

CASELL'S LATIN DICTIONARY

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LATIN-ENGLISH

ENGLISH-LATIN

BY

D. P. SIMPSON, M.A.

Assistant Master

*and formerly Head of the Classical Department
at Eton College*

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PREFACE

CASSELL'S LATIN DICTIONARY first appeared in 1854, as the work of John Relly Beard (1800-76) and his son Charles Beard (1827-88). Both men were eminent Unitarian divines; the father in particular was well known as a minister and teacher in Manchester and the author or editor of many books, several of which were published by Cassell. From the outset the general form and scope of the book were very much the same as they are now.

The Latin-English section was compiled wholly by Charles Beard. In his preface he names the thirty-four Latin authors whose words have been his concern; in the main we should still accept these as the standard or 'classical' authors, though two or three of them are nowadays seldom read. He claims also to have included some 'mythological notices' and 'short biographies of distinguished Romans'. He acknowledges his indebtedness to various scholars, notably to two Germans, Dr Wilhelm Freund (whose Latin-German dictionary was also a main source of the standard work of Lewis and Short) and Dr Karl Ernst Georges, whose *Lateinisch-Deutsches Handwörterbuch* was then available in the tenth edition (Leipzig 1848). The length of the Latin-English text is perhaps two-thirds of that in the present volume. The articles are simple in structure, with no elaborate sub-division and no etymological notes except on words derived from the Greek.

Dr J. R. Beard takes over from his son at the beginning of the English-Latin section. In a fresh preface he tells us of his general aim 'to present a Latin equivalent for every English word and phrase now in current use'; the Latin offered is to be Ciceronian or as nearly as may well be. Modestly he admits that he has done no more than skim the cream of 'the best scholarship of Germany'. Of the non-German sources which he cites, the oldest and most attractive-sounding is *Calliepeia, or A Rich Storehouse of Proper Choyce and Elegant Latine Words and Phrases, collected for the most part out of Tullies Works*, by Thomas Drax (London, 1631). His English-Latin text is almost exactly as long as his son's Latin-English, and has the same simplicity to commend it; the Ciceronian strain is on the whole well maintained, though some of the more technical articles offer ecclesiastical, medical, and other special terms which we should not now wish to hear in school.

The subsequent history of the Dictionary, extending for now just over a century, seems clear enough in its main outline, though the loss of the Publisher's records during the Second World War has made it partly a matter of research and conjecture. In 1869 a second edition appeared, which was in fact a stereotype reprint, bound in the green boards and red back which remained for many years afterwards the regular livery of the book. In text no change was made until nearly the end of the Victorian period.

In 1886 appeared 'CASSELL'S LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY Revised, enlarged

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and in part rewritten by J. R. V. Marchant, M.A.' This was a new version of the first half of the 1854 book. James Robert Vernam Marchant had gone up from the City of London School to Wadham College, Oxford, as a scholar in 1872. He had taken a 'first in Greats' in 1876 and taught for a short time at St Paul's School. He was called to the Bar in 1884, and in 1920 became County Court Judge on the East Anglian Circuit. He died in 1936. What he sought to do for C. Beard was to make his work 'suited for the middle forms of public schools'. This aim involved him both in pruning and in amplification. Stressing his concern with 'classical' Latin, he set out to cover a narrower field than Beard, omitting much that was 'archaic or post-Augustan'; thus he gives short shrift to Varro and Plautus, to Seneca and Vitruvius. But words which he retains are treated more fully than before, with more frequent notes on etymology (though 'of an unambitious kind'), typographical improvements such as the use of 'bold' letters in headings, more explanatory remarks in English and notably more illustrative quotations in Latin. Marchant acknowledges that his revision 'closely follows and in many points is based on the invaluable Dictionary of Professor Georges'. This standby was the 1879 edition of the 'Handwörterbuch' previously used by C. Beard, and comparison indeed confirms that nearly all that Marchant adds to Beard is drawn from this copious source; much of his English is a direct translation from the German of Georges, many of his new quotations from Latin authors are similarly inspired, and above all the somewhat elaborate apparatus of figures and letters with which he divides up even a short article wears a Teutonic look that points, quite justly, to the same origin. The effect of Marchant's changes as a whole was to increase the length of the Latin-English section by about one-third.

By 1892 a similar task of revision had been carried out on Dr J. R. Beard's English-Latin section, and in that year a new edition of the whole work became available in thirty-four successive instalments, of which all but the last were sold for 3*d.*, the last for 2*d.* The title page gave the credit for the double revision jointly to Marchant and to Joseph Fletcher Charles, B.A. The Latin-English section remained exactly as printed in 1886 under Marchant's name. It is therefore clear that the English-Latin had been overhauled either by the two scholars together or by Mr Charles alone. This fresh recruit had been for a short time, in 1871, a fellow-pupil of Marchant at the City of London School. He was afterwards an exhibitioner at University College, London, and a postmaster at Merton College, Oxford. After taking his degree he taught first at the High School, Gateshead, and then at his own (and Marchant's) old school from 1886 until shortly before his death in 1901. He published a book on *Modern Thought and Modern Thinkers* and several works of fiction. The general tendency of the changes which he made or helped to make in the Latin Dictionary was towards a more modern English and greater brevity. The English-Latin section now became little more than half as long as the Latin-English, whereas the two Beards had produced sections of equal length. The new proportion seems justified by the wholesome stress which it lays on the longer and more informative section, and is retained in the present volume.

After 1892 the Dictionary continued for sixty years to be reprinted at short intervals in the form which it had now reached.

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In 1953 I was asked to undertake a complete overhaul of both sections of the work, and I now lay before the reader what is in many respects a new book. My aim has been to conform to the fashions of the present day, both in English idiom and in Latin spelling; to introduce fresh material from various sources; and in matters of explanation and arrangement to go part of the way back to the simplicity of the first edition. Yet while rewriting much, I have tried to adhere throughout to the traditional principle that 'classical' Latin, the language of what we still consider the best period, should be the prime concern of both parts of CASSELL'S NEW LATIN DICTIONARY. The first part is intended primarily to help the student in the reading of such Latin, the second part to help him in the writing of it, or rather in the writing of Latin prose in the manner of Cicero, Caesar or Livy; for the writing of Latin verse more specialized help is needed and should be sought elsewhere. But even for the limited purposes of Latin Prose composition (an exercise which may be called artificial certainly, but has long been regarded in England as an integral part of classical scholarship) the student should refer constantly to the Latin-English for further illumination.

Fuller information can be found at need in a number of other works. I would chiefly recommend the following, in addition to the Latin authors themselves.*

DICTIONARIES

Thesaurus Linguae Latinae. An exhaustive work begun by five German academies in 1900, which has now (1958) been taken as far as the letter M.
A Latin Dictionary, by Charlton T. Lewis and Charles Short (1879). Still the standard Latin-English work, pending the completion of that now in hand at Oxford, which will supersede it.
Smith's Smaller Latin-English Dictionary. Revised edition by J. F. Lockwood (1933).
Smith's Smaller English-Latin Dictionary (1870).
Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Latine, by A. Ernout and A. Meillet (Third edition, 1951).

SPECIALIZED WORD-LISTS

Thesaurus Poeticus Linguae Latinae, by L. Quicherat. Third edition, by E. Chatelain (1895). A most convenient authority on the quantities of syllables in Latin words.
English-Latin Gradus or Verse Dictionary, by A. C. Ainger and H. G. Wintle (Second edition, 1891). This, rather than any other English-Latin word-list, should be used for the purpose of Latin verse composition.
Latin Phrase-Book. Originally by C. Meissner; translated from the German by H. W. Arden (1895). The phrases, mainly Ciceronian, are grouped according to subject-matter, but there is an English as well as a Latin index.
Horae Latinae: Studies in Synonyms and Syntax, by R. Ogilvie (1901). Occasional notes (arranged alphabetically) on the translation of certain English words and phrases into Latin prose.

ON GENERAL ANTIQUITIES

A Companion to Latin Studies. Edited by Sir J. Sandys (Third Edition, 1921).
The Oxford Classical Dictionary (1949).

ON LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION

Hints towards Latin Prose Composition, by A. W. Potts (Sixth Edition, 1902).
Latin Prose Composition, by W. R. Hardie (1908).
Sermo Latinus, by J. P. Postgate (New Edition, 1913).
'Bradley's Arnold' *Latin Prose Composition*, revised by J. F. Mountford (1938).

Without the constant help given to me by most of these books, and others besides, I should have been lost indeed. Hardly smaller is my debt to generous and patient friends, at Eton, at Oxford and—not least—in the office of the publishers.

* See ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY on p. xviii.

ADVICE TO THE USER

Latin-English Section

VOCABULARY. This section contains articles on most of the words used by 'classical' authors from about 200 B.C. to A.D. 100. A number of proper names have also been included, especially those that figure prominently in Roman history and Roman writings.

ORDER OF WORDS. Alphabetical order has been followed in the main, but where two Latin words are very closely connected one article has been placed below the other, at the cost of taking a word out of its ordinary turn. Thus adverbs appear under the adjective from which they are derived, and participles (if their use as adjectives needs description) under the parent verb; in the same way proper names that are related together have been arranged in a group. But wherever this system has involved a wide departure from alphabetical order, cross-references have been inserted. Small figures have been prefixed to words which are different but spelt alike, such as ¹*bēta* (=beet) and ²*bēta* (=β).

SPELLING OF LATIN WORDS. The aim has been to follow the general tendencies shown by modern editors of Latin texts. Thus the 'unassimilated' forms of compound words are often preferred to the assimilated, for example—*adsidiuus* to *assidiuus*; here again the cross-references should prevent mystification. I, i replaces J, j throughout, but V, v is retained.

DECLENSION, CONJUGATION, ETC. The Latin word printed in bold type at the head of an article is followed, first, by any alternative form in which it may be found (e.g. *caussa*, as alternative to *causa*). Next come, if the word is a noun, its genitive and gender and further details of its declension if not regular; if the word is an adjective, the feminine and neuter forms of the nominative singular, or else its genitive, singular; if the word is a verb, either its present infinitive active or whatever else the user will need in order to be sure of the conjugation. There follows, for many words, a simple indication of origin, enclosed in brackets; in such notices an oblique stroke is often used to distinguish between separate elements in the derivation; for instance *aliunde* is shown to have come from *alius* and *unde* by means of the etymological note '(alius/unde)'.

QUANTITY. The natural length of vowels has been indicated by means of the usual symbols (˘ short, ˉ long) wherever this seemed helpful, and especially at the beginning of an article. But short vowels which are followed by two consonants have generally been left unmarked, because the syllables containing them are liable to be scanned as long. So have many vowels in final syllables, provided that they conform to some regular type of declension or conjugation; for example, *-a* is not marked short in *mensa*, nor *-o* long in *amo*, nor *-e* short at the end of any active infinitive.

STRUCTURE OF ARTICLES. In many of the articles a distinction is drawn between the 'literal' and the 'transferred' uses of a word. The kind of difference meant is that between the uses of the English word 'sea' in the two phrases 'lost at sea' and

'a sea of troubles'. Consequently an article, or a part of an article, often falls into two sections, prefaced by the two keywords 'LIT.' and 'TRANSF.'. The abbreviation 'Fig.' (=figurative) is used in much the same sense as 'TRANSF.', but generally to describe occasional rather than regular uses of a word. 'Hence' introduces senses and uses which follow naturally from what has already been described.

Arabic numbers in brackets, (1), (2), (3), etc., are used as a separate means of classification, to introduce senses of a word which are parallel and not to be distinguished from each other as literal and transferred. Where an item prefaced by such a number requires to be divided again into parallel members, lower-case letters, a, b, c, etc., are used.

Fresh paragraphs have been introduced on no rigid principle, but only to break up some of the longer articles as seemed desirable.

LATIN AUTHORS. Authors' names have been abbreviated throughout according to the list given below (p. xi). Some classical authority is adduced for every word, and for every separate sense of a word, which appears in this section of the dictionary, but such notes are intended to be representative rather than exhaustive, and simply to suggest how widely a word (or special sense of a word) was used during the classical period, and by what kind or kinds of author.

English-Latin Section

PURPOSE. This section is intended chiefly as an aid to Latin Prose composition, by which is meant the conversion of English prose of various styles and periods into Latin prose of a 'classical' type. Most of the English words treated here are therefore such as might well arise in this form of exercise, and such as can be turned without excessive distortion into classical Latin, whether literary or colloquial. Words like 'madhouse', because they correspond to no genuine Roman idea or institution, have been omitted. There is another kind of word which has necessarily been treated, but not without misgivings. This is the abstract or general term, such as 'passion' or 'politics', which depends on the particular context in which it occurs for its exact meaning, so that the student who meets it in an actual 'prose' should be in a better position to evaluate it and to find an appropriate equivalent than the lexicographer who grapples with it in isolation. For such words some of the more common and useful equivalents are offered here, but for general guidance only and with no hope of saving the student from the need for careful thought and discriminating choice.

The comparatively small scope of this section will make it advisable to refer to the Latin-English section for fuller information about many of the Latin words offered.

ORDER OF WORDS. Alphabetical order has been followed strictly in this section. Words which are different but look alike are distinguished from each other by a reference to parts of speech, e.g. 'subst.', 'adj.'.

LATIN EQUIVALENTS. These are taken as far as possible from Cicero, Caesar and Livy, and may be understood to have been used by at least one of those three, if no particular authority for them is cited. A very small proportion of Latin words are shown to belong quite outside the classical period, by such indications as 'leg.' (i.e. used only by the late writers on law) or 'eccl.' (i.e. used only by Christian writers).

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SPELLING OF LATIN WORDS. This is the same as in the Latin-English section.

DECLENSION AND CONJUGATION. Nouns of the fourth declension are followed by a reference to their genitive singular, in the form '(-ūs)', in order to distinguish them from nouns of the second. Similar notes give warning of other unexpected modes of declension. Verbs are cited in the present infinitive active (if they have one), in order to show their conjugation; but their principal parts should be checked in the Latin-English section.

QUANTITY. These are given more sparingly than in the Latin-English section, and chiefly to indicate either declension (as in the fourth-declension genitive -ūs) or conjugation (as in the second- and third-conjugation infinitives -ēre and -ĕre).

STRUCTURE. The same general principles are followed here as in the Latin-English section.

USE OF BRACKETS. Round brackets, (), are used not only for the ordinary purposes of parenthesis, such as further explanation or qualification, and the citing of authorities, but also to suggest that some word may be omitted in a Latin phrase, or that both the simple and the compound forms of a Latin word are available for use (e.g. (*per*)*suadēre* represents both *suadēre* and *persuadēre*).

USE OF *homo* AND *res*. To illustrate uses of Latin words, *homo* (=a person) and *res* (=a thing) have been introduced in preference to *aliquis* and *aliquid*. The following are the forms that will most often be found:

Nom.	singular	<i>homo</i>	<i>res</i>
Acc.	"	<i>hominem</i>	<i>rem</i>
Genit.	"	<i>hominis</i>	<i>rei</i> (genit.)
Dat.	"	<i>homini</i>	<i>rei</i> (dat.)
Abl.	"	<i>homine</i>	<i>re</i>

LATIN AUTHORS

- Acc.* L. Accius, tragic poet (170-c. 85 B.C.).
- App.* L. Appuleius, philosopher (2nd cent. A.D.).
- Att.* T. Pomponius Atticus, friend of Cicero (109-32 B.C.).
- Auct. B. Afr.* } the unknown authors of
 } three prose works, *Bellum Africanum*, *Bellum Alexandrinum*, *Bellum Hispaniense*, written c.
Auct. B. Alex. } 45 B.C.
- Auct. B. Hisp.* }
- Caes.* C. Iulius Caesar, historian (100-44 B.C.).
- Cat.* C. Valerius Catullus, poet (1st cent. B.C.).
- Cato* M. Porcius Cato, orator, historian, etc. (234-149 B.C.).
- Cels.* A. Cornelius Celsus, encyclopaedist (1st cent. A.D.).
- Cic.* M. Tullius Cicero, orator and philosopher (106-43 B.C.).
- Cic. L.* The published letters of Cicero.
- Col.* L. Iunius Moderatus Columella, writer on farming (1st cent. A.D.).
- Curt.* Q. Curtius Rufus, historian (1st cent. A.D.).
- Enn.* Q. Ennius, poet (239-169 B.C.).
- Gell.* Aulus Gellius, grammarian (2nd cent. A.D.).
- Hirt.* Aulus Hirtius, historian (died 43 B.C.).
- Hor.* Q. Horatius Flaccus, poet (65-8 B.C.).
- Juv.* D. Iunius Iuvenalis, satirical poet (1st-2nd cent. A.D.).
- Liv.* T. Livius ('Livy'), historian (59 B.C.-A.D. 17).
- Luc.* M. Annaeus Lucanus, epic poet (A.D. 39-65).
- Lucil.* C. Lucilius, satirical writer (2nd cent. B.C.).
- Lucr.* T. Lucretius Carus, philosophical poet (1st cent. B.C.).
- Manil.* M. Manilius, poet (1st cent. A.D.).
- Mart.* M. Valerius Martialis, poet (1st cent. A.D.).
- Nep.* Cornelius Nepos, writer of biographies (1st cent. B.C.).
- Ov.* P. Ovidius Naso, poet (43 B.C.-c. A.D. 17).
- Pers.* A. Persius Flaccus, satirical poet (A.D. 34-62).
- Petr.* Petronius Arbiter, satirist (1st cent. A.D.).
- Phaedr.* Phaedrus, writer of fables in verse (1st cent. A.D.).
- Pl.* T. Maccius Plautus, writer of comedies (died 184 B.C.).
- Plin.* C. Plinius Secundus maior ('Pliny the Elder'), writer on natural history, etc. (c. A.D. 23-79).
- Plin. L.* The published letters of C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus minor ('Pliny the Younger'), (c. 61-c. 110).
- Prop.* Sextus Propertius, poet (c. 50-c. 16 B.C.).
- Q. Cic.* Quintus Tullius Cicero (102-43 B.C.), brother of M. Tullius.
- Quint.* M. Fabius Quintilianus, educationist (1st cent. A.D.).
- Sall.* C. Sallustius Crispus ('Sallust'), historian (86-c. 34 B.C.).
- Sen.* L. Annaeus Seneca, philosopher (died A.D. 65).
- Stat.* P. Papinius Statius, poet (1st cent. A.D.).
- Suet.* C. Suetonius Tranquillus, biographer (c. 69-140).
- Tac.* Cornelius Tacitus, historian (c. 55-c. 120).
- Ter.* P. Terentius Afer, writer of comedies (died 159 B.C.).
- Tib.* Albius Tibullus, poet (died 19 B.C.).
- Val. Fl.* C. Valerius Flaccus, epic poet (died c. A.D. 90).
- Varr.* M. Terentius Varro, writer on agriculture and other subjects. (116-27 B.C.).
- Vell.* C. Velleius Paterculus, historian (1st cent. A.D.).
- Verg.* P. Vergilius Maro ('Virgil'), poet (70-19 B.C.).
- Vitr.* Vitruvius Pollio, writer on architecture (1st cent. B.C.).

LIST OF SPECIAL TERMS

<i>abl.</i> ablative.	<i>exclam.</i> exclamatory.
<i>absol.</i> absolute, absolutely; i.e. without qualification, alone.	<i>f.</i> feminine.
<i>abstr.</i> abstract.	<i>fig.</i> figurative or figure.
<i>acc.</i> or <i>accus.</i> accusative.	<i>fl.</i> floruit (flourished).
<i>access.</i> accessory.	<i>fol.</i> followed.
<i>act.</i> active.	<i>Fr.</i> French.
<i>adj.</i> adjective.	<i>freq.</i> frequently or frequentative.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>fut.</i> future.
<i>adversat.</i> adversative.	<i>gen.</i> general or generally.
<i>ap.</i> =apud; when followed by a proper noun (e.g. <i>ap. Cic.</i>)=in the works of.	<i>genit.</i> genitive.
<i>appell.</i> appellative (the use of the particular to denote the general, e.g. of a proper name to denote a type of person).	<i>geogr.</i> or <i>geograph.</i> geographical.
<i>arith.</i> arithmetic or arithmetical.	<i>Germ.</i> German.
<i>Aug.</i> Augustan.	<i>Gr.</i> Greek.
<i>c.</i> common, both masculine and feminine.	<i>gram.</i> or <i>grammat.</i> grammatical, or writers on grammar.
<i>causat.</i> causative.	<i>heterocl.</i> heteroclite.
<i>cf.</i> compare.	<i>i.e.</i> id est (that is).
<i>class.</i> classical.	<i>imper.</i> or <i>imperat.</i> imperative.
<i>collect.</i> collective or collectively.	<i>imperf.</i> imperfect.
<i>Com.</i> Comedy.	<i>impers.</i> impersonal.
<i>compar.</i> comparative.	<i>inanim.</i> inanimate.
<i>concr.</i> concrete.	<i>inch.</i> or <i>inchoat.</i> inchoative, inceptive.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>indecl.</i> indeclinable.
<i>constr.</i> construction.	<i>indef.</i> indefinite.
<i>contr.</i> contraction or contracted.	<i>indic.</i> indicative.
<i>correl.</i> correlative.	<i>ind.,</i> or <i>indir., quest.</i> indirect question.
<i>dat.</i> dative.	<i>infin.</i> infinitive.
<i>demonstr.</i> demonstrative.	<i>Inscr.</i> Inscriptions.
<i>dep.</i> deponent.	<i>instr.</i> instrument or instrumental.
<i>desider.</i> desiderative.	<i>intens.</i> intensive.
<i>dim.</i> diminutive.	<i>interj.</i> interjection.
<i>dissyll.</i> etc. dissyllabic, etc.	<i>interrog.</i> interrogative.
<i>distrib.</i> distributive.	<i>intransit.</i> intransitive.
<i>eccl.</i> ecclesiastical.	<i>irreg.</i> irregular.
<i>e.g.</i> exempli gratia (for example).	<i>It.</i> Italian.
<i>ellipt.</i> elliptical, elliptically.	<i>Lat.</i> Latin.
<i>enclit.</i> enclitic.	<i>leg.</i> legal or legal writers.
<i>Eng.</i> English.	<i>lit.</i> literal.
<i>esp.</i> especially.	<i>locat.</i> locative.
<i>etc.</i> et cetera.	<i>log.</i> logical.
<i>eth. dat.</i> ethic dative.	<i>m.</i> masculine.
<i>euphem.</i> euphemism or euphemistic.	<i>mathemat.</i> mathematical.
	<i>med.</i> medical or medically.
	<i>Med. Lat.</i> Latin of the Middle Ages.
	<i>met.</i> or <i>metaph.</i> metaphorically.

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<i>meton.</i> by metonymy (where a word takes on the meaning of a word related to it).	<i>predic.</i> predicative.
<i>mid.</i> middle.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>milit.</i> military.	<i>pres.</i> present.
<i>myth.</i> or <i>mythol.</i> mythological.	<i>prob.</i> probably.
<i>n.</i> or <i>neut.</i> neuter.	<i>pron.</i> pronoun.
<i>naut.</i> nautical.	<i>pronom.</i> pronominal.
<i>neg.</i> negative.	<i>prop.</i> properly.
<i>nom.</i> nominative.	<i>prov.</i> proverb or proverbially.
<i>num.</i> or <i>numer.</i> numeral.	<i>q.v.</i> quod vide, quae vide (i.e. refer to the article on the word(s) mentioned).
<i>object.</i> objective or objectively.	<i>refl.</i> or <i>reflex.</i> reflexive.
<i>occ.</i> occasionally.	<i>reg.</i> regular or regularly.
<i>onomatop.</i> onomatopoeia or onomatopoeic.	<i>rel.</i> or <i>relat.</i> relative.
<i>opp.</i> opposite to.	<i>relig.</i> religious.
<i>or. obliq.</i> oratio obliqua (indirect speech).	<i>rhet.</i> rhetoric, rhetorical, or rhetorically.
<i>ord.</i> or <i>ordin.</i> ordinal.	<i>Rom.</i> Roman.
<i>p.</i> page.	<i>sc.</i> scilicet (that is to say, namely).
<i>p. adj.</i> participial adjective.	<i>sing.</i> singular.
<i>partic.</i> participle.	<i>subj.</i> or <i>subjunc.</i> subjunctive.
<i>partit.</i> partitive.	<i>subject.</i> subjective or subjectively.
<i>pass.</i> passive.	<i>subst.</i> substantive.
<i>perf.</i> perfect.	<i>suff.</i> suffix.
<i>pers.</i> person, personal, or personally.	<i>sup.</i> supine.
<i>person.</i> or <i>personif.</i> personified.	<i>superl.</i> superlative.
<i>philosoph.</i> philosophical or philosophy.	<i>syncop.</i> syncope or syncopated.
<i>phr.</i> phrase	<i>synonym.</i> synonymous.
<i>pl.</i> or <i>plur.</i> plural.	<i>t. t.</i> technical term.
<i>pluperf.</i> pluperfect.	<i>transf.</i> transferred (i.e. used in an altered or metaphorical sense).
<i>poet.</i> poetic or poetically.	<i>transit.</i> transitive.
<i>polit.</i> political or politically.	<i>trisyll.</i> trisyllabic.
<i>posit.</i> positive.	<i>v.</i> verb or vox.
<i>possess.</i> possessive.	<i>voc.</i> vocative.
<i>post-Aug.</i> post-Augustan.	

- * indicates that a word (in the particular form given) is not used in classical Latin.
 —, or —, stands for a word, or part of a word, which is to be supplied from the context.
 ~, printed over a vowel, indicates that it is *short*.
 -, printed over a vowel, indicates that it is *long*.

STANDARD LATIN ABBREVIATIONS

A. Aulus, absolvo, antiquo.
 A.D. Ante diem (in dates).
 App. Appius.
 A.U.C. Anno urbis conditae (reckoned from 753 B.C.).
 B.D. Bona Dea.
 B.M. Bene merenti.
 C. Gaius, condemno.
 C. As numeral=centum.
 Cn. Gnaeus.
 Corn. Cornelius.
 Cos. Consul.
 D. Decimus, Divus, Deus, Dominus.
 D.D. Dono dedit.
 D.M. Dis manibus.
 D.O.M. Deo optimo maximo.
 D.N. Dominus noster.
 E. Egregius, emeritus, evocatus.
 E.M.V. Egregiae memoriae vir.
 E.Q.R. Eques Romanus.
 F. Filius, fecit.
 F.C. Faciendum curavit.
 G. Gallica, Germania.
 H. Hic, etc., habet, heres, honor.
 H.S.E. Hic situs est.
 HS. (Not a true H), sestertius.
 Id. Idus.
 Imp. Imperium, imperator.
 I.O.M. Iovi Optimo Maximo.
 K. Kaeso.
 Kal. Kalendae.
 L. Lucius, locus, libra.
 L. As numeral=50.

M. Marcus.
 M'. Manius.
 M. As numeral=mille.
 N. Natus, nepos.
 N.L. Non liquet.
 Non. Nonae.
 O. Optimus, omnis.
 P. Publius.
 P.C. Patres conscripti (title of the assembled Senate).
 P.M. Pontifex Maximus.
 P.P. Pater patriae.
 P.R. Populus Romanus.
 P.S. Pecuniā suā.
 Prid. Pridie.
 Q. Quintus, quaestor, que.
 R. Romanus, Rufus, recte, regnum, reficiendum.
 R.P. Respublica.
 R.R. Rationes relatae.
 S. Sacrum, semis.
 Ser. Servius.
 Sp. Spurius.
 S.C. Senatus consultum.
 S.P.Q.R. Senatus populusque Romanus.
 T. Titus.
 Ti. Tiberius.
 Tr. Tribunus.
 T.P. Tribunicia potestas.
 V. Vale, vir, vivus, voto.
 V. As numeral=quinque.
 X.=10; also denarius.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

YEARS. From the earliest times the official method of referring to a particular year was to give the names of the consuls of that year. Antiquarians, especially Varro, sought for a more convenient method, and eventually 753 B.C. was accepted as the date of the foundation of Rome, and subsequent events were related to that. Thus:

A.U.C. 1 (the first year *ab urbe condita*, i.e. after the foundation of Rome)=753 B.C.

A.U.C. 2=752 B.C.; and so on; for the whole B.C. era, subtract the A.U.C. number from 754 to obtain the B.C. number.

A.U.C. 753=1 B.C.

A.U.C. 754=A.D. 1.

A.U.C. 755=A.D. 2; and so on; for the whole A.D. era, subtract 753 from the A.U.C. number to obtain the A.D. number.

MONTHS. The year originally consisted of ten months, and began with March; later the number was fixed at twelve. The following are used as adjectives with *mensis*, *Kalendae*, etc.; also in the masculine as substantives (sc. *mensis*):

Ianuarius	Maius	September
Februarius	Iunius	October
Martius	Quinctilis (later called Iulius)	November
Aprilis	Sextilis (later called Augustus)	December

DAYS. Until the reforms of Julius Caesar, the normal year consisted of 355 days only, but was from time to time lengthened by the addition of intercalary months. The irregular working of this system caused great uncertainty and confusion. Caesar first gave the special length of 445 days to the year 46 B.C. (called by Macrobius *annus confusionis*), and then in 45 B.C. instituted a regular cycle of four years, such as we have now, of which three contained 365 days and the fourth, the leap-year, 366.

The following words and phrases indicate on a certain date (according to the Calendar of Caesar, which was used from 45 B.C. onwards):

Days of the month	January, August, December (31 days)	March, May July, October (31 days)	April, June, September November (30 days)	February (28 days)
1	Kalendis	Ian. Aug. Dec.	Kalendis	Kalendis
2	a.d. (ante diem) IV Nonas	a.d. VI Nonas	a.d. IV Nonas	a.d. IV Nonas
3	a.d. III	a.d. V	a.d. III	a.d. III
4	pridie	a.d. IV	pridie	pridie
5	Nonis	a.d. III	Nonis	Nonis
6	a.d. VIII Idus	pridie	a.d. VIII Idus	a.d. VIII Idus
7	a.d. VII	Nonis	a.d. VII	a.d. VII
8	a.d. VI	a.d. VIII Idus	a.d. VI	a.d. VI
9	a.d. V	a.d. VII	a.d. V	a.d. V
10	a.d. IV	a.d. VI	a.d. IV	a.d. IV
11	a.d. III	a.d. V	a.d. III	a.d. III
12	pridie	a.d. IV	pridie	pridie
13	Idibus	a.d. III	Idibus	Idibus

Days of the month	January, August, December (31 days)		March, May July, October (31 days)		April, June, September November (30 days)		February (28 days)		February in leap-year 29 days) ends thus:
	a.d. XIX	Kalendas Feb. Sept. Ian.	pridie	Idus	Mart. Mai. Iul. Oct.	a.d. XVIII Kalendas	Mai. Iul. Oct. Dec.	a.d. XVI Kalendas Mart.	
14									
15	a.d. XVIII	"		Idibus	Mart. Mai. Iul. Oct.	a.d. XVII	"	a.d. XV	"
16	a.d. XVII	"		a.d. XVII Kalendas	Apr. Iun. Aug. Nov.	a.d. XVI	"	a.d. XIV	"
17									
18	a.d. XVI	"		a.d. XVI		a.d. XV	"	a.d. XIII	"
19	a.d. XV	"		a.d. XV	"	a.d. XIV	"	a.d. XII	"
20	a.d. XIV	"		a.d. XIV	"	a.d. XIII	"	a.d. XI	"
21	a.d. XIII	"		a.d. XIII	"	a.d. XII	"	a.d. X	"
22	a.d. XII	"		a.d. XII	"	a.d. XI	"	a.d. IX	"
23	a.d. XI	"		a.d. XI	"	a.d. X	"	a.d. VIII	"
24	a.d. X	"		a.d. X	"	a.d. IX	"	a.d. VII	"
25	a.d. IX	"		a.d. IX	"	a.d. VIII	"	a.d. VI	"
26	a.d. VIII	"		a.d. VIII	"	a.d. VII	"	a.d. V	"
27	a.d. VII	"		a.d. VII	"	a.d. VI	"	a.d. IV	"
28	a.d. VI	"		a.d. VI	"	a.d. V	"	a.d. III	"
29	a.d. V	"		a.d. V	"	a.d. IV	"	pridie	"
30	a.d. IV	"		a.d. IV	"	a.d. III	"		"
31	pridie	"		pridie	"	pridie	"		"

a.d. VI
Kalendas Mart.*
a.d. V
Kalendas Mart.*
a.d. IV
" "
a.d. III
" "
pridie
" "

* The day thus repeated in a leap-year was called bisextus.

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CASSELL'S

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A

A, a, the first letter of the Latin Alphabet.

a, as an abbreviation, see table of Latin abbreviations.

a, ah, interj. *Ah!* Pl., Verg.

ā, āb, abs, prep. with abl. (*a* stands before consonants except *h*; *ab* before vowels, *h* and sometimes consonants; *abs* only sometimes before *c*, *q*, *t*—esp. *te*). *Ab* denotes motion away from a fixed point (opp. *ad*).

LIT., in space. (1) of motion, as with verbs of going or taking, *away from*: *ad carceres a calce revocari*, Cic. Often with persons: *a me, from me, from my house, from my purse*, etc., Cic. Often strengthened by *usque*, *all the way from*: *usque ab capitolio excitatus*, Cic. (2) of distance from a point, with actual motion not necessarily involved, *from*. So with measures of distance, adverbs like *procul*, etc., and such verbs as *abesse*, *distare*: *ab urbe abesse milia passuum ducenta*, Cic. (3) of the side from which a thing is viewed, and so of the direction in which it lies: *a septentrionibus, on or to the north*, Caes.; *a fronte, a tergo, a latere, a dextro cornu*, Cic.; *ab novissimis, in the rear*, Caes.

TRANSF., in time, indicating duration or distance *from, after*: *ab hora tertia bibebatur*, Cic.; *cuius a morte hic tertius et tricesimus annus*, Cic.; *ab urbe condita*. Esp. with nouns indicating stages, times of life, etc.: *ab initio*; *ab ovo*; *a pueris*.

TRANSF., of other, analogous relations. (1) of separation, difference, change *from*: *quantum mutatus ab illo*, Verg. So of protection *from*, with such verbs as *defendere*. Of position or number, counting *from*: *quartus ab Arcesila*, Cic. Of a part detached or considered separately *from a whole*; *out of, of*: *nonnulli ab novissimis, some of the rear-guard*, Cic. (2) of origin. So regularly of agency, especially with passive or intransitive verbs, *by, at the hands of*: *reprehendi ab*, Cic.; *interire ab*, Cic.; and of causation generally, *from, because of*: *id facinus natum a cupiditate*, Cic. With places of origin, *from*: *Turnus ab Aricia*, Liv.; of ancestry, training, etc.: *Zeno et qui ab eo sunt, Zeno and his school*, Cic. With sources of information, gifts, etc., *from*: *so accipere, emere, audire ab*. (3) corresponding to **LIT.** (3) above, of other relations; *in connexion with, on the side of*: *imparati cum a militibus tum a pecunia, as regards soldiers and money*, Caes. Esp. with terms indicating employment: *servus a pedibus, a footman*, Cic.; *a manu servus, secretary*, Suet.

ābācus -i, m. (*ἀβάς*), *a square board*. Hence (1) *a sideboard*: Cic. (2) *a counting-board*: Pers. (3) *a gaming-board divided into compartments*: Suet. (4) in architecture, *a painted ceiling panel*: Vitruv., Plin.; or *the square slab on the top of a column*: Vitruv.

ābāllēnātio -ōnis, f. *legal transfer of property*: Cic.

ābāllēno -are, *to make alien, separate*. (1) of property: *agros populi*, Cic. (2) *to deprive*: *abalienati iure civium*, Liv. (3) *to estrange*: *a te iudices*, Cic.

Ābās -antis, m. *king of Argos, father of Acrisius*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ābantēus** -a -um: Ov.; subst. **Ābantīādes** -ae, m. *a descendant of Abas*; used by Ov. of Acrisius (son of Abas), and of Perseus (great-grandson of Abas).

ābāvus -i, m. *a great-great-grandfather*: Cic.; and in general, *forefather*: Plin.

Abdēra -orum, n. pl. (*Ἀβδῆρα*); also **Abdēra** -ae, f.: Ov.; *a town in Thrace (now Polystilo or Asperosa), birth-place of Protagoras and Democritus, but noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants*: *hic Abdera, here reigns stupidity*, Cic.

¶ Hence subst. **Abdērītēs** -ae (abl. -a), m. *an inhabitant of Abdera*: Cic.; and adj. **Abdērītānus** -a -um: Mart.

abdicātio -ōnis, f. (1) *disowning of a son*: Plin. (2) *renouncing of an office*: *dictaturae*, Liv.

abdicō -are, *to renounce, reject*. Esp. (1) of relatives (post-Aug. use): *filium*, Quint. (2) of magistracies, *to abdicate*, commonly with reflexive object and ablative of the office vacated: *se non modo consulatu sed etiam libertate*, Cic.; also, in historians, with simple accusative: *magistratum*, Sall.; *dictaturam*, Liv.; absol.: *ut abdicarent consules*, Cic.

***abdicō** -dicere -dixi -dictum, t. t. of augury, *to refuse assent to, disapprove of* (opp. *addicō*): *cum tres partes (vineae) aves abdisissent*, Cic.

abditīvus -a -um, *removed, separated*: Pl.

abdo -dēre -didi -ditum. In gen., *to put away, withdraw, remove*: *copias ab eo loco abditas*, Caes.; reflex.: *abdere se in aliquem locum, to withdraw oneself, to retire*: in *intimam Macedoniam*, Cic.; in *bibliothecam*; in *litteras* (or *litteris*), Cic.

Esp. *to secrete, to hide*: *ferrum veste*, Liv.; *se in scalarum tenebras*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **abditus** -a -um, *concealed, secret*: *vis abditæ quædam*, Lucr.; *res abditæ et obscuræ*, Cic.; neut. plur., *abditæ*, as subst., *secrets*: Lucr., Hor.

¶ Adv. **abditē**, *secretly*: Cic.

abdomēn -inis, n. *the belly*: Pl.; esp. as seat of the appetite, *gluttony*: *manebat insaturabile abdomen*, Cic.; *natus abdomini suo, whose god is his belly*, Cic.; *abdominis voluptates, pleasures of appetite*, Cic.

abducō -ducere -duxi -ductum, *to lead or take away*.

LIT., *aliquem e foro*, Cic.; *conlegam vi de foro*, Liv.; in *lautumias*, Cic. Esp. of theft and elopement: *filiam mimi Isidori*, Cic.; *mancia*, Cic.; *armenta*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to seduce a person from his allegiance*: *equitatum Dolabellæ ad se*, Cic. (2) *to relieve*: *animum a sollicitudine*, Cic.

(3) *to bring down, to lower*: artem ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic.

Abella -ae, f. *town in Campania (now Avella Vecchia)*. Adj. **Abellānus** -a -um.

abēo -ire -ii -itum, *to go away*.

LIT., (1) in gen.: *ex agris atque urbibus*, Cic.; *ab urbe*, Liv.; *de Sicilia*, Cic.; *comitio*, Liv.; *si abiis periturus, if you go to death*, Verg.; *imper.*, abi (or abin, for abisne), *be off with you*: abi in malam rem, *go to the devil*, Pl.; *abi hinc cum tribunatibus ac rogationibus tuis*, Liv. Of things: *abeuntia vela*, Ov.; *sol abit*, Pl.; *cornus sub altum pectus abit*, Verg. (2) esp., *to come off in a certain state* (e.g. from a battle): *Romani semper victores certamine abire*, Liv.; *nemo non donatus abibit*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of persons: **a**, *to retire from a public office*: consulu, Cic.; **b**, of the dying, *to depart*: ad deos, Cic.; ad plures, *'the great majority'*, Petr.; **c**, of a discussion, *to digress*: illuc, unde abii, redeo, Hor.; *quid ad istas ineptias abis?* Cic.; **d**, *to change*: sic deus in flammis abiit, Ov. (2) of things: **a**, of time, *to pass away*: abiit ille annus, Cic.; **b**, of diseases: iam abiit pestilentia, Cic.; **c**, of other things, *to disappear, vanish*: sensus abit, Cic.; *timor, fides abiit*, Liv.; **d**, of the consequences of an action: non posse istaec sic abire, *be without consequences*, Cic.; **e**, with notion of transference from one person or thing to another, *pass over to*: ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor.; *vigor ingenii velocis in alas et pedes abiit*, Ov.

abēquito -are, *to ride off*: Liv.

aberratio -ōnis, f. *an escape or relief from anything irksome*: Cic.

aberro -are, *to wander, lose one's way*.

LIT., *pecore*, Liv.; *aberrantes ex agmine naves*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to deviate from*: a proposito, Cic. (2) *to free oneself from something irksome*: a miseria quasi aberrare, Cic.

abhinc, adv. of time. (1) (ante-class. use), *hereafter*; so, perhaps, *aufer abhinc lacrimas*, Lucr. (where some take it as *hence*, like hinc). (2) *backward from the present time*, ago: *abhinc annos tres, triennium*, or (rarely) *annis tribus, three years ago*, Cic.

abhorreo -ēre.

LIT., *to shrink back from, to be disinclined to*: a pace, Caes.; *a ducenda uxore*, Cic.; with abl. alone: *spectaculorum oblectamentis*, Tac.; absol.: *omnes aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant*, Cic.

TRANSF., *to be inconsistent with or opposed to*: oratio abhorret a persona hominis gravissimi, Cic.; *a fide, to be incredible*, Liv.; *spes ab effectu haud abhorrens, hope capable of being realized*, Liv.; *orationes abhorrent inter se, are inconsistent with one another*, Liv.; with simple abl.: *neque abhorret vero*, Tac.; with dat.: *huic tam pacatae protectioni abhorrens mos*, Liv. Pres. partic., as adj., *unseasonable, inappropriate*: *absurdæ atque abhorrentes lacrimæ*, Liv.

abicio -icere -iēci -iectum (ab/iacio), *to throw down, or away*.

LIT., (1) *scutum, arma*, Cic.; *se ad pedes alicuius*, Cic. (2) *to throw down violently*: *aliquem ad tribunal, ad pedes tuos, ad terram*

virgis et verberibus, Cic.; *so in battle, to strike to the ground*: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to pronounce carelessly, to break off abruptly*: *versum*, Cic.; *ambitus non est abiciendus, the period must not be broken off abruptly*, Cic. (2) *to get rid of, to dispose of*: *pecuniam*, Cic. (3) *to give up, to let go*: *memorium beneficiorum*, Cic.; *to abandon*: *Scaurum*, Cic. (4) *to dash to the ground, to deprive of all power*: *senatus auctoritatem*, Cic.; with reference to character, *to dishearten*: *se perculsum atque abiectum esse sentit*, Cic.; *abiecta metu filia, desponding*, Cic. (5) fig., *to throw away*: *cogitationes in rem tam humilem*, Cic.; *se abicere, to degrade oneself*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **abiectus** -a -um. (1) of position, *low, common*: *familia abiecta atque obscura*, Cic. (2) of character, *cowardly, mean-spirited*: *animus*, Cic. (3) *despicable*: *contemptus atque abiectus* Cic. (4) *without force, prosaic*: *versus*, Cic.; *oratio humilis et abiecta*, Cic.

¶ Adv. **abiectē**, *abjectly, without spirit*: Cic.; *meanly*: Tac.

abiectio -ōnis, f. (abicio), *a throwing away*.

TRANSF., *animi, despondency, despair*, Cic. **abīēgnus** -a -um (abies), *made of fir wood or deal*.

ābiēs -ētis, f. (abietis, abiete trisyll. in poetry).

(1) *the silver fir* (Pinus picea, Linn.): Liv.

(2) meton., *anything made of deal; a letter*, because formerly written on wood: Pl.; *a ship*: Verg.; *a spear*: Verg.

ābigo -ēre -ēgi -actum (ab/ago), *to drive away*.

LIT., *volucres et feras*, Cic. Esp. of cattle: *pecus, to steal cattle*, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., *to banish, to be rid of*: *pauperiem*, Hor.; in special senses: *partum medicamentis, to procure abortion*, Cic.; *uxorem, to divorce*, Suet.

ābitio -ōnis, f. = abitus; q.v.

ābito -are, *to go away*: Pl.

ābitus -ūs, m. (abeo). (1) *a going away, departure*: *post abitum huius*, Cic. (2) *place of egress* (opp. aditus): Verg., Tac.

abiūdico -are, *to take away by a judgment*: *aliquid ab aliquo*, Cic.; *sibi libertatem*, Cic.

abiungo -iungere -iunxi -iunctum, *to unhar-ness*: *iuvenum*, Verg.

TRANSF., *to estrange, detach*: *abiuncto Labieno*, Caes.; *se ab hoc dicendi genere, to keep from*, Cic.

abiuro -are, *to abjure, deny on oath*: *credittum*, Sall.

ablātivus -a -um (aufero), *ablative*. With casus (expressed or understood), *the ablative*: Quint.

ablēgatio -ōnis, f. *a sending away*: *iuventutis ad bellum*, Liv. Occasionally, *banishment* (= relegatio): Plin.

ablēgo -are. LIT., *to send away, remove to a distance*: *honestos homines*, Cic.; *pueros venatum*, Liv.; *aliquem a penatibus suis*, Liv. TRANSF., *haec (legatio) a fratris adventu me ablegat, prevents me from being present on my brother's arrival*, Cic.

ablīgūrio -ire, *to lick away, to consume in luxury*: *patria bona*, Ter.

ablōco -are, *to let on lease*: Suet.

ablūdo -ēre, *to be out of tune with*. Hence *to be unlike*: haec a te non multum abludivit imago, Hor.

ablūo -lūere -lūi -lūtum, *to wash*. (1) in the sense of cleansing: pedes alicuius, Cic.; pass.: abluui, *to be washed clean*, Cic. (2) in the sense of removing, *to wash away*. LIT., maculas e veste, Plin.; lacrimas, Tac. TRANSF., omnis perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, Cic.; sitis de corpore abluatur, Lucr.

abnēgo -are, *to deny, refuse*: alicui coniugium et dotes, Verg.; nec comitem se abnegat, Hor.; absol.: abnegat, Verg.

abnēpos -ōtis, m. *great-great-grandson*: Suet. **abnepēs** -is, f. *a great-great-granddaughter*: Suet.

Abnōba -ae, m. *a range of mountains in Germany, where the Danube rises*.

abnocto -are, *to stay out all night*: Sen.

abnormis -e (ab/norma), *irregular, unconventional*: abnormis sapiens, a philosopher of no particular school, Hor.

abnūo -nūere -nūi -nūitūrus, *to refuse by a motion of the head or eye, deny*: manu abnuit quidquam opis in se esse, gave a sign with his hand that he could not help, Liv.; regi pacem, Sall.; nemo abnuit a se commissum esse facinus, Cic.; spes abnuit, *it does not admit of hope*, Tib.; of soldiers, *to refuse to fight*: Liv. **abnūto** -are, *to deny (by a nod) repeatedly*: Pl.

ābōlēo -ēre -ēvi -itum (alo), *to destroy*.

LIT., Poppaea corpus non igni abolitum, Tac. TRANSF., *to do away with*: magistratum, Liv.; dedecus armis, Verg.; ritus, sacrificandi disciplinam, Liv.

ābōlesco -ēre -ēvi, no sup. (alo), *to perish*: non abolescet gratia facti, Verg.; nomen vetustate abolevit, Liv.

ābōlūio -ōnis, f. *a removing, abrogating, annulling, abolition*: legis, repeal, Suet.; tributum, Tac.; facti, amnesty, Suet.

ābolla -ae, f. (ἀββολή, ἀπαβολή), *a cloak of thick woollen cloth, worn by soldiers, peasants and certain philosophers: facinus maioris abollae*, Juv.

ābōmīno = abominor; q.v.

ābōminor -ari, dep. (ab/omen). (1) *to deprecate an unfavourable omen*: Liv.; quod abominor, God forbid, Ov. (2) *to hate, detest, abominate* (opp. optare): Liv.; abominandus, detestable, Liv.; abominatus, detested, Hor.

Āborigīnes -um, m. *the Aborigines, an Italian tribe from whom the Latins were said to be descended; hence original inhabitants of a country* (= ἀπὸρχονες): Cic.

ābōriōr -oriri -ortus, dep. (1) *of the heavenly bodies, to set, to disappear*: Varr. (2) *to perish by untimely birth*: Plin. (3) poet., *of the voice, to fail*: Lucr.

ābōriscor -i = aborior; q.v.: Lucr.

ābōrtio -ōnis, f. *an untimely birth, miscarriage*: Cic.

ābōrtivus -a -um, *prematurely born*: Sisyphus, Hor.; ovum, addled, Mart. N. as subst.

ābōrtivum -i (sc. medicamentum), *drug for procuring abortion*: Juv.

ābortus -ūs, m. *a miscarriage*: Cic.

abrādo -rādere -rasi -rasum. LIT., *to scrape off, shave*: supercilia, Cic. TRANSF., *to squeeze money out of a person, to extort*: nihil

se ab A. Caecina posse litum terrore abradere, Cic.

abrīpio -rīpēre -rīpūi -reptum (ab/rapio), *to snatch away, drag off*.

LIT., abripi vi fluminis, Caes.; filios e complexu parentum, Cic.

TRANSF., *to remove, detach*: te aestus ingenii tui abripuit, Cic.

abrōdo -dēre -si -sum, *to gnaw off, away*: Plin.

abrōgātio -ōnis, f. *an annulling or repealing*: legis, Cic.

abrōgo -are. LIT., *to repeal a law wholly, to annul*: legem, Cic.; huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet neque tota abrogari potest, Cic.

TRANSF., *to remove, take away*: fidem, Cic.; of an office: magistratum, Cic.

abrōtōnum -i, n. and **abrōtōnus** -i, m. (ἀβρότονον), *southern-wood, an aromatic herb*: Lucr., Hor.

abrumpo -rumpēre -rūpi -ruptum, *to break off, sever*.

LIT., ramos, Ov.; vincula, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to remove, dissociate*: se latrocinio Antonii, *to break with A.'s gang*, Cic. (2) *to violate*: fas, Verg. (3) *to break off prematurely, to destroy*: vitam, Verg.; medium sermonem, *to break off in the middle of a speech*, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.)

abruptus -a -um, *torn off*. LIT., steep, precipitous. N. as subst. **abruptum** -i, *a steep ascent or descent*: sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Verg. TRANSF., *abrupt, rough*: contumacia, Tac.

¶ Adv. **abruptē**: Quint.

abruptio -ōnis, f. (abrumpo), *a tearing away*: corrigiae, of a shoe-latchet, Cic.

TRANSF., *divorce*: Att. ap. Cic.

abscedo -cedēre -cessi -cessum, *to go away, depart*.

LIT., of persons: a curia, e foro, Liv. As milit. t. t., *to withdraw, retire*: a Capua, Liv.; impers.: Regio abscessum est, Liv. Of things, *to retire*: quantum mare abscedebat, Liv.

TRANSF., of persons. (1) *to retire from an office or employment*: non militaribus modo sed civilibus quoque muneribus, Liv. (2) *to desert one*: Pallada abscessisse mihi, Ov. Of things. (1) *to go away*: somnus ut abscessit, Ov. (2) *to desert*: cives earum urbium quae regno abscedunt, Liv.

abscessio -ōnis, f. (abscedo), *a going away, a separation*: Cic.

abscessus -ūs, m. (abscedo), *a going away*. (1) of persons, *going away, withdrawal*: Rutulum, Verg.; continuus abscessus, Tac. (2) of inanimate objects: solis, Cic.

abscido -cidēre -cidi -cisum (abs/caedo), *to cut off*.

LIT., funes, Caes.; aquam, Liv.; caput, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to separate*: intersaeptis munitis hostis pars parti abscesa erat, Liv.; abscisus in duas partes exercitus, Caes. (2) *to take away*: regibus spem auxilii sui, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **abscisus** -a -um, *cut off*. So (1) *precipitous*: rupes, Liv. (2) *abrupt, short*: voce, Quint.

abscindo -scindēre -scīdi -scissum, *to tear off, wrench away*.

LIT., tunicam a pectore, Cic.; vestem humeris, Verg.; venas, to open the veins, Tac.; poet.: abscissa comas, with her hair torn, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to divide: terras Oceano, Hor. (2) to separate: inane soldo, Hor. (3) to take away: reditūs dulces, Hor.

abscondo -condēre -condi (-condīdi) -conditum (-consum). (1) to conceal, obscure: gladios, Cic.; galea frontem abscondit, Juv.; hence pass. of stars, to set: Verg. (2) to lose sight of: Phaeacum arces, Verg.

¶ Hence, from partic. absconditus, adv. **absconditē**, obscurely, abstrusely: Cic.

absens -entis, absent, pres. partic. of absum; q.v.

absentia -ae, f. (absum), absence: Cic.

absilio -ire, -ii or -ui (ab/salio), to spring forth or away: Lucr.

absimilis -e, unlike: non absimili forma, Caes.

absinthium -i, n. (ἀψινθιον), wormwood: Lucr.

absisto -sistere -stiti. (1) to go away, followed by ab or the abl. alone: limine, Verg.; ab signis, Caes.; absol., tandem abstiterunt, Liv.; of things, ab ore scintillae absistunt, Verg. (2) to desist from; with abl.: obsidione, spe, Liv.; with infin., absiste moveri, cease to be moved, Verg.; with gerund: sequendo, from following, Liv.; accusator abstittit, the accuser withdrew (i.e. from his accusation), Tac.

absolutio -ōnis, f. (absolvo). (1) acquittal: maiestatis, on the charge of treason, Cic. (2) perfection: virtus quae rationis absolutio definitur, Cic.

absolutōrius -a -um, relating to acquittal: tabella, the voting-tablet that acquits, Suet. N. as subst. **absolutōrium** -i (sc. remedium), means of escape from: Plin.

absolve -solvere -solvi -solutum.

LIT., to loosen.

TRANSF., (1) a, to free: se a Fannio iudicio, Cic.; aliquem regni suspicione, Liv.: b, to acquit: improbatus, Cic.; capitis, Nep.; reos culpa, Ov.; de praevicatione, Cic. (2) to dispose of in narration, to relate: de Catilinae coniuratione paucis absolvam, Sall. (3) to complete, to finish: tectum, Cic.; opera, Caes.; absolve beneficium tuum, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **absolutus** -a -um. (1) perfect, complete: vita, Cic. (2) unfettered, unconditional, absolute: causa, Cic.

¶ Adv. **absolutē**, perfectly, completely: vivere feliciter, absolute, Cic.

absōnus -a -um. LIT., inharmonious: vox, Cic.

TRANSF., disagreeing with, not corresponding with: absoni a voce motus, Liv.; with dat.: nihil absonum fidei divinae originis fuit, Liv.

absorbēo -ēre -ūi, to swallow, to gulp down.

LIT., placentas, Hor.; Oceanus vix videtur tot res absorbere potuisse, Cic.

TRANSF., hunc absorbit aestus gloriae, carried him off, Cic.; tribunatus absorbet meam orationem, absorbs, engrosses, Cic.

absque, prep. with abl. without: absque argumento, Cic.

abstēmius -a -um (abs/temetum), abstaining from intoxicating liquors, temperate, abstemious, moderate: Ov., Hor.

abstergēo -tergere -tersi -tersum, to wipe off, to dry by wiping.

LIT., cruorem, Liv.

TRANSF., to remove something disagreeable: omnes senectutis molestias, Cic.

absterrēo -ēre, to frighten away, to drive away by fear.

LIT., hostes saxis, Liv.; neminem a congressu meo, Cic.; eos a tam detestabili consilio, Liv.; animos vitiis, from vices, Hor.; aliquem bello, Tac.

TRANSF., to remove, withdraw: Lucr. **abstinens** -entis, partic. from abstinere; q.v. **abstinentia** -ae, f. abstinence, continence, self-denial, temperance: Cic.; esp. (in later authors) fasting: abstinentiā vitam finire, Tac.

abstineo -tinēre -tinui -tentum (abs/teneo), to hold back, to keep away from.

(1) transit., with acc. and abl., or ab and abl.; the acc. often being manūs, and very often a reflexive pronoun: se scelere, Cic.; aliquos ab legatis violandis, Liv.

(2) intransit., to abstain from; with abl.: iniuria, Cic.; with ab and abl.: Caes.; with genit. (Greek use): irarum, Hor.; also absol., Verg., or with ne, quin, or quominus.

¶ Hence present partic. (with compar. and superl.) **abstinens** -entis, abstinent, temperate: Cic.; with genit.: pecuniae, Hor.

¶ Adv. **abstinenter**: Cic.

absto -are, to stand at a distance, stand aloof: Hor.

abstrāho -trahēre -traxi -tractum.

LIT., to drag away: aliquem de matris complexu, Cic.; naves e portu, Liv.; aliquem a penetralibus, Liv.; liberos in servitutum, Caes.

TRANSF., to exclude, estrange, restrain: aliquem ex tanto comitatu clarissimorum virum, Cic.; animus a corpore abstractus, Cic.; copias a Lepido, Cic.; ingressos in castra ab direptione abstrahere non poterat, Liv.

abstrūdo -trudēre -trūsi -trūsum, to push away from any place, to hide: se in silvam densam, Cic.; semina flammae abstrusa in venis silicis, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **abstrūsus** -a -um, concealed, secret: insidiae, Cic.; disputatio abstrusior, more abstruse, Cic.; homo abstrusus, reserved, Tac.

absum ābesse āfui; fut. infin., āfore; fut. partic., āfuturus.

(1) to be away, to be absent.

LIT., ab urbe, Cic.

TRANSF., a, to take no part in: ab hoc concilio, Caes.; ab his studiis, Cic.; toto bello, Caes.: b, not to help: quo plus iterat, eo plus aberas a me, the more I needed you, the less you helped me, Cic.; longe iis paternum nomen populi Romani afuturum, would be of no avail, Caes.: c, to be wanting: studium semper sit, cunctatio absit, Cic.; semper aves quod abest, Lucr.; neque corpus neque animus a vobis aberit, Sall.; abest historia nostris litteris, Cic.

(2) to be far away, to be distant.

LIT., ab urbe milia passuum ducenta, Cic.; quadritidui iter Laodicea, Cic.

TRANSF., a, to be far from: longe a spe, Cic.; so the impers. phrase, tantum abest ut...ut, e.g. tantum abest ab eo ut malum sit mors ut verear, so far is death from being an evil that I fear, etc., Cic.; so haud multum, or procul abest, or paulum abest, or minimum

abest quin, etc.: haud multum afit quin interficeretur, *he was nearly killed*, Liv.: **b**, *to be free from (a fault): a culpa*, Cic.; a cupiditate pecuniae, Nep.: **c**, *to be far removed* (esp. in phrases expressing a wish): *promul absit gloria vulgi*, Tib.; *nomen ipsum crucis absit non modo a corpore civium Romanorum*, etc., Cic.: **d**, *to be firmly opposed to: a consilio fugiendi*, Cic.: **e**, *to be inconsistent with: quod certe abest a tua virtute et fide*, Cic.

absūmēdo -inis, f. *consumption*: Pl.

absūmo -sumēre -sumpsi -sumptum, *to reduce, consume*. LIT., *absumptis frugum alimentis*, Liv., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *to waste: res paternas*, Hor.; *tempus*, Liv., Cic. (2) *to destroy: multos pestilentia absumpsit*, Liv.; *leto*, Verg.

absurdus -a -um.

LIT., *that which offends the ear, unmelodious, harsh*: vox, Cic.

TRANSF., *foolish, unreasonable*. (1) of things: *vestrae istae absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae*, Liv.; *haud absurdum est, it is not out of place*, Sall. (2) of persons, *incapable*: homo, Cic.; *ingenium haud absurdum*, Sall.; *absurdus ingenio*, Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **absurde**. (1) *harshly, discordantly*: canere, Cic. (2) *absurdly: absurde et aspere respondere verbis vultuque*, Cic.

Absyrtus -i, m. (*Ἀψύρτος*), *brother of Medea, killed by his sister on her flight from Colchis*.

abundantia -ae, f. (1) *abundance, richness, plenty: omnium rerum quas natura desiderat*, Cic.; *voluptatum*, Cic. (2) *riches, wealth*: Cic., Tac.

abundē, adv. *copiously, abundantly: promittere*, Lucr.; *satisfacere*, Cic.; with adj.: *abunde magnus*, Sall.; *tibi abunde est, you are more than satisfied*, Plin. Subst. with genit.: *terrorum ac fraudis abunde est*, Verg.

abundo -are, *to overflow*.

LIT., *flumina*, Lucr.; *abundat aqua*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to grow in abundance: de terris abundant herbarum genera*, Lucr. (2) *to abound, be rich in*, esp. with abl.: *divitiis*, Ter.; *ingenio et doctrina*, Cic.; absol., *to be rich: cum ex reliquis vel abundare debeam, cogor mutuari*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **abundans** -antis. LIT., of rivers, *overflowing: amnis abundantissimus*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *abundant, numerous: abundante multitudine*, Liv.; *abundantes voluptates*, Liv. (2) *abounding in*, usually with abl.: *fontibus*, consilio, Cic.; occasionally with genit.: *lactis*, Verg.

¶ Adv. **abundanter**, *abundantly; of discourse, copiously: loqui*, Cic.

abūsio -ōnis, f. (*abutor*), in rhetoric, *a false use of tropes*: Cic.

abusquē, prep. with abl.=usque ab, *from*. (1) as regards position: *Oceano abusque*, Tac. (2) as regards time: *Tiberio abusque*, Tac.

abūsus -ūs, m. (*abutor*), *using up, wasting*: Cic.

abūtor -ūti -ūsus sum, dep., with abl., *to make full use of, to use fully*. (1) in a good, or neutral, sense: *nisi omni tempore, quod mihi lege concessum est, abusus ero*, Cic.;

sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram, Cic. (2) in a bad sense, *to abuse, to waste: militum sanguine*, Cic.; *insolenter et immodice indulgentia populi Romani*, Liv. Esp., *to use a word wrongly: verbo*, Cic.

Abȳdos (*Abydos*) -i, f. (*Ἀβύδος*). (1) *a town in Asia Minor, on the Hellespont*. (2) *a town in Egypt*.

¶ Hence adj., **Abydēnus** -a -um: *iuvenis, or absol., Leander*, Ov.; m. pl. **Abydēni** -orum, *the inhabitants of Abydos*: Liv.

Abȳla -ae, f. (*Ἀβύλη*), *a mountain on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar, forming one of the so-called Pillars of Hercules (now Sierra Zimiera)*.

ac, see atque.

Acadēmīa -ae, f. (*Ἀκαδήμεια*), *the Academy, a grove near Athens where Plato taught. Hence, meton., the Academic school of philosophy*: Cic. Hence also Cicero's use of this term for two of his estates, one near Puteoli and another at Tusculum.

Acadēmīcus -a -um (*Ἀκαδημικός*), *belonging to the Academy at Athens: philosophi*, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **Acadēmici** -orum, *the Academic philosophers*. N. pl. **Acadēmica** -orum, *a treatise of Cicero on the Academic philosophy*.

Acadēmūs -i, m. (*Ἀκαδήμους*), *a Greek hero, after whom the Academy was named*.

acālantis -idis, f. (*ἀκαλανθίς*)=*acanthis*; q.v.: Verg.

Acāmās -antis, m. (*Ἀκάμας*). (1) *son of Theseus and Phaedra*: Verg. (2) *a promontory in Cyprus*: Plin.

acāthis -idis, f. (*ἀκανθίς*), *a small singing bird, perhaps the siskin*: Plin.

acanthus -i, m. (*ἀκονθος*). (1) *bear's foot, a plant*: Verg. (2) *a thorny evergreen Egyptian tree*: Verg.

Acānthus -i, f. (*Ἀκανθος*), *a town of Chalcidice*.

acāpnōs -ōn (*ἀκαπνος*), *without smoke: ligna, burning without smoke*, Mart.

Acarnānia -ae, *Acarnania, a country on the west of Greece, between Epirus and Aetolia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Acarnānicus** -a -um, *Acarnanian*: Liv.; subst. **Acarnān** -ānis, *an Acarnanian*: Verg., Ov.

Acāstus -i, m. (*Ἀκάστος*). (1) *son of the Thessalian king Pelias, father of Laodamia, brother of Alcestis*. (2) *a slave of Cicero*.

Acca Lārentia, *a Roman goddess whose festival (Larentalia) was on Dec. 23; according to one legend, the wife of the herdsman Faustulus, and the nurse of Romulus and Remus*.

¶ Hence **Lārentalia** or **Accālia** -ium, n. *her festival at Rome in December*.

accēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum (*ad/cedo*), *to approach, to come near*.

LIT., of persons, with the accusative and ad: *ad urbem*, Cic.; *alicui ad aurem et dicere, to approach anyone to whisper*, Cic.; with in: *in aedes*, Cic.; in funus, *to join the funeral procession*, Cic.; with simple acc.: *scopulos*, Verg.; *Iugurtham*, Sall.; absol., *to approach*: Cic. Esp. (1) *to come as a suppliant: senatus supplex accedit ad Caesarem*, Cic.; *quo accedam aut quos appellem*, Sall. (2) *to come as an enemy: usque ad castra*, Caes.; with simple acc.: *loca hostiliter*, Sall. (3) *to come to an auction to bid: ad illud scelus sectionis*, Cic.; *ad hastam*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of persons: ad amicitiam Philippi, Nep.; sed propius accedam, de his nostris testibus dicam, Cic. (2) of lifeless subjects: febris accedit, Cic.; accedit manus extrema operibus, Cic.; fervor accedit capiti, *the wine mounts to his head*, Hor. (3) of time, to approach: quo propius ad mortem accedam, Cic. (4) to enter upon work: ad rem publicam, to begin public life, Cic.; ad vectigalia, to engage in the collection of the taxes, Cic. (5) to assent to: ad condiciones, Cic. (6) to be added: ad eas (naves) captivae Massiliensium accesserunt sex, Caes.; quo plus aetatis ei accederet, *the older he became*, Cic.; iis tantum fiducia accessit ut, Caes.; hence the phrases, huc accedit, eo accedit, often followed by ut and quod, with the meaning of simply *moreover*. (7) of things, to fall to one's share, to come to one: num tibi stultitia accessit, Pl.; alicui animus accedit, Cic. (8) to approach, to become like: propius ad deos, Cic.

accéléro -are. (1) transit., to quicken, to accelerate: iter, Caes.; consulatum alicui, Tac. (2) intrans., to hasten: si accelerare volent, Cic.; accelera, signifer, Liv.

accendo -cendere -cendi -censum (ad/*cando, causat. of caendo), to kindle, to set on fire.

LIT., faces, Cic.; tus, Liv. Also of light without reference to fire, to light up: luna radiis solis accensa, Cic.

TRANSF., to kindle, fire, inflame, excite, esp. of feelings: plebis animum, Sall.; animos bello, to excite to war, Verg.; ira accensus, Liv.; studia Numidarum in Iugurtham accensa, *the enthusiasm of the N. for I.*, Sall.; also of other forces: cum eo magis vi venti accensa esset, Liv.

accenséo -censere -censum, to reckon in addition: accenseor illi, *I am his comrade*, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **accensus** -a -um, *reckoned with*. M. as subst. (1) an attendant, esp. on a magistrate. (2) in plural, **accensi**; originally perhaps the *fifth class of Roman citizens*; hence *reserve troops, supernumeraries*, without regular arms, often employed in building roads: Liv.

acceptio -ónis, f. a reception, acceptance: Cic.; frumenti, Sall.

accepto -are (freq. of accipio), to receive: Pl., Quint.

acceptor -óris, m. one who approves: Pl.

acceptrix -icis, f. she who receives: Pl.

acceptus -a -um, partic. from accipio; q.v.

accereso = arcesso; q.v.

accessio -ónis, f. (accedo), a going or coming to.

LIT., suis accessionibus, Cic. TRANSF., (1) increase: dignitatis, Cic.; pecuniae, Nep. (2) a thing added, appendage: accessionem adiunxit aedibus, Cic.; minima accessio semper Epirus regno Macedoniae fuit, Liv.

accessus -ús, m. (accedo), an approach to.

(1) of movement. LIT., ad urbem nocturnus, Cic.; accessus stellarum et recessus, Cic.; accessus et recessus aestuum, *ebb and flow*, Cic. TRANSF., ad causam, Cic. (2) opportunity of approach, access: dare alicui accessum, Ov. (3) means of approach, entrance: omnem accessum lustrare, Verg.

accido -cidere -cidi -cisum (ad/caedo).

LIT., to hew or hack at: aut ab radicibus

subruere aut accidere arbores, Caes. TRANSF., to weaken, ruin: Latinarum etsi pariter accisae copiae sint, Liv.; res accisae, Cic.

accido -cidere -cidi (ad/caedo), to fall down, to fall to.

LIT., ad terram, Pl. Esp. (1) of missiles: tela ab omni parte accidebant, Liv. (2) to fall at the feet of, to ask assistance: ad pedes omnium, Cic. (3) to come to the ears or notice of: vox accidit ad hostes, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to happen (generally of misfortunes, opposed to evenio): si quid adversi accidisset, Caes.; si quid alicui accidat, *if anything happens*, i.e. *if he dies*, Cic.; often impers., followed by ut: casu accidit ut id primus nuntiaret, Cic.; by quod: accidit perincommodum quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic. L.; by infin.: nec acciderat mihi opus esse, Cic. L. (2) to fall out: ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, Caes.

acciô, -ère, obs. form of accio; q.v.

accingo -cingere -cinxī -cinctum. LIT., to gird to or on: ense lateri, Verg.; miles non accinctus, unarmed, Tac. TRANSF., to equip, to arm; reflex., se accingere, and pass., accingi. (1) to arm oneself: studio popularium accinctus, Tac.; magicas accingier artes, Verg. (2) to make oneself ready: accingi ad consulatum, to strive for the consulship, Liv.; in audaciam, Tac.; praedae, Verg.; with infin.: Verg., Tac.; accingunt operi = se accingunt operi, Verg.

accio -ire -ivi (-ii) -itum, to call to, summon, fetch: haruspices ex Etruria, Cic.; aliquem in adoptionem, Tac.

accipio -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (ad/capio), to take, receive a person or thing. So: accipere pecuniam, Cic.; alvus omne quod accipit cogit atque confundit, Cic.; aliquem gremio, Verg. Also in a number of special significations. (1) of the senses, to hear: orationem, Cic.; pronis auribus accipi, to be willingly listened to, Tac.; to feel: dolorem, Cic. (2) of the understanding, to grasp: quae parum accepi, Cic.; to learn: primas artes ab iisdem magistris, Ov.; usum ac disciplinam, Caes.; of the judgment, to take: aliquid in bonum partem, to take in good part, Cic.; verisimilia pro veris, Liv.; with double acc.: beneficium contumeliam, to take a kindness for an insult, Cic. (3) to accept, not reject: pacem, Liv.; omen, Cic.; legem, Cic. (4) to receive persons in a friendly manner: Romanos in arcem, Liv.; in amicitiam, Cic.; in deditionem, Caes.; as a guest: hospitio, Cic. (5) to treat a person in any way: leniter clementerque, Cic.; miseris modis, Pl. (6) of business transactions: aliquid (alicui) acceptum referre, to enter on the credit side of an account book, Cic.; and so generally, to consider oneself indebted to someone for a thing: Cic., Caes.; acceptum refero verisus esse nocens, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.)

acceptus -a -um, welcome, pleasant, agreeable. (1) of persons, with the dat.: qui maxime plebi acceptus erat, Caes. (2) of things: nihil est deo acceptius quam, etc., Cic.

accipiter -tris, m. LIT., a hawk: Cic., Hor., Verg. TRANSF., pecuniae, an avaricious person, Pl.

accitus -ús, m. a summons: Cic., Verg.

Accius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Accius, the tragic poet (170-c. 85 B.C.), junior to and rival of Pacuvius. Adj. **Acciānus** -a -um, of Accius: versus, Cic.

acclāmatio -ōnis, f. (acclamo), a loud cry.

(1) an outcry against: non domo ut acclamatione sed ut convivio et maledictis impeditur, Cic. (2) a cry of approbation: Liv., Suet.

acclāmo -are (ad/clamo). (1) to cry out at (in derision or disapproval): alicui, Cic.; populus cum risu acclamavit ipsa esse, Cic. (2) to cry out in approval: omnes acclamarunt gratias se inter cetera etiam ob hoc agere, quod, Liv. (3) with acc. of person, to name by acclamation: aliquem servatorem libertoremque, Liv.; si nocentem acclamaverant, Tac.

acclāro -are, to make clear, to reveal (of omens): Liv.; uti tu signa nobis certa acclarrassis (for acclaraveris), Liv.

acclinis -e. LIT., leaning on anything: trunco arboris, Verg. TRANSF., inclined to: acclinis falsis animus, Hor.

acclino -are (ad/*clino). LIT., to lean on anything: se in illum, Ov.; castra tumuli sunt acclinata, Liv. TRANSF., to incline to: haud gravate se acclinaturos ad causam senatus, Liv.

acclivis -e (ad/clivus), inclined upwards: pars viae, Cic.; collis leniter ab infimo acclivis, Caes.

acclivitas -ātis, f. acclivity, inclination upwards: Caes.

acclivus -a -um, see acclivis.

accōla -ae, m. or f. (ad/colo), one who lives near, a neighbour: Oceani, Liv.; Cereris, near the temple of Ceres, Cic.; as adj.: pastor accola eius loci, dwelling near that place, Liv.; accolae fluvii, neighbouring rivers, Tac.

accōlo -cōlĕre -cōlūi -cultum, to live near: locum, Cic.; gentes quae Macedoniam accolunt, Liv.

accommodātē, adv. from accommodo; q.v.

accommodātiō -ōnis, f. (1) a proportion or adjusting of one thing to another: verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem, Cic. (2) courteousness, complaisance: ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratum, Cic.

accommodātus -a -um, partic. from accommodo; q.v.

accommodo -are (ad/commodo), to fit, put on. LIT., insignia, Caes.; coronam sibi ad caput, Cic.; lateri ense, Verg.

TRANSF., to make suitable, to adjust: testes ad crimen, Cic.; orationem aurius auditorum, Cic.; in omnem eventum consilia, Liv.; se accommodare or accommodari, to adapt oneself: ad voluntatem alicuius et arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere et accommodare, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **accommodātus** -a -um, adapted, suitable to. (1) of things, with ad and the acc.: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatēque accommodatae, Caes.; with dat.: oratio hominum sensibus ac mentibus accommodata, Cic. (2) of persons, with ad and the acc.: homo ad Verris flagitia libidinesque accommodatus, Cic.; with dat.: servus vilissimus nec cuiquam serio ministerio accommodatus, Tac.

¶ Adv. **accommodātē**, agreeably to: ad veritatem, Cic.

accommodus -a -um, fit, adapted to: Verg.

accongĕro -gĕrĕre -gessi, to bring together: Pl.

accrĕdo -crĕdere -credidi -credĭtum (ad/credo), to believe, give credence to: alicui, Hor.; absol.: vix accredens, Cic.

accresco -crescĕre -crĕvi -crĕtum (ad/cresco), to grow, to increase. LIT., flumen subito accrevit, Cic. TRANSF., cum dictis factisque omnibus ad fallendum instructis varia accresceret fides, Liv.; trimetris accrescere iussit nomen iambeis, ordered to be joined to, Hor.

accrĕtĭo -ōnis, f. (accresco), increase: luminia, Cic.

accūbĭtĭo -ōnis, f. (accubo), the act of reclining at table: Cic.

accūbĭtus -ūs, m. = accubitio; q.v.

accūbo -are (ad/cubo), to lie beside. In gen., with dat. or absol., of persons: Pl., Verg.; of things: cadus Sulpicii horreis, Hor. Esp., to recline at table: in convivio, Cic.; cum aliquo, next to, Pl.; apud aliquem, at the house of (as a guest), Cic.; accuba, take your place, Pl.

accūdo -ĕre, to hammer together: Pl.

accumbo -cumbĕre -cūbui -cūbĭtum (ad/*cumbo), to lie down: in via, Pl. Especially at the dinner table, where each person lay upon a sofa, supported on his left elbow: in sinu alicuius, to sit next to anyone at table, Liv.; cum aliquo, next to, Mart.; apud aliquem, at the house of (as a guest), Cic.

accumulātē, adv. from accumulo; q.v.

accumulātor -ōris, m. one who heaps together: opum, Tac.

accumulo -are (ad/cumulo), to heap up, to accumulate.

LIT., auget, addit, accumulat, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to heap on a person, give in abundance: alienas res, Liv.; alicui summum honorem, Ov.; also with acc. of person and abl. of thing: animam nepotis his donis, Verg. (2) to increase: caedem caede, Lucr.; curas, Ov.

¶ Hence, from partic., adv. **accumulātē**, abundantly, copiously: Cic. L.

accūrātē, adv. from accuro; q.v.

accūrātiō -ōnis, f. accuracy, carefulness: Cic.

accūrātus, partic. from accuro; q.v.

accūro -are (ad/curo), to take care of, to prepare with care: Pl.; victum et cultum, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **accūrātus** -a -um, careful, exact, accurate: oratio, Cic.; accuratorem delectum habere, Liv.

¶ Adv. **accūrātē**, carefully, exactly, accurately: perscribere, Cic.; aedificare, Caes.

accurro -currĕre -curri and -cucurri -cursum (ad/curro), to run to: ad praetorem, Cic.; equo admisso ad aliquem, Caes.; of ideas, to occur: istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut, simulatque velimus, accurrant, Cic.

accursus -ūs, m. a running to, concourse: Tac.

accūsābilis -e, blameworthy: Cic.

accūsātiō -ōnis, f. (1) an accusation: accusationem facitare, Cic.; comparare atque constituere, to prepare with evidence, Cic.; plur.: acres accusationes, Cic. (2) an

indictment: accusationis quinque libri, of the orations against Verres, Cic.

accūsātīx -a -um (accuso), *accusative*: casus, Quint.

accūsātor -ōris, m. (1) *an accuser* (strictly only in regard to state offences, while petitor is a plaintiff in a private suit): petitoris personam cupere, accusatoris deponere, Cic. (2) *an informer*: Juv.

accūsātorīus -a -um, *pertaining to an accuser*: lex, Cic.; vox, Liv.

¶ Adv. **accūsātorīē**, *after the manner of an accuser*: loqui, Cic., Liv.

accūsātrix -icis, f. *a female accuser*: Pl.

accūsīto -are (freq. of accuso), *to accuse frequently*: Pl.

accūsō -are (ad/causa), *to accuse*.

(1) *to charge before a judge or court*: aliquem ad populum (of the tribunes), Liv.: a, with genit., of the offence: aliquem ambitus, Cic.: b, with abl.: de beneficiis, Cic.: c, with propter: propter iniurias, Cic.: d, with inter: inter sicarios, of assassination, Cic.: e, with genit., of the punishment: capitis, on a capital charge.

(2) *to blame, find fault with*: aliquem aspere et acerbe in senatu, Cic.; followed by quod or cur with the subj.: Cic.

ācer -ēris, n. *the maple tree*: Plin.; *maple wood*: Plin., Ov.

ācer -cris -cre (from root ac-, as acuo, acies, etc.), *sharp, cutting*.

LIT., of sharp tools: hastas acris ferro, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) of the senses: a, of taste, biting: rapula, Hor.: b, of touch, sharp: dolor corporis cuius morsus est acerrimus, Cic.: c, of hearing, shrill: vox, Lucr.; flammae sonitus, crackling, Verg.: d, of smell, penetrating: unguenta summa et acerrima suavitate condita, Cic.: e, sight, keen: acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic.

(2) relating to the mind: a, of emotions, painful: cura, Lucr.: b, of the understanding, vigorous: iudicium acrius et certius, Cic.: c, of the character, energetic: homo ad perdiscendum acerrimus, Cic.; in ferro, brave in fight, Cic.; passionate: acerrima uxor, Pl.; so of the passions themselves: amor gloriae, Cic.

(3) of other things: egestas, Lucr.; supplicium, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.)

acriter, *sharply, keenly*. (1) of sight: acriter intueri solem, Cic. (2) of touch: caedunt acerrime virgis, Cic. (3) of the understanding: videre vitia, Cic. (4) of the emotions: expectare, se morti offerre, Cic. (5) of speech: vituperare, Cic.

ācerbitas -ātis, f. *bitterness, harshness*.

LIT., fructus magna acerbitate permixtos, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *harshness*: morum, Cic.

(2) *painfulness*: temporis Sullani, Cic.; in plur., calamities: Cic.

ācerbo -are, *to make bitter, to aggravate*: crimen, Verg.

ācerbus -a -um (from root ac-, as acer, acies, etc.), *bitter*.

LIT., *sour*, used especially of unripe fruit; hence=*raw, unripe, immature*: uva, Phaedr.

TRANSF., (1) of sounds, *harsh*: horrorem serrae, Lucr.; acerba sonans, Verg. (2) of the

look, dark, gloomy: vultus acerbi, Ov.; acerba tuens, with angry look, Verg. (3) of speech or writing, *bitter*: minaces et acerbae litterae, Cic. (4) of things and events generally, *painful, severe, harsh*: acerbissima tributa, Cic.; incendium, Cic.; frigus, Hor. (5) of persons, *morose*: acerbos e Zenonis schola (of the Stoics), Cic. (6) from the notion of unripeness, *premature*: partus, Ov.; funere, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **ācerbē**, *bitterly, harshly*: accusare, Cic.; acerbius invehi in aliquem, Cic.; acerbissime dicere, Caes.; aliquid ferre, Cic.

ācernus -a -um ('acer), *made of maple wood*: Verg., Hor.

ācerria -ae, f. *a casket for keeping incense*: Cic., Hor.

Ācerriae -ārum, f. *town in Campania, on the river Clanus (now Acerra)*.

ācersēcōmēs -ae, m. (ἀκερσεκόμης), *having unshorn hair*: Juv.

ācervālis -e, of arguments, *proceeding by accumulation*: Cic. (= Greek σωπετής).

ācervātim, adv. *by accumulation*. LIT., in heaps: Lucr. TRANSF., dicere, to sum up, to speak comprehensively: multa acervatim frequentans, crowding together a number of thoughts, Cic.

ācervo -are, *to heap up*: promiscue acervati cumuli hominum, Liv. TRANSF., leges, Liv.

ācervus -i, m. *a heap*. LIT., tritici, Cic.; insepulti acervi civium, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *a multitude*: facinorum, Cic. (2) as logical term, *argument by accumulation*: Cic.

ācesco ācescere ācūi (from root ac-, as acerbus, etc.), *to grow sour*: Hor.

Ācesta -ae, f. (Ἀκίστη), *an old town in the north-west of Sicily, also called Egesta and Segesta*.

¶ Hence subst. **Acestenses** -ium, m. pl. *inhabitants of Acesta*.

Ācestes -ae, m. *a king in Sicily, of Trojan descent*.

ācētum -i, n. (from root ac-, as acerbus, etc.).

LIT., *vinegar*: Cic. TRANSF., *sharpness, wit*:

Italo perfusus aceto, Hor.

Āchāiā -ae, f. (Ἀχαια), or **Āchāiā** (poet.), *Achaia*. (1) *the Greek country of Achaia, in the north of the Peloponnese*: Ov. (2) *Greece, in gen. (after Homer's usage)*: Prop., Ov. (3) after 146 B.C., *the Roman province of Achaia (including the whole of Greece except Thessaly)*: Cic.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Āchaeus** -a

-um (Ἀχαιός), *Achaean, an Achaean*. (1) from

Achaia, in Greece: Lucr., Liv. (2) from

Greece generally: Plin. (3) from the Roman

province of Achaia: Cic. (4) from Achaia, a

Greek colony on the Black Sea. F. subst.

Āchāiās -ādis, *a Greek woman*: Ov. Adj.

Āchāicus -a -um, *Achaean, Greek*: Cic.,

Verg., Hor. F. subst. **Āchāis** -idos, *an*

Achaean woman: Ov.; poet.=Greece: Ov.

Adj. **Āchāius** -a -um, *Greek*: Verg. Adj.

and subst. **Āchivus** -a -um, *Achaean, Greek*:

Cic., Hor., Ov.

Āchaemēnēs -is, m. (Ἀχαμένης), *ancestor of*

Cyrus and founder of the Persian line of the

Achaemenidae.

¶ Hence adj. **Achaemenius** -a -um,

Persian: Hor., Ov.

Acharnae -orum, f. (*Ἀχαρνάι*), a town and deme in Attica.

Āchātes -ae, m. (*Ἀχάτης*). (1) a river in Sicily. (2) a friend of Aeneas.

Āchēlōus -i, m. (*Ἀχελῷος*), the longest river in Greece, rising in Epirus and flowing between Acarnania and Aetolia.

¶ Hence, f. subst. **Āchēlōiās** -ādis, daughter of the river-god Achelous: Ov. Adj. **Āchēlōus** -a -um, belonging to the river-god Achelous: Ov. F. subst. **Āchēlōides** -um, daughters of Achelous, the Sirens: Ov.

Āchērōn -ontis, m. (*Ἀχέρων*). (1) a river in Thesprotia, flowing through the swamp Acherusia (now Gurla, or river of Suli). (2) a river in Brutii, in southern Italy (now Mucone or Lese). (3) mythol., a river in the lower world, hence the lower world itself: Acheronta movebo, Verg.; fugere Acheronta, to become immortal, Hor.

¶ Also found in old Latin form **Āchērūns** -untis, m. and f., used esp. by Pl. and Lucr.

¶ Hence adj. **Āchērunticus** -a -um, Pl., Hor.; adj. **Āchērusicus** -a -um, Lucr.; f. subst. **Āchērusia** -ae. (1) a swamp in Thesprotia in Epirus. (2) a lake in Campania. (3) a cavern in Bithynia.

Āchērōntia -ae, f. a small town in Apulia: Hor.

Āchilles -is, m. (*Ἀχιλλεύς*), and **Āchillēus** -ēi, m. a Greek hero, son of Peleus and Thetis. Hence any brave, handsome man, a hero: Pl., Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Āchillēus** -a -um, relating to Achilles: Verg., Ov.; m. subst. **Āchillides** -ae (*Ἀχιλλεύδης*), a descendant of Achilles: Ov.

Āchivus -a -um = Achaeus; q.v.

Achradina -ae, f. (*Ἀχραδίνη*), part of the city of Syracuse: Cic., Liv.

Ācidālīa -ae, f. (*Ἀκιδάλλια*), a surname of Venus, from the fountain Acidalia in Boeotia, where the Graces, daughters of Venus, bathed. Adj. **Ācidālīus** -a -um, belonging to Venus: nodus, the girdle of Venus, Mart.

Ācidus -a -um (from root ac-, as acuo, acetum, etc.), sharp. LIT., sour in taste, acid: Hor. TRANSF., sour, disagreeable: Hor.

āciēs -ēi, f. (ac-, root of acuo), keenness, edge. LIT., of a sharp instrument: securis, Cic.; falcis, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of keenness in various senses: patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis, Cic. Esp. of the mind, penetration, insight: animi, ingenii, mentis, Cic.; and of the eye, as: a, a piercing look: ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Caes.: b, keen vision: bonum incolumis acies, malum caecitas, Cic.: c, the pupil of the eye: Cic.; the eye itself: Verg.

(2) of the front of an army as drawn up for battle: a, a single line: prima, Caes.; novissima, Liv.: b, the whole army: aciem instruere, Cic.: c, battle, battlefield: Pharsalica, Cic.; in acie vincere, Caes.; poet.: Vulcania, mass of fire, Verg.; fig., a battle in words: Cic.

Ācilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; esp. of Man. Acil. Glabrio, Consul 192 B.C., conqueror of Antiochus and the Aetolians.

ācinācēs -is, m. (*Ἀκινάκης*), a short Persian sabre: Hor.

ācinus -i, m. and **ācinum** -i, n. a berry (esp. grape): Plin.; the stone or seed of the berry: Cic.

ācīpenser -ēris, also **ācīpensis** -is, m. (perhaps from root ac-, as in acuo, etc.), the sturgeon, a fish prized by the Romans: Cic., Hor.

Ācis -idis, m. (*Ἄκισ*). (1) a river in Sicily, near Etna, famous for its cold water (now Fiume di Iaci): Ov. (2) mythol., a beautiful shepherd, lover of Galatea: Ov.

āclys -ydis, f. (perhaps shortened from *ἀκνυλῆς*), a small javelin: Verg.

Acmonīdes -ae, m. (*Ἀκμονίδης*), one of the workmen of Vulcan: Ov.

ācōnitum -i, n. (*ἀκόνιτον*), a poisonous herb, monk's hood, aconite: Plin., Ov., Verg.; in poetry, a strong poison generally: Ov., Juv.

acq. = adq.; q.v.

Acrae -arum, f. a city in Sicily, near Syracuse.

Acraeus -a -um (*ἀκραιός*), that which is upon a height, surname of Jupiter and Juno: Liv.

Acragas -antis, m. (*Ἀκράγας*); also **Agrirentum** -i, n. a Doric colony in S.W. Sicily (now Agrigento).

¶ Hence adj. **Acragantinus** -a -um: Lucr. **acrātōphōrum** -i, n. (*ἀκρατόφορον*), a vessel for holding unmixed wine: Cic.

ācrēdūla -ae, f. Cicero's translation of Aratus' *ὀρνιθόφρων*; a bird, perhaps the thrush, or the owl, or the nightingale.

ācrīculus -a -um ('acer'), somewhat sharp in temper: ille acriculus, senex, Cic.

ācrimōnia -ae, f. sharpness, keenness. LIT., of flavours and smells: Plin. TRANSF., of speech and action: Cic.

Ācrisius -i, m. (*Ἀκρίσιος*), a king of Argos, father of Danaë.

¶ Hence, f. subst. **Acrisiōnē** -ēs, Danaë; m. subst. **Acrisiōniādes** -ae, Perseus, son of Danaë; adj. **Acrisiōnēus** -a -um: arces = Argos, Ov.

ācrītēr, adv. from acer; q.v.

ācrōāmā -ātis, n. (*ἀκρόαμα*), that which is heard with pleasure. Esp. (1) an entertainment at table of reading or music: Cic. (2) the person who conducts such an entertainment, a reader, actor, or singer: Cic.

ācrōasis -is, f. (*ἀκρόασις*), a reading aloud, recitation: Cic. L.

Ācrōcēraunīa -orum, n. pl. (1) part of the Ceraunian mountains, see Ceraunius. (2) any dangerous place: haec Acrocerania vita, Ov.

Ācrōcōrīnthus -i, f. (*Ἀκροκόρινθος*), the citadel of Corinth: Liv.

¹acta -ae, f. (*ἄκτῃ*), the sea-shore, the beach, especially as a place of recreation: Cic., Verg.; hence, meton., the pleasures of life at the seaside: Cic.

¹acta -ōrum, n. subst. from partic. of ago; q.v. **Actaeōn** -ōnis, m. (*Ἀκταίων*), son of Aristaeus, a hunter, who for seeing Diana while bathing was turned into a stag, and torn to pieces by his hounds.

actarius -i, m. (adj., with subst. scriba understood), a registrar or short-hand writer: Suet.

Actē -ēs, f. (*Ἀκτῆ*), coast land, an old name of Attica.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Actaeus** -a -um, from Attica or Athens: Verg., Ov. F. adj. **Actiās** -ādis, Attic: Verg.

Actiācus -a -um, adj. from Actium; q.v.

actio -ōnis, f. (ago), *action, doing*; gratiarum, *giving of thanks*, Cic.; primas eius actiones horreo, Cic.

Often also of particular forms of action, such as (1) *the action of any magistrate, proposal*: consularis, Cic.; actio de pace subblata est, Liv. (2) *action in the theatre, plot*: Cic. (3) *action in a court of law*: a, *the bringing of an action*: inquieta urbs actionibus, Tac.: b, *the action itself*: actionem instituere, constituere, intendere, Cic.; and so: c, *the formula used in bringing an action*: actiones componere, to draw statements of claim, Cic.; and gen., *a legal formula*: actiones Hostilianae, Cic.: d, *the speech on an indictment*: actiones Verrinae, Cic.: e, *the permission or right to bring an action*: actionem habere, postulare, dare, accipere, restituere, Cic.

actio -are (freq. of ago), to be busy in pleading or acting, used of the theatres and courts of law: causas multas, Cic.; tragoedias, Cic.

Actium -i, n. (Ἀκτιον). (1) *a promontory in Acarnania*, on which stood a temple of Apollo; nearby was fought the naval battle (31 B.C.) in which Augustus conquered Antony and Cleopatra. (2) *a roadstead near Corcyra*.

¶ Hence adj. **Actiācus** -a -um: frondes, *the leaves of the bay tree*, sacred to Apollo, Ov.; legiones, *those that fought at Actium*, Tac. Adj. **Actius** -a -um: bella, *the battle of Actium*, Verg.

actor -ōris, m. (ago). (1) *a driver*: pecoris, Ov. (2) *a doer of anything*: rerum, Cic.; esp.: a, *a dramatic actor, player*: Cic.: b, *a public speaker*: Cic.: c, *the plaintiff in an action*: Cic.: d, *the manager of property or finances*: actor publicus, *one who manages public property*, Tac.

Actōridēs -ae, m. (Ἀκτορίδης), *a descendant of Actor*; e.g., Menoetius (son of Actor), or Patroclus (grandson of Actor): Ov.

actuariolum -i, n. (dim. of acturius), *a small skiff*: Cic.

actūarius -a -um (ago), *easily moved, swift*: acturiaria navis, *a swift-sailing vessel*, Caes.; navigium actuarium, Caes. F. as subst. actūaria -ae: Cic.

actiōsus -a -um, *active*: virtus, Cic. Adv. **actiōsē**, *actively, with energy*: Cic.

actus -ūs, m. (ago). (1) *driving, moving, movement*: fertur magno mons improbus actu, Verg.; esp. of the driving of cattle: levi admonitu, non actu, inflectit illam feram, Cic.; hence *right of way for driving cattle, carts, etc.*: Cic. (2) *doing, action*, esp. on the stage; so: a, *as the presentation of a piece on the stage*: fabellarum, Liv.: b, *division of a piece, an act*: in extremo actu corruiere, Cic.; fig., *extremus actus aetatis*, Cic.

actūtum, adv. (actus), *immediately, directly*: Pl., Liv., Verg.

ācula -ae (dim. of aqua), *a rivulet*: Cic.

āculēātus -a -um (aculeus), *provided with prickles or stings*. LIT., of plants and animals: Plin. TRANSF., *sharp pointed, stinging*: litterae, Cic.; sophisma, *hair-splitting, subtle*, Cic.

āculēus -i, m. (dim. of acus), *sting, point*. LIT., esp. of plants and animals, also of missiles, *sting, painful thoughts, cutting*

remarks: sagittae, Liv. TRANSF., especially in plur.: aculei in C. Caesarem, Cic.; sollicitudinum, Cic.; orator cum delectatione aculeos relinquit in animis, Cic.

ācūmen -inis, n. (acuō), *the sharp point of anything*. LIT., stili, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *point* (of something witty): etiam interpretatio nominis habet acumen, Cic. (2) *sharpness of understanding*: ubi est acumen tuum? Cic. (3) *cunning, trickery*: argutiae et acumen eius, Cic.

ācūo -uēre -tū -ūtum (ac-, root of acus and acies), *to sharpen to a point*. LIT., to whet (a cutting instrument): gladios, Liv., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *to sharpen, practise*: linguam exercitatione dicendi, to make more fluent, Cic.; ingenia adulescentium, Cic. (2) *to inflame*: iram hostis ad vindicandas iniurias, Liv. (3) *to encourage, incite*: iuventutem ad dicendum, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **ācūtus** -a -um, *sharpened, pointed, acute*. LIT., sagitta, Ov.; of anything pointed: cornua lunae, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of physical sensations: a, of hearing, *shrill*: vox, Cic.; acc. neut. as adv.: resonare triste et acutum, Hor.: b, of touch, *piercing*: gelu, Hor.: c, more generally, *painful*: morbus, Hor.; poet.: acuta belli, *the hardships of war*, Hor. (2) of mental perceptions: a, *sharp, keen*: populi Romani oculos esse acres atque acutos, Cic.; acc. neut. as adv.: cernis acutum, *you have keen sight* (for the failings of others), Hor.: b, of persons, *keen-sighted, intelligent*: homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic.; of orators, *effective*: orator, Cic.

¶ Adv. **ācūtē**, *keenly*. (1) of the senses: cernere, Lucr.; of the voice, *shrilly*: sonare, Cic. (2) of the understanding, *intelligently*: acute arguteque respondere, Cic.

ācus -ūs, f. (ac-, root of acuō and acies), *a needle, a bodkin*: vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur, Cic.; acu pingere, *to embroider*, Verg.; acu rem tetigisti, *you have hit the nail on the head*, Pl.

ācūtulus -a -um (dim. of acutus), *somewhat subtle*: Cic.

ācūtus -a -um, partic. from acuō; q.v.

ad, prep. with acc., expressing primarily direction *towards*, to a point (opp. ab); also secondarily presence *at* it.

LIT., in space. (1) of motion, such as going or sending, *to*: ad Dianae (sc. aedem) venire, *to come to Diana's temple*, Ter.; concurrere ad curiam, Cic.; ad me, *to my house*, Cic. Often strengthened by usque: usque ad castra, Caes. Also of writing to, and of looking towards; and of extension: ab unguibus usque ad verticem, Cic. (2) of rest *at or near*: sedere ad latūs eius, Cic.; esse ad portas, Cic.; ad iudicem, *before a judge*, Cic.; pugna ad Cannas, Liv.

TRANSF., of time. (1) *to, until*: ab hora octava ad vespertum, Cic.; ad hoc tempus, *till now*, Cic.; quem ad finem? *how long?* Cic.; ad summam senectutem, Cic. (2) *at, about*: nos te hic ad mensem Ianuariū expectamus, Cic.; ad lucem, *in the morning*, Cic.; ad tempus, *in due time*, Cic.

TRANSF., of other relations, some suggesting movement towards, others rest at. (1) of aim or purpose, *towards, for*: adiutorem

ad iniuriam, Cic.; ad id, for that object, Liv.; servos ad remum, Liv.; so natus ad, born to, born for, and aptus ad, fit for. (2) of concern, to, in relation to: ad rem, to the point; quid ad me? what is that to me? Cic. So esp. with attineo and pertineo. Similarly in qualification and limitation: impiger ad labores belli, Cic. (3) of comparison, compared with: scuta ad amplitudinem corporum parum lata, Liv. (4) of extent, figuratively, to, up to, down to: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic.; homo non ad extremum perditus, Liv.; ad unum, to a man. (5) of addition: ad cetera, Cic.; ad omnia, to crown all, Liv.; ad hoc, besides, Sall., Liv. (6) of conformity or correspondence, according to: ad istorum normam, Cic.; ad verbum, literally, Cic. (7) of approximation, about, very often with numerals: ad ducentos, Cic.; so sometimes adverbially, without acc. (8) of occasion, at, on, in consequence of: ad famam belli novas legiones scribere, Liv. (9) of accompaniment, to the sound of, by the light of: ad tibiam, Cic.

adactio -ōnis, f. (adigo), a driving to, compulsion: iurisiurandi (obligation), Liv.

adactus -ūs, m. (adigo), a bringing to: dentis, a bite, Lucr.

adaequē, adv. in like manner: Pl.

adaequo -are (ad/aequus). (1) transit, to make equal with. LIT., moles moenibus, Caes. TRANSF., cum virtute fortunam, Cic.; se virtute nostris, Cic.; so to compare: formam, aetatem, genus mortis magni Alexandri fatis, Tac.

(2) intransit., to match, come near to: altitudinem muri, Caes.; deorum vitam, Cic.

adamantēus -a -um, hard as steel: Ov.

adamantinus -a -um (ἀδαμάντινος), made of hard steel, adamantine: Lucr., Hor.

adamas -antis, m. (ἀδάμας). (1) the hardest steel, adamant: nexae adamante catenae, Ov.; poet., anything that is firm, unyielding, and durable: in pectore ferrum aut adamanta gerit, Ov.; voce sua adamantina movere, a heart of steel, Mart. (2) the diamond: Plin.

adambulō -are, to walk by or near anything: Pl.

adāmo -are, to fall in love with, to find pleasure in: equos, Cic.; gloriam, Cic.

adāperio -āperire -āperui -āpertum, to open fully: adaptatae fores portae, Liv.

adāperitilis -e, that which is capable of being opened: latus tauri, Ov.

adapto -are, to fit to, adapt: Suet.

adāquo -are, to supply with water, to give to drink: Plin.

adauctus -ūs, m. (adaugeo), an increase: Lucr.

adaugēo -ēre -auxi -auctum. (1) to increase, to augment: bonum, Cic. (2) of sacrifices, to devote: Pl.

adaugescō -ēre, to begin to increase: Lucr.

adbibo -bibēre -bibi -bibitum. LIT., to drink, drink in: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., of the ears: verba puro pectore, Hor.

adhibeo -ēre, to go near: Pl.

addēcet -ēre, v. impers. it becomes, suits: Pl.

addensēo -ēre, and **addenso** -āre, to make thick or compact: extremi addensent acies, Verg.

addico -dicēre -dixi -dictum, to assent to.

(1) as t. t. in augury, to promise favourably (of the omens of birds): Liv.

(2) to award: a, of a judge, especially the praetor (whose formula was do, dico, addico): alicui bona, Cic.; liberum corpus in servitutem, Liv.; esp., to award a debtor as a slave to his creditor: ob creditam pecuniam addici, Liv.; addictus, a debtor thus adjudged a slave, Liv.: b, of an auctioneer, to knock down to a bidder: fundum alicui, Cic.; alicui aliquid nummo sestertio, or simply nummo, to give (by a fictitious sale), Cic., Hor.; to put up for sale (of the vendor): aedes, Cic. TRANSF., regna pecunia, Cic.

(3) in gen., to give up or over; to doom, dedicate, surrender: aliquem perpetuae servitutis, Caes.; so addictus, bound, pledged: nullius addictus iurare in verba ministri, Hor.; se alicui, in a bad sense, to give oneself up to slavishly: se senatui, Cic.

addictio -ōnis, f. (addico), the judge's award: bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

addictus -a -um, partic. from addico; q.v.

addisco -discēre -didici, to learn in addition: artem, Cic., Ov.

additamentum -i, n. an addition: Ligus, additamentum inimicorum meorum, Cic.

addo addēre addidi additum. (1) to give to, to bring to, to place. LIT., epistolas in fasciculum, Cic.; soleam pedi, Ov.; of persons: alicui comitem, Verg. TRANSF., to inspire, to cause, produce: mihi alacritatem scribendi, Cic. (2) to add, join. LIT., unum granum, Cic.; addendo deducendoque (by addition and subtraction) videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. TRANSF., hunc laborem ad cotidiana opera, Caes.; sceleris scelus, Liv. Esp. of speech, writing, and thought: in orationem quaedam, to make some additions, Cic.; addunt etiam de Sabini morte, they speak also about the death of S., Caes.; with acc. and infin.: addit etiam illud, equos non optimos fuisse, Cic.; adde, or adde huc, or eo, with acc. subst. or quod, add to this: adde eo exsilia, luctus, Cic.

addōcēo -ēre, to teach in addition: Hor.

addūbito -are, to incline to doubt, to begin to doubt; usually followed by de, in, or indirect question; also transit.: res addubitata, a question undecided, Cic.

addūco -ducēre -duxi -ductum, to draw to.

(1) to bring or lead a person or thing to a place. LIT., in conspectum populi, Liv.; in ius, or in iudicium, to bring to justice, Cic.; aurum secum, Liv.; esp. of bringing water (by an aqueduct, etc.): aquam, Cic. TRANSF., a, to bring to a certain condition: aliquem in vituperationem, invidiam, Cic.; eo adduxit eos ut, Cic.; se suumque regnum in ultimum discrimen, Liv.: b, to bring a person to a certain state of mind: in fletum, in metum, Cic.; adduci ad suspicandum, Cic.; followed by ut and the subj.: adducis me ut tibi adsentiar, Cic.; with genit.: in spem adductus conficiendi belli, Sall.; so adductus, influenced: spe mercedis, Cic.; absol.: adducor igitur et prope modum adsentior, Cic.

(2) to draw to oneself, pull in: parvis colla lacertis (of children embracing their mother), Ov.; funem, Caes.; arcum, Verg. So to contract: adducit cutem macies, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **adductus** -a -um, contracted, taut; of persons, strict: Tac.

¶ Compar. adv. **adductius**: Tac.

ādēdo -esse -ēdi -ēsum, *to nibble, to gnaw.*
LIT., adesi favi, Liv. TRANSF., scopulus
adesus aquis, Ov.; also in gen., *to consume,*
waste away: non adesa iam sed abundante
etiam pecunia, Cic.

ādemptio -ōnis, f. (adimo), *a taking away:*
civitatis, Cic., Tac.

ādēō, adv. (ad/eo, old locative case of is), *to that point, so far;* often strengthened by
usque. (1) of space, *so far:* Ter. (2) of time,
so long; followed by dum, donec, quoad: Cic.
(3) of degree: a, *so much, so;* often looking
forward to a consecutive clause with ut: Cic.:
b, *to such an extent, so,* looking back to what
has already been said: adeo prope omnis
senatus Hannibalis fuit, Liv.: c, *even, what*
is more: ducem hostium intra moenia atque
adeo in senatu videmus, Cic.: d, used enclitically
with pron., *just:* id adeo, Cic.; also
with conj., si, nisi, sive, aut, vel: Cic.:
e, (post-Aug.), *much more;* with a negative,
much less: Tac.

ādēō -ire -īl -itum, *to go or come to, approach.*

LIT., ad istum fundum, Cic.; curiam, Liv.
Esp., *to approach* for a particular purpose.
(1) adire in praetorem in ius (or, simply, in
ius), *to go to law, Cic.* (2) *to travel to, to visit:*
casas aratorum, Cic. (3) *to appeal to or con-*
sult: praetorem, magos, aras, Cic. (4) *to*
approach as an enemy: ad quemvis numerum
ephippiorum equitum adire audere, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to undertake some business:*
ad causas privatas et publicas, Cic.; ad
republicam, *to enter public life,* Cic. (2) *to*
come to some condition, to undergo, incur:
periculum capitis, Cic. (3) legal t. t.: adire
hereditatem, *to enter on an inheritance,* Cic.

ādēps -ipis, c. (connected with ἀλεῖψα), *the*
soft fat of animals; meton.: Cassii adipēs,
the corpulent Cassius, Cic.

ādēptio -ōnis, f. (adipiscor), *attainment,*
obtaining: commodi, Cic.

ādēquito -are, *to ride to;* with dat.: ipsis
portis, Liv.; with ad: ad nostros, Caes.;
absol.: Liv.

ādesdum, or **ades dum**, *come hither:* Ter.

ādēsūrio -ire, *to hunger after anything:* Pl.

adfābilis -e, adj. with compar. (adfor), *easy*
to be spoken to, affable: in omni sermone
adfabilem et iucundum esse velle, Cic.; Verg.
adfābilitas -ātis, f. (adfabilis), *affability:*
comitas adfabilitasque sermonis, Cic.

adfābrē, adv. (ad/faber), *in a workmanlike*
way, skilfully: factus, Cic.

adfātim, adv. (ad/obs. fatis), *sufficiently,*
enough: satisfacere alicui, Cic. Subst. with
genit.: consipiarum adfatim esse, Liv.

adfātus -ūs, m. (adfor), *an address, speech:* Verg.

adfectatio -ōnis, f. (adfecto), *a striving after:*
Germanicae originis, *eagerness to pass for*
Germans, Tac.; imperii, Suet. Esp. *a*
striving after effect: Quint.

adfectātor -ōris, m. (adfecto), *one who strives*
after anything: Quint.

adfectio -ōnis, f. (adficio), *manner of being*
affected, and so (1) relation of one thing to
another: quaedam ad res aliquas affectio,
Cic. (2) *change:* affectio est animi aut
corporis aliqua de causa commutatio, ut
laetitia, Cic. (3) *state, condition:* caeli, Cic.;
firma corporis affectio, *good health,* Cic.
(4) *favourable state of mind, good-will:* Tac.

adfecto -are (adficio), *to strive after.* (1) of
material things, *to make for, grasp at:* viam,
Ter.; iter, Cic.; ubi nulla datur dextra
adfectare (navem) potestas, Verg. (2) of
immaterial things, *to aim at, aspire to:*
regnum, Liv.; famam, Tac.; munditiam,
non adfluentiam, Nep.; bellum Hernicum,
to try to get the command of the war, Liv.;
esp. politically, *to try to win over:* civitates,
Sall. (3) *to affect:* in verbis effusiores cultum,
Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **adfectatus** -a -um,
studied: Quint.

adfectus -ūs, m. (adficio), *a condition, dis-*
position; esp. of the mind, *a feeling:* animi,
Cic.; veri affectus, Tac.; often (like affectio)
friendly feeling, good-will: Tac., Juv.; in
Lucan, plur., objects of such feeling, *loved*
ones.

adfectus -a -um, partic. from adficio; q.v.

adfero adferre attuli adlatum, *to carry or*
bring to.

LIT., aliquid domum, Cic.; epistulam,
litteras, *to bring a letter,* Cic.; is qui litteras
attulit, *the bearer of this letter,* Cic.; si
tantum notas odor attulit auras, Verg.
Esp. of messages, and so also of the news
contained: alicui non iucundissimum nuntium,
Cic.; hence absol., *to bring news,*
report: eo de Hortensii morte mihi est
adlatum, *news was brought me,* Cic.; foll. by
acc. and infin.: Caesium ad illum attulisse se
quaerere, etc., Cic.

TRANSF., *to bring,* with physical movement
not necessarily implied. (1) *to apply, bring*
to bear: animum vacuum ad res difficiles
scribendas, Cic.; more often with acc. and
dat.: alicui vim, *to offer violence to,* Cic.;
manus, *to lay hands upon,* Cic. (2) *to cause,*
bring about, occasion: populo Romano pacem,
tranquillitatem, otium, concordiam, Cic.
(3) *to bring forward* by way of excuse or
reason: rationes, cur hoc ita sit, Cic.;
aetatem, Cic. (4) *to bring by way of help,*
to contribute: quidquid ad rempublicam
attulimus, Cic.

adficio -ficere -fēci -fectum (ad/facio), *to*
influence, to work upon. (1) with adverbs,
to affect in certain ways: exercendum corpus
et ita adficiendum est ut, etc., Cic.; litterae
tuae sic me adfecerunt ut, etc., Cic.; res
quae quodammodo adfectae sunt ad id de
quo quaeritur, *related to,* Cic. (2) with
abl. of nouns, *to affect by, treat with,*
visit with, present with; esp. of persons:
aliquem maxima laetitia, *to please greatly,*
Cic.; sepultura, *to bury,* Cic.; poena, *to*
punish, Liv.; so in passive: magna difficultate
adfici, *to be placed in a very difficult position,*
Caes.; beneficio, *to be benefited,* Cic.; morbo
gravi et mortifero, Cic.; occasionally of
things: medicamine vultum, Ov. (3) absol.,
of the body, *to affect adversely, weaken:*
ut aestus, labor, fames sitisque corpora
adficerent, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **adfectus** -a -um, *affected,*
influenced. (1) with adverbs, etc.: num
manus recte adfecta est cum in tumore est,
Cic.; quomodo sim adfectus, Cic.; eodem
modo erit sapiens adfectus erga amicum,
quo in se ipsum, Cic. (2) with abl.,
affected by, furnished with, afflicted by:

virtutibus, Cic.; vitiis, Cic.; senectute, Cic.; vulnere, Liv. (3) absol., in two special senses: **a**, of the body, *weakened, sick*: corpus adfectum, Liv.; transf., respublica, Liv.: **b**, of undertakings, *worked upon*, and so nearly finished: bellum adfectum videmus et, ut vere dicam, paene confectum, Cic.

adfigo -figere -fixi -fixum (ad/figo), *to fasten to, affix*.

LIT., litteram illam (κ) ita vehementer ad caput, ut, etc., *to brand*, Cic.; Prometheum Caucaso, Cic.; cruci, Liv.; of trophies of war: signa adfixa delubris, Hor.

TRANSF., Ithaca illa in asperrimis saxis tamquam nidulus adfixa, Cic.; alicui adfixum esse tamquam magistro, *not to leave the side of*, Cic.; ea maxime adfigi animis nostris, *be imprinted*, Cic.

adfigo -figere -finxi -fictum (ad/figo), *to form in addition*. LIT., esp. of artists: partem corporis, Cic.; ei manus, Cic.

TRANSF., *to invent in addition*: ut intellegatis quid error adfinxerit, Cic.; multa rumore adfingebantur, Caes.

adfinis -e (ad/finis). LIT., *neighbouring*: gens adfinis Mauris, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *related by marriage*: alter mihi adfinis erat, Cic. As subst.: cognati et adfines, *blood relations and connexions by marriage*, Cic. (2) *connected with, privy to*: huius suspicionis, Cic.; huic facinori, Cic.

adfinitas -ātis, f. (adfinis), *relationship by marriage*. LIT., adfinitate sese devincire cum aliquo, Cic.; in adfinitatem alicuius pervenire, Cic.; plur.: coniunctio hominum inter homines sperit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, deinde adfinitatibus, deinde amicitias, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *meton., relations by marriage*: Pl. (2) *union of any kind*: litterarum, Quint.

adfirmatio -ōnis, f. *asseveration, positive assertion*: Cic.

adfirmo -are (ad/firmo). (1) *to strengthen*: societas iureiurando adfirmatur, Liv. (2) *to support a statement, to prove*: quod breviter dictum est rationibus adfirmatum, Cic. (3) *to assert as true*: quis rem tam veterem pro certo adfirmet? Liv.; omni adseveratione tibi adfirmo (followed by acc. and infin.), Cic.; with de and the abl.: quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde adfirmare? Cic.

¶ Hence, from partic., adv. **adfirmatē**, *positively*: Cic.

adflatus -ūs, m. (adflo), *a blowing or a breathing on*. LIT., ex terra, Cic.; maris, sea breeze, Plin.; deneget adflatus ventus et aura suos, Ov.; used of the breath of men and animals: Ov. TRANSF., *inspiration*: sine aliquo adflatu divino, Cic.

adfleo -flere -flēvi -flētum (ad/fleo), *to weep at*: Pl., Hor.

adfectatio -ōnis, f. (adfectio), *bodily pain, torture*: Cic.

adfecto -are (freq. of adfigo), *to agitate, to knock about*. LIT., naves tempestas adfectabat, Caes. TRANSF., *to harass, to distress*: gravius vehementiusque, Cic.; esp. adfectare se, or adfectari, *to be upset*: de quibus vehementer adfectior, Cic.; mulieres adfectare sese, Sall.

adfactor -ōris, m. (adfigo), *a subverter*: dignitatis et auctoritatis, Cic.

adfligo -fligere -fixi -flictum. LIT., *to dash one thing against another, knock down, or knock about*: vasa parietibus, Liv.; statuum, Cic.; equi virique adflicti, *struck down in battle*, Sall.; fusti caput alicuius, Tac.; naves quae gravissime adflictae erant, Caes.

TRANSF., *to weaken, discourage, injure*: non vitium nostrum sed virtus nostra nos adflixit, Cic.; non plane me enervavit nec adflixit senectus, Cic.; causam susceptam, *to drop a law suit*, Cic.; vectigalia bellis adfiguntur, *suffer through war*, Cic.; animos adfligere et debilitare metu, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **adflictus** -a -um. (1) *damaged, shattered*: fortuna, amicitia, Cic. (2) of spirits, *broken down, spiritless, desponding*: aegritudine adflictus, debilitatus, iacens, Cic. (3) of character, *vile, contemptible*: homo adflictus et perditus, Cic.

adflo -are, *to blow on or breathe on*; either transit., with what is breathed or what is breathed on as object of active (or subject of passive); or intransit.

LIT., of air, breath, scents: velut illis Canidia adflasset, Hor.; nosque ubi primus equis Oriens adflavit anhelis, Verg.; adflabat acrior frigoris vis, Liv.; adores qui adflarentur e floribus, Cic.; esp. of heat: saucii adflatique incendio, Liv.

TRANSF., of inspiration, influence, rumour, etc.: adflata est numine quando iam propiore dei, Verg.; felix cui placidus leniter adflavit amor, Tib.; laetos oculis adflarat honores, Verg.; rumoris nescioquid adflaverat commissione Graecorum frequentiam non fuisse, Cic.

adfluentia -ae, f. (adfluens), *overflow, abundance*: omnium rerum, Cic.

adfluo -fluere -fluxi -fluxum, *to flow, flow to, flow near*. LIT., of water: Aufidus amnis utrisque castris adfluens, Liv.; so of the concourse of atoms in the Epicurean philosophy, Lucr.; esp. of men, *to stream, to flock together*: adfluente cotidie multitudine ad famam belli spemque praedae, Liv.; of immaterial things: nihil ex istis locis non modo litterarum, sed ne rumoris quidem adfluxit, *came in*, Cic.

TRANSF., *to flow freely*; so *to be abundant*, or, with abl., *to abound in*: cum domi otium et divitiae adfluere, Sall.; divitiis homines adfluere, Lucr.; voluptatibus, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **adfluens** -entis, *rich, affluent, abounding in*: opibus et copiis, Cic.; omni scelere, Cic.; ex adfluenti, *in abundance*, Tac. Compar. adv. **adfluentius**, *more richly, abundantly*: voluptate adfluentius haurire, Cic.; Tac.

adfor -ari, dep. (1st pers. of pres. indic. not found; only used in the other persons of the pres. indic., the 1st pers. imperf. indic., the 2nd pers. imper., the infin., and partic.), *to accost, address*: versibus alicquem, Cic. Esp. (1) *to say farewell to the dead*: adfari extremum, Verg. (2) *to pray to*: deos, Verg.

adformido -are, *to be in fear*: Pl.

adfrico -fricare -fricui -fricatum, *to rub*: Plin. TRANSF., *to rub in*: Sen.

adfrictus -ūs, m. (adfrico), *a rubbing on*: Plin. **adfulgeo** -fulgere -fulsi, *to shine, glitter*. LIT., Venus (the planet), adfulsit, Ov. TRANSF., *to shine upon, favour*: vultus ubi tuus adfulsit, Hor.; consuli rei maioris spes adfulsit, Liv.

adfundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum, to pour upon. LIT., venenum vulneri, Tac.; colonia amne adfusa, washed by a river, Plin. TRANSF., (1) to throw in, pour in: equitum tria millia cornibus adfunderentur, Tac. (2) adfundere se, or adfundi, to prostrate oneself on the ground: adfusaque poscere vitam, Ov.

adgēmo -ēre, to groan at, to weep at, with dat.: Ov.

adgero -gērere -gessi -gestum, to carry to, bring to. LIT., luta et limum, Cic.; with dat.: adgeritur tumulo tellus, Verg. TRANSF., to bring forward: probra, Tac.

adgestus -ūs, m. (adgero), a carrying to, accumulation: pabulae, materiae, lignorum, Tac.

adglōmēro -are, to wind on a ball, to add; hence of the movement of persons: addunt se socios et lateri adglomerant nostro, throng to our side, Verg.

adglūtino -are, to glue to, fasten to: Pl., Cic.

adgrāvesco -ēre, to become severe, to grow worse (of sickness): Ter.

adgrāvo -are, to make heavier. LIT., pondus, Plin. TRANSF., to increase, to make worse: inopiam sociorum, Liv.; summam invidiae eius, to heighten, Liv.

adgrēdio -ēre, active form of adgredior; q.v.: Pl. **adgrēdiōr** -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (adgradiōr), to go to.

LIT., to approach: ad aliquem, Pl.; non repellitur quo adgredi cupiet, Cic. Esp. (1) to approach with words, proposals, etc.; with acc.: quem ego Romae adgrediar, Cic.; aliquem pecunia, Sall.; Venerem dictis, to address, Verg. (2) to approach aggressively, to attack: eos impeditos et inopinantes, Caes.; murum, Sall.

TRANSF., to begin, to undertake, to attempt a thing; with acc.: ancipitem causam, Cic.; facinus, to begin, Liv.; with ad and the acc.: ad causam, ad crimen, ad disputationem, ad historiam, Cic.; with ad and the gerund: ad dicendum, Cic.; with infin.: oppidum altissimis moenibus oppugnare, Caes.

adgrēgo -are, to add to the flock (grex); so to attach, associate; with adv.: eodem ceteros undique collectos naufragos, Cic.; with in and the acc.: ego te in nostrum numerum adgregare soleo, Cic.; with ad and the acc.: se ad eorum amicitiam, Caes.; with dat.: se Romanis, Liv.

adgressio -ōnis, f. (adgredior), the introduction to a speech: prima adgressione animos occupare, Cic.

adhaerēo -haerēre -haesi -haesum, to hang to, stick to, adhere.

LIT., manus oneri adhaerentes, frozen to, Tac.; saxis, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of place, to border on, to be near: modica silva adhaerebat, Tac. (2) of various kinds of proximity or attachment: lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, Liv.; so: nulli fortunae adhaerebat animus, depended upon, Liv.; of things: cui canis cognomen adhaeret, the nickname clings to him, Hor.; of an appendage: summusque in margine versus adhaesit, was written on the edge for want of room, Ov.; so, of persons: te vix extremum adhaesisse, Cic.

adhaerescō -haerescere -haesi -haesum, to hang to, to adhere.

LIT., gravis lateri craterae limus adhaesit, Hor.; of burning missiles: ad turrim, Caes.; fig.: in me uno consulares faces... in me omnia coniurationis tela adhaeserunt; of shipwrecks: ad saxa sirenum, Cic.; fig.: ad quamcumque sunt disciplinam quasi tempestate delati, ad eam tamquam ad saxum adhaerescunt, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to cling to, to remain: in his locis adhaerescere, Cic. L.; iustitiae honestatique, not to swerve from, Cic.; ad omnium vestrum studium, sympathize with, Cic. (2) of oratory, to stick fast, stop: Cic.

adhāesio -ōnis, f. (adhaereo), clinging to: atomorum, Cic.

adhāesus -ūs, m. (adhaereo), an adhering: Lutr.

adhībēo -ēre -ūi -itum (ad/habeo), to bring one thing to another, to apply to.

LIT., manus genibus, Ov.; manus vectigalibus, to lay hands on, to seize, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) generally, to apply, bring to bear: alicui vim, Cic.; morbis remedia, Cic.; iambum in fabulis, Cic.; fidem, Cic.; adhibete animos et mentes vestras, non solum aures, Cic. (2) to employ or call in a person for a purpose: in consilium, Cic.; in convivium, to invite, Cic.; medicum, Cic.; with double acc.: aliquem patronum, Cic.; Siciliam testem, Cic. (3) with adv., to treat: aliquem liberaliter, Cic.

adhinnio -ire, to neigh after. LIT., Ov. TRANSF., sic ad illius orationem adhinnivit, neighed with joy at, Cic.

adhörtatio -ōnis, f. an exhortation: Cic.

adhörtator -ōris, m. one who exhorts: operis, Liv.

adhörtor -ari, dep. to exhort, encourage (especially of soldiers): omnes cohortes ordinesque, Caes.; in bellum, Tac.; ad defendendam rempublicam, Cic.

adhūc, adv. thus far, hitherto.

(1) of time, hitherto, up to this (or that) time: fluctuans adhuc animo, Liv. With neg., not yet: adhuc non, Cic. Often with idea of continuation, still, even now: adhuc de consuetudine exercitationis loquor; nondum de ratione et sapientia, Cic. Sometimes strengthened by usque.

(2) in other relations (mainly before and after the Ciceronian period): a, besides, also: addam minam adhuc, Pl., Tac.: b, in comparison, even, still: adhuc difficilior, Quint., Tac.: c, =adeo, so: Liv.

Adiābēnē -ēs, f. (Ἀδiabηνή), a region in north Mesopotamia. Adj. **Adiābēnus** -a -um, Adiabēnian.

adiācēo -ēre, to lie by the side of, to be adjacent: ad ostium Rhodani, Caes.; with acc. alone: Etruriam, Liv.; with dat.: agro Romano, Liv.; absol.: adiacente Tibri, Tac.

¶ N. pl. of partic. as subst. **adiācēntia**, the neighbourhood: Tac., Plin.

adicio -icere -iēci -iectum (ad/iacio). (1) to throw to. LIT., telum in litus, Caes. TRANSF., to cast, direct, apply: oculum hereditati, Cic.; dictis mentem, Ov. (2) to add: aggerem ad munitiones, Caes.; ad belli laudem doctrinae et ingenii gloriam, Cic. Special senses: a, to add to what has been said: Liv.: b, to outbid at an auction: supra adiecit Aeschrio, Cic.

adiectio -ōnis, f. (adicio), *an adding to*: adiectione populi Albani, Liv.; inliberali adiectione, a *paltry advance*, Liv.; Hispaniensibus familiarum adiectiones dedit, *gave the right to add*, Tac.

adiectus -ūs, m. (adicio), *an adding to*: Lucr. **ādīgo** -īgēre -ēgi -actum (ad/ago), *to drive to, force to*.

LIT., (1) of cattle: pecus e vicis longinquioribus, Caes. (2) of men: aliquem fulmine ad umbras, Verg. (3) of things: triremes per aestuaria, Tac.; quodam loco turri adacta, Caes.

TRANSF., *to drive to, to compel to*: ad mortem, Tac.; as legal t. t.: arbitrum adigere aliquem, *bring before an arbiter*, Cic.; as legal and milit. t. t.: aliquem ad iusiurandum, Caes.; iureiurando, or sacramento, *to put a man on his oath, to swear in*, Liv.

ādīmo -imēre -ēmī -emptum (ad/emo), *to take away*. (1) something painful: vincula canibus, Ov.; dolores, Hor. (2) property: alicui pecuniam, vitam, Cic.; with a and the abl.: Cic. (3) persons: aliquem alicui, Cic.; esp. of death, hence partic. **ademptus** -a -um, poet., *dead*: Hor.

ādīpātus -a -um (adepts). LIT., *fatty, greasy*. N. pl. as subst. **ādīpāta** -orum, *pastry made with grease*: Juv. TRANSF., *of style, bombastic*: adipatae dictionis genus, Cic.

ādīpiscor -ipisci -eptus, dep. (ad/apiscor). LIT., *to come up to, to overtake*: fugientem, Liv. TRANSF., *to obtain*: laudem, Cic.; gloriam ex aliqua re, Nep.; quod adeptus est per scelus, Cic.; with genit.: rerum adeptus, Tac. Perf. partic. adeptus, used passively: eandem accusant adeptam, *when reached*, Cic.

ādītio -ōnis, f. *a going to, an approach*: Pl. **ādītus** -ūs, m. ('adeo), *a going to, an approach, access*.

LIT., (1) *difficultes aditus habere ad pastum*, Cic. (2) *right or possibility of entrance to*: aditus in id sacrum non est viris, Cic.; of audience of a person: homo rari aditus, *difficult of access*, Liv.; faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, Cic.; aditus ad aliquem intercludere, Cic.; ad aliquem postulare, Tac. (3) *entrance to a place, approach*: aditus insulae muniti, Cic.; aditus templi, Cic., Ov., Liv.

TRANSF., *opportunity of obtaining*: ad honorem, Cic.; laudis, Cic.

adiudico -are, *to award as a judge*. LIT., *causam alicui, in favour of anyone*, Cic.; regnum Ptolemaeo, *to assign the kingdom to Ptolemy*, Cic. TRANSF., *Italīs adiudicat armis, assigns to the Roman power*, Hor.; alicui salutem imperii huius atque orbis terrarum, Cic.

adiumentum -i, n. (adiuvo), *help, assistance*: alicuius rei, ad aliquid, alicui rei, in aliqua re, Cic.

adiunctio -ōnis, f. (adiungo), *a joining to, addition, union*: naturae ad hominem, Cic.; verborum, Cic. As rhet. t. t.: **a**, *a limitation, restriction*: Cic.; **b**, *repetition*: Cic.

adiunctor -ōris, m. (adiungo), *one who joins, connects*: ille Galliae ulterioris adiunctor (i.e., Pompeius, who caused Gallia Transalpina to be added to Caesar's province), Cic.

adiungo -iungere -iunxi -iunctum, *to join to*. LIT., of animals: postello mures, Hor.; of plants: ulmis vites, Verg.

TRANSF., *to connect*. (1) of material things: parietem ad parietem communem, Cic.; adiunctus fundus, *neighbouring*, Cic.; Ciliciam ad imperium populi Romani, Cic.; agros populo, Cic. (2) of immaterial things, *to associate, impart*: iuris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulum pedisequamque, Cic.; verba ad nomen adiuncta, *epithets*, Cic.; rebus praesentibus adiungere atque adnectere futuras, Cic.; fidem visis, Cic.; sibi auxilium, Cic.; animum ad aliquod studium, Ter. (3) of persons and communities, *to attach*, esp. as partner, helper or friend: aliquem ad suos sermones, Cic.; urbem ad amicitiam, Liv.; aliquem sibi socium, or simply socium, Cic.; se comitem fugae, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **adiunctus** -a -um, *bound to, belonging to*: propiora huius causae et adiunctiora, Cic. N. pl. as subst. **adiuncta**, *collateral circumstances*: Cic., Hor.

adiūro, -are (1) *to swear in addition*: Liv. (2) *to swear to, promise on oath*: qui omnia adiurant, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: adiuras id te invito me non esse facturum, Cic.; with per and the acc.: per Iovem, Pl.; with the simple acc.: adiuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Verg. **adiūtābilis** -e, *full of help, serviceable*: Pl. **adiūto** -are, *to be serviceable, to help*: Pl., Ter.

adiutor -ōris, m. (adiuvo), *a helper*: victoriae populi Romani, Cic.; with in and the abl.: in re gerenda, Cic.; with ad and the acc.: adiutores ad iniuriam, Cic.; with contra and the acc.: his adiutor contra patriam inventus est nemo, Cic.

Esp., (1) *one who played secondary parts on the stage*: Hor. (2) *the assistant of a public officer, deputy*: P. Manlius in Hispaniam ceteriorem adiutor consuli datus, Liv.; Caes. **adiūtrix** -icis, f. (adiutor). (1) of persons, *she that helps, a female assistant, a helper*: Minerva adiutrix consiliorum meorum, Cic. (2) of things, *aid*: quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adiutrix, Cic. (3) *name for reserve legions under the empire*: Tac.

adiuvo -iuvare -iūvi -iūtum, *to help, assist, support*: nihil te Neronis iudicium adiuvat, Cic.; nihil igitur adiuvat procedere et progredi in virtute, Cic.; maerorem nationis lacrimis suis, Cic.; aliquem in aliqua re, Cic.; ad bellum, Liv.; followed by ut and subj.: Cic.

adlābro -lābi -lapsus, dep. *to glide to, come to, flow to*: angues duo ex occulto adlāpsi, Liv.; with dat or acc.: antiquis adlabimur oris, *we land on*, Verg.; fama adlabitur auris, Verg.

adlaboro -are, *to labour at; also to add to by labour*: Hor.

adlacrīmo -are, *to weep at*: Verg. **adlāpsus** -ūs, m. (adlabor), *a gliding approach*: serpentium, Hor.

adlatro -are, *to bark at; fig., to rail at*: magnitudinem Africani, Liv.

adlaudābilis -e, *praiseworthy*: Pl., Lucr.

adlaudo -are, *to praise*: Pl.

adlecto -are (adicio), *to entice*: Cic.

adlēgatio -ōnis, f. ('adlego), *a sending of a person on a mission*: cum sibi omnes ad istum adlegationes difficiles viderent, Cic.

adlĕgo -are. *LIT.*, to send on private business, to commission (lego, if on state business): si adlegassem aliquem ad hoc negotium, Pl. (and frequently in Pl.); aliquem ad aliquem, or alicui, Cic.; patrem adlegando fatigare, by sending messages, Cic.; adlegati, deputies, Cic. *TRANSF.*, (1) to instigate, to suborn: Ter. (2) to adduce or allege in excuse: munera, preces, mandata regis sui Scyrothemidi adlegant, Tac.

adlĕgo -lĕgĕre -lĕgi -lectum, to choose, to elect: de plebe omnes, Liv.; with in and the acc.: aliquem in senatum, Suet.

adlĕvamentum -i, n. (adlevo), a means of alleviation: Cic.

adlĕvatio -ōnis, f. (adlevo). *LIT.*, a lifting up: Quint. *TRANSF.*, alleviation: doloris, Cic.

adlĕvo -are. *LIT.*, to lift up, to erect: circumstantium humeris, Tac. *TRANSF.*, to lighten, to alleviate: sollicitudines, Cic.; pass., adlevari, to be cheered: adlevor, cum loquor tecum absens, Cic. L.

adlĕcĕfācio -ĕre, to entice: Sen.

adlĕcio -licĕre -lexi -lectum (ad/*lacio), to allure, entice, draw to oneself: ad se adlicere et attrahere ferrum (of the magnet), Cic. *TRANSF.*, oratione benigna multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam, Cic.

adlido -lidĕre -lisi -lisum (ad/laedo). *LIT.*, to strike against, dash against: adli ad scopulos, Caes. *TRANSF.*, adlidi, to suffer damage: in quibus (damnationibus) Servius adlisus est, Cic.

adlĭgo -are, to tie to, bind to.

LIT., aliquem ad palum, bind a criminal to the stake for punishment, Cic.; of ships, to make fast: unco dente velut manu ferrea iniecta adligavit alterius proram, Liv.; unco non adligat (naves) ancora morsu, Verg.; to bind up a wound: vulnus, Cic.; to bind in fetters: Tac.

TRANSF., in gen., to fetter, bind: tristi palus inamabilis unda adligat, confines, imprisons, Verg. *ESP.*, (1) to bind by friendship or obligations: non modo beneficio sed etiam benevolentia adligari, Cic. (2) to bind by promise, oath, etc.: lex omnes mortales adligat, Cic. (3) adli, to become an accomplice in, make oneself responsible for: furti, Ter.; scelere, Cic.; perf. partic. adligatus, implicated or involved in a crime: Cic.

adlino -linere -lĕvi -litum, to smear on, to bedaub. *LIT.*, Plin. *TRANSF.*, Cic., Hor.

adlŏcŭtio -ōnis, f. (adloquor), an address, a speaking to: Plin.; esp., a word of comfort: Cat.

adlŏcŭtiŭm -i, n. (adloquor), exhortation, encouragement, consolation: benigni voltus et adloquia, Liv.; adloquio firmare militem, Tac.

adlŏquor -lŏqui -lŏcŭtus sum, dep. to address: Cic. *ESP.* to encourage, appeal to: aliquem benigne, leniter, Liv.; patriam maesta ita voce miseriter, Cat.

adlŭbesco -ĕre (ad/lubet), to begin to please: Pl.

adlŭcĕo -lŭcĕre -luxi, to shine at, or upon. *LIT.*, Sen. *TRANSF.*, fortuna faculam tibi adlucet, offers you a favourable opportunity, Pl.

adlŭdio -are, to play: Pl.

adlŭdo -lŭdĕre -lŭsi -lŭsum, to jest at, to sport

with. *LIT.*, Galba adludens varie et copiose, Cic. *TRANSF.*, of waves, to play or dash upon: mare litoribus adludit, Cic.; adluentibus undis, Ov.; quae fluctus salis adludebant, Cat.

adlŭo -lŭere -lŭi, to wash; used of the sea: adluuntur a mari moenia, Cic. *TRANSF.*, Massilia cum barbariae fluctibus adluatur, exposed to barbarians, Cic.

adlŭviĕs -ĕi, f. (adluo), a pool caused by the overflow of a river: Liv.

adlŭvio -ōnis, f. (adluo), alluvial land, earth deposited by water: Cic.

admātŭro -are, to hasten: admaturari defectionem, Caes.

admĕtiŭr -mĕtĭri -mensus, dep. to measure out to: frumentum alicui, Cic.

Admĕtus -i, m. (**Ἀδμητος*). (1) ruler of Pherae, in Thessaly, husband of Alcestis, who died for him. (2) king of the Molossi, friend of Themistocles.

admigro -are, to wander to, to come to: Pl.

admiculor -ari, dep. to support, prop: vitem, Cic.

admicŭlum -i, n. (ad/*mineo). *LIT.*, a prop, a support, the pole on which a vine is trained: Cic. *TRANSF.*, aid, help: ad aliquod tamquam admiculum adniti, Cic.; egere admiculis, Tac.

administer -stri, m. an attendant, an assistant: Iovi se consiliarium atque administrum datum, Cic.; in a bad sense, audaciae satellites atque administer tuae, Cic.

administra -ae, f. (administer), she that helps: artes huius administrae comitesque virtutis, Cic.

administratio -ōnis, f. (1) the giving of help: sine hominum administratione, Cic. (2) direction, government: navis, Caes.; belli, Cic.; mundi, rerum, reipublicae, Cic.

administratŭr -ōris, m. an administrator, manager: quidam belli gerendi, Cic.

administro -are. (1) to help, assist: Pl. (2) to manage, direct, administer: navem, to steer, Caes.; of war, bellum cum Cimbris, Cic.; exercitum, Cic.; provinciam, Cic.; leges et iudicia, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; omnem mundum, Cic.

admirābilis -e. (1) worthy of admiration, admirable: admirabilis et singularis sapientia, Cic. (2) astonishing, strange (n. pl. = Gr. *παράδοχα*): Cic.

¶ *Adv.*, in the corresponding senses, **admirābiliter**: Cic.

admirābilitas -ātis, f. admirableness; also admiration: haec animi desipientia magnam admirabilitatem facit, Cic.

admiratio -ōnis, f. (1) admiration: summam hominum admirationem excitare, Cic.; habere, Cic.; in magna admiratione esse, Cic.; plur., admirationes, outbursts of admiration: clamores et admirationes efficere, Cic. (2) wonder, astonishment: tam atrocis rei, at so cruel a deed, Cic.; admiratio consulem incessit quod, Liv.; admiratio orta est, followed by acc. with infin., Liv.; fit clamor et admiratio populi, followed by acc. with infin., Cic.

admiror -ari, dep. (1) to admire: res gestas, Cic. (2) to be astonished at, to wonder: aliquid, Cic.; in aliqua re, de aliquo, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.; with quod, cur, quo pacto, unde: Cic.

¶ Hence gerundive **admirandus** -a -um, *admirable*: homo, Cic.

admiscēo -miscēre -miscūi -mixtum (-mixtum), *to mix with*. LIT., aquae admixtus calor, Cic.; aer multo calore admixtus, Cic. TRANSF., *to join*: admiscerentur plebei, Liv.; ad id consilium admiscer, Cic.; urbes maritimae admiscuntur novis sermonibus ac disciplinis, *become familiar with*, Cic.

admissārius -i, m. (admitto), *a stallion*; fig., *a lascivious man*: Cic.

admissio -ōnis, f. *an audience*, esp. with a royal person: Plin., Suet.

admitto -mittere -misi -missum, *to send to, admit*.

LIT., *to let in, to give access to*: aliquem ad capias, Cic.; aliquem ad consilium, Cic. Esp. of horses, *to let go, put to a gallop*: equo admisso, Cic.; admisso passu, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of words, entreaties, etc., *to allow to reach*: eas condiciones vix auribus, Liv. (2) *to allow*: litem, Cic.; of omens: admittunt aves, *the auguries allow it*, Liv. (3) of an act, *to admit it to oneself or to one's record, so to commit a crime*: in te tantum facinus, Cic.

¶ N. sing. of partic. as subst. **admissum** -i, *a crime*: Cic.

admixtio -ōnis, f. (admisceo), *an admixture*: corporis, Cic.

admōdērātē, adv. *appropriately*: Lucr.

admōdēror -ari, dep. *to moderate*: Pl.

admodum adv. (ad/modum), *up to the measure, up to the mark*; hence, *completely, quite*. (1) with adjectives and other parts of speech; *wholly, quite*: forma admodum impolita et plane rudis, Cic.; admodum raro, Cic.; litteraturam admodum nihil sciebat, *was entirely ignorant of*, Cic.; of age: puer admodum, *a mere boy*, Liv.; non admodum grandis natus, Cic.; me admodum diligunt, Cic. (2) with numbers, *just about*: turres admodum cxx, Caes. (3) in affirmative answer, *certainly*: Pl., Ter.

admoenio -ire, *to besiege*: Pl.

admōlior -iri, dep. (1) transit., *to bring to, lay on*: manus, Pl. (2) intransit., *to struggle to*: Pl.

admōnēo -ēre -ūi -itum, *to admonish, remind*.

(1) of a fact: aliquem alicuius rei, or de aliqua re, Cic.; aliquem haec, eam rem, multa, Cic.; often followed by acc. and infin., or by indirect question clause. (2) of a duty, *to advise to do something*, followed by ut or ne and the subj., or by the simple subj., by ad or in and the acc., or by the infin.: Cic.; ad thesaurum reperiendum admoneri, Cic. (3) *to urge or incite*: telo biitugos, Verg.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **admonitum** -i, *an admonition*: Cic.

admōnitio -ōnis, f. *a reminding*; esp. *a friendly admonition*: admonitio in consilio dando familiaris, Cic.; in plur.: nec precibus nec admonitionibus nostris reliquit locum, Cic.

admōnitor -ōris, m. *one who reminds*: Cic.

admonitrix -trix, f., *she who reminds*: Pl.

admōnitus -ūs, m. (used only in abl.), *a reminding, warning*: locorum admonitu, Cic.; amici tali admonitu, Cic.; mortis, Ov.

admordēo -mordēre -morsum. (1) *to bite at, to gnaw*: Prop., Verg. (2) *to fleece*: Pl.

admōtio -ōnis, f. *a moving to*: digitorum, *playing* (on the harp), Cic.

admōvēo -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, *to move to, bring to*.

(1) of material things: fasciculum ad nares, Cic.; alicui stimulos, Cic.; manum operi, *to engage in a work*, Ov.; manus nocentibus, *to lay hands on the guilty*, Liv.; so: manus vectigalibus, Cic.; aspidem ad corpus, Cic.; angues curribus, *to yoke*, Ov.; with acc. alone: ignem, Cic.; aurem, Cic. Esp. as milit. t. t., *to bring up war-machines*: opus ad turrim hostium, Caes.; *to bring up soldiers*: armatos muris, Liv.

(2) of immaterial things, *to apply, direct, devote*: mentes suas, non solum aures, ad haruspicum vocem, Cic.; curationem ad aliquem, Cic.; orationem ad sensus animorum atque motus inflammandos, Cic.

(3) of persons: se applicare et propius admovere, Cic.

admūgio -ire, *to bellow after*: Ov.

admurmūratio -ōnis, f. *a murmuring*: Cic.

admurmūro -are, *to murmur at* (in approval or disapproval): Cic.

admūtīlo -are, *to shear, shave*; hence, transf., *to fleece*: Pl.

adnāto -are. (1) *to swim to*: Plin. (2) *to swim by the side of*: Sen.

adnāvigo -are, *to voyage to*: Plin.

adnecto -nectere -nexui -nexum, *to bind to, connect with*. LIT., stomachus ad linguam adnectitur, Cic.; animos corporibus, Lucr.

TRANSF., *to connect*: rebus praesentibus futuras adiungere atque adnectere, Cic.

adnexus -ūs, m. (adnecto), *a binding to, a connexion*: Tac.

adnitor -niti -nisus or -nixus, dep. *to press against or towards*. LIT., *to lean upon*: ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum, Cic. TRANSF., *to strive after*: de triumpho, Cic. L.; ad obtinendum hesternum decus, Liv.; also used by Liv. with ut (or ne) and subj.; with infin.; with pro and abl.

adno -are. (1) *to swim to, or near*; absol.: Hor.; with ad: Gell.; with acc.: naves, Caes.; with dat.: vestris oris, Verg. TRANSF., *to come to*: ad eam urbem, Cic. (2) *to swim with, or alongside of*: pedites adnantes equis, Tac.

adnōtatio -ōnis, f. (adnoto), *remark, annotation*: Plin. L.

adnōtātor -ōris, m. (adnoto), *one who remarks, an observer*: Plin.

adnōto -are, *to note, remark on*: pauca adnotabo, Quint.; adnotatum est, with acc. and infin., Tac.; librum, *to make remarks on a book*, Plin.

adnūmero -are. (1) *to count out, pay*: tibi denarios, Cic. (2) *to reckon with*; with dat.: aliquem his duobus, Cic.; with in and the abl.: aliquem patronorum in grege, Cic.

adnuntio -are, *to announce, tell*: Plin.

adnuo -nūere -nūi -nūtum. (1) *to nod to*: simul atque sibi adnuisset, Cic.; Pl., Verg. (2) *to nod assent to*: id toto capite, Cic.; hence, in gen., *to agree, agree with, agree to*; with dat. of person: petenti, Verg.; of the thing: adnuce coeptis, *be favourable to our undertaking*, Verg. Also *to agree to give or do*: caeli quibus adnuis arcem, Verg.; cum adnuisset se venturum, Liv. (3) *to point out by a sign*: quos iste adnuerat, Cic.

adnūto -are (freq. of adnuo), *to nod to, make a sign to*: Pl.

ādōlēo -ēre -ūi, *to magnify*; hence, in the language of religion, *to worship*, *to offer sacrifice*, *to burn a sacrifice*: honores lunoni, *to honour by burning sacrifices to*, Verg.; flammis Penates, Verg.; so of the altar itself: altaria flammis, Lucr.; cruore captivo aras, Tac.; of the sacrifice burnt: viscera tauri flammis, Ov.

TRANSF., in gen., *to burn*: Ov.

ādōlēo -ēre, *to give a smell, to smell*: Pl.

ādōlescens = adulescens; q.v.

ādōlesco -ōlescere -ōlēvi (adoleo). (1) *to grow up*: a, of men and their attributes: is qui adoleverit, Cic.; cum matura adoleverit aetas, Verg.; ratio cum adolevit atque perfecta est, Cic.; ea cupiditas adolescit una cum aetate, Cic.; b, of plants: viriditas herbescent quae sensim adolescit, Cic.; c, of seasons: ver donec adolesceret, Tac.

(2) *to be heaped up*, or perhaps *to burn* (cf. adoleo): adoluescent ignibus arae, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **adultus** -a -um, *grown up, adult*. LIT., (1) of living things and their attributes: virgo, Cic.; puer aetate adulta, Cic.; fetus apum, Verg. (2) of times and seasons: aestas, Sall., Tac. TRANSF., Athenae, Cic.; pestis, Cic.; coniuratio, Tac.

Ādōneus -ēi, m. = Adonis; q.v.: Pl.

Ādōnis -is or -idis (Ἀδωνίς, king of Cyprus; beloved of Venus, slain by a wild boar.

ādōpērio -ōpērire -ōpērii -ōpertum, gen. used in past partic. (1) *to cover*: capite adoperto, Liv.; humus floribus adoperta, Ov. (2) *to close*: adoperta lumina somno, Ov.; foribus, Suet.

ādōpinor -ari, dep. *to guess*: Lucr.

ādōptatio -ōnis, f. (adopto), *adopting*: Cic., Sall.

ādōptio -ōnis, f. *the adoption of a child*: emancipare filium alicui in adoptionem, *to give in adoption*, Cic.; ascire aliquem in or per adoptionem, *to adopt*, Tac.

ādōptivus -a -um, *relating to adoption*. LIT., filius, pater, frater, soror, *adopted son*, etc., Suet.; sacra, *the rites of the family into which the person was adopted*, Cic.; nobilitas, Ov. TRANSF., of plants, *grafted*: Ov.

ādopto -are. In gen., *to choose for oneself*: sibi aliquem patronum, Cic.; of things: Etruscas opes, *to take to one's aid*, Ov.

Esp., *to adopt as child or grandchild* (per aes et libram, *by a fictitious sale*, or testamento, *by will*): sibi filium, Cic.; aliquem ab aliquo, *from the natural father*, Cic.; in regnum, Sall. TRANSF., (1) of persons and names: C. Stalenus qui ipse se adoptaverat et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, *had changed his name by adopting himself*, Cic.; frater, pater adde; ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, *adopt him by calling him brother, father*, Hor.; nomen or cognomen adoptare, Mart. (2) of plants, *to graft*: fac ramus ramum adoptet, Ov.

ādōr -oris, n. *a species of grain, spelt*: Hor.

ādōrātiō -ōnis, f. (adoro), *a praying to, adoration*: Plin.

ādōrāre -a -um (ador), *of spelt*: liba, Verg. F. as subst. **ādōrēa** -ae, *reward of valour* (originally a gift of corn), *glory*: ille dies . . . qui primus alma risit adorea, Hor.

ādōrior -ōriri -ortus, dep. *to rise up at*.

(1) *to attack*: fustibus, gladiis, Cic.; a tergo, Cic.; pagum, Caes.; so fig.: aliquem minis, Tac.; aliquem tumultuosissime, Cic.

(2) *to attempt, undertake*: hoc ipsum, Cic.; maius nefas, Verg.; followed by infin.: Cic., Ov., Liv.

ādorno -are. (1) *to prepare, furnish, provide*: naves onerarias, Caes.; Italiae duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque praesidiis, Cic.; accusationem, Cic. (2) *to adorn*. LIT., forum magno ornatu, Cic.; aliquem insigni veste, Liv. TRANSF., iusti honores aliquem adornant, Liv.

ādōro -are, *to speak to*. Esp., *to address a deity, to entreat*; also *to ask a deity for*, with a second acc. of the thing asked: pacem deum, Liv.; or with an ut clause: Liv. Also *to honour, worship*: Phoebum, Ov.

adp-, see under app-

adquiesco -quiescere -quīēvi -quīētum, *to rest, repose*.

(1) physically, of persons: tres horas, Cic.; euphem., *to die*: anno adquievit sexagesimo, Nep.; of things: aures in eo adquiescant, Cic.; rem familiarem adquiescere, *not to be seized*, Liv.

(2) mentally: a, absol.: mentis agitatio quae numquam adquiescit, Cic.; b, *to find comfort in, be pleased with*: in his (litteris tuis) adquiesco, Cic.; in adulescentium caritate, Cic.; Clodii morte, Cic.

adquiro -quirere -quīsi vi -quīsitum (ad/quaero), *to acquire, get*, esp. in addition to previous possessions: dignitatem, Cic.; vires adquirit eundo, Verg.; triumphos de populis, Tac. Often of money: Juv., Quint.

adrādo -rādere -rāsi -rāsium, *to scrape, shave*: adrasum quendam, Hor.

Adrāmtytēum -i, n. (Ἀδραμύττειον), *a town on the coast of Mysia, not far from the foot of Mount Ida* (now Edremitt).

¶ Hence adj. **Adramytēnus** -a -um: Cic. Adrastus -i, m. (Ἀδραστος), king of Argos, father-in-law of Polynices and Tydeus, one of the Seven against Thebes, and the only one who escaped; afterwards one of those who destroyed Thebes in the war of the Epigoni.

Adj. **Adrastēus** -a -um.

adrectus -a -um, partic. from adrigo; q.v.

adrēpo -rēpere -repsi -reptum, *to creep to, to glide gently to*; fig.: quibus rebus non sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam adreperat, Cic.; Hor.

Adria = Hadria; q.v.

adrīdeo -ridere -risi -rīsum, *to laugh to, to smile upon*: ridentibus adrident, Hor.; vix notis familiariter adridere, Liv.; with acc. of the thing: video quid adriseris, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *to be favourable*: cum tempestas adridet, Lucr. (2) *to please*: 'inhibere' illud tuum quod valde mihi adriserat, Cic. L.

adrīgo -rigere -rexi -rectum (ad/rego), *to erect, lift up*: aures, comas, Verg. TRANSF., *to excite, arouse*: adrexere animos Itali, Verg.; animos ad bellandum, Liv.; aliquem oratione, Sall.

adripio -ripere -ripui -reptum (ad/rapio), *to seize on, lay hold of, snatch*.

LIT., arma, Liv.; cibum unguium tenacitate, Cic.; aliquem manu, Liv.; aliquem medium, Liv.; tabulam de naufragio, Cic.;

cohortes adreptas in urbem inducere, Liv.; terram velis, to sail quickly to, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) where the object is not material, to appropriate, take: facultatem laedendi, quaecumque detur, Cic.; maledicta ex trivio, Cic. (2) to grasp mentally, to comprehend quickly: celeriter res innumera-biles, Cic.; litteras Graecas, Cic. (3) where the subject is not personal, to seize upon: dolor, qui simul adripuit interficit, Cic. (4) as legal t. t., to arrest, bring to court, accuse: Cic. (5) to satirize: primores populi popu-lumque, Hor.

adrisor -ōris, m. one who smiles approvingly, a flatterer: Sen.

adrōdo -rōdēre -rōsi -rōsum, to gnaw at: mures Antii coronam auream adrosere, Liv.; fig., ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rem-publicam conaretur adrodere, Cic.

adrogans, partic. from adrogo; q.v.

adrogantia -ae, f. assumption: ingenii atque eloquentiae molestissima, Cic.; hence pride, haughtiness: avaritia et adrogantia praecipue validorum vitia, Tac.

adrōgo -are. (1) as legal and polit. t. t.: a, to question: Pl.; b, to associate one public officer with another: cui unico consuli dictatorem adrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv.

(2): a, to take to oneself (sibi), to claim, assume: sibi sapientiam, Cic., Hor., Tac.: b, to adjudge, grant to another (dat.): decus imperiis, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **adrogans** -antis, assuming, arrogant, haughty: Indutiomarus iste minax atque adrogans, Cic.; consilium, Cic.

¶ Adv. **adroganter**, arrogantly, haughtily: dicere, Cic.; scribere, Cic.; facere, Caes.

adrōsor -ōris, m. one who gnaws at: Sen.

Adrūmētum (Hadrūmētum) -i, n. a town on the coast of the Roman province of Africa.

adsc-, see under asc-.

adsectatio -ōnis, f. respectful attendance, e.g., of a client on a patron: Cic.

adsectator -ōris, m. a companion, follower: cum ducibus ipsis, non cum comitatu adsectatoribusque conflant, Cic.; philo-sophiae, Plin.

adsector -ari, dep. to follow, attend assidu-ously (esp. of friends of candidates): cum aeditatē P. Crassus peteret eumque Ser. Galba adsectaretur, Cic.

adsecula (adsecla) -ae, m. (adsequor), a follower, servant, sycophant: adsectatores eorum atque adseculae, Cic.

adsensio -ōnis. (1) assent, agreement, applause: popularis, Cic.; rem adsensione comprobare, Cic.; plur.: crebrae adsensiones, Cic. (2) as philosoph. t. t., belief in the reality of sensible appearances (Gr. σὺγκριτάσεις): Cic.

adsensor -ōris, m. one who assents or agrees: te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse adsensorem, Cic. L.

adsensus -ūs, m. (1) assent, agreement: ad-sensu omnium dicere, Cic., Liv., Ov., Tac. (2) philosoph. t. t., belief in the reality of sensible appearances: adsensum retinere, Cic. (3) poet., echo: nemorum, Verg.

adsentatio -ōnis, f. a flattering assent or applause, flattery: faceta parasitorum, Cic.; plur.: blanditiae et adsentationes, Cic.

adsentatiūncūla -ae f. (dim. of adsentatio), trivial flattery: Pl., Cic. L.

adsentātor -ōris, m. (adsentor), a flatterer: cavendum est ne adsentatoribus patefaciamus aures, Cic.

adsentātorīē, adv. (adsentator), flatteringly: Cic. L.

adsentātrix -trīcis, f. (adsentator), a female flatterer: Pl.

adsentio -sentire -sensi -sensum, and **adsentior** -sentiri, -sensus sum, dep. (ad/sentio), to assent to, agree with.

(1) deponent form: de Vennonianis rebus tibi adsentior, Cic.; ut ego adsentior orationi, Cic.; ego illud adsentior Theophrasto, Cic.

(2) active form: cavendum est ne his rebus temere adsentiamus, Cic.; pass.: neque percepta neque adsensa, Cic.

adsentor -ari, dep. (intens. of adsentior).

(1) to assent constantly: Ter. (2) to flatter: benevolentiam civium blanditiis et adsentando conligere, Cic.; ut nihil nobis adsentati esse videamur, Cic.; Baiae tibi adsentantur, Cic.

adsēquor -sēqui -sēcūsus sum, dep. (1) to follow after: Porcius deinde adsecutus cum levi armatura, Liv. (2) to reach by following, come up to, attain: aliquem, Cic. TRANSF., a, to reach: merita alicuius non adsequi, Cic.; esp., to attain to something for which one strives: eosdem honorum gradus, Cic.; immortalitatem, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic.: b, of the mind, to grasp, comprehend: aliquid cogitatione, Cic.

adsēro -sērēre -sēvi -situm (ad/sero), to plant at or near: populus adsita limitibus, Hor.

adsēro -sērēre -sērūi -sertum (ad/sero), to join to oneself.

LIT., as legal t. t.: a, to lay hold of a slave, and thereby declare him free: aliquem in libertatem, Liv.; aliquem manu liberali causa, Pl.; aliquem in liberali causa, Cic.; adserui iam me, I have freed myself, Ov.: b, to claim as a slave: aliquem in servitute, Liv.

TRANSF., a, to set free from, protect: se a mortalitate, Plin.: b, to claim: alicui regnum, Liv.; aliquem caelo, declare the celestial origin of a person, Ov.

adsertio -ōnis, f. a formal declaration as to freedom: Suet.

adsertor -ōris, m. (*adsero). (1) one who asserts that another person is free. LIT., adsertor libertatis, Plin. TRANSF., a liberator, protector: Ov., Tac. (2) one who asserts that another is a slave: adsertor puellae, Liv.

adservio -ire, to assist, help: toto corpore contentioni vocis, Cic.

adservo -are, to preserve, guard, watch: tabulas negligentius, Cic.; aliquem domi suae, Cic.; oram, Caes.; ius negligentius, Cic.

adsessio -ōnis, f. (adsideo), a sitting by the side of one (to console): quae tua fuerit adsessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti, Cic.

adsessor -ōris, m. (adsideo), one who sits by, or assists: Lacedaemonii regibus suis augu-rem adsessorem dederunt, Cic. Esp., an assistant, a judicial assessor: Suet.

adseus, abl. -ū, m. (adsideo), a sitting by the side of: Prop.

adsēvērātio -ōnis, f. (adsevero). (1) *earnestness, vehemence, in action*: multa adseveratione coguntur patres, Tac. (2) *vehement assertion, asseveration*: omni adseveratione tibi adfirmo (foll. by acc. with infin.), Cic.

adsēvēro -are (ad/severus). (1) *to act with earnestness*: bella ironia, si iocaremur; sin adseveramus, vide ne, etc., Cic.; also transit., *defensionem*, Cic. (2) *to assert confidently, strongly*: idque se facturum adseveravit, Cic.; nemo de ulla re potest contendere neque adseverare, Cic.

¶ Hence, from pres. partic., adv. (with compar.) **adsēvērantēr**, *earnestly, emphatically*: loqui, Cic. L.

adsideo -sidere -sedi -sessim (ad/sedeo), *to sit near, or by the side of*.

LIT., Sthenius est, is qui nobis adsidet, Cic. Esp., *to sit at a person's side, to give comfort, advice, protection*, etc.: in carcere mater noctes diesque adsidebat, Cic.; adsidere aegro conlegae, *to sit at the bedside of*, Liv.; cum Cn. Pompeius Lentulo frequens adsideret, Cic.; iudiciis adsidebat, *frequented*, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to devote oneself to*: totā vitā litteris, Plin. L. (2) *milit. t. t., to besiege, blockade*, with dat.: intactis muris, Liv.; adsidens Casilino, Liv. (3) *to approximate to*: parvus insano, Hor.

adsido -sidere -sedi -sessim, *to sit down*: in bibliotheca, Cic.; super aspidem, Cic.; propter Tuberonem, Cic.; esp., of an orator on finishing a speech: Cic.

adsiduitās -ātis, f. (adsiduus). LIT., *continual presence, attention of friends, clients, candidates*: cotidiana amicorum adsiduitas et frequentia, Cic.; medici, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *constancy*: id adsiduitate et virtute consequere, Cic. (2) *constant repetition*: epistularum, *regular correspondence*, Cic.; molestiarum, Cic.; bellorum, Cic.

adsiduus -a -um (adsideo). (1) *continuously in one place, or engaged in one occupation*: ruri adsiduum semper vivere, Cic.; audiivi Romae esse hominem et fuisse adsiduum, Cic.; esp., of the friends who attended candidates and magistrates: mecum fuit adsiduus praetore me, Cic. (2) *constant, persistent*: of persons: qui filios suos agricolas adsiduos esse cupiunt, Cic.; of things: imbres, Cic.; homines labore adsiduus et cotidiano adsueti, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **adsidūē**, *continuously, without remission*: voces quas audio adsidue, Cic.; quibus (litteris) adsidue utor, Cic.; Ter., Verg. Also **adsidūō**: Pl.

adsiduus -i, m. a *taxpaying citizen* (member of Servius Tullius' upper classes, opp. proletarii): Cic. Hence gen., *a well-to-do citizen*: Pl.

adsignatio -ōnis, f. *assignment, allotment*: agrorum, Cic.

adsigno -are. (1) *to assign to anyone, allot*: inferiorem aedium partem alicui, Cic.; esp., of allotting lands to colonists: loca, Cic.; agros colonis, Cic.; agrum militibus, Cic.; munus humanum a deo adsignatum, Cic. (2) *to impute, to ascribe*: aliquid homini, non tempori, Cic.; tuo consilio, Liv. (In Cic., always in a bad sense.) (3) *to seal*: Pl.; hence fig., *to impress upon*: Quint.

adsilio -silire -silui (ad/salio), *to leap to, or on*; of persons: moenibus, Ov.; of water, *to dash up*: adsiliens aqua, Ov. TRANSF., *to jump to*: neque adsiliendum statim est ad genus illud orationis, Cic.

adsimilis -e, *like, similar*; with dat.: adsimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic., Verg.; with genit.: Ov.

Adv. **adsimilitēr**, *in like manner*: Pl.

adsimulatio -ōnis, f. (adsimulo). (1) *resemblance*: Plin. (2) *rivalry*: Tac.

adsimulo, -are, *to make like*. LIT., deos in humani oris speciem, Tac.; litterae lituraeque omnes adsimulatae, Cic.; formam totius Britanniae auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni adsimulavere, *have compared*, Tac.

TRANSF., *to imitate, counterfeit, pretend*: anum, Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Ter.; with quasi and subj.: Pl., Ter.

¶ Hence partic. **adsimulātus** -a -um. (1) *similar*: Lucr. (2) *feigned, pretended, simulated*: virtus, Cic.

adisto adsistere adstiti or astiti, *to place oneself, to stand by*. LIT., ad fores, Cic.; foribus principum, Cic.; ad epulas regis, Cic. TRANSF., *to stand by in a court of law, to defend*: Tac., Plin. L.

adsolēo -ēre, *to be accustomed*; used only in the third person, sing. and plur.: ponite hic quae adsolent, Pl., Liv.; esp. in phrase, ut adsolet, *as is usual*, Cic.

adsōno -are, *to answer with a sound*: plangentibus adsonat echo, Ov.

adsp-, see under asp-.

adsterno -ēre, *to strew upon*; pass., *to lie stretched upon*: adsternuntur sepulcro, Ov.

adstipulatio -ōnis, f. *an assenting to, confirmation of*: Plin.

adstipulātor -ōris, m. Legal t. t., at Rome, *one who joined another (the stipulator) in the Roman contract called stipulatio*. TRANSF., *a supporter*: Stoici et eorum adstipulator Antiochus, Cic.

adstipulor -ari, dep. *to join in a contract with*. TRANSF., *to agree with*: Liv.

adstitūo -tūere -tūi -tūtum, m. (ad/statuo), *to put near*: Pl.

adsto -stare -stiti, *to stand by*. Gen.: alicui, Pl.; adstante et inspectante ipso, Caes.; adstat in conspectu meo, Cic. Esp., *to stand by the side to help, to assist*: Pl.; *to wait for*: Lucr.; *to stand upright*: Verg.

adstrēpo -ēre, *to make a noise at*: adstrepebat vulgus, Tac.; esp., *to applaud*: haec dicenti, Tac.

adstrictus -a -um, partic. of adstringo; q.v.

adstringo -stringere -strinxi -strictum, *to tighten, draw together, compress, contract, bind together*.

LIT., vincula, Ov.; aliquem ad statuam, Cic.; of cold, *to contract*: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to draw tight, to bind, secure*; fig.: ad stringendam fidem, Cic.; pater nimis indulgens quidquid ego adstrinxi relaxat, Cic. (2) *of writing or speech, to compress*: brevier argumenta, Cic. (3) *to bind, oblige*: vel armis vel legibus totam Galliam sempiternis vinculis, Cic. (4) *se adstringere, to commit oneself to, become guilty of*: furti, Pl.; scelere, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **adstrictus** -a -um, *tight, compressed, drawn together*.

LIT., limen, *shut*, Ov.; soccus, Hor.; frons, *wrinkled*, Mart.; aquae, *frozen*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *close-fisted, avaricious*: pater, Prop.; mos, Tac. (2) of oratory, *concise*: contracta et adstricta eloquentia, Cic.

Adv. (with compar.) **adstrictē**, *concisely*: Cic., Plin. L., Quint.

adstruō -struere -struxi -structum. LIT., *to build to or near, to build in addition*: cum veteri adstruitur recens aedificium, Col. TRANSF., *to add to*: formae animum, Ov., Tac.

adstupēo -ēre, *to be astonished at*, with dat.: Ov.

adsuefācio -fācere -fēci -factum (adsuetus), *to accustom to*: ad supplicia patrum plebem, Liv.; with abl.: quorum sermone qui adsuefacti erant, Cic.; with dat.: pedites operi aliiusque iustis militibus, Liv.; with infin.: equos eodem remanere vestigio, Caes.

adsuesco -suescere -suēvi -suētum. (1) *intransit.*, *to grow accustomed*: adsuevi, I am accustomed, Cic.; genus pugnae quo (abl.) adsuerant, Liv.; adsuescere ad homines, Caes.; ut quieti (dat.) adsuescerent, Tac.; adsuesce vocari, Verg. (2) *transit.*, *to accustom*: qui pluribus adsuerit mentem, Hor. In a different construction, *to make familiar*: ne tanta animis adsuescite bella, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **adsuētus** -a -um. (1) *customary, usual*: cultores, Liv., Ov. (2) *accustomed to*, with the same constructions as follow the intrans. finite verb: in omnia familiaria iura adsuetus, Liv.; homines labore adsiduo et cotidiano adsueti, Cic.; quaestui, Liv.; with infin.: adsueti vinci, Liv.

adsuētūdo -inis, f. *custom, use*: Liv., Ov., Tac.

adsuētus -a -um, partic. from adsuesco; q.v.

adulto -are (intens. of adsilio), *to leap violently upon*: feminae adsultabant ut sacrificantes aut insanientes Bacchae, Tac. Esp., *to attack, assault*: tergis pugnatum, Tac.; latera et frontem (agminis), Tac.

adultus -ū, m. (adsilio), *a leaping upon, assault* (in plur.): Verg., Tac.

adsum adesse adfui, *to be present, to be at or near*. (1) *gen.*, of bodily presence: heri cum non addessetis, Cic.; omnes qui aderant, Caes.; mane ad portam adesse, Cic.; in foro, Liv.; ante oculos, Verg.; portis (dat.), Verg.; huc ades, *come here*, Verg. (2) *to be present and ready, to stand by*: primum me ipsum vigilare, adesse, Cic.; adversus hostes, Sall; iam omnes feroces aderant, Sall.; pugnae, Liv.; num ades ad parendum vel ad imperandum potius? Cic.; of deities: adsis placidusque iuves, Verg.; hence, *to be favourable to*: rebus Romanis, Liv.; si fortuna coeptis adfuerit, Tac.; so of persons, *to support, help*: Camulogenus suis aderat, Caes. (3) *to be present for a special purpose*, esp. political or legal: ad suffragium, Cic.; with dat.: comitiis, Cic.; adesse scribendo senatus consulto or decreto, *to witness*, Cic.; alicui adesse in consilio, *to be an assessor to*, Cic.; *to support or defend in the law-courts*: adesse Quintio, Cic.; contra Satrium, Cic.; *to be present in a court of justice, as the accused*: adesse iuberi, Cic.; or *as the accuser*: adesse in iudicio, Cic. (4) of the mind, in the phrase adesse animo or animis, *to attend*: adestote

omnes animis, Cic.; also, *to be of good courage*: ades animo et omittite timorem, Cic. (5) of things, *to be near, at hand*: frumentum conferri, comportari, adesse, Caes.; tanti aderant morbi, Cic.; esp. of time: adesse Romanis ultimum diem, Liv.

adsūmo -sūmere -sumpsi -sumptum, *to take to oneself*.

LIT., *novas umeris alas*, Ov.; plura sibi adsumunt quam de se corpora mittunt, Lucr. Also, *to take in addition*: si quis in aliqua arte excellens aliam quoque artem sibi adsumperit, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to take persons to help one*: legiones in Italia, Cic.; aliquem in societatem armorum, Liv.; aliquem in nomen familiarumque, Tac. (2) *to take, appropriate, things*: aliquantum noctis, Cic.; adsumpta verba, *words borrowed, epithets, from another source*, Cic.; auxilia extrinsecus, Cic.; regni insignia, Tac.; Cereris sacra de Graecia, Cic. (3) *to claim*: in eo sibi praecipuam laudem adsumere, Liv., Cic. L. (4) *logical t. t.*, *to state the minor premises of a syllogism*: Cic.

adsumptio -ōnis, f. (adsumo). (1) *choice, adoption*: Cic. (2) *the minor premise of a syllogism*: Cic.

adsumptivus -a -um (adsumo), *which derives a defence from an extraneous cause*: causa, Cic.

adsūo -ēre, *to sew on*: unus et alter adsuitur pannus, Hor.

adsurgo -surgere -surrexi -surrectum, *to rise up, stand up*.

LIT., *adsurgentem regem umbone resupinat*, Liv.; quae dum recitatur, vos quaeos, qui eam detulistis, adsurgite, Cic.; esp.: adsurgere alicui, *to rise up in the presence of*, as a sign of respect, Cic.; pass., impers.: haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, adpeti, decedi, adsurgit, Cic.; fig.: firmissima vina, Tmolius adsurgit quibus et rex ipse Pnanaeus, *yields the preference*, Verg.; also, *to rise from a sick-bed*: ne adsurrexisse quidem ex morbo, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) with reference to feelings, *to rise, be aroused*: adsurgunt irae, Verg.; querellis haud iustis adsurgis, *break out into*, Verg. (2) of style, *to become elevated*: Quint. (3) of material things, *to rise up*: colles adsurgunt, Liv.; non coeptae adsurgent turre, Verg.

adt-, see under att-.

Adūātūci -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica*: Caes.

ādulātio -ōnis, f. *fawning*. LIT., of dogs: canum, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *cringing, flattery*: Cic., Liv.; so of oriental prostration: humi iacentium adulationes, Liv.; adversus superiores, Tac.; patrum in Augustum, Tac.

ādulātor -ōris, m. *a flatterer*: Suet.

ādulātōrius -a -um, *flattering*: dedecus, Tac.

ādūlescens (adolescens) -entis (adolesco), *young, growing*.

Adj. (with compar.), *young*: filia, Cic.; admodum adulescens, Cic.; adulescentior academia, Cic.

Subst., *a young man or young woman* (without reference to any particular age): puer sive iam adulescens, Cic.; adulescens vel puer potius, Cic.; sometimes used to distinguish a person from someone of the same name, but older: P. Crassius adul., Caes.

ādūlescentīa -ae, f. *youth*: citius adulescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adulescentia obrepit, Cic.; ineunte adulescentia, Cic.; ab adulescentiā, a primā adul., ab ineunte adul., from youth upward, Cic.

ādūlescentūla -ae, f. *a very young girl*, used as a term of endearment: Pl.

ādūlescentūlus -i, m. *a very young man*; applied by Cic. to himself in his 27th year, and by Sallust to Caesar when Caesar was about 33 or 35: ab adulescentulo, from youth upward, Cic.

ādūlo -are, to fawn: gannitu vocis adulant (of dogs), Lucr. Pass., to be fawned upon: Cic.

ādūlor -ari, dep. LIT., to fawn (of dogs and other animals): ferae adulantes, Ov. TRANSF., to flatter, to cringe before; with acc.: omnes, Cic.; plebem, Liv.; fortunam alterius, Cic.; with dat.: plebi, Liv.; absol.: aperte adulans, Cic. So of oriental prostration: more adulantium procumbere, Liv.

ādūler -eri, m., **ādūltera** -ae, f. *an adulterer, adulteress*: Dardanius adulter, Paris, Verg.; Lacaena adultera, Helen, Hor.; poet., a gallant: Hor.

ādūler -era -erum, adj. *adulterous*: virgo, Ov.; crines, the locks of an adulterer, Hor.; mens, Ov.; clavis, Ov.

ādūlterīnus -a -um (adulter), *adulterous*: Plin. TRANSF., not genuine, forged: nummus, Cic.; signum, a forged seal, Cic.; clavis, a double key, Sall.

ādūlterīum -i, n. *adultery*: in adulterio deprehendi, Cic.; Mutiliae, adultery with, Tac.

ādūlterō -are, to commit adultery, to defile, transit., or absol.

LIT., of persons: Cic.; also of animals: adulteretur et columba miluo, let the kite wed the dove, Hor.

TRANSF., to falsify, defile, corrupt: ius civile pecunia, Cic.; faciem arte (of Proteus), changes his form, Ov.

ādūltus -a -um, partic. from adolesco; q.v.

ādumbrātim, adv. in outline: Lucr.

ādumbrātiō -ōnis, f. a sketch: Cic.

ādumbro -are (umbra), to shade in, to sketch, esp. in words: fictos luctus dicendo, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **ādumbrātus** -a -um, sketched; hence imperfect, shadowy, unreal: imago gloriae, Cic.; adumbratae intelligentiae rerum, confused notions, Cic.; opinio, Cic.; laetitia, Tac.

āduncitas -ātis, f. *bending, curvature*: rostrorum, Cic.

āduncus -a -um, bent inwards, crooked: unguis, Cic.; nasus, an aquiline nose, Ter.

ādurgēo -ēre, to press to, or against; poet., to pursue closely: alicquem remis, Hor.

ādūro -ūrere -ussi -ustum, to set fire to, to kindle, to singe: sine gemitu aduruntur, Cic.; candente carbone sibi capillum, Cic.; panis adustus, Hor.; of frost or wind, to nip: Verg.; fig., of love: Venus non erubescendis adurit ignibus, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **ādustus** -a -um, burnt: hominum color, sunburnt, Liv.

ādusquē=usque ad. (1) prep. with acc., as far as: Verg. (2) adv.=usque, thoroughly, entirely: Ov.

advecticius -a -um, that which is brought from a distance, foreign: vinum, Sall.

advecto -are (freq. from adveho), to convey often: rei frumentariae copiam, Tac.

advectus -ūs, m. *a conveying, carrying*: Tac.

advēho -vēhēre -vexi -vectum, to carry, bring, convey to a place. Act.: frumentum ex agris Romam, Cic.; ultrices unda advehit rates, Ov.; frumentum Romam, Cic. Pass., advehi, to be borne to a place (on horseback, in a chariot, on a ship, etc.): advecta classis, Verg.; e Pompeiano navi in Luculli hospitium, Cic.; citato equo in eam partem, Liv. With acc.: Corcyram insulam advehitur, reaches, Tac.; Dardanios, Verg.; ut quosque advectus erat, Tac.

advēlo -are, to veil: tempora lauro, Verg.

advēna -ae, c. (advenio), a stranger, foreigner (opp. indigena); often in apposition to another noun.

LIT., of living things: indigenae advenaеque, Tac.; dei advenae, Cic.; advenam gruem (as a bird of passage), Hor.

TRANSF., of other things: Tiberis, Ov.; amor, love for a foreigner, Ov.

advēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum, to come to.

LIT., (1) of men: advenis modo? Cic.; ex Hyperboraеis Delphos, Cic.; in provinciam belli gerendi causa, Cic.; with acc. only: Tyriam urbem, Verg. (2) of things, esp. of ships: a quibus adveniat navis Miletida sospes ad urbem, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of time, to come: interea dies advenit, Cic. (2) of events, to happen, to come near, to break out: urbi periculum advenit, Sall.; morbi advenientes, Cic. (3) of acquisitions, to come to: res sua sponte mox ad eum advenit, Liv.; Sall.

adventicius -a -um (advenio), coming from without, from outside sources: externus et adventicius tepor, Cic.; pecunia, unearned, Cic. Esp. coming from abroad, foreign: auxilia, Cic.; doctrina transmarina atque adventicia, Cic.

advento -are (freq. of advenio), to approach, arrive at, gen. with notion of haste: ad Italiam, Cic.; with dat. of person: Parthis, Tac.; in subsidium, Tac.; of things and abstractions: quod fere iam tempus adventat, Cic.

advantor -ōris, m. (advenio), one who arrives, a visitor: Pl.

adventus -ūs, m. (advenio), an arrival: nocturnus ad urbem, Cic.; in plur.: invitationes adventusque nostrorum hominum, Cic.; of things: veris, Hor.; in animos et introitus imaginum, Cic.

TRANSF., malorum, Cic.

adversārius -a -um (adversus).

(1) turned towards; n. pl. as subst. **adversāria** -orum (sc. scripta), a book that lies in front of one, so a day-book, journal, memorandum: adversaria negligenter scribere, Cic.

(2) turned against, opposed, contrary; with dat.: Cic.; factio, Nep. As subst. m. **adversārius** -i, and f. **adversāria** -ae, an antagonist, rival: Cic.; also n. pl. **adversāria** -orum, the assertions of an opponent: adversaria evertere, Cic.

advorsor -ari, dep. (adversus), to oppose, resist, of persons or things. Absol.: non adversante conlega, Cic.; adversante fortuna, Cic. Otherwise usually with dat.: alicui

infestius, Cic.; legi, Cic., Liv.; cum duae causae perspicuis et evidentibus rebus adversentur, Cic.

¹**adversus** -a -um, partic. from *adverto*; q.v.

²**adversus, adversum** (*adverto*), adv. and prep., *opposed to*.

Adv., *against, opposite, to meet*: nemo adversus ibat, Liv.; adversum ire or venire, *go to meet*: Pl., Ter.

Prep with acc.: **a**, as regards place, *towards*: adversus clivum, Caes.; *opposite*: adversus aedes publicas, Liv.: **b**, of action, etc., *against*: adversus quem ibatur, Liv.; adversus rempublicam facere, Caes.; respondere adversus ea, *to answer to*, Liv.; adversus legem, Cic.; adversus quod . . . convenisset, *against the agreement*, Liv.; adversus blanditias incorruptus, Tac.; munitus adversum aliquem or aliquid, Sall.: **c**, of behaviour, *towards*: quonam modo me gererem adversus Caesarem, Cic.; reverentia adversus homines, Cic.: **d**, of comparison: quid autem esse duo prospera in tot saeculis bella Samnitium adversus tot decora populi Romani, *compared with*, Liv.

adverto (*advorto*) -vertĕre -verti -versum, *to turn towards*.

LIT., agmen urbi, Verg. Esp. of ships, *to steer*: classem in portum, Liv.; pass.: notae advertuntur arenae, *they steer to*, Verg.; Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of the senses, thoughts, etc., *to direct towards* an object: lumina in quamcunque aedis partem, Ov.; aures ad vocem, Ov.; of the gods: malis advertite numen, *direct your powers to*, Verg. Esp. of the mind, animum, and (sometimes) mentem advertere: **a**, *to direct one's attention to*: animos ad religionem: Lucr.; with dat.: animos monitis, Ov.; followed by ne and the subj.: animum animadvertant ne quos offendant, *take care not to*, etc., Cic.; absol.: Cic.: **b**, *to perceive*: aliquem in contione stantem, Cic.; followed by acc. and infin.: Cic.; or relative clause: Cic.: **c**, *to punish*: in aliquem, Tac. (2) of the object of attention, *to attract*: adverterat ea res Sabinos, Liv.; gemitus militum aures oraue advertere, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **adversus** -a -um, *turned towards*.

LIT., *fronting, opposite*: dentes, *the front teeth*, Cic.; adversa vulnera, *wounds in the front*, Cic.; solem adversum intueri, *to look straight at the sun*, Cic.; adversos concitare equos, *to ride towards*, Liv.; adversis hostibus occurrere, *to meet the enemy*, Caes.; adverso colle, *on the front of the hill*, Caes.; adverso flumine, *against the stream*, Caes.; venti adversi, *contrary winds*, Liv.; with prep.: in adversum, *against*, Verg., Liv.; ex adverso, *over against*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *opposed*: adversus alicui, Cic.; adverso Marte, Verg.; adverso senatu, *against the will of the senate*, Liv. (2) of things: **a**, *unfavourable, unpropitious*: adversis auribus, Liv.; valetudo, *ill health*, Liv.; bellum, *cruel*, Hor.; proelium, *unsuccessful*, Caes.; res adversae, Cic., fortuna adversa, Verg., *misfortune*; with dat.: res plebi adversa, Liv.: **b**, *hated*: quis omnia regna adversa sunt, Sall.

N. as subst. **adversum** -i, *misfortune*: si quid adversi acciderit, Cic.

advesperascit -avit (impers. and inch.), *evening approaches*: Ter., Cic.

advigilo -are, *to watch by, to guard*. LIT., parvo nepoti, Tib.; ad custodiam ignis, Cic. TRANSF., *to be vigilant*: Pl.

advocatio -ōnis, f. *a calling to one's aid*; hence t. t., *legal assistance* in advocacionibus, Cic. L. Hence (1) *chance to obtain legal assistance*: advocaciones postulent, Cic. (2) *concr., the bar*: Cic.

advoco -are, *to summon, to call*; esp. *to call to one's aid*: contionem populi, Cic.; aliquem in consilium, Cic.; advocare ad obsignandum, Cic.; non desiderat fortitudo iracundiam advocatam, *called to its aid*, Cic.; advocari aegro, Ov.; advocare deum sibi, Cat.; deos, Liv. Hence legal t. t., *to call in as adviser, to consult an advocate*: aliquem contra aliquem, Cic.; aliquem sibi, Pl.

¶ Hence m. of partic. as subst. **advocatus** -i, m. *one called in to help*, esp. (legal t. t.) as *witness or adviser in a lawsuit* (in republican times): Cic.; or as *advocate* (under the empire): Tac.

advolātus, abl. -ū, m. *a flying to*: poet. ap. Cic.

advolo -are, *to fly to*. LIT., of birds and insects: ad eas aves quae, Cic. TRANSF., *to hasten towards, to fly to*; of persons: advolone an mane, Cic.; ad urbem, Cic.; rostra, Cic.; of things: fama mali advolat Aeneae, *flies to the ears of*, Verg.

advolvere -volvĕre -volvi -vōlūtum, *to roll to*: robora focis, *to the hearth*, Verg. Hence of suppliants, *advolvere*, or se *advolvere*, *to throw oneself at the feet of*: genibus alicuius, Liv.; genua alicuius, Sall.

advorsum, advorsus, advorto = adversum, adversus, *adverto*; q.v.

ādýtum -i, n. (ἀδύτος = not to be entered).

LIT., gen. in plur., *the inmost and holiest portion of a temple, the shrine*: Verg., Hor. Also of a grave: adytis ab imis, Verg. TRANSF., ex adyto tamquam cordis, *from the bottom of the heart*, Lucr.

Aeācus -i, m. (Ἀἰακός), *a mythical king of Aegina, father of Peleus and Telamon, grandfather of Ajax and Achilles; after his death judge in the infernal regions*.

¶ Hence subst. **Aeācides** -ae, m. *a male descendant of Aeacus, such as one of his sons*: Ov.; his grandson, Achilles: Verg.; his great-grandson, Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus): Verg.; one of his remote descendants, Pyrrhus (king of Epirus): Enn.; Perseus, king of Macedonia: Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Aeācidēiūs** -a -um: regna (Aegina), Ov.; also **Aeācidīnus** -a -um (of Achilles): Pl.

Aeaea -ae, f. (Αἶα), *the island of the sorceress Circe, or of Calypso*.

¶ Hence adj. **Aeaeus** -a -um, **Aeaeān**. (1) of Circe: Aeaeae artes, Aeaea carmina, sorceries, Ov.; Aeaeus Telegonus, son of Circe, Prop. (2) of Calypso: puella, Prop.

Aeās -antis, m. (Ἄϊας), *a river in Greece, flowing by Apollonia*.

Aebura -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis (now Cuerva)*: Liv.

Aeculanum -i, n. *a town of the Hirpini in Samnium*: Cic.

aedēs (aedis) -is, f. originally, *a building*

(1) sing.: **a**, *a room*: Pl.: **b**, *a temple* (of less elaborate buildings than templum): aedes sacra, Cic.; aedes Minervae, Cic.; in plur.: complures aedes sacrae, Cic.; aedes alone, *the temple of the Palatine Apollo*: Hor.

(2) plur. LIT., *rooms, or a house*: Pl., Cic., Verg.; aedes liberae, empty, Liv. Hence, household: Pl. TRANSF., **a**, *the cells of bees*: Verg.: **b**, *the chambers of the ears, the ears*: Pl.

aedicula -ae, f. (dim. of aedes), *a small building*.

(1) *a small temple*: Victoriae, Liv.; also *a niche, or shrine for the image of a god*: Cic.

(2) *a little room*: Pl.; in plur., *a little house*: Cic.

aedificatio -ōnis, f. (aedifico), *building*. (1) abstr., *the act of building*: consilium aedificationis, Cic.; aedificationem deponere or abicere, *to give up building*, Cic. (2) concr., *the building itself*: domus tua et aedificatio omnis, Cic. L.

aedificiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of aedificatio), *a small building*: Cic. L.

aedificator -ōris, m. (aedifico). (1) *a builder, architect*. TRANSF., mundi, Cic. (2) *one who has a passion for building*: Juv.

aedificium -i, n. (aedifico), *a building*: aedificia publica privata, sacra profana, Cic.; sometimes opposed to inhabited houses: aedes aedificiaque, Liv.; opposed to a palace: plebis aedificiis obseratis, patentibus atriis principum, Liv.

aedifico -are (aedes/facio). LIT., *to build, erect, establish*: villam, porticum, domum, urbem, navem, hortos, Cic.; also absol. TRANSF., aedificare mundum, *to create*, Cic.; rempublicam, *to frame*, Cic. L.

aedilicius -a -um (aedilis), *relating to the aediles*: munus, Cic.; vectigal, *tax paid by the provinces for the shows of the aediles*, Cic. M. as subst. **aedilicius** -i, *one who has been aedile*: Cic.

aedilis -is, m. (aedes), *an aedile, a public officer at Rome who had charge of the streets, traffic, markets, and public games*. There were originally two aediles; then, after 367 B.C., four, two patrician (aediles curules) and two plebeian (aediles plebei). Aedilis is once used as adj.: aediles ludi, Pl.

aedilitās -ātis, f. (aedilis), *the aedileship*: aedilitate fungi, Cic.

aeditimus (aeditumus) -i, m., old form of aedituus; q.v.

aedituens -entis, m., Lucr. = aedituus; q.v.

aedituus -i, m. (aedes), *keeper of a temple, sacristan*: Cic. TRANSF., Hor.

Aedui (Haedui) -ōrum, *a Gallic people living in modern Burgundy, whose chief town was Bibracte*.

Aeëta and **Aeëtēs** -ae, m. (Αἰήτης), *king of Colchis, father of Medea*.

¶ Hence subst. **Aeëtias** -ādis, f. and **Aeëtinē** -ēs, f., *daughter of Aeetes = Medea*: Ov.; adj. **Aeëtaeus** -a -um, *belonging to Aeetes*: fines, Colchis, Cat.

Aegae -ārum, f. (Αἰγάι), (1) *a town in Euboea*. (2) *an early capital of Macedonia (now Voden)*. (3) *a town in Cilicia*.

Aegaeon -ōnis, m. (Αἰγαίωv), (1) *another name for the giant Briareus*: Verg. (2) *a sea-god*: Ov.

Aegaeus -a -um (Αἰγαίος), *Aegean*: mare, *the Aegean Sea, the Archipelago*, Cic.

N. as subst. **Aegaeum** -i, *the Aegean Sea*: Hor.

Aegātes -um, f. pl. (with or without insulae), *a group of three islands off the west coast of Sicily, near which the decisive battle of the first Punic war was fought (241 B.C.)*.

aeger -gra -grum, *sick, ill*.

(1) of physical illness: **a**, of persons: homines aegri gravi morbo, Cic.; ex vulnere, Cic.; pedibus, Sall.; oculis, Liv.; manum, Tac.; m. as subst. **aeger** -gri, *an invalid*: Cic.: **b**, of bodies or parts of the body: corpus, Cic.; dens, Mart.: **c**, of bodily conditions: valetudo, Cic.; anhelitus, Verg. Also of plants: seges, Verg.

(2) of mental ailments, *ill from any cause*, love, hope, fear, sorrow, etc.: **a**, of persons: mortales aegri, Verg.; aegra amans, Verg.; animo magis quam corpore aeger, Liv.; amore, Liv.; animi, *in mind*, Liv.; consilii, *infirm of purpose*, Sall.: **b**, of conditions, states of mind, etc.: amor, Verg.; so of looks: aegris oculis, *with envious eyes*, Tac.

(3) of political trouble, *unsound*: pars reipublicae, Cic.; civitas, Liv.; municipia, mutinus, Tac.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **aegrē**. (1) with mental pain, *so with regret, with reluctance or vexation*, esp.: aegre ferre, *to take it hard*, used absol. or with acc. or with acc. and infin.; also aegre est, with dat. of person. (2) *with difficulty*: aegre divelli, aegrius depelli, Cic. (3) *hardly, scarcely* (cf. vix): se tenere, Cic.

Aegeus -ēi, m. (Αἰγέως), *king of Athens, father of Theseus*.

¶ Hence **Aegidēs** -ac, m. *Theseus, or any one of the descendants of Aegeus*.

Aegina -ae, f. (Αἴγυα), *an island near Athens*.

¶ Hence subst. **Aeginēta** -ae, m. *an Aeginetan*; adj. **Aeginēticus** -a -um.

Aeginium -i, n. (Αἰγίνιον), *a town in Thessaly*.

¶ Hence **Aeginienses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Aeginium*: Liv.

Aegion (Aegium) -i, n. (Αἰγίων), *one of the twelve Achaean towns*.

aegis -idis, f. (αἰγίς), *an aegis, or shield*. LIT., (1) of Jupiter: Verg. (2) of Minerva with the Medusa's head: Ov. TRANSF., *a protection, bulwark*: Ov.

Aegisthus -i, m. (Αἰγισθος), *son of Thyestes, murderer of Agamemnon, afterwards husband of Clytemnestra, himself murdered by Orestes*: Cic.

Aegium = Aegion; q.v.

Aeclē -ēs, f. (Αἰγλή), *a nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Naeaera*.

Aegōcērōs -ōtis, m. (αἰγοκέρας), *a sign of the Zodiac, Capricorn*: Lucr.

aegrē, adv. from aeger; q.v.

aegrēo -ēre (aeger), *to be sick*: Lucr.

aegresco -ēre (aegreo), *to fall ill*. LIT., morbis, Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *to become worse, more violent*: violentia Turni aegrescit medendo, Verg. (2) *to be disturbed in mind, to trouble oneself*: longiore sollicitudine, Tac.

aegrimonia -ae, f. (aeger), *grief, trouble of mind*: Cic. L., Hor.

aegritudo -inis, f. (aeger), *sickness*. LIT., of the body: Pl., Tac. TRANSF., of the mind, *grief*: se totum aegritudini dedere, Cic.; aegritudine emori, Cic.; in aegritudinem incidere, Cic.;

aegritudinem levare, lenire, sedare, adimere alicui, depellere, efficere, Cic.; plur.: aegritudines leniores facere, Cic.

aegror -ōris, m. (aeger), *sickness*: Lucr.

aegrōtatio -ōnis, f. (aegroto), *sickness*, of body or of mind: Cic.

aegrōto -are (aegrotus), *to be sick* or ill.

LIT., of the body: graviter, vehementer diuque, leviter, periculose, Cic.; of cattle: Hor.; of plants: Plin.

TRANSF., of the mind: ea res ex qua animus aegrotat, Cic., Hor. Of other things: aegrotat fama vacillans, Lucr.

aegrōtus -a -um (aeger), *sick, ill*. LIT., in body: Cic. TRANSF., in mind: Ter.; of other things: respublica, Cic.

Aegyptus -i (Αἴγυπτος). (1) mythol., m. a king of Egypt, son of Belus, brother of Danaus. (2) geogr., f. Egypt.

¶ Hence adj. **Aegyptius** and **Aegyptiācus** -a -um, *Egyptian*.

aelinus -i, m. (αἰλινός), *a dirge*: Ov.

Aemilius -a -um, gens, name of one of the oldest and most distinguished patrician families of Rome: Aemilia via, and simply Aemilia, a road made by the consul M. Aem. Lepidus, leading from Ariminum to Placentia; pons, a bridge near the Pons Sublicius, Juv.; ratis, the ship in which the spoils of Perseus were brought home by Aem. Paulus, Prop.; ludus, a gladiatorial school founded by P. Aemilius Lepidus, Hor.

¶ Hence adj. **Aemiliānus** -a -um, relating to the gens Aemilia; a surname of Scipio Africanus minor, the son of L. Aemilius Paulus, adopted by the elder Scipio Africanus.

Aemōnia = Haemōnia; q.v.

aemulatio -ōnis, f. (aemulor), *a striving after or up to, emulation*. In a good sense: laudis, Nep.; gloriae, Liv. In a bad sense, jealousy, envy, ill-natured rivalry: Cic., Tac.; plur., rivalries: Cic.

aemulātor -ōris, m. (aemulor), *a rival*: Catonis aemulator, an imitator, Cic. L.

aemulātus -ūs, m. (aemulor), *rivalry*: Tac.

aemulor -ari, dep. (aemulus), *to rival, emulate*. (1) in a good sense, with acc.: instituta, Cic.; Pindarum, Hor. (2) in a bad sense, *to envy*; with dat.: alicui, Cic.; cum aliquo, Liv.; inter se, Tac.; with infin.: Tac.

aemulus -a -um, *emulous, vying with, rivalling in*. (1) in a good sense; with genit.: mearum laudium, Cic.; with dat.: dictator Caesar summis oratoribus aemulus, Tac.

(2) in a bad sense, *zealous, rivalling*: Carthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall.; aemula senectus, jealous, Verg. As subst. **aemulus** -i, m. and **aemula** -ae, f. *a rival in love*: Cic., Ov.; in gen., *a rival*: Cic. Also used of things, in poetry and late prose: tibia tubae aemula, Hor.

Aemus = Haemus.

Aenāria -ae, f. the landing-place of Aeneas, a volcanic island on the west coast of Italy, opposite Campania (now Ischia).

Aenēa -ae, f. (Αἰνεία), a town in Chalcidice.

¶ Hence subst. **Aenēātes** -um, m. (Αἰνείαται), *inhabitants of Aeneas*.

Aenēas -ae, m. (Αἰνείας), son of Venus and Anchises, hero of Vergil's Aeneid, myth. ancestor of the Romans: Aeneae mater, Venus, Ov.; Aeneae urbs, Rome, Ov.

¶ Hence subst. **Aenēādes** -ae, m. *descendant of Aeneas; his son Ascanius*: Verg.; also used of remoter descendants, as of Augustus: Ov.; also of the companions of Aeneas: Verg.; or the Trojans or the Romans in general: Verg. Subst. **Aenēis** -idos, f. Vergil's Aeneid. Adj. **Aenēius** -a -um, relating to Aeneas. Subst. **Aenīdēs** -ae, m. a son of Aeneas: Verg.

ānēātor -ōris, m. (aeneus), *a trumpeter*: Suet. **ānēus** and **āhēnēus** -a -um (aenum, ahenum), *made of copper or bronze*: Cic., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of a bronze colour: Suet. (2) hard as bronze: murus, Hor.; proles, the brazen age, Ov.

Aenīānes -um, m. a Greek tribe in the south of Thessaly.

aenigma -ātis, n. (αἰνύγμα), *a riddle, mystery*: somnium, Cic.

ānēpēs -pēdis (ānēus/pes), *brazen-footed*: Ov.

ānēus (āhēnus) -a -um (aes), *made of copper or bronze*: Verg. N. as subst., a brazen vessel: Verg. TRANSF., hard as bronze: manus, Hor.

Aenus (Aenōs) -i, f. (Αἰνός), a town in Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus (now Enez).

¶ Hence Aenii -orum, m. its inhabitants.

Aenus -i, m. a river between Vindelicia and Noricum (now the Inn).

Aeōles -um, m. the Aeolians, one of the chief tribes of the Greeks, living in Greece and Asia Minor.

¶ Hence adj. **Aeōlicus** -a -um, and **Aeōlius** -a -um, *Aeolic*, with especial reference to Sappho, the Lesbian poetess.

Aeōlia -ae, f. (Αἰολία). (1) the north part of the coast of Asia Minor, inhabited by the Aeolians. (2) a group of volcanic islands off the north coast of Sicily (the Lipari isles).

¶ Hence adj. **Aeōlius** -a -um: insulae, Plin.

Aeōlis -idis, f. (Αἰολίς) = Aeolia; q.v.

Aeōlus -i, m. (Αἰόλος), son of Jupiter or of Hippotas, ruler of the Aeolian islands and of the winds.

¶ Hence subst. **Aeōlides** -ae, m. a descendant of Aeolus; his son Sisyphus: Ov.; Athamas: Ov.; Salmoneus: Ov.; his grandson Cephalus: Ov.; Ulysses: Verg. **Aeōlis** -idos, f. female descendant of Aeolus; his daughter Canace: Ov.; Alcyone: Ov. Adj. **Aeōlius** -a -um, belonging to Aeolus or his descendants: virgo, his daughter Arne, Ov.; tyrannus, Aeolus, Ov.; antra, the caves where the winds were kept, Ov.; procellae, Verg.

aequābilis -e (aequo), *like, similar, equal*. LIT., praedae partitio, Cic. TRANSF., (1) equal to itself, uniform, *equable, consistent*: fluvius, Cic.; cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, Tac. (2) fair, impartial: nihil ea iurisdictione aequabilis, Cic.; of persons: in suos, Tac.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **aequābilitēr**, *equally, uniformly, fairly*: praedam dispertire, Cic.; aequabilis provinciae regentur, Tac.

aequābilitās -ātis, f. (aequabilis), *uniformity, equality*: motus, Cic. Hence of evenness in style and of impartiality in law: Cic.

aequaevus -a -um (aequus/aeuvum), *of equal age*: Verg., Suet.

aequālis -e (aequo), *even*. LIT., of places, level: loca, Sall., Tac. TRANSF., equal; with

dat.: pars pedis aequalis alteri parti, Cic.; with inter: virtutes sunt inter se aequales et pares, Cic. Esp. of time, of the same age, contemporary, coexistent; with genit.: sacrificium aequale huius urbis, Cic.; Philistus aequalis temporum illorum, Cic.; calo quidam aequalis Hieronymi, Liv.; with dat.: cui si aequalis fuerit Livius, Liv.; exercitus aequalis stipendiis suis, that had served as many campaigns as he himself, Liv.; absol.: aequali corpore nymphae, of the same age and growth, Verg. As subst. **aequalis** -is, c. a comrade, person of the same age: P. Orbilius meus fere aequalis, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **aequalit̃er**, evenly, equally: collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, Cic.; distribuere, Cic.

aequalit̃as -atis, f. (aequalis), evenness. LIT., of places, smoothness: Sen., Plin. TRANSF., equality: similitudo aequalitasque verborum (of a pun), Cic.; equality of age: Cic.; equality of political privileges: Tac.

aequanimit̃as -atis, f. (aequus/animus). (1) impartiality: Ter. (2) calmness: Plin.

aequatio -ōnis, f. (aequo), a making equal: bonorum, communism, Cic.; iuris, Liv.

aequē, adv. from aequus; q.v.

Aequi -ōrum, m. a people of central Italy, with whom the Romans waged frequent wars.

¶ Hence adj. **Aequicūlus** and **Aequicus** -a -um, *Aequian*.

aequilibrat̃as -atis, f. the equal distribution of natural forces = *ισοπολία*: Cic.

Aequimaelium -i, n. an open space in Rome, on the west side of the Capitol.

aequinoctiālis -e (aequinoctium), equinoctial, relating to the equinox: Sen., Plin.

aequinoctium -i, n. (aequus/nox), the equinox: Cic., Caes., Liv.

aequipāro (**aequipēro**) -are (aequus/paro).

(1) to compare; with ad and the acc.: suas virtutes ad tuas, Pl.; with dat.: mari tranquillo quod ventis concitatur multitudinem Aetolorum, Liv. (2) to equal: aliquem, Liv.; nec calamis solum sed voce magistrum, Verg.

aequit̃as -atis, f. (aequus), uniformity, evenness.

LIT., membrorum, Suet. TRANSF., equanimity (with or without animi): Cic. Also impartiality, equity, fairness, justice: causae, Cic.; condicionum, Caes.; servare aequitatem, Cic.

aequo -are (aequus).

(1) to make level: locum, Caes.; aequata agri planities, Cic.; aequare frontem, milit. t. t., to form a line, Liv.

(2) to make equal: pecunias, Cic.; aequato omnium periculo, Cic.; sortes, to adjust the lots fairly, Cic. Also to make equal to; with cum and abl.: inventum est temperamentum quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic.; but usually with dat., often in fig. senses: solo aequare, to level with the ground, Suet.; fig.: solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, must be abolished, Liv.; machina aequata caelo, as high as the heavens, Verg.; fig.: aliquem caelo laudibus, to extol to the heavens, Verg.; per somnum vinumque dies noctibus, to turn day into night by sleeping and drinking, Liv.; nocti ludum, to spend the whole night in play, Verg.

(3) to compare: Hannibali Philippum, Liv.

(4) to equal, to come up to: Appii odium, Liv.; sagitta aequans ventos, Verg.; aliquem passibus, Verg.; aliquem equestri gloria, Liv. **aequor** -ōris, n. (aequus), a flat level surface: speculorum, Lucr. Esp. (1) the flat surface of a plain: camporum patentium aequor, Cic.; poet. (without campi): immensum aequor, of a desert, Verg. (2) mainly poet., the flat surface of the sea, the sea; with ponti or maris: vastum maris aequor, Verg.; oftener without maris, etc.: Ionium, Lucr.; vastum, Verg.; plur.: saeva aequora, Verg.; rarely, the surface of a river, as the Tiber: Verg.

aequorēus -a -um (aequor), belonging to the sea: genus, fishes, Verg.; rex, Neptune, Ov.; Britanni, sea-girt, Ov.; Achilles, a son of Thetis, Luc.

aequus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), equal.

LIT., (1) equal in itself, even; of the surface of the ground, level: aequus et planus locus, Cic.; ex aequo loco loqui, to speak in the senate (opp. to ex inferiore loco, in the presence of the judges, and ex superiore loco, in the presence of the people), Cic.; ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habito, public and private conversations, Cic. Also of other things, level: aequa frons, milit. t. t., a straight line, Liv.

(2) equal to something else, in amount, in dimensions, or generally: aequo fere spatio abesse, Caes.; sequitur patrem non passibus aequis, with shorter steps, Verg.; foll. by dat.: urbs nubibus aequa, as high as the clouds, Ov.; also by atque, quam, cum: aequo et pari cum civibus iure vivere, Cic.; aequam partem tibi sumpseris atque populo Romano miseris, Cic. Phrases: ex aequo, in aequo, on even terms, Liv., Ov., etc.

TRANSF., (1) of places or times, favourable, advantageous: locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes.; et tempore et loco aequo instructos, Liv. (2) of battles, even, and so indecisive: pugna, Liv.; aequo proelio, aequo Marte discedere, Caes.; aequa manu, Liv., Tac. (3) of temper, even, contented, easy: concedo et quod animus aequus est et quia necesse est, Cic.; aequam rebus in arduis servare mentem, Hor.; esp. in the phrase aequo animo, patiently, with resignation; pati or ferre with acc., and acc. with infin.: Cic.; tolerare, Sall.; accipere, Sall.; spectare, Cic.; animo aequissimo mori, Cic. (4) of behaviour, etc., equal, impartial; of persons, fair: se alicui aequum praebere, Cic.; praetor, iudex, testis, Cic.; of things: iudicia, Cic.; lex, Cic.; aequum est, it is just; with the acc. and infin.: aequum esse eum et officio meo consulere et temporis, Cic.; per aequa per iniqua, by fair means or foul, Liv.; gravius aequo, than is right, Sall.; as a legal formula: quod or quantum aequius melius, as is more equitable, Cic.; non aequa Pallas, Verg.; minus aequis animis auditus est Scipio, Liv.

¶ N. as subst. **aequum** -i. LIT., level ground: in aequo campi, Liv. TRANSF., fairness, equity: quid in iure aut in aequo verum aut esset aut non esset, Cic.; esp. associated with bonum: reus magis ex bono aequoque quam ex iure gentium, Sall.; aequi bonique facere, to consider right and proper, Ter., Cic.

¶ Hence adv. *aequē*, in like manner, equally.

(1) *duae trabe aequae longae*, Caes.; *aeque dolere*, Cic.; with adv.: *aeque lubenter*, Cic. Esp. in comparisons, *just as, equally with*; foll. by et, atque, ac si, quam, quam ut, etc.: *eosdem labores non esse aequae graves imperatori et militi*, Cic.; *hi coluntur aequae atque illi*, Cic.; with cum and the abl.: *ut aequae mecum haec scias*, Pl.; with abl. alone: Pl.

(2) *fairly, justly*: *societatem condicionis humanae munifice et aequae tuens*, Cic.

āēr *āēris*, m. (*ἀἴρ*), the lower air, the atmosphere around us: *crassus*, Cic.; *purus et tenuis*, Cic.; *temperatus*, Cic.; *aer summus arboris, the airy summit of a tree*, Verg.; *aere saeptus obscuro, surrounded by a cloud*, Verg.

aeramentum -i, n. *bronze or copper ware*: Plin.

aerārius -a -um. (1) of or belonging to bronze or copper: *metallum, fornaces*, Plin.; *structurae, copper mines*, Caes. (2) *belonging to (copper) money*: *ratio, standard of coinage*, Cic.; *tribuni, paymasters*; *illa vetus aeraria fabula, the old tale about the copper coin that Vettius gave to Clodia*, Cic.

M. as subst. **aerārius** -i. (1) *a copper-smith*: Plin. (2) gen. in plur., *aerarii, the citizens of the lowest class in Rome, who had no votes, but had to pay a certain sum for the expenses of the state, a class to which citizens of the higher ranks might be degraded by the censors for punishment*: *aliquem aerarium facere, to degrade*, Liv.; *aliquem in aerarios referri iubere*, Cic.

N. as subst. **aerārium** -i, *a treasury, esp. the public treasury, at Rome, under or behind the temple of Saturn, where the treasures and archives of the state were kept*: *pecuniam in aerarium referre, inferre, deferre, redigere*, Cic.; *decreta patrum ad aerarium deferre*, Tac. Also used of the money in the treasury: Cic., and of special funds: *sanctius, reserve fund*, Caes., Liv.; *militare, military chest*, Tac.

aerātus -a -um (aes). (1) *made of or fitted with copper or bronze*: *navis*, Caes.; *lecti, with bronze feet*, Cic.; poet.: *acies, an armed line of troops*, Verg. (2) *provided with money, rich*: *tribuni non tam aerati, quam ut appellatur aerarii (with a play on the words, vide aerarius)*, Cic.

aerēus -a -um (aes), *made of or fitted with copper or bronze*: *signa aerea et marmorea*, Liv.; *puppis*, Verg.

aerifer -fēra -fērum (aes/fero), *bearing brazen cymbals*: Ov.

aeripēs -pēdis (aes/pes), *brazen-footed*: Verg., Ov.

āērius (*āērēus*) -a -um (aer). (1) *belonging to the air, airy*: *alterum (animantium genus), pennigerum et aerium, living in the air*, Cic.; *domus, the heavens*, Hor.; *aeris vias carpere, to fly through the air*, Ov.; *mel (from the belief that honey fell in dew from the sky)*, Verg. (2) *high in the air, lofty*: *Alpes*, Verg.

Āērōpē -ēs, f. and **Āērōpā** -ae, f. (*Ἀερόπη*), the wife of Atreus and mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

aerōsus -a -um (aes), *rich in copper*: *aurum, mixed with copper*, Plin.

aerūgīnōsus -a -um (aerugo), *covered with verdigris or copper-rust*: Sen.

aerūgō -inis, f. (aes). LIT., *the rust of copper, verdigris*: Cic. Meton. = *rusty money*: Juv. TRANSF., (1) *envy*: Hor. (2) *avarice*: Hor.

aerumna -ae, f. *hard labour, toil, hardship*: *Herculis perpeti aerumnas*, Cic., Pl., Lucr.

aerumnābilis -e (aerumna), *calamitous, pitiable*: Lucr.

aerumnōsus -a -um adj. (with compar. and superl.) (aerumna), *full of hardship and calamity*: Pl., Cic.

aes, aeris, n. *copper*.

LIT., *copper ore, and the alloy of copper, bronze*: *pedestris ex aere statua*, Cic.; poet., of the brazen age: *ut inquinavit aere tempus aureum*, Hor.

TRANSF., *something made of bronze, etc.* In gen. (esp. in poets), *a vessel, statue, etc., made of bronze, etc.*: *aes cavum, kettle*, Ov.; *aera aere repulsa, cymbals*, Ov.; *Corybantia, cymbals used in the service of Cybele*, Verg.; *eius aera refrigere, the brazen tablets on which the laws were engraved*, Cic.; *aes publicum, public inscriptions*, Tac.; *aere ciere viros, with the trumpet*, Verg.; *dempto aere, the helmet*, Ov. Esp. money. (1) *copper or bronze money*; *aes grave, the as, which was weighed instead of counted*: *denis millibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit*, Liv.; *quinguenta millia aeris (for assium)*, Liv.; *aes signatum, coined money*, Cic.; *small change* (cf. Engl., *coppers*): *aera dabant olim*, Ov. (2) *money generally*: *gravis aere dextra*, Verg.; esp.: **a**, *aes meum, my property*: *est aliquis in meo aere, he is bound to me*, Cic.; **b**, *aes alienum, debt*: *facere, contrahere, in aes alienum incidere, esse in aere alieno*, Cic.; *solvere*, Cic.; so: *aes mutuum*, Sall.: **c**, *pay*: Juv.; often *soldiers' pay*: *aera militibus constituere, dare*, Liv.

Aesācōs and **Aesācus** -i, m. (*Ἀσάκος*), son of Priam, husband of Asterope or Hesperia.

Aesār -āris, m. *a river in Bruttii in southern Italy (now Easaro)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Aesārēus** -a -um, *belonging to the river Aesar*.

Aeschīnes -is and -i, m. (*Ἀσχινης*). (1) *an Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates*. (2) *the celebrated Athenian orator, opponent of Demosthenes*.

Aeschylus -i, m. (*Ἀσχύλος*). (1) *the Athenian tragic poet (525 or 524-456 B.C.)*. (2) *a rhetorician of Cnidos, contemporary with Cicero*.

Aesculāpius -i, m. (*Ἀσκληπιός*), *the god of medicine, son of Apollo and Coronis, worshipped at Epidaurus and at Rome*.

¶ Hence subst. **Aesculāpiūm** -i, n. *a temple of Aesculapius*.

aesculētum -i, n. (aesculus), *an oak forest*: Hor.

aesculēus -a -um (aesculus), *relating to the (winter) oak*: Ov.

aesculus -i, f. *the winter or Italian oak*: Verg., Hor.

Aesernia -ae, f. *a town in Samnium (now Isernia)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Aeserninus** -a -um, *belonging to Aesernia*; also *a surname of M. Marcellus, who was taken prisoner at Aesernia*; also *the name of a celebrated gladiator*: Cic.

Aesis -is, m. *a river*, and f. *a town, in Umbria*.
Aeson -ōnis, m. (Ἀἰών), *a Thessalian prince, father of Jason*.

¶ Hence subst. **Aesōnides** -ae, m. *a descendant of Aeson (Jason)*: Ov.; adj. **Aesōnius** -a -um, *relating to Aeson*: heros, Jason, Ov.

Aesopus -i, m. (Ἀἰσώπος). (1) *a celebrated Greek fabulist of Phrygia, supposed to have lived in the 6th cent. B.C.* (2) **Claudius (Clodius) Aesopus**, *a tragic actor in Rome, contemporary and friend of Cicero*.

aestās -ātis, f. (connected with αἶθω = to burn), *summer*. LIT., ineunte, Cic.; novā, *at the beginning of summer*, Verg.; mediā, Cic.; adultā, Tac.; summā, Cic.; exactā, *at the end of*, Sall.; esp. used of the summer as the time for military operations: unis litteris totius aestatis (*summer campaign*) res gestas ad senatum perscribere, Cic.; so: quae duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. TRANSF., *clear summer weather*: Verg.; *summer heat*: Hor.

aestifer -fēra -fērum (aestus/fero), *heat-bringing*: ignis, Lucr., Verg.

aestimābilis -e (aestimo), *valuable*: Cic.

aestimatio -ōnis, f. (aestimo).

LIT., *an appraising according to value in money*: aequam aestimationem facere, Caes.; census, *the valuation of the census*, Cic.; frumenti, *valuation of the corn allowance for the governor of a province, or the amount to be paid by the aratores of the province instead of this allowance*, Cic.; litis, *assessment of damages*, Cic.; so: multae, Liv.; possessionis, *valuation of property*, Cic.; praedia in aestimatione ab aliquo accipere, *to take estates at the higher valuation that prevailed before the civil war*, according to a law of Caesar, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *the valuation of a thing or person, according to intrinsic value*: honoris, Liv. (2) *actual worth or value*: Cat.

aestimātor -ōris, m. (aestimo). (1) *one who estimates, an appraiser*: frumenti, Cic. (2) *one who values a thing according to its worth*: rerum, Cic.

aestimo (aestūmo) -are (aes), *to appraise, estimate the value of anything*.

LIT., *to rate*, esp. in terms of money (cf. aestimatio): frumentum, Cic.; with abl. or genit., of value: aliquid ternis denariis, Cic.; ut liceat, quanti quisque velit, tanti aestimet, Cic.; with adv.: tenuissime, *at a very low rate*, Cic.; aliquid ex artificio, *according to the standard of workmanship*, Cic.; litem alicui, or alicuius, legal t. t., *to assess the damages in a law-suit*, Cic.; pugnatum est ut lis haec capitis aestimaretur, *should be held a capital charge*, Cic.

TRANSF., in a wider sense, *to value a thing or person, with constructions as above*: magno, Cic.; virtutem annis, Hor.; magni, Cic.; carius, Cic.; levius tempestatis quam classis periculum, Caes.; vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, Cic.; satis aestimare, *to estimate at full value*, Tac.; hence generally, *to judge*: sicuti ego aestimo, Sall.

aestivo -are (aestivus), *to pass the summer*: Plin., Suet.

aestivus -a -um (aestus), *relating to summer*: tempora, Cic.; aura, Hor.; saltus, *summer*

pastures, Liv.; aestivum tonat, *it thunders as in summer*, Juv.

N. pl. as subst. **aestiva** -orum. (1) *a summer camp*: Cic.; meton. (because the ancients generally waged war only in the summer), *a campaign*: Cic. (2) *summer pastures for cattle*: Plin.; meton., *the cattle in summer pastures*: Verg.

¶ Adv. **aestivē**, *in summer fashion*: Pl.

aestuārium -i, n. (aestus). (1) *low ground covered by the sea at high water*: itinera aestuariis concisa, Caes. (2) *a firth, creek, or part of the river up which the tide flows*: in aestuario Tamesae, Tac. (3) *in mines, an air-shaft*: Plin.

aestūo -are (aestus), *to boil, be agitated, seethe*. LIT., (1) of fire, of persons, of solid objects, *to burn, be hot*: aestuat ignis, Verg.; ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, Lucr.; si dixeris 'aestuo' (*I am warm*) sudat, Juv. (2) of liquids, *to boil, seethe*: gurgues aestuat, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of emotional excitement, *to burn*: ut desiderio te nostri aestuare putarem, Cic.; nobilitas invidia aestuabat, Sall.; so of love: rex in illa aestuat, *burns with love for*, Ov. (2) of perplexity, *to waver*: aestuabat dubitatione, Cic.

aestuōsus -a -um, adj. (with superl.) (aestus).

(1) *hot*: via, Cic. (2) *agitated*: freta, Hor.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **aestuōsē**, *hotly*: Pl., Hor.

aestus -ūs, m. (αἶθω), *boiling, agitation, seething*. LIT. (cf. aestuo). (1) *heat*: propiusque aestūs incendia volvunt, Verg.; of the sun: meridiē aestus, Liv.; plur., *hot days*: Verg.; of fever: aestu febrique iactari, Cic. (2) of liquids, esp. of the sea, *seething, raging*: ferventes aestibus undae, Ov.; minuenae aestu, *the storm lessening*, Caes.; also of the sea's tide, and spray: Lucr.

TRANSF., of persons. (1) *dizziness*: Lucr. (2) *emotional excitement, heat, fury*: gloriae, Cic.; civilis belli, Hor.; irarum, Verg. (3) *perplexity, anxiety*: qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae erant, Cic.; magno curarum fluctuat aestu, Verg.

aetās -ātis, f. (contr. from aevitas, from aevum), *age*.

(1) of human life: **a**, *a lifetime*: aetatem agere, degere, conterere, consumere, Cic.; sometimes *a generation*: tertiam iam aetatem hominum vivebat, Cic.: **b**, *a time of life, age*: id aetatis, *of that age*, Cic.; aetate inutiles, Caes.

So of particular times of life; of youth: iniens aetas, Cic.; bona, Cic.; flos aetatis, Cic.; Liv.; so aetas alone: carus eris Romae donec te deseret aetas, Hor.; of manhood: in aetatem pervenire, Liv.; of particular stages in manhood: ad petendum (magistratum) legitima aetas, Cic.; aetas militaris, *the seventeenth year*, Sall.; quaestoria, *the twenty-fifth*, Quint.; senatoria, *the twenty-fifth*, Tac.; consularis, *the forty-third*, Cic.; of old age: aetas ingravescens, Cic.; provecta, Cic.; mala, Pl.; so aetas alone: Pl., Liv.: **c**, *the persons of a particular age*: vestra, Cic.; puerilis, boys, Cic.; senilis, old men, Cic.

(2) *time, age* in gen.: omnia fert aetas, Verg. Esp. *a period of time, epoch*: clarissimus imperator suae aetatis, Liv.; nostra aetas, *the men of our time*, Liv.; verborum vetus

aetas, *obsolete words*, Hor.; aurea, *the golden age*, Ov.

aetātula -ae, f. (dim. of aetas), *youthful age*: prima illa aetatula sua, Cic.

aeternitās -ātis, f. (aeternus), *eternity, immortality*. LIT., ex omni aeternitate verum esse, Cic.; animorum, Cic.; mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. TRANSF., in imperial times, *a title of the emperor*, similar to maiestas, divinitas, etc.: Plin. L.

aeterno -are (aeternus), *to make eternal, to immortalize*: Hor.

aeternus -a -um adj. (with compar.) (contr. from aeviternus), *eternal, everlasting*, with reference to past or future or both: bellum, Cic.; urbs, Rome, Tib.; amore aeterno, Cic.; ex aeterno tempore, *from eternity*, Lucr.; in aeternum, *for ever*, Liv.; so: aeternum, Verg.; aeterno, *everlastingly*, Plin.

aether -ēris, acc. -ēra, m. (αἰθήρ), *the upper air*: Cic.; Iuppiter aethere summo despicens, Verg.; poet, *heaven*: super aethera notus, Verg.; also *the upper world* (opposed to the infernal regions): aethere in alto, Verg. Personified, **Aether**: Cic., Lucr., Verg.

aethērius -a -um (αἰθέρειος), *belonging to the upper air, or in gen. of the air*: natura, Cic.; aqua, rain, Ov.; esp., *relating to the heavens as the abode of the gods, heavenly*: domus, heaven, Hor.; ignes, *heavenly inspiration*, Ov.; equi, *the horses of the sun*, Ov.; poet., *belonging to the upper world* (as opposed to the lower world): vesci aura aetheria, *to live*, Verg.

Aethiōpīa -ae, f. (Αἰθιοπία), *Ethiopia*, an ill-defined area south of Egypt.

¶ Hence adj. **Aethiōpīcus** -a -um, *Ethiopian*: Plin. Adj. and subst. **Aethiops** -ōpis, *Ethiopian*; also used of any black person: Juv., and to denote stupidity: cum stipite Aethiope, *stupid blockhead*, Cic.

¹Aethra -ae, f. (Αἰθήρα). (1) *daughter of king Pittheus of Troezen, mother of Theseus by Aegeus*. (2) *daughter of Oceanus, mother of Hyas*.

²aethra -ae, f. (αἰθήρα), *the upper air, the clear sky*: Verg.

Aetna -ae and **Aetnē** -ēs, f. (Αἴτνη). (1) *Etna, a volcano in Sicily*; according to one legend, the mountain that Jupiter cast on the giant Typhoeus (or Typhon), or Enceladus: so proverb.: onus Aetna gravius, Cic.; according to another legend, the interior was the workshop of Vulcan and the Cyclopes, who there forged Jupiter's thunderbolts. Hence adj. **Aetnaeus** -a -um, *belonging to Etna*: fratres, *the Cyclopes*, Verg.; pastor, *the Cyclops Polyphemus*, Ov.; meton.: tellus, Sicily, Ov.

(2) *a town at the foot of Mount Etna*, also called *Innesa*; hence adj. **Aetnensis** -e, *belonging to the town of Etna*.

Aetōlia -ae, f. (Αἰτωλία), *Aetolia*, a country in the west of Greece, between Ozolian Locris and Acarnania.

¶ Hence adj. **Aetōlius** -a -um (Αἰτωλός), *Aetolian*: plagae (alluding to Meleager and the hunt of the Calydonian boar), Hor.; arma, curbs (of the Aetolian Diomedes), Verg.; usque, *Arpi*, a town in Apulia, said to have been founded by Diomedes, Verg.

Adj. **Aetōlicus** -a -um, *Aetolian*: bellum, Liv.; **Aetōlius** -a -um, *Aetolian*: heros, Diomedes, Ov. Subst. **Aetōlis** -idis, f. *an Aetolian woman*; of Deianira, *daughter of Oeneus, king of Aetolia*.

aevitās -ātis, f. *old form of aetas*; q.v. **aevum** -i, n.; also **aevus** -i, m. in Pl. and Lucr. (cf. *alōw*).

LIT., *eternity*: per aevom, Lucr.; in aevum, Hor.

TRANSF., in the same senses as aetas, *time*.

(1) *life-time*: degere, Cic.; ter aevo functus, Hor. (2) *time of life*: flos aevi, *youth*, Lucr.; integer aevi, *in the bloom of youth*, Verg.; primo extingui in aevo, *in early youth*, Ov.; of old age: aevo macieque senescunt, Lucr.; aevi maturus, *far advanced in years*, Verg. (3) *a period of time*: omnis aevi clari viri, *of every age*, Liv. (4) *time in gen.*: vitata dentibus aevi, Ov.

Åfer -fra -frum, *African, from Africa*, especially in the narrow sense of the district round Carthage. As subst.: dirus Åfer, Hannibal, Hor.; sitientes Åfri, Verg. As adj.: aqua, *sea between Sicily and Africa*, Ov.; avis, *guinea-fowl*, Hor.; sorores, *the Hesperides*, Juv.

¶ Hence subst. **Åfrica** -ae, f. (1) in wider sense, *the continent of Africa*: Sall. (2) in narrower sense, *Africa propria* or *Africa provincia*, *the country around and formerly belonging to Carthage*; after 146 B.C., *the Roman province of Africa*.

Adj. **Åfricānus** -a -um, *belonging to Africa*: bellum, *Caesar's war against the Pompeians in Africa*, Cic.; gallinae, *guinea-fowl*, Varr. As a surname, conferred upon two of the Scipios: see under Cornelius. F. pl. as subst. **Åfricanæ** -arum (sc. ferae), *African wild beasts*, i.e. *panthers*: Liv.

Adj. **Åfricus** -a -um, *African*: bellum, *the second Punic war*, Liv.; *Caesar's war against the Pompeians*, Caes.; mare, *south-west part of the Mediterranean sea*, Sall.; ventus Åfricus, *or simply Åfricus, the S.W. stormy rain-wind*: praeceps, Hor.; creber procellis, Verg.

aff., see under adf-.

Åfrānīus -a -um, *name of a Roman plebeian gens*. Its most famous members were:

(1) L. Åfranius, *a comic poet* (born probably about 130 B.C.), *contemporary of Terence*.

(2) L. Åfranius, *dependent and legate of Cn. Pompeius, killed after the battle of Thapsus*.

Ågāmēmnōn -ōnis, m. (Ἀγαμέμνων), *a king of Mycenae, leader of the Greek expedition to Troy*.

¶ Hence subst. **Ågāmēmnōnīdes** -ae, m. *a son or descendant of Agamemnon*, Orestes: Juv. Adj. **Ågāmēmnōnīus** -a -um, *belonging to Agamemnon*: puella, *Iphigenia*, Prop.

Ågānīppē -ēs, f. (Ἀγανίπη), *a fountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses*: Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Ågānīppeus** -a -um, *belonging to Aganippe, sacred to the Muses*: lyra, Prop.; also f. adj. **Ågānīppis** -idis: Ov.

ågāsō -ōnis, m. (ago), *a horse-boy, groom*: Liv. In gen., *a lackey*: Hor.

Āgāthoclēs -is m. (Ἀγαθόκλης).

(1) a tyrant of Syracuse (361-289 B.C.).

(2) a Greek historian.

Āgāthyrsi -ōrum, m. (Ἀγάθυρσοι), a Scythian people living on the Maris, who tattooed themselves blue: picti, Verg.

Āgāvē or **Āgaue** -ēs, f. (Ἀγάη), daughter of Cadmus, mother of Pentheus, whom she killed in a Bacchic frenzy.

Āgēlastus -i, m. (ἀγέλαστος, never laughing), surname of M. Crassus, grandfather of the triumvir, said to have laughed only once in his life.

āgellus -i, m. (dim. of ager), a little field: Cic.

āgēmā -ātis, n. (ἀγῆμα), a corps in the Macedonian army: Liv.

Āgēdicum -i, n. capital of the Senones, in Gallia Lugdunensis (now Sens).

Āgēnor -ōris, m. (Ἀγήνωρ), a king of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus and Europa: urbs Agenoris, Carthage, Verg.; Agenore natus, Cadmus, Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Āgēnorēus** -a -um, relating to Agenor: domus, house of Cadmus, Ov.; bos, the bull that bore away Europa, Ov.; aenum, the kettle used for the Phoenician purple dye, Mart. Subst. **Āgēnoridēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Agenor; Cadmus, his son: Ov.; also Perseus, as grandson of Danaus, descended from Agenor: Ov.

āgens -entis, partic. of ago; q.v.

āger, agri, m. (ἀγρός), land. (1) land with reference to ownership, territory: ager publicus, Liv.; Hirpinus, Cic.; Helvetius, Caes. (2) land in cultivation, a field: colere, Cic.; homo ab agro remotissimus, knowing nothing of agriculture, Cic. (3) open country in opposition to the town: vastati agri sunt, urbs adsiduis exhausta funeribus, Liv. (4) the land, opposed to the sea: arx Crotonis una parte imminens mari, altera parte vergente in agrum, Liv. (5) in agrum, in depth (opp. in frontem, in length), Hor.

Āgēsilaus -i, m. (Ἀγῆσιλαός), a king of Sparta (444-360 B.C.).

agg- (except agger and aggero -are); see adg-.

agger -ēris, m. (1) material brought together to form a heap or mound: aggerem comportare, petere, Caes.; paludem aggere explere, Caes.; fossas aggere complere, Verg. (2) a mound formed from such material; esp. a rampart, for siege or defence: apparare, iacere, facere, instruere, Caes.; agger Tarquini, or simply agger, a rampart said to have been built by Tarquinius Superbus to protect Rome; also a mole: Caes.; the bank of a river: gramineus ripae agger, Verg.; the causeway of a road: agger viae, Verg., Tac. Poet., any pile or high place: aggeres Alpini, Verg.; aggeres nivei, Verg.; armorum, Tac.

aggēro -are (agger), to form a mound, to heap up. LIT., cadavera, Verg.; ossa, Tac.

TRANSF., to increase: dictis iras, Verg.

āgilis -e (ago). (1) of things, easily moved, light: classis, Liv.; rivus agilior, quicker, Plin. (2) of persons, light, nimble: dea, Diana, Ov.; Cyllenius, Mercury, Ov.; oderunt agilem gnævumque remissi, active, Hor.; nunc agilis fio, busy, Hor.

āgilitās -ātis, f. (agilis), quickness, agility, lightness: navium, Liv.; naturae, Cic.

Āgis -idis, m. (Ἄγης), name of several kings of Sparta.

āgītābilis -e (agito), easily moved, light: aer, Ov.

āgītātio -ōnis, f. (agito), movement, agitation. LIT., acceps telorum armorumque, Liv.; agitatio et motus linguae, Cic.; agitationes fluctuum, Cic.

TRANSF., activity: numquam animus agitatione et motu esse vacuus potest, Cic.; rerum magnarum, management, Cic.; virtutum, exercise, Sen.

āgītātor -ōris, m. (agito), one who sets in motion, a driver: aselli, Verg.; esp. a charioteer contending in the circus: Cic.

āgito -are (freq. of ago), to put in constant motion, to drive about (cf. ago in most senses).

LIT., quod pulsus agitur externo, Cic.; of animals, to drive: spumantem equum, Verg.; or to hunt: aquila insectans alias aves et agitans, Cic.; of the action of wind or water, to toss: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to vex, agitate, harry: ut eos agitent insectenturque furiae, Cic.; Tyrrenam fidem aut gentes agitare quietas, to trouble, Verg.; seditionibus tribunicis atrociter res publica agitabatur, Sall.; to ridicule: quas personas agitare solemus, non sustinere, Cic. (2) to keep in movement, be engaged upon: a, to treat of a subject; in speech, to argue, discuss: agraria lex vehementer agitabatur, Cic.; in thought, to think about, consider, turn over in the mind: rem mente, Cic.; in animo bellum, Liv.; bellum, Tac.; de inferendo bello, Liv.; poet., with infin.: aliquid iamdudum invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, Verg.; b, to perform, see to, be busy with, maintain: imperium, Sall.; custodiam, Pl.; pacem, Sall.; dies festos, to keep, Cic.; esp. of time, to spend: vita agitabatur, Sall.; aevum agitare, Verg.; so absol., to live: laeti neque procul Germani agitant, Tac.; Libyes propius mare agitant, Sall.

Āglāia -ae or **Āglāiē** -ēs, f. (Ἀγλαία and Ἀγλαῖη), one of the Graces: Verg.

agmēn -inis, n. (ago). (1) a driving movement: agmine remorum celeri, plying of oars, Verg.; leni fluit agmine Thybris, Verg. Esp. of troops on the march: agmine impeditos, Caes. (2) a mass in movement: a, of things and persons generally, esp. in orderly movement (cf. b, below); a stream, band, train; of water: immensum agmen aquarum, Verg.; of atoms: Lucr.; of clouds: Lucr.; of stars: stellae quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, Verg.; of birds: aligerum agmen, Verg.; decedens agmine magno corvorum exercitus, Verg.; of ants: graniferum agmen, Ov.; but esp. of persons: agmine patriciorum, Liv.; mulierum, Liv.; Eumenidum, Verg.; b, as military t. t., an army on the march: phalanx agmen magis quam acies (acies, the army in line of battle), Liv.; agmine instructo, ready for march, Liv.; agmine facto, in close marching order, Verg.; tripartito agmine, in three columns, Tac.; agmen iustum, an army in close marching order, Tac.; quadratum, an army marching in a hollow square, Sall.; primum, the vanguard, Caes.; medium, the centre, Caes.; extremum or novissimum, the rear, Cic.; ducere, to lead, Cic.; cogere, to act as rearguard, Caes.; so fig.: ut nec

duces sumus nec agmen cogamus, Cic.; also of particular arms: agmen equitum, Liv.; of baggage: impedimentorum, Tac.; of a fleet: navium, Liv. TRANSF., of military service generally: rudis agminum, Hor.

agna -ae, f. (agnus), a ewe lamb: Hor.

Agnālia -ium = Agonalia; q.v.

agnascor -nasci, nātus, dep. (ad/gnascor = nascor), to be born in addition to. (1) as legal t. t., of children born after their father's will, either in his lifetime or after his death: Cic. (2) to grow on, or grow in addition: Plin.

¶ Hence m. of partic. as subst. **agnatus** -i. (1) a relation descended from a common ancestor in the male line: Cic. (2) a child born into a family where a regular heir already exists: Tac.

agnatio -ōnis, f. (agnascor), relationship reckoned through males only: Cic.

agnellus -i, m. (dim. of agnus), a lamb: Pl.

agninus -a -um (agnus), relating to a lamb: Pl.

F. as subst. **agnina** -ae (sc. caro), lamb's flesh: Hor.

agnitio -ōnis, f. (agnosco). (1) recognition: cadaveris, Plin. (2) knowledge: animi, of the nature of the mind, Cic.

agnōmen (ad/gnomen = nomen) -inis, n. surname, name given to a man for some service, e.g. Africanus, Asiaticus.

agnosco -noscere -nōvi -nītum (ad/gnosco = nosco), to recognize. (1) to know again from previous acquaintance: veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum, Verg.; parvam Troiam, Verg. (2) to know by inference or from report, understand: deum ex operibus suis, Cic. (3) to express such knowledge, to admit, to acknowledge: filium quem ille natus non agnorat, eundem moriens suum dixerat, Nep.; me ducem, Liv.; of things: crimen, Cic.; quod meum quoddammodo agnosco, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, Cic.

agnus -i, m. (cf. ἀγνός), a lamb, collect.: abundare agno, Cic.; prov.: agnum lupo eripere velle, to wish for the impossible, Pl.

ago agēre ēgi actum (ἀγω), to set in motion (cf. in most senses, agito).

LIT., to drive. (1) of animals: equum, Tac.; esp. of cattle: boves Romam, Liv.; often in the sense of plundering cattle, and combined with fero (or porto) which is used of the portable plunder: res quae ferri agique possunt, Liv.; also of hunting: apros, Verg. (2) of human beings: agmen agere, Liv.; se agere, to go, Pl., Verg.; esp. of violent driving: turba fugientium actus, Liv.; glebis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo, Cic. (3) of things: carpentum, Liv.; naves, Liv.; vineas turresque, bring up, Caes.; nubes ventus agens, Lucr.; animam agere, to give up the ghost, Cic. Esp. to drive forward while producing: scintillas, Lucr.; fundamenta, Cic.; radices, to strike root, Ov., Plin.; so fig.: vera gloria radices agit, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to drive or incite to action: aliquem in fraudem, Verg.; in arma, Liv. (2) to keep in movement, be engaged upon: a, to treat of a subject, in speech, thought, etc.: hoc agere, to attend to the matter in hand, Lucr., Juv.; aliud agere, not to attend. Hence pass., to be concerned: agitur populi

Romani gloria, is at stake, Cic.; also impers.: qua de re agitur, the point in dispute, Cic.; in perf.: actum est de, it is settled about, so it is all over with: b, intransit., to have dealings, behave, do; esp. with adverbs, and with cum and abl.: male, bene, praeclare agere cum aliquo, to treat a person, Cic. Imperat.: age, come on! to action! c, transit., to do, perform: quid agam? Ter.; nihil agere, Cic.; quid agis? (often in the sense How are you?). Esp. with particular nouns as objects: grates, gratias, to express thanks; bellum, Liv.; vigiliis, Cic.; pacem, to keep, Sall.; festos dies, Cic.; d, of time, to spend: aetatem in litteris, Cic.; quantum annum ago et octogesimum, I am in my eighty-fourth year, Cic. Sometimes absol., to spend time, live: e, on the stage, to act, to play: fabulam, Cic.; nunquam agit Roscius hunc verum eo gestu quo potest, Cic.; ministrum imperatoris, to represent, play the part of, Tac.; esp. primas partes agere, to play the leading part (often fig.): f, in legal and political spheres, to take a matter up publicly: agere cum populo, Cic.; in senatu, Ov.; agere absol., or with iure or lege, to go to law, Cic.; agere causam, to plead a cause, Cic.; occ. with person as object, to accuse: furti, of theft, Cic.

¶ Hence pres. partic. **agens** -entis, as adj., effective: Cic.

agōn -ōnis, m. (ἀγών), a contest in the public games: Plin., Suet.

Agnālia -ium and -ōrum, n. a festival of Janus.

¶ Hence adj. **Āgnālīs** -e, relating to the Agonalia: Agonalis lux, the day of the Agonalia, Ov.

agōnia -ōrum, n. (1) the animals for sacrifice. (2) = Agonalia: Ov.

āgorānōmus -i, m. (ἀγορανόμος), a market inspector in Greece: Pl.

āgrārius -a -um (ager), relating to land: lex, law relating to the division of the public land, Cic.; res, the division of public lands, Cic.; triumvir, an officer who presided over the division, Liv.

M. pl. as subst. **agrārīi** -ōrum, the agrarian party, who proposed to distribute the public land among the people: Cic., Liv. **agrestis** -e (ager). LIT., belonging to the fields or country; wild, rustic: hospitium, Cic.; poma, Verg. M. as subst. **agrestis** -is, a countryman: Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., countrified, boorish, clownish: servi agrestes et barbari, Cic.; rustica vox et agrestis, Cic.; vultus, brutish, Ov.

agricōla -ae, m. (ager/colo), a tiller of the fields, farmer: agricola et pecuarius, Cic.; also of patrons of farming: deus agricola, Silvanus, Tib.; caelites agricolae, the gods of the country, Tib.

Agričōla -ae, m. Gnaeus Julius (A.D. 40-93), governor of Britain, and father-in-law of Tacitus, who wrote his biography.

agricultio -ōnis, f.; see under cultio.

agricultor -ōris, m.; see under cultor.

agricultura -ae, f.; see under cultura.

Agrigentum -i, n.; also **Acrāgās** -antis, m. (q.v.); a Doric colony in S.W. Sicily (now Agrigento).

¶ Hence adj. **Agrigentīnus** -a -um, Agrigentine.

agripēta -ae, m. (ager/peto), a land-grabber, squatter: Cic.

Agrippa -ae, m.

(1) a Roman family name. Esp.: a, Menenius Agrippa, the author of the fable of the belly and the members, by which he was said to have reconciled the plebeians and patricians: Liv. ii. 32: b, M. Vipsanius Agrippa, (63–12 B.C.), the friend and adviser of Augustus, whose niece, Marcella, and daughter, Julia, he successively married, a celebrated general and statesman, who adorned Rome with many large buildings: c, Agrippa Postumus, son of the above, banished to Planasia by Augustus, said to have been murdered there at the beginning of Tiberius' reign.

(2) a surname of several kings of the Herod family in Judaea.

Agrippina -ae, f. the name of several Roman women. (1) daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, by Julia, the daughter of Augustus; wife of Germanicus; mother of the emperor Gaius; banished to Pandataria after her husband's death. (2) the granddaughter of Agrippa, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina. (3) wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus and then of her uncle, the emperor Claudius; murdered by order of her son, the emperor Nero. Hence **Colonia Agrippinensis**, a town of Germany (now Cologne), named in honour of Agrippina; and subst. **Agrippinenses** -ium, m. pl. its inhabitants: Tac.

Agryeus -ēi or -ēos, m. ('Αγρευς), surname of Apollo, as protector of streets: Hor.

Agylla -ae, f. ('Αγυλλα), Greek name of the Etruscan town Caere.

¶ Hence adj. **Agyllinus** -a -um, of Agylla.

Agyrium -i, n. ('Αγρίων), a town in Sicily, birth-place of the historian Diodorus.

¶ Hence adj. **Agryrinensis** -e, of Agyrium.

āh or **ā**, interj., ah! oh! Pl., Ter., Verg.

Āhala -ae, m., C. Servilius, the master of the horse under the dictator Cincinnatus, 439 B.C., who slew Sp. Maelius.

Ahenobarbus, see Domitius.

ai (ai), ah! an interjection of grief: Ov.

Āiax -ācis, m. (Αἴας), the name of two Homeric heroes. (1) Ajax Telamonius, son of Telamon, king of Salamis, who committed suicide because he failed in the contest with Ulysses for the arms of Achilles. (2) Ajax Oileus, son of Oileus, king of the Locri.

āio, defective verb, mainly used in pres. and imperf. indic. (1) to say yes, to affirm (opp. nego): Pl., Cic. (2) to say, to assert, to state: ut aiunt, as the saying goes, Cic.; quid ais? what do you say? Pl., Ter.; ain? (=ais-ne)? or ain tu? do you really mean it? you don't say! Cic.

¶ Hence pres. partic. **aiens** -entis, affirmative: Cic.

Āius Lōquens or **Āius Lōcūtius**, m. (aio/loquor), the voice which is said to have warned the Romans just before the battle of the Allia of the coming of the Gauls; afterwards honoured as a god in a temple erected to it: Cic.

āla -ae, f. (1) a wing; of birds: galli plausu premunt alas, Cic.; of gods: hic paribus nitens Cyllenius alis constitit, Verg.; poet., of the oars of a ship: classis centenis remiget alis, Prop.; of the sails: velorum pandimus alas,

Verg.; and to express anything swift: fulminis ocior alis, Verg.; used of death: Hor.; of sleep: Tib. (2) the armpit of a man: sub ala fasciculum portare librorum, Hor. (3) milit. t. t., a wing, squadron (originally Roman cavalry, disposed on both sides of the legions like wings; later allied troops, esp. cavalry).

Ālabānda -ae, f., and -orum, n. (ἡ and τὰ Ἀλαβανδα), a town in Caria, near the Maeander, famous for its wealth and luxury, founded by Alabandus, son of Eurippus and Callirrhoe.

¶ Hence subst. **Ālabandenses** -ium, m. pl. inhabitants of Alabanda; adj. **Ālabandēus** -a -um, born at Alabanda.

ālābaster -stri, m., with pl. **alabastra** (ἀλάβαστρος). (1) a pear-shaped perfume casket: Cic. (2) a rose-bud: Plin.

ālācer -cris -cre and (rarely) **ālācris** -e, adj. (with compar.), quick, lively, animated; used of men, animals and things: Catilina alacer atque laetus, Cic.; with ad and the gerund: ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes.; voluptas, Verg.; equus, Cic.

ālācritās -ātis, f. (alacer), quickness, eagerness, animation; of men: quae alacritas civitatis fuit? Cic.; with genit.: reipublicae defendendae, Cic.; mira alacritate ad litigandum, Cic.; of animals: canum tanta alacritas in venando, Cic.

Ālāmānni = Alemanni; q.v.

ālāpa -ae, f. a box on the ear: Juv. Given by a master to his slave on the manumission of the slave; hence: multo maioris alapae mecum veneunt, I sell freedom at a much higher price, Phaedr.

ālārius -a -um, and **ālāris** -e (ala; q.v.), belonging to the wings of an army: equites, Liv.; cohortes, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **ālārī** -orum, allied troops: Caes.

ālātus -a -um (ala), winged: Verg., Ov.

ālauda -ae, f. (a Celtic word). (1) a lark: Plin. (2) the name of a legion formed by Caesar in Gaul: Suet.

¶ Hence in pl. **Alaudae** -arum, the soldiers of this legion: Cic.

ālāzōn -ōnis, m. (ἀλάζων), a braggart, boaster: Pl.

Alba -ae, f. (albus). (1) *Alba Longa*, the oldest Latin town, according to the legend built by Ascanius on a ridge of the Mons Albanus, the mother city of Rome, said to have been destroyed by Tullus Hostilius. Hence adj.

Albānus -a -um, Alban: mons, a holy mountain of the Latins (now Monte Cavo); lacus, the lake at the foot of mons Albanus (now Lago Albano). As subst., m. pl. **Albani**, the Albans: Liv.; n. **Albanum** -i, an estate at Alba: Cic., Suet. (2) *Alba Fucens*, a town N.W. of Lacus Fucinus, near the Marsi.

albātus -a -um (albus), clothed in white: Cic., Hor.

albēo -ēre (albus), to be white: membra in eum pallorem albertia, Tac.; albescere caelo, at daybreak, Caes.

albesco -ēre (albeo), to become white: albescent capillus, Hor.; lux albescit, day dawns, Verg.

albicrātus -a -um, or **albicrīs** -e, or **albicērus** -a -um, whitish yellow: Plin.

albico -are (albus), to be white: prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor.; Cat., Plin.

albidus -a -um (albus), whitish: Ov.

Albinovānus -i, m. (1) Albinovanus Pedo, an epic poet, contemporary and friend of Ovid. (2) Celsus Albinovanus, to whom Horace addressed one of his Epistles.

Albinus -i, m. the name of a family of the gens Postumia. Esp. Aulus Postumius Albinus, consul 151 B.C., writer of a Roman history in Greek.

Albion -ōnis, f. (albus), old name of Great Britain: Plin.

Albis -is, m. the Elbe: Tac.

albitūdo -inis, f. (albus), whiteness: Pl.

Albius -i, m. name of a Roman gens; esp. Albius Tibullus, the celebrated Roman elegiac poet (see under Tibullus).

¶ Hence adj. **Albiānus** -a -um, relating to Albius.

albulus -a -um (dim. of albus), whitish: columbus, Cat.; freta, foaming, Mart. F. as subst. **Albula** -ae (sc. aqua), old name of the Tiber: fluvius Albula quem nunc Tiberim vocant, Liv.; Verg.

album -i, n. see albus.

Albūnea or **Albuna** -ae, f. a fountain at Tibur; also the nymph supposed to dwell there.

Alburnus -i, m. a high mountain of Lucania, near Paestum.

albus -a -um (connected with ἀλβός), white, dead white (opp. ater, whereas candidus = glittering white). (1) white: barba, Pl.; equi, Liv. Often in proverbial phrases: nuper in hanc urbem pedibus qui venerat albis, a slave who came to Rome with feet chalked to show he was for sale, Juv.; alba avis, a white bird, a rarity, Cic.; albis dentibus deridere, to laugh at so as to show the teeth, i.e. deride, Pl.; filius albae gallinae, a lucky fellow, Juv.; albis equis praecurrere, to surpass greatly (referring to the triumphing general whose car was driven by a white horse), Hor.; albus an ater sit nescio, I know nothing about him. (2) pale: albus ora pallor inficit, Hor. (3) bright: admissio Lucifer albus equo, Ov.; so making bright: notus, Hor.; fig., fortunate: stella, Hor.

N. as subst. **album** -i. (1) white colour: sparsis pellibus albo, Verg.; columnas albo polire, Liv. (2) a white tablet; esp.: a, the tablet on which the pontifex maximus at Rome published the events of the year: Cic.: b, album (praetoris), the tablet on which the praetor published his edict: c, a list of names: album senatorium, the list of senators, Tac.; album iudicum, the jury-list, Suet.

Alcaeus -i, m. (Ἀλκαῖος), a Greek lyric poet of Mytilene, flourishing about 600 B.C., contemporary of Sappho and inventor of the Alcaic metre, imitated by Horace.

¶ Hence adj. **Alcāicus** -a -um, Alcaic.

Alcāmēnēs -is, m. (Ἀλκαμένης), a Greek sculptor, perhaps a pupil of Phidias.

Alcāthōē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκαθόη), a mountain in Megara named after Alcahous. Poet., for Megara: Ov.

Alcāthōus -i, m. (Ἀλκαθόος), son of Pelops, founder of Megara, hence: urbs Alcaethoi, Megara, Ov.

Alcē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκη), town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

alcēdo -inis and **alcŷōn** -onis, f. (ἀλκιδόν), the kingfisher: Pl. Hecene n. pl. as subst. **alcēdōnia** -ōrum. LIT., the fourteen days of winter, during which the kingfisher is hatching its eggs, and the sea was believed to be calm. TRANSF., quietness, calm: Pl.

alcēs -is, f. the elk: Caes., Plin.

Alcestis -is, f. and **Alcestē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκίστις or Ἀλκήστη), wife of Admetus, king of Pherae, who saved her husband's life by dying for him, but was rescued from Hades by Hercules.

Alcēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Ἀλκίεύς), father of Amphitryon, and grandfather of Hercules.

¶ Hence **Alcīdēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Alcēus, generally Hercules: Verg., Hor., Ov.

Alcibiādēs -is, m. (Ἀλκιβιάδης). (1) an Athenian general, prominent in the Peloponnesian war, pupil of Socrates.

(2) a Lacedaemonian living at the time of the war of the Romans with the Achaeans.

Alcimēdē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκιμένη), wife of Aeson and mother of Jason.

Alcīnōus -i, m. (Ἀλκίνοος), king of the Phaeacians, the host of Odysseus, noted for his gardens and orchards. Hence: poma dare Alcīnoo, to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov.; Alcīnoi sylvae, orchards, Verg.; iuventus, luxurious young men, Hor.

Alcmaeo and **Alcmaeōn** -ōnis (Ἀλκμαίων); also **Alcmaeus** -i, m.

(1) son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle, who murdered his mother at the wish of his father and with the approval of the oracle, and was afterwards driven mad. Adj. **Alcmaeōnius** -a -um.

(2) a Greek philosopher and physician of Croton, pupil of Pythagoras.

Alcmēna and **Alcmena** -ae; also **Alcmēnē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκμήνη), wife of the Theban Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter.

alcŷōn = alcēdo; q.v.

Alcŷōnē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκωνή), daughter of Aeolus, who jumped into the sea on seeing her husband, Ceyx, drowned, and was changed with him into a kingfisher.

ālēa -ae, f. a game with dice, game of hazard. LIT., ludere aleā, Cic.; aleam exercere, Tac.; de aleā condemnatus (dice-playing being forbidden at Rome by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia, except during the Saturnalia), Cic.

TRANSF., chance, risk, uncertainty: rem in aleam dare, to risk, Liv.; subire, Cic.; in dubium imperii servitūque aleam ire, Liv.; iacta alea est, the die is cast (exclamation of Caesar on crossing the Rubicon), Suet.

ālēātor -ōris, m. (alea), a dicer, gambler: Pl., Cic. **ālēātōrius** -a -um (aleator), relating to a gambler: damna, losses at play, Cic.

ālec = allec; q.v.

Alēctō = Allecto; q.v.

Alemanni or **Alamanni** -orum, m. pl. a confederation of German tribes on the Upper Rhine and Danube.

ālēō -onis, m. (alea), a gambler: Cat.

ālēs ālītis (ala). Adj., winged. LIT., Pegasus, Ov.; deus, Mercury, Ov.; puer, Cupid, Hor.

TRANSF., swift, quick: auster, Verg.; passu volat alite virgo, Ov.

As subst., m. and f. a bird; used mostly of large birds: regia, the eagle, Ov.; Phoebeus, the raven, Ov.; Daulias, the nightingale, Ov.;

Iunonia, *the peacock*, Ov.; imitatrix rara, *the parrot*, Ov.; sacer, *the hawk*, Verg.; cristatus, *the cock*, Ov.; Palladis, *the owl*, Ov.; Caystrius, *the swan*, Ov. Sometimes of other winged beings: ales Maeonii carminis, *a poet of Homeric strain*, Hor. In augury, *a bird whose flight was significant* (oscines = birds whose note was significant): Cic.; hence poet., *a sign, an omen*: bonā, or secundā, *alite, with favourable omen*, Hor.

ālesco -ēre (alo), *to grow up*: Lucr.

Ālēsia -ae, f. town of the Mandubii in Gallia Lugdunensis (now *Alise*).

Ālētrium (Alatrium) -i, n. an old town of the Hernici in Latium, afterwards a Roman colony and municipium (now *Alatri*).

¶ Hence adj. **Ālētrīnās** -ātis, of *Alatrium*.

Āleuas -ae, m. (Ἀλεύας), *a descendant of Hercules, who ruled in Larissa*.

Ālexander -dri, m. (Ἀλέξανδρος), *name of several Greek historical and mythological persons*, esp. (1) *Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy*. (2) *Alexander of Phrae, tyrant in Thessaly 370–357 B.C.* (3) *Alexander, son of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, uncle of Alexander the Great*. (4) *Alexander the Great (356–323 B.C.), king of Macedonia*.

¶ Hence subst. **Alexandria** or -ēa -ae, f. (Ἀλεξάνδρεια), *the name of several cities founded by Alexander, the most famous of which was the Egyptian city, at the Canopic mouth of the Nile, capital of the kingdom of the Ptolemies*.

¶ Hence adj. **Alexandrinus** -a -um, of *Alexandria*.

alga -ae, f. *sea-weed*: vilior algā, Hor.; Verg.

algēo algēre alsi, *to be cold*: Juv. TRANSF., *probitas laudatur et alget, i.e. is neglected*, Juv.

¶ Hence partic. **algens** -entis, *cold*.

algescō algescere alsi (algeo), *to catch cold*: Ter.

algidus -a -um (algeo), *cold*: Cat.

Algidus -i, m. *a high mountain in Latium, south-east of Rome (now Monte Compatri)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Algidus** -a -um, *belonging to Algidus*.

algor -ōris, m. (algeo), *cold*: Pl., Lucr., Tac.

algōsus -a -um (alga), *abounding in sea-weed*: Plin.

algu -ūs, m. or **algu**, n., old form of **algor** (q.v.), found usually in abl. sing.: Pl., Lucr.

alias, see under **alius**.

ālīātum -i, n. (ālium), *food seasoned with garlic*: Pl.

ālībī, adv. (alius/ubi). (1) *elsewhere, at another place*: Cic.; alibi . . . alibi, *here . . . there*, Liv.; alibi alius, *one here, the other there*, Liv. (2) *otherwise, in other respects*: Liv.

ālica -ae, f. (1) *spelt, a kind of grain*: Cato, Plin. (2) *a drink prepared from spelt*: Mart.

ālicārius (hālicārius) -a -um, *belonging to spelt*. F. as subst. **ālicāria** -ae, f. *a prostitute, one who sat before the spelt-mills*: Pl.

ālicūbī, adv. (aliquis/ubi), *anywhere, somewhere*: Cic.

ālicūla -ae, f. (ala), *a light upper garment*: Mart.

ālicundē, adv. (aliquis/unde), *from anywhere, from somewhere, from some source*: Cic.

ālīenātio -ōnis, f. (alieno), *a transference or alienation of property*. LIT., sacrorum,

transfer of the sacra gentilitia from one gens to another, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *a separation between persons, a desertion, alienation of feeling*: tua a me alienatio, Cic.; Caes., Tac. (2) esp. with mentis, *aberration of mind*: Plin., Sen.

ālīēnigēna -ae, m. (alienus/gigno). Adj., *strange, foreign*: hostis, Cic. Subst., *a foreigner*: quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic.

ālīēnigēnus -a -um (alienus/gigno), *of different elements, heterogeneous*: Lucr.

ālīēno -are (alienus), *to make something another's*.

LIT., of property or persons, *to take away, to let go, to transfer*: usus fructus iam mihi harum aedium alienatus est, Pl.; vectigalia, Cic.; *to sell a child or slave to a new family*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *alienare mentem, etc., to cause a person to lose his reason*: lunonis iram ob spoliatum templum alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv.; *often in pass., alienari, to go out of one's mind*: mente alienata, Caes.; *velut alienatis sensibus*, Plin. (2) *to remove from the mind, to banish*: alienatis a memoria periculi animis, *having forgotten danger*, Liv. (3) *to estrange, put at variance*: omnes a se bonos, Cic.; with dat.: alienati Romanis, Liv.; alienari ab interitu, *to have a repugnance to, to shun*, Cic.

ālīēnus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (alius), *that which belongs or relates to another* (opp. meus, tuus, suus, proprius).

(1) of ownership: domus, Cic.; aes, *another's money*, and so debt, Cic.; nomina, *debts contracted in the names of others*, Sall.; alieno vulnere, *a wound meant for another*, Verg. N. as subst. **ālīēnum** -i, *another man's property*: Cic.

(2) of more general relations, *strange, foreign, unrelated*: non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv.; alienissimus a Clodio, Cic.; domi atque in patria malle, *quam in externis atque alienis locis*, Cic. M. as subst. **ālīēnus** -i, *a stranger*: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni, Cic.

(3) *foreign to, unsuitable, averse*: a, of persons, *not at home in, not acquainted with, strange to*: in physicis totus alienus est, Cic.; also *estranged, unfriendly*: with ab and the abl.: ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, Cic.; with dat.: homo mihi alienissimus, Cic.; b, of things, *unfavourable*: alieno loco proelium committere, *in a disadvantageous place*, Caes.; aliena verba, *unsuitable*, Cic.; non alienum est, *followed by the infin., it is not out of place to, etc.*, Cic.; aliena loqui, *to talk nonsense*, Ov.; with ab and the abl.: labor alienus non ab aetate solum nostra, verum etiam a dignitate, Cic.; with simple abl.: dignitate imperii, Cic.; with dat.: quod maxime huic causae est alienum, Cic.; with genit.: aliena firmae et constantis adensionis, Cic.; with ad and the acc.: ad committendum proelium tempus alienum, Cic.

ālīgēr -gēra -gērūm (ala/gero), *winged*: amor, Verg.

ālīmētārius -a -um, *relating to food*: lex, *relating to a distribution of food among the poor*, ap. Cic.

ālimentum -i, n. (alo). (1) *food* (gen. used in the plural): *alimenta corporis*, Cic.; *alimenta arcu expedire, to get food by the bow*, Tac.; used of fire: *ignis, fuel*, Liv.; fig.: *seditionis*, Tac. (2) *maintenance*; hence (like Gr. τροφή), *the return due from children to their parents for their bringing up*: Cic.

alimonia -ae, f., Pl., and **ālīmōnium** -i, n., Tac. (alo), *nourishment*.

alio, see under *alius*.

ālīoquī and **ālīoquū**, adv. (alius/quis), *in another way*. (1) *otherwise, in other respects*: nunc pudore a fuga contineri, alioquin pro victis haberi, Liv.; triumphatum de Tiburtibus, alioquin mitis victoria fuit, Liv. (2) *in general, in most respects*: Caesar validus alioquin spernendis honoribus, Tac. (3) *otherwise, else, in other conditions*: et puto nondum: alioqui narrasses mihi, Plin. L., Quint.

ālīorsum and **ālīorsus**, adv. (contr. from aliovorsum and aliovorsus). (1) *in another direction, elsewhere*: mater ancillas iubet aliam aliorsum ire, *in different directions*, Pl. (2) *in another manner*: Ter.

ālīpēs -pēdis (alapes), *having wings on the feet*. LIT., deus, or absol., Mercury: Ov.

TRANSF., *swift of foot*: cervi, Lucr.; equi, Verg.; also absol., horses: Verg.

Alīphēra -ae, f. (Ἀλιφείρα or Ἀλφειρα), *a town of Arcadia*.

ālīpta -ae, m., and **ālīptēs** -ae, m. (ἀλεπτής), *the anointer in the wrestling-school or the baths*. Hence *the master of the wrestling-school*: Cic.

ālīquā, see under *aliquis*.

ālīquamdīū, see under *aliquis*.

ālīquammultus, see under *aliquis*.

ālīquandō, adv. (aliquis/quando), *at some time*. (1) *at any time, once*: sero, verum aliquando tamen, Cic.; si forte aliquando, *if by chance ever*, Cic.; dicendum aliquando est, Cic. (2) *sometimes, occasionally*: scribe aliquando ad nos quid agas, Cic.; aliquando . . . aliquando, *sometimes . . . at other times*, Cic. (3) *at last*: finem aliquando fecit, Cic.; often with tandem: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe eiecimus, Cic.

ālīquantillū (aliquantulus), *a very little*: Pl. **ālīquantispēr**, adv. (aliquantus/per), *a moderately long time*: Pl.

ālīquantūlū -a -um (dim. of aliquantus), *little, small*. N. as adv. **ālīquantūlū**, *a little*: Cic., Liv.

ālīquantus -a -um (alius/quantus), *of some size, moderate not small*: timor aliquantus, spes amplior, Sall.

N. as subst. **ālīquantum** -i, *a good deal*: nummorum, Cic.; temporis, Liv.; acc. aliquantum, *considerably, somewhat*: qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, *had made considerable progress towards*, Cic.; aliquantum commoveri, Cic.; abl. aliquanto, esp. with compar.: aliquanto maiorem locum occuparis, Cic.; aliquanto post or ante, *some time after or before*, Cic.

ālīquātēnus, adv. (aliquis/tenus), *to a certain degree, in some measure*: Sen., Quint.

ālīquī, aliquae, or aliqua, aliquod, adj. indef. (alius/qui), *some*: si est aliqui sensus in morte, Cic.; aliquod nomenque decusque, Verg.; with numerals: aliquos viginti dies, *some twenty days*, Pl.

ālīquīs aliquid, pron. indef. (alius/quis), *someone, something, anyone, anything*.

(1) in gen.: quisquis est ille, si modo aliquis, *if he be anyone at all*, Cic. Occasionally used as adj.: aliquis deus, Cic. Often accompanied by alius: aliquid aliud videbimus, Cic.; by unus: aliquis unus pluresque divitiores, Cic.; by an adj.: aliquid divinum, Cic.; by a numeral, like the Gr. τις (Engl. some), to express an unascertained number: tres aliqui aut quattuor, Cic. Partitive, with ex, de or genit.: aliquis ex vobis, Cic.; esp. aliquid with genit. of a subst. or adj.: aliquid virium, Cic.; falsi aliquid, Cic. N. as adv., aliquid, *in any respect*: si in me aliquid offendistis, Cic.

(2) esp. *somebody or something great or significant*: si nunc aliquid adsequi se putant, Cic.; esse aliquem or aliquid, *to be somebody, to be something*, Cic.; est aliquid nupsisse Iovi, Ov.; dicere aliquid, *to say something weighty*, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **ālīquō**, *some whither*: aliequem secum rus aliquo educere, *in some direction or other*, Cic.; aliquo concedere ab eorum oculis, Cic.; adv. **aliqua**, *by some road or in some manner*: evolare, Cic.; nocere, Verg.; adv. **aliquam diu** or **aliquamdīū** (with acc. fem. of aliquis as adv.), *for some time*: Caes., Cic., Liv.; adj. **aliquam multus** or **aliquammultus**, *considerable in number or quantity*: vestrum aliquam multi, *a good many of you*, Cic. **ālīquōt**, numer. indecl., *some, several*: aliquot epistulae, Cic.; aliquot diebus ante, Cic. **ālīquōtēns** or **ālīquōtīēs**, adv. (aliquot), *several times*: aliquoties ex aliquo audisse, Cic.

ālīs, alid, old form of alius, aliud; q.v.

ālītēr, see under *alius*.

ālīūbī, adv. (alius/ubi), *elsewhere*: Plin.

ālīum or **ālīum** -i, *garlic*: Pl., Hor., Verg.

ālīundē, adv. (alius/unde), *from some other direction*: alii aliunde coibant, *from different directions*, Liv.; aliunde quam, *from a different direction from*, Cic.; aliunde . . . aliunde, Liv.

ālīus -a -ud (old form alis, alid, Lucr., Cat.), adj. and pronoun, *another, different* (usually of more than two, unlike alter = one or other of two).

(1) in gen., *other, another*, so used by most authors; with partitive genit.: aliud commodi, Cic.; n. pl. like adv.: alia clarus, *in other respects*, Tac.

(2) distributively, *one, another*: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic.; alii . . . alii, *some . . . others*, Cic.; also: alii . . . reliqui, Cic.; alii . . . quidam, Liv.; alii . . . pars, Sall.; aliud alio melius, *one is better than the other*, Cic.; alius alia via, *the one in this way, the other in that*, Liv.; alius ex alio, Cic.; super alium, Liv.; post alium, *one after another*, Sall.; alius atque alius, *now this, now that*, Cic.

(3) with a comparison expressed, *other than*, followed by ac, atque, et; after a negative by nisi, quam, praeter, or the abl.: lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum, *there is a great difference between the light of the sun and of lamps*, Cic.; alius essem atque nunc sum, Cic.; nec quidquam aliud

philosophia est praeter studium sapientiae, Cic.; nec quidquam aliud libertate quaesisse, anything else but liberty, Cic.; tribunatus Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, Cic.

(4) *of another nature, different*: alium facere, to change, transform, Pl.; alium fieri, to be transformed, Cic. L.; in alia omnia ire, discedere, transire, to dissent from a proposition, be of a contrary opinion (in the Roman senate), Cic.

(5) *all other, the rest*: Divitiaco ex aliis (Gallis) maximam fidem habebat, Caes.; Liv. (6) = alter, one of two: alius Ariovistus a second Ariovistus, Tac.; duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. **aliās**. (1) *at another time*: Cic.; alias... alias, at one time... at another time, Cic.; alius alias, one person at one time, another at another, Cic. (2) *elsewhere*: Plin. (3) *otherwise*: non alias quam, on no other condition than, Tac.; non alias nisi, not otherwise than, as if, Tac.

¶ Adv. **aliō**, to another place. Lit., si offendet me loci celebritas, alio me conferam, Cic.; alius alio, one in this direction, the other in that, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *to another person*: quo alio nisi ad nos socios confugerent, Liv. (2) *for another end*: nusquam alio natus quam ad serviendum, born only for slavery, Liv. (3) *to another object*: si placet sermonem alio transferemus, to another topic, Cic.

¶ Adv. **aliōter**. (1) *otherwise, in another way*: a, absol.: non fuit faciendum aliter, Cic.; alius aliter, in different ways, Cic.; quod certe scio longe aliter esse, is far from being the case, Cic.; aliter evenire, to turn out wrongly, Sall. b, with a comparison expressed; aliter... atque: aliter rem cecidisse atque opinatus sis, in a different way from what you expected, Cic.; so: aliter... quam, Cic.; aliter... atque ut, Cic.; non aliter... nisi, Cic. (2) *otherwise, else, in other conditions*: ius semper est quaesitum aequabile neque enim aliter ius esset, Cic.

aliusmodi or **alius modi** (alius/modus), of another kind: Cic.

all-, see also under adl-.

allēc or **ālēc** -ēcis, n. fish-pickle: Hor.

Allecto or **Alecto** (found only in nom. and acc.), one of the three Furies.

Allia (Alia) -ae, f. river in Latium, flowing into the Tiber, near which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, July 18, 390 B.C.: infaustum Allia nomen, Verg. Adj. **Alliensis** -e: dies Alliensis (a 'dies nefastus'), Liv.

Allifae -ārum, f. a town of the Samnites on the left bank of the Volturnus (now Alife).

¶ Hence adj. **Allifānus** -a -um, of Allifae. N. pl. as subst. **Allifāna** -ōrum (sc. pocula), earthenware drinking-vessels: Hor.

Allobrox -ōgis, and pl. **Allobroges** -um, m. the Allobroges, a Gallic people occupying the present Dauphiné and Savoy: Ciceronem Allobroga (i.e. a speaker of bad Latin) dixit, Juv. Adj. **Allobrogicus** -a -um: Plin.; also as a surname of Q. Fabius Maximus, conqueror of the Allobroges.

Almo -ōnis, m. a small brook on the south side of Rome (now Aquataccia).

almus -a -um (alo), nourishing, kind: nutrix, Pl.; Venus, Lucr.; ager, Verg.

alnus -i, f. the alder: Verg., Plin. Meton., anything made of alderwood, esp. a ship of alderwood: tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, Verg.

ālō ālere ālūi altum (or ālitum), to nourish, support.

(1) *to rear, feed, keep* a living creature: altus educatusque inter arma, Liv.; alere anseres in Capitolio, Cic.; magnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu, Caes.; se alere or ali, with abl., or ex and the abl., to support oneself: se suosque latrociniis, to live by brigandage, Caes. (2) *of land, etc., to support, maintain*: cum agellus eum non satis aleret, Cic.; venatus viros pariter ac feminas alit, Tac. (3) *in gen., to strengthen, increase, make to grow*: of vegetation: umida maiores herbas alit, Verg.; gramen erat circa quod proximus umor alebat, Ov.; of water: amnis imbres quem super notas aluere ripas, have swollen, Hor.; idem (Libanus mons) amnem Iordanem alit funditque, Tac.; of fire: flammās, Ov. (4) *in gen., to promote, advance*: honos alit artes, Cic.; hos successus alit, encourages, Verg.; civitatem, promote the good of the state, Caes.; alere spem molibus sententiis, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **altus** -a -um, grown, great. So (1) as seen from below, high. Lit., Cic., Caes.; with acc. of measure: signum septem pedes altum, Liv. TRANSF., a, of the voice, shrill: altiore voce, Quint.: b, of dignity or rank, high, noble: altior dignitatis gradus, Cic.; Apollo, Verg.; Caesar, Hor.; Aeneas, high-born, Verg.: c, of elevation of character or speech: nimis altam et exaggeratam (orationem), Cic.; te natura excelsum quandam et altum genuit, Cic.; vultus, a lofty mien, Hor. (2) as seen from above, deep. Lit., flumen, Caes.; with acc. of measure: quinquaginta cubita altum mare, Plin. TRANSF., a, of quiet, deep: somnus altus, Liv.: b, of thoughts and feelings, secret, deep-seated: pavor, Tac.; si altior istis sub precibus venia ulla latet, Verg. (3) of time, reaching far back, ancient: altior memoria, Cic.

N. as subst. **altum** -i, generally used with prepositions. (1) *height*: aedificia in altum edita, Tac.; esp. high heaven: ab alto, Verg.; sometimes also perhaps the high seas. (2) *depth*, esp. the deep sea: in portum ex alto provehi, Cic. TRANSF., ex alto dissimulare, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **altē**. (1) *on high, highly*. Lit., cadere, from a height, Cic. TRANSF., spectare, to have high aims, Cic. (2) *deeply*. Lit., sulcus altius impressus, Cic. TRANSF., quod verbum in lugurthae pectus altius quam quisquam ratus erat descendit, Sall; altius perspicere, to look deeper, Cic.

ālōē -ēs, f. (ἀλόν), the aloe. Lit., Plin. TRANSF., bitterness: plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv.

Ālōeus -ēi or -ēos, m. (Ἀλωεύς), a giant, son of Neptune.

¶ Hence subst. **Alōidae** -arum, m. sons of Aloeus (Otus and Ephialtes), giants who tried to storm heaven.

Alpēs -ium, f. (rare sing. **Alpis** -is; perhaps connected with albus), the Alps.

¶ Hence adj. **Alpinus** and **Alpicus** -a -um, Alpine.

alpha, indecl. n. (ἄλφα), *the name of the first letter in the Greek alphabet*: Juv. TRANSF., *the first*: Mart.

Alphēus or **Alphēos** -i, m. (Ἀλφειός), *the principal river of the Peloponnese, flowing through Arcadia and Elis, partly underground*; hence the river-god Alpheus was said to have dived under the sea in pursuit of the nymph Arethusa, and to have come up in Sicily.

¶ Hence subst. **Alphēias** -adis, f. *the nymph and fountain Arethusa*: Ov. Adj. **Alphēus** -a -um, *belonging to the river Alpheus*: Verg.

Alsiūm -i, n. *one of the oldest towns in Etruria, near which Pompeius had an estate*.

¶ Hence adj. **Alsiensis** -e, *belonging to Alsiūm*: villa (of Pompeius), Cic.

alsius (alsus) -a -um, *frosty, cold*: Lucr., Cic.

altānus -i, m. *a S.W. wind*: Suet.

altāria -ium, n. pl. (altus). LIT., *an erection upon an altar (ara), on which the fire is lighted*: structae diris altaribus arae, Lucr.; Quint. TRANSF., *high altars, or a high altar*: ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phoebō, Verg.; Cic., Liv., Tac.

altēr -tēra -tērūm (genit. altērius, in poetry also altērius; dat. alteri), *one of two, the one, the other*.

(1) in gen.: consulum alter, Liv.; alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other*; so: alter . . . ille or hic or iste, or a subst.; in plur.: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic.; with the second alter in a different case: alter alterius ova frangit, Cic.

(2) as a numeral, *second*: altera die, Caes.; altera die quam a Brundisio solvit, Liv.; altero vicesimo die, *on the twenty-second day*, Cic.; unus et alter, *one or two*, Ter., Hor.; in plur., of a second set.

(3) of quality: **a**, *second, next best*: fortunatē puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *you will be second to him*, Verg.; **b**, of similarity, *another, a second*: me sicut alterum parentem diligit, *a second parent*, Cic.; tamquam alter idem, *a second self*, Cic.; **c**, of difference, *other, changed*: quoties te speculo videris alterum, Hor.; also *another*, in the sense of *a neighbour, fellow-creature*: qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic.

altercātio -ōnis, f. (altercor), *a dispute, wrangling, debate*: magna non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv.; esp. *cross-examination in a court of justice*: Cie. L.

altercātor -ōris, m. (altercor), *a disputant*: Quint.

altercor -ari, dep. (alter), *to dispute, contend in words, quarrel*: altercari cum Vatiniō, Caes. Esp. *to cross-examine, to cross-question*: in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic. TRANSF., poet., *to contend with*: altercante libidinibus pavore, Hor.

alterno -are (alternus), *to do first one thing, then another*. (1) transit., *to interchange, change about*: fidem, *make at one time credible, at another not*, Ov.; vices, Ov. (2) intransit., *to alternate, to change about*: illi alternantes magna vi proelia miscent, *changing sides*, Verg.; haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, *hesitating*, Verg.

alternus -a -um (alter), *one after the other, by turns, alternate, interchanging*.

In gen.: sermones, *dialogue*, Hor.;

versibus, *in alternate song*, Verg.; alterni metus, *mutual fear*, Liv.; alternō pede terram quatunt, *first with one foot then with another*, Hor.; alterna loqui cum aliquo, *to hold a conversation with*, Hor.; alternis (sc. vicibus), *by turns*, Lucr.

Esp. (1) of metre, *elegiac verse*, where hexameter and pentameter alternate: pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic.; canere alterno carmine, Ov. (2) as legal t. t.: reicere alterna consilia or alternos iudices (of plaintiff and defendant), *to challenge a number of jurors in turn*, Cic.

altērūter, alterutra (altera utra), alterutrum (alterum utrum); genit., altērutrius; *one of two*: Cic., Hor.

Althaea -ae, f. (Ἀλθαία), *wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, mother of Meleager*.

alticinctus -a -um (altus/cingo), *high girt*; hence busy: Phaedr.

altilis -e (alo). LIT., of domestic animals, *fattened, fed up*. F. as subst. **altilis** (sc. avis), *a fowl*: Hor. TRANSF., *rich*: Pl.

altisōnus -a -um (altus/sono), *sounding from on high*: Iuppiter, Cic. TRANSF., *high-sounding, sublime*: Maronis altisoni carmina, Juv.

altitōnans -tis (altus/tono), *thundering from on high*: Lucr.

altitūdo -inis, f. (altus). (1) *height*. LIT., montium, Cic.; in concrete sense, *heights*: Liv. TRANSF., *sublimity*: orationis, Cic. (2) *depth*. LIT., fluminis, Caes. TRANSF., *altitudo animi, depth, secrecy, reserve*, Cic.

altiuscūlus -a -um (altus), *a little too high*: Suet.

altivōlans -antis (altus/volo), *flying high*: Lucr. **altor** -ōris, m. (alo), *a nourisher, a foster-father*: omnium rerum seminator et sator et parens, ut ita dicam, atque educator et altor est mundus, Cic.; Ov., Tac.

altrinsēcūs, adv. (alter/secus), *on the other side*: Pl.

altrix -icis, f. (alo), *a nurse, foster-mother*: terra altrix nostra, Cic.; Verg., Hor., Ov.

altrōversum, adv. (alter/versus), *on the other side*: Pl.

altus -a -um, alte, etc., *see under alo*.

ālūcinor -ari, dep. (connected with ἄλῳ), *to wander in mind, dream, talk idly*: ego tamen suspicor, hunc, ut solet, alucinari, Cic.

ālumnus -a -um (alo), adj. used as noun, m., f., or n., *a nursling, a foster-child*.

Masc. LIT., Italia alumnus suum videret, Cic.; sutrinae tabernae, *a cobbler*, Tac.; legionum, *brought up in the camp*, Tac.; of animals: parvi alumni, *the young of the flock*, Hor. TRANSF., Platonis, *pupil*, Cic.; ego, ut ita dicam, pacis alumnus, Cic.

Fem., *foster-daughter*: nostra haec alumna et tua profecto filia, Pl.; aquae dulcis alumnae, *frogs*, Cic. poet. TRANSF., bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam eloquentia, Cic.

Neut.: numen alumnus, Ov.

Āluntium (Haluntium) -i, n. (Ἀλουντίον), *a town in the north of Sicily*. Adj. **Aluntinus** -a -um.

ālūta -ae, f. *a kind of soft leather*: Caes. Hence meton., *a shoe*: Ov.; *a purse*: Juv.; *an ornamental patch on the face*: Ov.

alvēārium -i, n. *a beehive*: Cic., Verg.

alvēōlus -i, m. (dim. of alveus). (1) *a little hollow, a tray, trough, bucket*: Juv., Liv. (2) *a gaming board*: Cic.

alvēus -i, m. (alvus). (1) *a hollow, cavity*: vitiosae ilicis, Verg. (2) *a trough*: Liv. (3) *a boat*: Verg.; also *the hold of a ship*: Sall. (4) *a bath-tub*: Cic. (5) *the bed of a stream*: quia sicco alveo transiri poterat, Liv.; Verg., Hor. (6) *a beehive*: Plin. (7) *a gaming-table*: Plin., Suet.

alvus -i, f. (cf. αὐλός, αὐλών), *the belly*. LIT., purgatio alvi, Cic.; also *of the womb*: Cic.; *of the stomach*: Cic. TRANSF., (1) *the hold of a ship*: Tac. (2) *a beehive*: Plin.

Alvattēs -is or -ēi, m. ('Αλβάτης), *king of Lydia, father of Croesus*.

Alyzia -ae, f. ('Αλυσία), *a small town in Acarnania, with a temple of Hercules*.

āmābilis -e (amo), *amiable, lovable*: amabilior mihi Velia fuit, quod te ab ea amari sensi, Cic.; *amabile carmen, lovely*, Hor.

¶ Adv. **āmābiliter**, *amiably, lovingly*: Cic., Hor.

āmābilitās -ātis (amabilis), *lovableness*: Pl.

Amalthēa -ae, f. ('Αμάλθεια), *a nymph, the nurse of Jupiter in Crete*; according to others, the goat on the milk of which Jupiter was reared, one of whose horns, broken off by accident, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amaltheae or Cornu copiae.

¶ Hence **Amalthēa** -ae, f. and **Amalthēum** -i, n. *a sanctuary of Amalthea in Epirus, near the estate of Atticus*.

amandātio -ōnis, f. (amando), *a sending away*: Cic.

amando -are, *to send away, to send to a distance*: aliquem Lilybaeum, Cic. TRANSF., natura res similis procul amandavit a sensibus, Cic.

amans = partic. of amo; q.v.

Amantia -ae, f. ('Αμαντία), *name of two towns in Illyricum*.

¶ Hence **Amantiāni** -ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Amantia*.

āmānūensis -is, m. = a manu servus, *a secretary, clerk*: Suet.

Āmānus -i, m. ('Αμανός), *a range of mountains in Asia Minor, dividing Cilicia from Syria*.

¶ Hence subst. **Amāniēnses** -ium, m. pl. *its inhabitants*.

āmārācinus -a -um, *made of marjoram*: Plin. N. as subst. **āmārācinum** -i (sc. unguentum), *marjoram ointment*: Lucr.

āmārācus -i, c. and **āmārācum** -i, n. (ἀμάρρακος), *marjoram*: Verg.

āmārāntus -i, m. (ἀμάραντος, *unfading*), *the amaranth*: Ov.

āmārītīēs -ei, f. (amarus), *bitterness*: Cat.

āmārītūdō -inis, f. (amarus). LIT., *bitterness of taste*: Varr. TRANSF., *bitterness, sorrow*: Plin. L. As rhet. t. t.: vocis, *harshness of voice*, Quint.

āmārōr -ōris, m. (amarus), *bitterness*: Lucr., Verg.

āmārus -a -um, *bitter*. LIT., *of taste*: Lucr., Verg.; n. as subst. **amarum** -i: Cic.; *of smell, pungent*: fumus, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *disagreeable, unpleasant*: amores, Verg.; curae, Ov. N. pl. as subst. **amara** -orum, *unpleasantnesses*: Hor. (2) *of persons, irritable*: amariorem me senectus facit, Verg. (3) *of speech, biting, acrimonious*: lingua, Ov.

¶ Adv. **āmārē**, *bitterly*: Pl., Sen.

Āmāryllis -idis, acc. -īda, f. ('Αμαρύλλης), *name of a shepherdess*: Verg.

Āmārynthis -idis, f. *surname of Diana*, from Amarynthus, a place in Euboea where Diana was worshipped.

Āmāsēnus -i, m. *a small river in Latium* (now Amaseno).

Āmāsīs -is or -idis, m. ('Αμασις), *an Egyptian, who became pharaoh about 569 B.C.*

āmāsīus -i, m. (amo), *a lover*: Pl.

Āmastris -idis, f. ('Αμαστρίς), *a town in Paphlagonia* (now Amasserah).

¶ Hence adj. **Amastriacus** -a -um, *belonging to Amastris*: orae, *coasts of Pontus*, Ov. Subst. **Amastriāni** -orum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Amastris*.

Āmāta -ae, f. myth. *wife of king Latinus, mother of Lavinia*.

Āmāthūs -untis, f. ('Αμαθοῦς), *a city of Cyprus, sacred to Venus*.

¶ Hence **Āmāthūsia** -ae, f. = *Venus*; adj. **Āmāthūsīacus** -a -um, *Amathusian*.

āmātio -ōnis, f. (amo), *love-making, intrigue*: Pl.

āmātor -ōris, m. (amo). (1) *one who loves, a friend*: vir bonus amatorque noster, Cic.; amatores huic (Catonī) desunt, *admirers, readers of his works*, Cic.; so of a thing: puri sermonis, Caes.; sapientiae, pacis, Cic. (2) *the lover of a woman, paramour*: virginem ab amatorum impetu prohibere, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

āmātorcūlus -i, m. (dim. of amator), *a little lover*: Pl.

āmātōrius -a -um (amator), *loving, amorous*: sermo, Cic.; poesis (Anacreontis), Cic.; frui voluptate amatoriā, Cic. N. as subst.

āmātōrium -i, *a love philtre*: Plin., Sen.

¶ Adv. **āmātōriē**, *amorously*: Pl., Cic.

āmātrix -icis, f. (amator), *a mistress, sweetheart*: Pl.

Āmāzon -ōnis, f., gen. in plur. **Āmāzōnes** -um ('Αμαζόνες), myth. *nation of female warriors*, supposed to have lived in Pontus.

¶ Hence subst. **Amāzōnis** -idis, f. = *Amazon*: Verg. Adj. **Amāzōnicus** and **Amāzōnius** -a -um, *Amazonian*: vir, Hippolytus, son of an Amazon by Theseus, Ov.

amb, ambi, am, an (cf. ἀμφ), *an inseparable prefix to certain words, giving the sense on both sides, and so around, round about*.

ambactus -i, m. (from Celtic amb), *a vassal*: Caes.

ambāges, abl. -e, f. (of sing. only abl. found; complete in the plur.), *going round, round-about way, winding*.

LIT., *variatur ambage viarum, of a labyrinth*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *circumlocution*: missis ambagibus, *without circumlocution*, Hor. (2) *obscurity, ambiguity*: ambages canere, of the Sibyl, Verg.; immemor ambagum, of the Sphinx, Ov.; esp. of the language of oracles. **ambēdo** -esse -ēdi -ēsum, *to eat round, consume*: Verg., Tac. TRANSF., *of the action of fire*: Verg.; *of wasting money*: Pl.

ambigo -ēre (amb/ago).

LIT., *to go about or round*: patriam, Tac. TRANSF., (1) *to doubt, hesitate, be uncertain*: ius quod ambigitur, Cic; *ambiguit, it is in doubt, impers.*; followed by de and

the abl.: Plin.; or by indirect question: Cic., Hor.; by accus. and infin.: Tac. (2) to dispute, contend, at law or otherwise: cum eo qui heres est, Cic.; de hereditate, Cic.

ambiguitās -ātis, f. (ambiguus), *ambiguity*: verborum, Cic.

ambigūus -a -um (ambigo). LIT., *moving from side to side, of doubtful nature*: Proteus, Ov.; virgo, Siren or Sphinx, Ov.; viri, Centaurs, Ov.; ambiguum promisit Salamina, a second Salamis, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *uncertain, doubtful*: haud ambiguus rex, Liv.; with gen.: ambiguus tanti certaminis heres, Ov.; imperandi, not resolved on, Tac. N. as subst., *uncertainty*: non habui ambiguum, I had no doubt, Cic.; relinquere in ambiguo, Lucr. (2) *uncertain, untrustworthy*: fides, Liv.; res possessionis haud ambiguae, with a clear title, Liv.; res, insecure, Tac.; aquae, changing, Ov. (3) of speech, *ambiguous, obscure*: oracula, Cic. N. as subst., *ambiguity*: ex ambiguo dicta, Cic.; ambiguum complura sunt genera, Cic.

Adv. **ambigūē**. (1) *ambiguously*: scribere, Cic. (2) *indecisively*: equites ambigue certare, Tac.

ambio -ire -ivi or -ii -itum (amb/eo; but conjugated regularly according to the 4th conjug. except imperf. ambibat: Ov.), *to go round*.

LIT., ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, Cic.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to surround*: silvas profunda palus ambibat, Tac.; vallum armis ambirent, Tac. (2) *to go round canvassing for votes, or help*: ad id quod agi videbatur ambientes, Liv.; pass.: populus facit eos a quibus est maxime ambitus, Cic. (3) *to address individuals, entreat*: reginam adfatu, Verg.; te pauper ambit sollicita prece ruris colonus, approaches with prayer, Hor.

Ambiorix -rigis, m. *chief of the Eburones in Gallia Belgica*.

ambitiō -ōnis, f. (ambio).

LIT., *a canvassing for office in a lawful manner* (opp. ambitus; q.v.): me ambitio et forensis labor ab omni illa cogitatione abstrahabat, Cic.

TRANSF., *striving after honours*. (1) *desire for office*: me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic. (2) in gen., *desire for popularity, fame, display, pomp*: funerum nulla ambitio, no empty pomp, Tac.

ambitiōsus -a -um (adj. with compar.) (ambitio). (1) *twining around*: lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor. (2) *eager for public office, ambitious*: ita ambitiosus, ut omnes cottidie persalutet, Cic. (3) in gen., *ingratiating, eager to win favour, seeking popularity*: dux indulgens ambitiosusque, Liv.; Musa nec in plausus ambitiosa mea est, Ov.; mors, ostentatious, Tac.

Adv. (with compar.) **ambitiōsē**, *ambitiously, ostentatiously*: non vulgariter nec ambitiose scribere, Cic.; petere regnum, Liv.

ambitus -ūs, m. (ambio), *a going round, circuit, revolution, orbit*.

LIT., stellarum rotundi ambitus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) from the idea of circular movement: a, *circumlocution*: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv.: b, *border*,

edge: extremus ambitus campi, Tac.; esp. the space left round a house: Cic.: c, *extent*: castrato ambitu, Tac. (2) from the idea of approaching or canvassing people: a, *illegal canvassing for office, bribery*: lex de ambitu, Cic.; ambitus aliquem accusare, damnare, Cic.: b, in gen., *striving after popularity*: Tac.; after effect: Sen., Quint.

Ambivareti -ōrum, m. *a Gallic people, allies of the Aedui*.

Ambivariiti -ōrum, m. *a Gallic people, near modern Breda*.

Ambivius -i, m. (L. Turpio), *a celebrated actor in Rome, contemporary of Terence*.

ambō -ae -ō (ἀμφω), both, two together: hic qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic.

Ambrācia -ae, f. (Ἀμβρακία), *town on the south border of Epirus, on the gulf of the same name (now Arta)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ambrāciensis** -e and **Ambrācius** -a -um, *Ambracian*; subst.

Ambrāciōtēs -ae, m. *an inhabitant of Ambracia*.

ambrosia -ae, f. (ἀμβροσία). (1) *ambrosia, the food of the gods*: orator ambrosia alendus, of a distinguished orator, Cic. (2) *the unguent of the gods*: Verg., Ov.

ambrosius -a -um (ἀμβροσιος), *divine, immortal, ambrosial*: dapes, Mart.; comae, Verg.

Ambrysus -i, f. *a town in Phocis*.

ambūbaia -ae, f. (Syrian abbūb, a flute), *a Syrian flute-girl*: Hor., Suet.

ambūlācrum -i, n. *a walk shaded with trees*: Pl.

ambūlātiō -ōnis, f. (ambulo). (1) *a walk*: Cic. (2) *a place for walking, a promenade*: Cic. L.

ambūlātiuncūla -ae, f. (1) *a little walk*: Cic. L. (2) *a little promenade*: Cic. L.

ambūlātor -ōris, m. (ambulo), *one who walks about, a lounge*: Cato; *a pedlar*: Mart.

ambūlātōrius -a -um (ambulo), *movable*: Plin.

ambūlātrix -icis, f. *a female lounge*: Cato.

ambūlo -are. (1) *to go backwards and forwards, to walk*: defessus sum ambulando, Ter. Esp. *to walk about, go for a walk*: in hortis cum Galba, Cic. (2) *to travel, proceed, march*: bene ambula, 'bon voyage', Pl.; ambulare in ius, go to law, Pl.; septingenta milia passuum, Cic.; with acc., *to traverse*: cum (Xerxes) maria ambulavisset, Cic. Of things: Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Plin. **ambūro** -ūrere -ussi -ustum, *to burn round, to scorch*.

LIT., ille domi suae vivus exustus est, hic sociorum ambustus incendio tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic.; ambusta tigna, Liv.; of lightning, *to scorch*: ambustus Phaethon, Hor. N. of past partic. as subst. **ambustum** -i, *a burn*: Plin.

TRANSF., (1) of cold, *to nip, numb*: ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. (2) *to injure*: ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, Cic.; damnatione conlegae prope ambustus evaserat, Liv.

ānellus -i, m. *the purple Italian starwort*: Verg.

Āmenānus -i, m. (Ἀμένανος), *a river of Sicily*; also used as adj.: Amenana flumina, Ov.

āmens -entis adj. (with compar. and superl.), *mad, insane, senseless*. LIT., metu, Liv.; animi, in mind, Verg. TRANSF., *very foolish*:

homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic.; consilium amentissimum, Cic.

āmentia -ae, f. (amens), *insanity, madness, folly*: in istam amentiam incidere, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

āmento -are (amentum), *to furnish with a strap*. LIT., hastae amentatae, Cic.; the same phrase is used fig. by Cic. of prepared arguments. TRANSF., *to hurl by means of a strap*: iaculum, Lucr.

āmentum -i, n. (connected with aptus), *a strap, thong*: Caes.; *a shoe-lace*: Plin.

Āmeria -ae, f. *a town in Umbria* (now Amelia).

¶ Hence adj. **Āmerinus** -a -um, *belonging to Ameria*.

āmēs -itis, m. *a forked pole*, for suspending fowlers' nets: Hor.

Āmestrātus -i, f. *a town near the north coast of Sicily* (now Mistretta).

¶ Hence adj. **Amestrātinus** -a -um, *belonging to Amestratus*.

āmēthystinus -a -um, *amethyst-coloured*: vestes, Mart. N. pl. as subst. **āmēthystina** -ōrum (sc. vestimenta), *dresses of that colour*: Juv.

āmēthystus -i, f. (ἀμέθυστος), *an amethyst*: Plin.

amfractus = anfractus; q.v.

āmicio -icire -icui or -ixi -ictum, *to clothe, wrap round*. LIT., amictus toga, laena, pallio, Cic. TRANSF., *to cover, conceal, wrap up*: nube cava amictus, Verg.; piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor.

āmicitia -ae, f. (amicus), *friendship*. (1) *friendship between persons*: est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, Cic.; amicitiam facere, iungere, gerere, dimittere, dissociare, dissolvere, Cic. In plur., sometimes in the concrete sense *friends*: Tac., Suet. (2) *in politics, friendship between states*: omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitates Aeduae fuisse, Caes.; in amicitiam populi Romani venire, Liv. (3) *of inanimate things, sympathy*: Plin.

āmicitīēs -ei, f. = amicitia; q.v.: Lucr.

āmictus -ūs, m. (amicio). LIT., *the putting on of a garment*: Cic. Esp. *the manner of wearing the toga*: nihil est facilius quam amictum imitari alicuius aut statum aut motum, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *a garment*: Verg., Ov. (2) *in gen. a covering*: nebulae amictus, Verg., Lucr.

āmīcula -ae, f. (dim. of amica), *a little mistress*: Cic., Plin.

āmīcūlum -i, n. (amicio), *a mantle, cloak*: Cic., Liv.

āmīculus -i, m. (dim. of amicus), *a dear friend*: Cic., Cat., Hor.

āmicus -a -um (amo).

Adj. (with compar. and superl.), *friendly, well-wishing, inclined, favourable to*. Absol., or with dat., or with prepositions: amicissimus animus, Cic.; homines sibi conciliare amiciores, Cic.; velim ut tibi amicus sit, Cic.; civitates amicae, Caes.; amica luto sus, Hor.; silentia lunae, Verg.; amicum est mihi, it pleases me: secundum te nihil est mihi amicus solitudine, Cic.

Subst. **amicus** -i, m. *a friend*: intimus, Cic.; veritatis, Cic.; of a patron: amicus potens, Hor.; in politics: socius atque amicus, Cic.; esp. plur., *the retinue of a Roman governor*: Suet.; *the courtiers of the emperor*: Suet.; **amica** -ae f. *a friend or a mistress*: Cic.

¶ Adv. (with superl.) **āmīcē**, *in a friendly manner*: amice facis, Cic.; amice pauperiem pati, willingly, Hor.

Also adv. **āmīcītēr** in same sense: Pl.

āmīgro -are, *to emigrate*: Liv.

Āminaeus -a -um, *belonging to Amina, a district of Picenum, famous for its wine*: Verg.

Amisia -ae. (1) m. *a river in North Germany* (now the Ems). (2) f. *a Roman fortress on the Ems*.

āmīssio -ōnis, f. (amitto), *a loss*: oppidorum, Cic. Esp. *a loss through death*: liberorum, Cic.

āmīssus -ūs, m. = amissio; q.v.: Nep.

Āmisus -i, f. (Ἀμισός) and **Āmisum** -i, n. *a town in Pontus* (now Samsun).

āmīta -ae, f. *a father's sister* (opp. matertera; q.v.), *an aunt*: Cic.

Āmiternum -i, n. *a town in the Sabine country, birth-place of the historian Sallust*.

¶ Hence adj. **Āmiterninus** -a -um, and (poet.) **Āmiternus** -a -um, *Āmiternian*.

āmīto -mittere -misi -missum, *to send away, to let go*. LIT., hunc servum, Pl., Ter. TRANSF., *to let go, to let slip*: praedam de manibus, Cic. Esp. of time and opportunity: occasionem, Cic.; tempus, Cic. Also in gen., *to lose* (accidentally or negligently, opp. perdo): vitam, Cic.; litem, Cic.; mentem, Cic.; fidem, credit, Phaedr.; esp. *to lose by death*: filium consularem, Cic.

Ammiānus Marcellinus -i, m. *historian of the fourth century A.D., who wrote a history of Rome from Nerva to Valens (96-378 A.D.), the first books of which are lost*.

Ammon (Hammon) -ōnis, m. (Ἄμμων), *a Libyan deity, with a temple in the Oasis of Siwa, represented as a ram and worshipped by Romans under the name of Jupiter Ammon*: Cic. Adj. **Ammoniācus** -a -um.

amnicōla -ae, c. (amnis/colo), *dwelling by the river-side*: salix, Ov.

amnicūlus -i, m. (dim. of amnis), *a little river*: Liv.

amnis -is, m. *a stream of water, a river*: non tenuis rivulus sed abundantissimus amnis, Cic., Liv. Sometimes of a mountain torrent: ruunt de montibus amnes, Verg. Poet., current: Verg.; river water: Verg.

āmō -are, *to love passionately or fondly* (diligere = to esteem). (1) *in personal relations*: me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, Cic.; aliquem mirifice, Cic.; amare se, to be selfish or pleased with oneself, Cic. Colloquially used as a form of thanks: te multum amamus, quod ea abs te diligenter parvoque curata sunt, Cic.; also as a form of request, amabo te, or amabo, please, be so good: amabo te, advola, Cic.; as a form of oath: ita me di ament, Ter. (2) *of love towards, or between, things*: amavi amorem tuum prout ipse amabat litteras, Cic.; amat ianua limen, clings to, Hor. (3) *with infin., to like to*: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor.; also (cf. Gr. φιλέω) *to be wont, be accustomed to*: quae ira fieri amat, Sall.

¶ Hence partic. **āmāns** -antis, *loving, fond, affectionate*. As adj. (with compar. and superl.): pater amantissimus, Cic.; esp. with genit.: amantissimus reipublicae, Cic.; of things: mea fidelissima atque amantissima consilia, Cic. As subst., *a lover*: Ter., Verg., Ov.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **āmantēr**, lovingly: Cic.

āmoenitās -ātis, f. (amoenus), *pleasantness*. Esp. of places: hortorum, Cic.; urbium, Liv.; plur.: amoenitates orarum ac litorum, Cic. Also of other things: vitae, Tac. As a term of endearment: mea amoenitas, Pl.

āmoenus -a -um, *pleasant, delightful to look at*. Esp. of places: locus, Cic.; so n. pl. as subst. **amoena** -orum, *pleasant places*: Tac. But also more gen.: vita, Tac.; cultus, *attractive*, Liv.

Adv. **āmoenē**, *pleasantly*: Pl.
āmōlior -iri, dep. *to remove by an effort*. LIT., obiecta onera, Liv.; se, *to take oneself off*, Pl. TRANSF., *to set aside, to get rid of*: Octaviam uxorem, Tac.; dedecus, Tac.; amoliore et amoveo nomen meum, Liv.

āmōmum -i, n. (ἀμωμον), *a shrub from which a costly balsam was prepared*: Verg., Ov.

āmōr (amos) -ōris, m. (amo), *love* (fond or passionate, unlike caritas).

LIT., (1) in personal relations: noster in te amor, Cic.; amplecti or prosequi aliquem amore, Cic.; habere aliquem in amore, Cic.; habere amorem erga aliquem, Cic.; in amore esse alicui, *to be loved by someone*, Cic.; ancillae amor, *love for a servant girl*, Hor.; plur.: amores hominum in te, Cic. In a bad sense, *passion*: amore perditus est, Pl.; amores et hae deliciae quae vocantur, Cic. (2) *love for things, longing, desire*: consulatūs, Cic.; auri, Verg.; scribendi, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *an object of love, darling*: amor et deliciae generis humani (Titus), Suet.; esp. in plur.: amores et deliciae tuae, Cic. (2) *Love* (personified), *Cupid* (Ἔρως): Cic., Verg., Ov.

āmōtio -ōnis, f. (amoveo), *a removing*: doloris, Cic.

āmōvēo -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, *to move away, withdraw*.

LIT., of things or persons: neque in amovendo neque in exportando frumento, Cic.; aliquem ex istis locis, Cic.; aliquem ab altaribus, Liv.; amoto patre, *in the absence of the father*, Tac.; se amovere, *to depart*, Ter., Liv. Esp. (1) *euphem., to steal*: boves per dolum amotae, Hor. (2) *to banish*: in insulam, Tac.

TRANSF., *to put aside ideas or feelings*: amoto metu, Ter.; sensum doloris mei a sententia dicenda amovebo, Cic.; ab se culpam, Liv.

Amphiarāus -i, m. (Ἀμφιάραος), *a celebrated Argive seer, husband of Eriphyle, father of Alcmæon and Amphilochois*.

¶ Hence adj. **Amphiarēus** -a -um, *belonging to Amphiaræus*; subst. **Amphiaraidēs** -ae, m. *son of Amphiaræus* = Alcmæon: Ov.

amphibōlia -ae, f. (ἀμφιβολία), *ambiguity, double meaning*: Cic.

Amphictyōnes -um, m. (Ἀμφικτύονες), *the Amphictyons, religious representatives of the Greek states, who met first at Thermopylae and afterwards at Delphi*.

Amphilōchia -ae, f. (Ἀμφιλοχία), *a region in Acarnania, in N.W. Greece*.

¶ Hence subst. **Amphilōchi** -orum, m. pl. *the Amphilochians*; also adj. **Amphilōchiūs** or **Amphilōchicus** -a -um,

Amphilochian: Argos Amphilochoium or Amphilocheicum, Argos, the chief town in Amphilochia.

Amphīōn -ōnis, m. (Ἀμφίων), *king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe*; said to have raised the walls of Thebes by the magical power of his lyre: arces Amphionis, i.e. Thebes, Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Amphīōnius** -a -um, *belonging to Amphion*: Prop.

Amphipōlis, acc. -im, f. (Ἀμφίπολις), *an Athenian colony in Macedonia, on the Strymon*.

amphisbaena -ae, f. (ἀμφισβᾶνα), *a kind of African snake*: Plin.

Amphissa -ae, f. (Ἀμφισσα), *a town of the Ozolian Locrians, modern Salona*.

¶ Hence adj. **Amphissius** -a -um: Ov.

amphithēātrālis -e (amphitheatrum), *belonging to the amphitheatre*: spectaculum, Plin.

amphithēātricus -a -um = amphitheatralis; q.v.

amphithēātrum -i, n. (ἀμφιθέατρον), *an amphitheatre, an oval or circular building for gladiatorial shows and public spectacles*: Tac.

Amphitritē -ēs, f. (Ἀμφιτρίτη), *the wife of Neptune, goddess of the sea*. Hence, *the sea*: Ov., Cat.

Amphitryōn and **Amphitrūo** -ōnis, m. (Ἀμφιτρυών), *king of Thebes, and husband of Alcmena*.

¶ Hence subst. **Amphitryōniādēs** -ae, m. *the son of Amphitryon, i.e. Hercules*: Verg.

amphōra -ae, f. (ἀμφορεύς). (1) *a two-handled, narrow-necked jar, generally made of clay, used for liquids, esp. for wine*: Hor.; meton., *wine*: Hor.; used also for honey: Hor.; for oil: Cato. (2) *a measure*: a, *a measure for liquids*, 2 urnae or about 6½ gallons: b, *measure of the tonnage of a ship*, about ¼ of our ton: naves onerariae quarum minor nulla erat duum milium amphorum, ap. Cic. L.

amphōrālis -e (amphora), *containing an amphora*: Plin.

Amphrýsus or **Amphrýsōs** -i, m. (Ἀμφρύσις), *a stream in Phthiotis, near which Apollo kept the flocks of Admetus*: pastor ab Amphrýso, Apollo, Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Amphrýsius** -a -um: Amphrýsia vates, the Sibyl, Verg.

amplē, adv. from amplus; q.v.

amplector -plecti -plexus sum, dep. *to embrace*.

LIT., (1) *to twine round, clasp or grasp a person or thing*: genua, Pl.; aram, Tac.; dextram, Verg. (2) *to enclose, surround*: hostium aciem, Liv.; of fire: ignis proxima quaeque et deinceps continua amplexus, Liv.; of areas enclosed: spatium, Tac.; quattuor milia passuum, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to welcome, love, esteem*: amicum, Cic.; aliquem amore, Cic.; tanto amore suas possessiones, Cic. (2) *to embrace in thought, to consider*: si iudex non omnia amplectetur consilio, Cic. (3) *to embrace, in the sense of to include or comprise*: quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic. (4) *to embrace or touch on in discourse*: argumentum pluribus verbis, Cic.; omnia communiter, Liv.

amplexor -ari, dep. (freq. of amplector; also in rare act. form **amplexo** -are). LIT., to embrace: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., to welcome, love, esteem: Appius totum me amplexatur, Cic.; aequabilitatem iuris, Cic.

amplexus -ūs, m. (amplector), a surrounding, encircling: terrarum, Lucr.; serpentis, Cic. Esp. of human beings, an embrace: Verg., Ov., Tac.

amplificatio -ōnis, f. (amplifico), an enlarging, increasing. LIT., rei familiaris, Cic. TRANSF., an enlarging, heightening: honoris et gloriae, Cic.; esp. in rhetoric, enlargement, amplification: Cic.

amplificator -ōris, m. (amplifico), one who enlarges: dignitatis, Cic.

amplifico -are (amplus/facio), to enlarge. LIT., civitatem, Cic.; divitias, Cic. TRANSF., to increase: voluptatem, Cic.; esp. in rhetoric, to dilate upon, magnify: aliquid dicendo amplificare atque ornare, Cic.

amplio -are (amplus), to make wide, enlarge, increase. LIT., rem, Hor.; equitum centurias, Liv. TRANSF., to glorify: nomen, Mart.; legal t. t., to adjourn the hearing of a case: causam, Cic.; virginem, i.e. the hearing of her case, Liv.

amplitudo -inis, f. (amplus), breadth, size. LIT., simulacrum modica amplitudine, Cic.; in plur.: amplitudines quaedam bonorum, Cic. TRANSF., greatness, dignity, grandeur: nominis, Cic.; maxima cum gloria ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, Cic.; esp. rhet., dignity of expression: Platonis, Cic.

amplius -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), large, spacious, ample.

LIT., of space, size, number, etc.: domus, Cic.; pecunia amplissima, Cic.; ampliores copiae, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) great, important: occasio, Cic.; ampla spes, Sall. (2) honourable: praemia, Cic.; amplum Tuscis ratus, thinking it an honour for the Etruscans, Liv. (3) eminent, distinguished: amplae et honestae familiae, Cic.; amplissimi viri, men of the highest position, Cic.; esp. of public offices: amplissimus honor, the consulship, Cic. (4) of rhetoric, grand, full: orationis genus, Cic.

Adv. **amplē**, fully, grandly, abundantly: amplissime dare agrum, exornare triclinium, Cic.; of oratory: elate et ample loqui, Cic.

Adv. **ampliter**, in same senses: Pl.

Compar. adv. **amplius**, more (in some contexts this may rather be taken as neuter of compar. adj.).

(1) more, with no comparison expressed. Sometimes in the sense longer: non luctabor tecum amplius, Cic.; or more times: felices ter et amplius, Hor. Most often as further, besides, in addition, esp. with pronouns and negatives: quid est quod iam amplius expectes, Cic.; nihil amplius, I say no more, Cic. Common in judicial and political phraseology: a, as a formula of adjournment in court: cum consules re audita amplius de consilii sententia pronuntiavissent, Cic.; b, amplius non petere, to make no further claim: c, adding to a motion: Servilio adsentior et hoc amplius censeo, Cic.

(2) more than, with comparison expressed: a, with abl.: lamentari amplius aequo, Lucr.;

amplius horis sex, Caes.: b, with quam (mainly post-Aug.): amplius quam septem horas, Suet.; c, most commonly, as with quam but with the word omitted: amplius centum cives Romani, Cic.; amplius ducenti, Liv.; non amplius pedum DC, Caes.

Ampsancus -i, m. a lake in Italy, known for its pestiferous exhalations, and so said to be one of the entrances to the lower world (now *Le Mofete*).

ampulla -ae, f. (dim. of amphora), a flask, bottle. LIT., Pl., Cic. TRANSF., bombast: Hor.

ampullāceus -a -um (ampulla), bottle-shaped: Plin.

ampullārius -i, m. (ampulla), a bottle-maker: Pl.

ampullor -ari, dep. (ampulla), to speak bombastically: Hor.

ampūtatio -ōnis, f. (amputo), a cutting off, pruning: Cic. Also a cutting (i.e. what is cut off): Plin.

ampūto -are, to cut off.

LIT., (1) of plants or trees, to lop or prune: ramos inutiles, Hor.; fig.: non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic. (2) to cut off a part of the body: caput, Tac.; as medical t. t., to amputate: in corpore quidquid est pestiferum, Cic.

TRANSF., to remove or diminish: amputata inanitas omnis, Cic.; numerum legionum, Tac.; amputata loqui, to speak disconnectedly, Cic.

Ampycus -i, m. (Ἀμπυκος). (1) son of Iapetus, a singer and priest of Ceres, killed at the wedding of Perseus by Petalus. (2) the father of Mopsus.

Hence **Ampycidēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Ampycus, i.e. Mopsus: Ov.

Ampyx -pŷcis, m. (Ἀμπυξ). (1) a comrade of Phineus, turned into stone by the Medusa's head at the wedding of Perseus. (2) one of the Lapithae.

āmūlētum -i, n. a charm, amulet: Plin.

Āmūlius -i, m. king of Alba Longa, who drove his elder brother, Numitor, from the throne, and exposed in the Tiber Numitor's grandsons, Romulus and Remus.

āmurca -ae, f. (ἀμύργη), the oil-lees: Verg., Plin.

āmussis (acc. -im), f. a carpenter's rule: ad amussim, exactly, Varr. Cf. examussim.

āmussito -are, to rule exactly: Pl.

Āmyclae -arum, f. (Ἀμυκλαί). (1) a town in Laconia, about three miles south of Sparta; myth., home of Tyndareus and birth-place of the Dioscuri. (2) an old town in Latium, said to have been founded from Amyclae (1).

¶ Hence adj. **Āmyclaeus** -a -um, belonging to Amyclae (1), Amyclaeans: fratres, the Dioscuri, Verg.; hence poet. Laconian: canis, Verg.

āmygdalum -i, n. (ἀμύγδαλον), an almond: Ov.

Āmŷmōnē -ēs, f. (Ἀμύνωνη), daughter of Danaus, beloved by Neptune, who in her honour caused a fountain to spring out of the rock near Argos, which was named after her.

Āmyntās -ae, m. (Ἀμύντας), name of several Macedonian kings, the most famous of whom was Amyntas II, father of Philip of Macedonia, and grandfather of Alexander the Great.

¶ Hence subst. **Āmyntiādēs** -ae, m. (1) a descendant of Amyntas = Philip: Ov. (2) name of a shepherd in Vergil.

Āmyntōr -ōris, m. (Ἀμύντωρ), king of the Dolopians, father of Phoenix.

¶ Hence subst. **Āmyntōridēs** -ae, m. a son of Amyntor = Phoenix: Ov.

āmystis -idis, f. (ἄμυστις), the emptying of a goblet at a draught: Hor.

Āmythāon -ōnis, m. (Ἀμυθάων), father of Melampus.

¶ Hence adj. **Āmythāōnius** -a -um, of Amythaon: Verg., Prop.

ān, conj. *or*, or *whether*, introduces the second (or any subsequent) clause of a direct or indirect double question, or of a sentence implying doubt.

(1) in direct questions: **a**, where both alternatives are expressed: utrum hoc tantum crimen praetermittes an obicies? Cic.; often followed simply by non: **b**, elliptically, where the first alternative is suppressed, often to express irony or astonishment, or *then?*: an etiam id dubium est? Cic.; an censes nihil inter nos convenire? Cic.

(2) in indirect questions, after verbs of asking, etc., and also with other expressions implying doubt or uncertainty: **a**, where both alternatives are expressed: id utrum Romano more locutus sit an quo modo Stoici dicunt, postea videro, Cic.; honestumne factu sit an turpe, dubitant, Cic.; here an non is rare, being replaced usually by necne: **b**, with the first alternative suppressed (cf. (1) **b**, above). Esp. with the expressions of doubt dubito, haud scio, nescio, incertum (est); here the suggestion is that the clause which follows states the truth: haud scio an satis sit, eum qui lacesserit, iniuriae suae paenitere, *I think that perhaps* . . ., Cic. So: quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae tempora di superi? Hor.

ānābathrum -i, n. (ἀνάβαθρον), a raised seat: Juv.

Ānācharsis -is, m. (Ἀνάχαρσις), a Scythian who, it was said, visited Athens in the time of Solon.

Ānacrēōn -ontis, m. (Ἀνακρέων), a Greek lyric poet of Teos who flourished c. 540 B.C.

Adj. **Anacrēontius** -a -um, Anacreontic.

ānādēma -ātis, n. (ἀνάδημα), an ornament or fillet for the head: Lucr.

Ānagnia -ae, f., a town in Latium, capital of the Hernici (now Anagni). Adj. **Ānagninus** -a -um, belonging to Anagnia.

ānagnostēs -ae, m. (ἀναγνώστης), a reader: Cic. L.

ānālēcta -ae, m. (ἀναλέγω), a slave whose duty it was to collect and remove crumbs after a meal: Mart.

anālōgia -ae, f. (ἀναλογία), proportion, comparison, analogy: Varr., Quint.

ānancaeum -i, n. (ἀναγκαῖον, unavoidable), a large drinking cup, bumper, to be drained at a draught: Pl.

ānāpaestus -a -um (ἀνάπαιστος): pes, a metrical foot, an anapaest (— — —), Cic. N. as subst. **anapaestum** -i, a poem in anapaestic verse: Cic.

Ānāphē -ēs, f. (Ἀνάφη), an island east of Thera, one of the Sporades (now Naxos).

ānāphōrā -ae, f. (ἀναφορά). (1) the rising of the heavenly bodies: Plin. (2) in rhetoric, the repetition of a word at the beginning of several sentences (as in Cic. Verr. 2.2.10).

Ānāpis -is or **Ānāpus** -i, m. a river in Sicily, near Syracuse (now Anapo).

Anartes -ium, m. pl. a people in Dacia.

Ānās -ae, m. (Ἄνας), a river in Spain (now Guadiana).

***ānas** ānātis, f. a duck: Cic., Ov.

ānāticūla -ae, f. (dim. of anas), a little duck: Cic. As a term of endearment: Pl.

ānātōcismus -i, m. (ἀνατοκισμός), compound interest: Cic. L.

Ānaxāgōras -ae, m. (Ἀναξαγόρας), a Greek philosopher of Clazomenae, friend and teacher of Pericles and Euripides.

Ānaxarchus -i, m. (Ἀναξαρχος), a philosopher of Abdera, in the fourth century B.C.

Ānaximander -dri, m. (Ἀναξίμανδρος), a philosopher of Miletus, born 610 B.C.

Ānaximēnēs -is, m. (Ἀναξίμενης), a philosopher of Miletus, who flourished c. 550 B.C.

anceps -cipitis, abl. sing. -cipiti (amb-/caput), two-headed.

LIT., with two heads: Ianus, Ov.; similarly with two peaks: acumen montis, Ov.; with two edges: securis, Ov.

TRANSF., in various senses. (1) coming on both sides, behind and before: cum anceps hostis et a fronte et a tergo urget, Liv.; anceps proelium, a battle where the enemy attack on both sides, Caes.; anceps metus et ab cive et ab hoste, Liv. (2) of two natures: bestiae quasi ancipites, amphibious, Cic.; anceps faciendi dicendique sapientia, Cic. (3) ambiguous: oraculum, Liv. (4) uncertain, undecided: belli fortuna, Cic.; proelium, Liv.; Lucanus an Apulus anceps, uncertain whether a Lucanian or an Apulian, Hor. (5) dangerous (post-Aug. use): viae, Ov.; anceps erat, Liv. N. as subst., danger: Tac. **Anchisēs** -ae, m. (Ἀγχίσης), son of Capys and father of Aeneas.

¶ Hence adj. **Anchisēus** -a -um, belonging to Anchises; subst. **Anchisiādēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Anchises, i.e. Aeneas: Verg.

ancile -is, n., genit. pl. anciliorum: Hor. (perhaps from amb-/caedo), a shield which fell from heaven in the time of Numa, on the preservation of which the safety of the Roman empire was supposed to depend: Verg., Liv., Tac. Also in Juv. as adj.: clipeis ancilibus.

ancilla -ae, f. a maid-servant, female slave: Pl., Cic., Hor.

ancillārīolus -i, m. (ancilla), a lover of maid-servants: Mart.

ancillāris -e (ancilla), relating to a maid-servant: artificium, Cic.

ancillor -ari, dep. (ancilla), to serve as a maid-servant; so, in gen., to serve: Plin.

ancillūla -ae, f. (dim. of ancilla), a little maid-servant: Pl., Ter., Ov.; fig.: idcirco istam iuris scientiam tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adiunxisti, Cic.

ancisus -a -um (amb/caedo), cut round: Lucr.

Āncōn -ōnis, f. (Ἀγκών, elbow), and **Āncōna** -ae, f. a town of the Piceni in Italy, with a harbour on the Adriatic coast.

āncōra -ae, f. (ἄγκυρα), an anchor: ancoram iacere, Caes.; figere, pangere, to cast anchor, Ov.; tollere, to weigh anchor, Caes.; consistere ad ancoram, in ancoris, to lie at anchor, Caes. Fig.: ancora iam nostram non tenet ulla ratem, Ov.

āncōrāle -is, n. (ancora), a cable: Liv.

ancōrārius -a -um (ancora), *belonging to an anchor*: funis, Caes.

Ancus (Marcus) -i, *fourth king of Rome*.

Ancŷra -ae, f. (Ἀγκυρα), *capital of Galatia* (now Ankara).

¶ Hence adj. **Ancŷrānus** -a -um, *belonging to Ancyra*: Ancyranum monumentum, *an inscription put up by Augustus at the entrance to his temple at Ancyra (and elsewhere) giving his account of his achievements*.

andābātā -ae, m. *a kind of gladiator who fought with a helmet that had no openings for the eyes*: Cic.

Andania -ae, f. (Ἀνδάνια), *an old town in Messenia, between Megalopolis and Messene* (now Andorosa).

Andecavi -ōrum, m. and **Andes** -ium, m. pl. *a Gallic people on the Loire, with a town of the same name* (now Angers).

¹**Andes**, see Andecavi.

²**Andēs** -ium, f. *town in the Mantuan country, birth-place of Vergil* (now Pietola).

Andraemōn -ōnis, m. (Ἀνδραῖμων). (1) *father of Amphis, husband of Dryope*. (2) (also Andremon), *king of Calydon, father of Thoas*.

Andriscus -i, m. (Ἀνδρίσκος), *a slave who gave himself out to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus. He caused the third Macedonian war, which ended with the reduction of Macedonia into a Roman province by Metellus*.

Andrōgēos, or **Andrōgēus** -i, m. (Ἀνδρόγεως), *son of the Cretan king Minos, killed by the Athenians, who were consequently attacked and subdued by Minos, and forced to pay a tribute of youths and maidens to the Minotaur*.

andrōgŷnus -i, m. (ἀνδρόγυνος), or **andrōgŷne** -es, f. *a hermaphrodite*: Cic., Liv.

Andrōmāchē -ēs and -cha -ae, f. (Ἀνδρομάχη), *wife of Hector, and, after the capture of Troy, the captive of Pyrrhus and subsequently wife of Helenus*.

Andrōmēdē -ēs, f. and -da -ae, f. (Ἀνδρομέδη), *daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and of Cassiopeia, exposed to a sea-monster, but rescued and married by Perseus*.

andrōn -onis, m. (ἀνδρῶν), *a corridor*: Plin. L.

Andrōnicus -i, m. *surname of several Romans, esp. L. Livius, the earliest of the Roman dramatic and epic poets; flourished c. 240 B.C.*

Andrōs and **Andrus** -i, f. (Ἀνδρός), *the most northerly of the Cyclades*.

¶ Hence adj. **Andrius** -a -um, *Andrian*; f. as subst. **Andria** -ae, *the Woman of Andros, the name of one of Terence's comedies*.

ānellus -i, m. (dim. of anulus), *a little ring*: Hor.

ānēthum -i, n. (ἀνηθον), *dill, anise*: Verg.

anfractus -ūs, m. (frango), *a turning, a bend*.

LIT., of physical objects, *a turning, bending*: solis, *revolution*, Cic.; anfractus curvus vallis, *winding*, Verg.; recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes.

TRANSF.: a, *legal intricacies*: iudiciorum, Cic.: b, *circumlocution, digression*: Cic.

angellus -i, m. (dim. of angulus), *a little corner*: Lucr.

angīna -ae, f. (angor), *the quinsy*: Pl.

angiportum -i, n. and **angiportus** -ūs, m. (ang-, as in angustus/portus), *a narrow street*: Cic., Hor.

Angītīa -ae, f. *a goddess worshipped by the Marsi*: nemus Angitiae, *a grove sacred to her*. **Angli** -orum, m. pl. *a branch of the Suevi, living in Lower Germany*.

ango -ēre (root ang-; cf. angustus, and Gr. ἀγγω), *to press tightly*. (1) *of the throat, to strangle, throttle*: guttur, Verg. (2) *in gen., to hurt, distress*: collisio mistorum omnis generis animantium odore insolito urbanos et agrestem confertum in arta tecta aestu ac vigiliis angebat, Liv. (3) *of the mind, to torment, make anxious*: alicius animum and alique, Cic.; angebant ingentis spiritus virum Sicilia Sardiniaque amissae, Liv.; pass., *angi animi or animo or simply angi, to be grieved or troubled*: alicius decessu, Cic.; de Statio manumisso et nonnullis aliis rebus, Cic.; me angit or angor, followed by quod, or the acc. and the infin.: Cic.

angor -ōris, m. (ango). (1) *compression of the throat, so suffocation*: Liv.; *the quinsy*: Plin. (2) *mental distress, anguish, trouble*, distinguished by Cic. from anxietas, as a more transitory state: *anxious angor*, Lucr.; confici angoribus, Cic.

Angrivarii -ōrum, m. pl. *a German tribe on the Weser*.

anguicōmus -a -um (anguis/coma), *having snake hair*: Ov.

anguiculūs -i, m. (dim. of anguis), *a little snake*: Ov.

anguifer -fēra -fērum (anguis/fero), *snake-bearing*: Gorgo, Prop.; caput, Ov.

anguigēna -ae, m. (anguis/gigno), *snake-born*: Ov.

anguilla -ae, f. (anguis), *an eel*: Juv. TRANSF., *a 'slippery customer'*: anguilla est, elabitur, Pl.

anguimānus -a -um (anguis/manus), *snake-handed*: elephantus (so called from the snake-like movements of its trunk), Lucr.

anguinēus -a -um (anguis), *pertaining to a snake, snakey*: Ov.

anguinus -a -um (anguis), *snakey*: Cat., Plin.

anguipes -pēdis (anguis/pes), *snake-footed*: Ov.

anguis -is, c. *a snake*: Pl., Cic., Verg.; prov.: latet anguis in herba, *there is concealed danger*, Verg.; often also an emblem of terror, of rage, or of wisdom. In astronomy: a, *the constellation Draco*: Verg., Ov.: b, *the Hydra*: Ov.: c, *the Serpent*, which Anguitenens carries in his hand: Ov.

Anguitēns -entis, m. (anguis/teneo, translation of Gr. ὀφιοῦχος), *the Snake-holder; the constellation Ophiuchus*: Cic.

angulātus -a -um (angulus), *angular, cornered*: Cic.

angulōsus -a -um (angulus), *full of corners*: Plin.

angulus -i, m. (root ang-; cf. angō, angustus, ἀγγω), *a corner, angle*. (1) *an angle in mathematics*: ad paris angulos, *at right angles*, Cic. (2) *a corner of anything*: castrorum, Caes. (3) *a quiet corner, a retired spot*, esp. in the country: extremus angulus agri Bruttii, Liv.; in ullo angulo Italiae, Cic.; ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor. (4) *an awkward corner, a strait*: ad istas verborum angustias et ad omnes litterarum angulos, Cic.

angustiae -ārum, f. pl. (angustus), *narrowness* (the sing. is rare in class. Latin).

LIT., of space, a strait, a narrow place: itineris, Caes.; Corinthus posita in angustis, Cic.; of other physical restriction: spiritus, shortness of breath, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of time, shortness: angustiae temporis, Cic. (2) of supplies, shortness, poverty: pecuniae, aerarii, rei familiaris, Cic. (3) difficulty, distress: in angustias adduci, Cic. (4) of disposition, narrow-mindedness: Cic. (5) of reasoning, subtle, minute: tantas in angustias et stoicorum dumeta (orationem) compellimus, Cic.

angusticlāvius -a -um (angustus/clavus), wearing a narrow stripe of purple on his tunic, epithet of a plebeian tribune: Suet.

angusto -are (angustus), to make narrow: Luc., Sen.

angustus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (root ang-; cf. angō, ἀγξω, angulus), narrow.

LIT., of space, narrow, confined (opp. latus): pons, Cic.; of other physical restriction: habenae, tightly drawn reins, Tib.; spiritus angustior, constricted breath, Cic. N. as subst. **angustum** -i, a narrow space: in angusto tendere, to encamp in a narrow space, Liv.; angusta viarum, Verg.

TRANSF., of other kinds of restriction, limited, confined. (1) in gen., often in n. as subst.: in angustum deducere perturbationes, to bridle, Cic.; in angustum concludere, to confine, limit, Cic. (2) of time, short: nox, Ov. (3) of supplies, short, scarce: res frumentaria, Caes.; angustas civium domos, Tac.; liberalitas angustior, Cic. (4) of circumstances, precarious, critical, uncertain: res angustae, Cic.; fides angustior, Caes.; n. as subst.: res est in angusto, Caes. (5) of mind or speech, narrow, petty, limited: alii minuti et angusti, Cic.; of perception: sensus, Cic. (6) of style, brief, simple: Cic., Prop.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **angustē**, narrowly. LIT., of space, quantity, etc.: sedere, Cic.; uti re frumentaria, sparingly, Caes. TRANSF., (1) in a narrow, confined manner: angustius apud Graecos valere, Cic. (2) briefly: dicere, Cic.

ānhēlātō -ōnis, f. (anhelo), panting: Plin.

ānhēlātōr -ōris, m. (anhelo), one who breathes with difficulty: Plin.

ānhēlitus -ūs, m. (anhelo), short, quick breathing, puffing, panting.

LIT., anhelitum ducere, Pl.; anhelitus moventur, Cic.; aeger anhelitus, Verg.; asthma: Plin. TRANSF., (1) in gen., breath: Ov. (2) exhalation, vapour: terrae, Cic.

ānhēlo -are, to draw a heavy breath, puff, pant.

(1) intransit., of living creatures, to pant: Lucr., Verg.; of lifeless objects, to roar: fornacibus ignis anhelat, Verg.

(2) transit., to produce with panting: verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic. TRANSF., to pant for, desire eagerly: scelus, Cic.

ānhēlus -a -um (anhelo), puffing, panting: equi, Verg. TRANSF., causing to pant: febris, Ov.

ānicūla -ae, f. (dim. of anus), a little old woman: haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic.

Āniēn -ēnis, see Anio.

Ānigrōs -i, m. (Ἀνίγρος), a river in Elis.

ānilis -e (anus), belonging to or like an old woman: vultus, Verg.; rugae, Ov.; esp. with the notion of superstition or folly: fabellae, old wives' tales, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **ānilitēr**, like an old woman: id dicitis superstitiose atque aniliter, Cic.

ānilitās -ātis, f. (anilis), old age (of women): Cat.

ānima -ae, f. (connected with ἀναι), something breathing or blowing.

LIT., wind: impellunt animae lintea Thraciae, the north winds, Hor.; quantum ignes animaeque valent, of Vulcan's bellows, Verg. Hence also (1) air as an element: Cic., Verg. (2) breath: animam ducere, Cic.; continere, Cic.; in plur.: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., the breath of life, the vital principle, soul (anima, physical; animus, spiritual): neque in homine inesse animum vel animam nec in bestia, Cic.; animam edere, to give up the ghost, Cic.; animam agere, to be in the agonies of death, Cic.; trahere, to drag on existence, Liv.; dum anima est, as long as he is alive, Cic.; of the blood as the source of life: purpuream vomit animam, life-blood, Verg.; of the vital principle in plants: Plin.

Also used in other senses of the English 'soul'. (1) as a living being: Verg., Tac. (2) as a term of endearment: vos meae carissimae animae, Cic.; egregiae animae, Verg. (3) (like animus), as the rational soul: anima rationis consilique particeps, Cic., Sall.

ānimadversio -ōnis, f. (animadverto), perception, observation: excitare animadversionem et diligentiam, Cic.; animadversio in civem quid fecerit, Liv. TRANSF., (1) censure, blame: Cic. (2) punishment: censoria, Cic.; Dolabellae in audaces sceleratos, Cic.; vitiorem, Cic.

ānimadversor -ōris, m. (animadverto), an observer: Cic.

ānimadverto (ānimadvorto) -vertēre -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum); (animum/adverto), to turn or give the mind to.

LIT., (1) to take notice of, attend to: non animadverto in pace, Cic.; ut animadvertam quae fiant, Cic.; animadvertant ne callida adsentatione capiantur, Cic.; t. t., of the lictor, to clear the road for the consul: consul animadvertere proximum lictorem iussit, Liv. (2) to perceive, observe: ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Cic.; his animadversis, Verg.; animadverto Caesar unos Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, Caes.

TRANSF., to take notice of a fault, so (1) to blame, censure: Cic. (2) to punish; often followed by in: in iudices quosdam, Cic.; res animadvertenda, Cic.; euphem., to punish with death: Tac.

ānimāl -ālis, n. (anima), a living being, animal: cum inter inanimum atque animal hoc maximum intersit, quod animal agit aliquid, Cic. Sometimes including man: animal providum et sagax homo, Cic.; but also as animal, excluding man: Cic. Occ. contemptuously, of a particular man: funestum illud animal, Cic.

ānimālis -e (anima). (1) consisting of air, airy: natura, Cic. (2) belonging to life, living: corpora, Lucr.; intelligentia, Cic.

animans -antis (animo), *living*. Adj.: mundus, Cic. Subst., *a living being, animal*; masc.: alius animans, Cic.; fem.: ceterae animantes, Cic.; neut.: animantia omnia, Cic.

animatio -ōnis, f. (animo), *an animating*; hence, usually, *a living being*: divinae animationis species, Cic.

animatus -a -um, partic. from animo; q.v.

animatus -ūs, m. (animo), *life, animation*: Plin.

animare -are. (1) (anima), *to animate, give life to*: omnia animat, format, alit, Cic.; guttas animavit in angues, Ov. (2) (animus), *to endow with a particular disposition*: pueros orientis animari atque formari, Cic.; acrius animantur, *are made more spirited*, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **animatus** -a -um. (1) *endowed with life, alive*: Lucr., Cic. (2) *endowed with a disposition, inclined, disposed*: Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus, Cic.; hoc animo, Pl.; in amicum, Cic.; with infin.: facere, Pl. Esp. *endowed with courage, spirited*: Pl.

animosus -a -um. (1) (anima), *full of breath, wind or life*: ventus, Ov.; Euri, Verg. (2) (animus), *full of spirit or courage*: fortis et animosus vir, Cic.; equus, Ov.; in a bad sense: animosus corruptor, Tac. Poet., with abl., proud of: spoliis, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **animosē**, *eagerly, courageously*: animose et fortiter facere, Cic.

animula -ae, f. (dim. of anima), *a little soul, a little life*: tuae litterae quae mihi quidquam quasi animulae instillarunt, Cic.

animulus -i, m. (dim. of animus), *a term of endearment*: mi animule, my life, Pl.

animus -i, m. (connected with anima; q.v.).

(1) *the spiritual or rational principle of life in man*, opposed to corpus, *the body*, and to anima, *the principle of physical life*: credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic.; rarely of animals: bestiae quarum animi sunt rationis expertes, Cic.

(2) *more specifically, the soul as: a, the seat of feeling, the heart*: animus aeger, Cic.; ex animo, *from the heart*, Cic., Hor.; aequo animo, *calmly*; animi causa, *for pleasure*, Caes., Cic. Often in locative or genit. animi, *at heart*: aeger animi, Liv.; infelix animi, Verg.; animi excruciare, Pl., Ter.: b, *character, disposition*: apertus et simplex, Cic.; alacer et promptus, Caes.; esse angusti animi atque demissi, Cic.; bono animo esse in aliquem, Caes.; exuerint silvestrem animum, Verg. Esp. of particular traits of character, *as courage, confidence, spirit*: fac animo magno fortique sis, Cic.; neutris animus est ad pugnandum, Liv. So esp. in plur.: animi cadunt, *courage sinks*, Cic.; of fire or vivacity in a speech: quae vis, qui animus, quae dignitas illi oratori defuit, Cic.; poet., of a top: dant animos plagae, Verg. Also unfavourably, of pride, arrogance (here too esp. in plur.): uxor, inflata adhuc regis animis et muliebri spiritu, Liv.; iam insolentiam noratis hominis, noratis animos eius et spiritus tribunicios, Cic.; pone animos, Verg.: c, *the seat of the will*: ad omnia et animo et consilio paratus, Cic.; eo ad te animo venimus ut, *with the resolve to*, Cic.; habeo in animo, with infin., *I am resolved*, Cic.; so also: est mihi in animo,

Cic.; inclinat animus, with ut and the subj., Liv.: d, *the seat of thought, intellect, mind*: complecti animo et cogitatione, Cic.; animum adhibere, applicare, Cic., etc.; cf. animadverto. So of opinion: meo animo, Pl.; of memory: Cic., Verg.; of consciousness: linqui animo, *to faint*, Suet.; relinquit animus aliquem, *he faints*, Caes., Ov.

Anio -ēnis (original nom. was Anien), m.; also poet., **Aniēnus** -i, m. *the Anio, a river, tributary to the Tiber (now the Aniene)*. Adj. **Aniensis** -e and **Aniēnus** -a -um, *belonging to the Anio*.

Anius -i, m. *priest of Apollo, and king of the island of Delos, friend of Aeneas*.

Anna -ae, f. (1) *sister of Dido*. (2) *Anna Perenna, an Italian goddess, with a festival on March 15*.

annālis -e (annus). Adj.: a, *lasting a year*: Varr.: b, *relating to a year*: lex, *the law which determined the minimum age for Roman magistracies*, Cic.

¶ M. as subst., sing. **annālis** -is (sc. liber) and more often plur. **annālēs** -ium (libri), *yearly records, annals*, in early times kept by the Pontifices (hence annales pontificum or annales maximi, Cic.); also in gen., of historical compilations, such as the epic of Ennius and the works of Q. Fabius Pictor and Tacitus.

Annicērii -ōrum, m. (*Ἀννικεῖροι*), *a sect of Cyrenaic philosophers*.

annicūlus -a -um (annus), *one year old*: Cato, Varro.

Annius -a, *name of a Roman gens, of which T. Annius Milo was a member; see Milo*. Adj. **Anniānus** -a -um, *belonging to that family*.

anniversārius -a -um (annus/verto), *recurring every year*: sacra, Cic.; arma, Liv.

annōna -ae, f. (annus). (1) *yearly produce, crop*: salaria, of salt, Liv. Esp. of grain: Cic., Liv., Tac. (2) *the price of provisions*, esp. corn: annonae caritas, Cic.; villitas, Cic.; varietas, Cic.; annona cara, Pl., Ter., Cic. Esp. *high price of corn*: solatium annonae, Cic.; annonam queri, *to complain of the high price of corn*, Liv. TRANSF., vilis amicorum annona, *friends are to be had cheap*, Hor.

annōsus -a -um (annus), *full of years, long-lived*: cornix, Hor.

annōtinus -a -um (annus), *a year old, belonging to last year*: naves, Caes.

annus -i, m. *a circuit; esp. a circuit of the sun, a year*.

LIT., exeunte anno, Cic.; anno superiore, Cic.; omnibus annis, *annually*, Caes.; tempus anni, *time of the year, season*, Cic. Adv. phrases: (1) anno, *last year*, Pl.; for a whole year: Liv.; in each year, yearly: Liv. (2) in anno, *in each year*, Cic. (3) in annum, *for a year*, Liv. (4) ad annum, *for next year*, Cic. (5) intra annum, *within the space of a year*, Liv. Often as a measure of age: Annus LXX natus, *seventy years old*, Cic.; Hannibal annorum ferme novem, *when nine years old*, Caes.; habere annos viginti, Cic.; annum agere quartum et octogesimum, Cic.; hence, like aetas, *old age*: confectus annis, Sall.

TRANSF., (1) *the year of a person's life at which he could stand for a magistracy*: is enim erat annus quo per leges ei consulem fieri

liceret, Caes.; annus meus, tuus, suus, Cic.; so, the year of office: prorogare annum, Cic. (2) in gen., time of life: Prop. (3) poet., time of year, season: nunc formosissimus annus, Verg.; pomifer, autumn; hibernus, winter, Hor. (4) the produce of the year: Luc., Tac.

annuus -a -um (annus). (1) lasting for a year: magistratus, Caes. (2) returning every year, annual: labor agrorum, Cic.; commutationes, Cic.

N. as subst. **annuum** -i, more often pl. **annua** -orum, a yearly salary, pension: Plin. L., Suet.

anquiro -quirere -quisivi -quisitum (quaero), to seek carefully, to inquire after. LIT., omnia quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria acquirere et parare, Cic. TRANSF., to investigate: mens semper aliquid acquirit aut agit, Cic. Esp. as legal t. t., to set an inquiry on foot: de perduellione, Liv.; capite et capitis, on a charge involving capital punishment, Liv.

ansa -ae, f. a handle, haft. LIT., ansa poculi, Verg.; crepidae, the eye through which a shoe-tie is passed, Tib., Plin. TRANSF. (like English handle), occasion, opportunity: habere reprehensionis ansam aliquam, Cic.

ansatus -a -um (ansa), provided with a handle. TRANSF., homo, a man with handles, i.e., with arms akimbo, Pl.

anser -eris, m. a goose: Cic., Liv.

Anser -eris, m. a wanton poet, friend of the triumvir Antonius.

anserinus -a -um (anser), relating or belonging to a goose: Plin.

Antaeus -i, m. (Ἀνταῖος), a powerful giant of Libya, who compelled all strangers coming to his country to wrestle with him; at last Hercules, wrestling with him and finding that each time Antaeus fell on the earth he gained new force, held him aloft in the air and so killed him.

Antandros (us) -i, f. (Ἀντανδρός), a town of Mysia.

¶ Hence adj. **Antandrius** -a -um, of Antandros.

antē (old form **anti**; connected with *ἀντί*), prep. and adv. before.

Adv., before. (1) of place: ante aut post pugnare, Liv.; of motion, forwards: non ante sed retro, Cic. (2) of time: de quo ante dixi, Cic.; with abl. of measure: multis ante saeculis, Cic.; for ante followed (immediately or otherwise) by quam, and so forming a conjunction, see under antequam. The adv. is very rarely used as adj.: neque ignari sumus ante malorum (= τῶν πρὶν κακῶν), of former sufferings, Verg.

Prep., before. (1) of place. LIT., ante pedes, Cic.; causam ante aliquem dicere, before a judge, Cic. TRANSF., of preference: quem ante me diligo, whom I love more than myself, Cic.; so, commonly: ante alios, ante omnes. (2) of time: ante lucem, Cic.; ante me, before my time, Cic.; often with a partic.: ante urbem conditam, before the founding of the city, Cic.; often also (like the adv.) with abl. of measure. Esp. in certain phrases: ante tempus, before the right time, Liv.; ante diem, before the appointed or the fated day, Ov.; ante certam diem, within a fixed time; equites ante certam diem decederent, Cic.; also in giving dates: ante diem quartum

Idus Martias (A.D. IV. Id. Mart.), the fourth day before the Ides of March, i.e. the twelfth of March, Cic.

antēā (ante), adv. before, formerly, before then: Cic., Liv.; followed by quam: Cic. (see under antequam).

antēambulo -ōnis, m. (ante/ambulare), a footman to clear the way ahead: Mart., Suet.

antēcāpio -cāpere -cēpi -ceptum. LIT., to seize beforehand: pontem Mosae fluminis, Tac.; locum castris, Sall. TRANSF., (1) to anticipate, not to wait for: noctem, Sall. (2) to prepare beforehand: quae bello usui forent, Sall. (3) philosoph. t. t.: antecceptam animo rei quandam informationem, innate idea, Cic.

antēcēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum, to go before, precede.

LIT., in space: Pompeius antecesserat legiones, Cic. L.; absol.: stellae tum antecedunt, tum subsequuntur, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in time, to precede (with dat.): Ter. (2) in gen., to excel, with dat. or acc. of what is surpassed, abl. (or in with abl.) of respect: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque bestiis antecedit, Cic.; aliquem scientiā atque usu nauticarum rerum, Caes.; et auctoritate et aetate et usu rerum, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **antēcēdens** -entis, preceding. Esp., as philosoph. t. t.: antecedens causa, the antecedent cause; n. pl. as subst. in same sense: antecedentia, Cic.

antēcello -ere, no perf. or sup., to be outstanding, excel; used of persons and of things, with dat. or acc. of what is surpassed, abl. of respect in which: militari laude, Cic.; omnibus ingenii gloria, Cic.; duae aedes sacrae quae longe ceteris antecellant, Cic.; omnes fortuna, Tac.

antēcēssio -ōnis, f. (antecedo). (1) a preceding or going before: quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic. (2) the antecedent cause: homo causas rerum videt earumque praegressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, Cic.

antecessor -oris, m. (antecedo), a forerunner; in pl., advanced guard: Suet.

antēcūrsor -ōris, m. (antecurro), a forerunner; in pl., pioneers, advanced guard of an army: Caes.

antēō -ire -ii (the e of ante often not scanned as a syllable, and sometimes not written, as in anteat, pres. subj.: Ov.; antibo, fut.: Tac.), to go before. LIT., in space: alicui, Cic.; aliquem, Hor. TRANSF., (1) to go before in time: si anteissent delicta, had happened before, Tac.; damnationem veneno, to anticipate, Tac. (2) to excel: alicui sapientiā, Cic.; omnes intelligentiā, Cic.; absol., to distinguish oneself: operibus, by actions, Cic.

antēfēro -ferre -tūli -lātum. LIT., to carry before: viginti clarissimarum familiarum imagines, Tac. TRANSF., (1) to prefer: longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic.; iniquissimam pacem iustissimo bello, Cic. (2) to anticipate, consider beforehand: quod est dies adlatura, id consilio anteferre debemus, Cic.

antēfixus -a -um (ante/figo), fastened in front: truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. N. pl. as subst. **antefixa** -ōrum, ornaments fixed on roofs: antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv.

antegrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus, dep. (ante/gradior), *to go before*. LIT., stella Veneris antegreditur solem, Cic. TRANSF., causae antegressae, antecedent causes, Cic.

antēhābēo -ēre, *to prefer*: incredibilia veris, Tac.

antēhāc, adv. *before this time, formerly*: Pl., Cic. L., Tac.

antēlūcānus -a -um (ante/lux), *happening before daybreak*: tempus, Cic.; cena, Cic.

antēmēridiānus -a -um, *before noon*: Cic.

antēmitto -mittere -misi -missum, *to send before*: Caes.

antenna or **antenna** -ae, f. *a sail-yard*: antennis ad malos destinare, Caes.; Liv., Verg.

Antemnae -arum, f. *Sabine town at the junction of the Anio with the Tiber*.

¶ Hence subst. **Antemnānes** -ium, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Antemna*.

Antēnor -ōris, m. (Ἀντήνωρ), *a Trojan, the legendary founder of Patavium (Padua)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Antēnorēus** -a -um, *belonging to Antenor, Patavian*; subst. **Antēnorīdes** -ae, m. *a male descendant of Antenor*.

anteoccupatio -ōnis, f. rhet. t. t., *an exception*: Cic.

antēpēs -pēdis, m. *the forefoot*: Cic., poet.

antēpilāni -ōrum, m. (pilum), *the soldiers who fought in front of the pilani or triarii, i.e. the hastati and principes*: Liv.

antēpōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsūtum. LIT., *to place before*: alicui prandium, Pl.; equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. TRANSF., *to prefer*: se alicui, Cic.; amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis, Cic.; Tac.

antēpōtens -entis, *very powerful, very fortunate*: Pl.

antequam (also **ante . . . quam** and **antea quam**), conjunction, *before*; used with indic., esp. in pres. and perf. tenses; also with subjunc. to suggest deliberate timing of the action in the main clause, e.g. to anticipate or prevent other action: antequam de meo adventu audire potuissent, in Macedonia perrexi, Cic.

Antērōs -ōtis, m. (Ἀντέρως). (1) *an avenger of slighted love*: Cic. (2) *a kind of amethyst*: Plin.

antes -ium, m. pl. *rows or ranks*, e.g. of vines: Verg.

antēsignānus -i, m. (ante/signum), gen. plur. antesignani, *chosen Roman soldiers who marched and fought before the standards*: Caes., Liv.; hence, sing., *a leader*: Cic.

antesto (antisto) -stāre -stēti, *to stand before*. TRANSF., *to surpass*; usually with dat. of person and abl. of respect: multum omnibus (dat.) corporum viribus (abl.), Cic.; absol., *to be prominent*: Cic.

antestor -āri, dep. (contr. from antestor), legal t. t., *to call as a witness*: Hor. The formula used to a possible witness was 'licet antestari?'; if willing to come forward he allowed the tip of his ear to be touched. Once in Cicero without reference to judicial proceedings.

antēvēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum. LIT., *to come before, to get the start of*: per transites occultos exercitum Metelli, Sall. TRANSF., (1) *to anticipate, prevent*: consilia et insidias

hostium, Sall. (2) *to excel*: per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall.; amor omnibus rebus (dat.), Pl.

antēvorto (antēvorto) -vertēre -verti -versum. LIT., *to come or go before, to precede*: stella tum antevertens tum subsequens, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *to anticipate, prevent*: atque id ipsum cum tecum agere conarer, Fannius antevertit, Cic. (2) *to prefer*: Caesar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit ut Narbonem proficisceretur, Caes.

Anthēdōn -ōnis, f. (Ἀνθηδών), *a town and harbour in Boeotia*.

anthiās -ae, m. (ἀνθίας), *a sea-fish*: Ov., Plin.

anthōlōgica, n. (ἀνθολογικά), *an anthology, a collection of extracts and small poems*: Plin.

Antīānus, Antias, see Antium.

Anticāto -ōnis, m. *the Anticato, a work of C. Jul. Caesar in two books*, in answer to Cicero's Cato, which praised Cato of Utica: Juv., Quint.

anticipatio -ōnis, f. (anticipo), *a preconception, innate idea*: Cic.

anticipio -are (ante/capio), *to take or receive before, anticipate*: quod ita sit informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, Cic.; viam, *to travel over before*, Ov.; ludos, *to celebrate before their time*, Suet.

Anticlēa and **-clia** -ae, f. (Ἀντίκλεια), *daughter of Autolycus, wife of Laertes, mother of Ulysses*.

anticus -a -um (ante), *forward, in front* (opp. posticus): pars, Cic.

Anticýra -ae, f. (Ἀντίκυρα), *a town in Phocis, famous for its hellebore (now Aspra Spitia)*: Hor. Two other towns of the same name, one in Thessaly and one in Locris, seem also to have been noted for this product.

antidēa, antidēo, antidhāc, see antea, anteo, antehac, of which they are old forms.

antidōtum -i, n. (ἀντιδοτον), *an antidote*: Suet.

Antigōnē -ēs, f. and **Antigōna** -ae, f. (Ἀντιγόνη). (1) *daughter of Oedipus, sister of Polyneices and Eteocles, put to death for burying her brother against the command of the king of Thebes*. (2) *daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, changed into a stork by Hera*.

Antigōnēa -ae, f. (Ἀντιγόνηα or Ἀντιγονία), *name of several towns, the most important of which were one in Epirus and another in Macedonia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Antigōnensis** -e, *belonging to Antigonea*.

Antigōnus -i, m. (Ἀντιγονος), *name of several of the successors of Alexander the Great, the most celebrated of whom were: Antigonus I, father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, killed 301 B.C.; Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, king of Macedonia; Antigonus Doson, brother of Gonatas*.

Antilibānus -i, m. (Ἀντιλίβανος), *a mountain range in Phoenicia*.

Antilōchus -i, m. (Ἀντίλοχος), *son of Nestor, killed before Troy*.

Antimāchus -i, m. (Ἀντίμαχος), *a Greek poet, contemporary with Plato*.

Antiochia or **Antiochēa** -ae, f. (Ἀντιόχεια), *Antioch; name of several towns*; esp. (1) *capital of Syria, on the river Orontes (now Antakia)*. (2) *a town of Caria, on the Maeander*.

¶ Hence adj. **Antiochensis** -e, *belonging to Antioch*.

Antiochus -i, m. (*Ἀντίοχος*). (1) name of several Syrian kings, the most important of whom were: Antiochus III, Magnus, protector of Hannibal in his exile, conquered by L. Corn. Scipio; and Antiochus IV, Epiphanes, who was deterred by the Roman envoy, L. Popilius, from seizing Egypt. (2) Antiochus of Ascalon, philosopher of the Academic school, teacher of Brutus and Cicero.

¶ Hence adj. **Antiochinus** -a -um, belonging either to King Antiochus III or to the philosopher Antiochus; **Antiochius** -a -um, belonging to the philosopher.

Antiope -ae, f. and **Antiope** -ēs, f. (*Ἀντιόπη*). (1) daughter of Nycteus, mother of Amphion and Zethus. (2) name of a tragedy by Pacuvius; q.v.

Antipater -tri, m. (*Ἀντίπατρος*). (1) name of several kings of Macedonia, the most important of whom was the general (397–319 B.C.) who succeeded Alexander the Great. (2) name of several Greek philosophers; esp. Antipater Cyrenaicus, a disciple of the elder Aristippus, and Antipater of Tarsus, a Stoic, teacher of Panaetius. (3) L. Caelius Antipater, see Caelius.

Antipatria -ae, f. (*Ἀντιπατρία*), a town in Macedonia, on the border of Illyria.

Antiphatēs -ae, m. (*Ἀντιφάτης*). (1) ruler of the cannibal Laestrygones. (2) a son of Sarpedon, killed by Turnus.

Antiphon -ontis, f. (*Ἀντιφών*). (1) a celebrated Athenian orator, c. 480–411 B.C. (2) a sophist, contemporary of Socrates.

Antipolis -is, f. (*Ἀντιπολις*), a town of the Massilians in Gallia Narbonensis (now Antibes).

antiquarius -a -um (antiquus), belonging to antiquity. As subst. **antiquarius** -i, m.: Tac., Suet.; and **antiquaria** -ae, f.: Juv., an antiquary.

antiquē, see antiquus.

antiquitās -ātis, f. (antiquus), antiquity, ancient times: Cic. TRANSF., (1) the history of ancient times: Cic. (2) plur., the ancients: Cic. (3) the good old times, primitive virtue, integrity: Cic. (4) great age: generis, Cic.

antiquitūs, see antiquus.

antiquo -are (antiquus), to leave in its former state; hence, to reject a bill: legem, rogationem, Cic.

antiquus -a -um (for anticus, from ante), coming before.

(1) in compar. and superl., preferred, more important: id antiquius consuli fuit, Liv.; ne quid vita existimem antiquius, Cic.; nihil ei fuisset antiquius quam (followed by the infin.), Cic.; navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, Cic.

(2) before in point of time: a, relative, previous, earlier: antiquae munitiones, Caes.; causa antiquior memoria tua, Cic.; nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo, Cic.: b, absol., old, ancient, primitive: urbs, Verg. Esp. with the notion of what is simple, pure, innocent: antiqui homines, Cic.

M. pl. as subst. **antiqui** -orum, the people of old time, esp. ancient authors: Cic. N. as subst. **antiquum** -i, an old custom.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **antiquē**, in the ancient manner: Hor., Tac.; also **antiquitus**, from old or long ago: Caes., Liv.

Antissa -ae, f. (*Ἀντίσσα*), a town on Lesbos.

¶ Hence subst. **Antissaei** -orum, m. pl. the Antissaeans.

antistēs -stītis, c. (antisto), a presiding priest or priestess: sacrorum, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., master in any art: artis dicendi, Cic., Ov.

Antisthēnēs -is and -ae, m. (*Ἀντισθένης*), a Greek philosopher, founder of the Cynic school.

antistita -ae, f. (antistes), a presiding priestess: Pl., Cic., Ov.

antisto, see antesto.

antithēton -i, n. (*ἀντίθετον*), rhet. t. t., antithesis, opposition: Cic.

Antium -i, n. (*Ἀντίον*), an old town of Latium on the sea-coast (now Anzio).

¶ Hence adj. **Antianus** -a -um and **Antias** -ātis, belonging to Antium.

antlia -ae, f. (*ἀντλίον*), a pump: Mart.

Antoniaster -tri, m. an imitator of the oratory of Antonius: Cic.

Antonius -i, m. a name of several Roman emperors, esp. (1) Antoninus Pius, ruled A.D. 138–161. (2) M. Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus, son-in-law and adopted son of the former, ruled A.D. 161–180. (3) M. Aurelius Antoninus Heliogabalus, ruled A.D. 218–222.

Antōnius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were:

(1) M. Antonius, surnamed Orator, born 143 B.C., put to death by Marius and Cinna 87 B.C.; introduced by Cicero as a speaker in the dialogue De Oratore.

(2) M. Antonius Creticus, son of (1); dispatched against the pirates of the eastern Mediterranean in 74 B.C.

(3) C. Antonius, second son of the preceding, the accomplice of Catiline, colleague with Cicero in the consulship, 63 B.C..

(4) M. Antonius Triumvir, Mark Antony, son of (2), born about 83 B.C.; the bitter enemy of Cicero; after Caesar's death triumvir with Octavianus and Lepidus; defeated by Octavianus at the battle of Actium, 31 B.C.; killed himself shortly after.

¶ Hence adj. **Antōniānus** -a -um, of Antonius.

antrum -i, n. (*ἀντρον*), a cave: Ov., Verg. TRANSF., the hollow of a tree: exesae arboris antro, Verg.; of a litter: vehi clauso antro, Juv.

Anūbis -bis or -bidis, m. (*Ἀνουβίς*; Egyptian origin), an Egyptian god, represented with a jackal's head: latrator Anubis, Verg.

ānūlārius -a -um (anulus), belonging to a ring: scalae, a place in Rome, Suet. M. as subst.

anularius -i, a ring maker: Cic.

ānūlātus -a -um (anulus), beringed, ornamented with rings: aures, Pl.

ānūlus -i, m. (anus), a finger or signet ring.

LIT., in eiusmodi cera centum sigilla imprimere hoc anulo, Cic.; villissima utensilium anulo clausa, sealed up, Tac.; anulus equestris, the gold ring which was the sign of a knight in Rome, Hor.; anulum invenire, to be raised to the rank of a knight, Cic.

TRANSF., of objects similar in form. (1) a curtain ring: Plin. (2) the link of a fetter: Plin. (3) a ringlet of hair: Mart.

ānus -i, m. the fundament: Cic. L.

ānūs -ūs, f. an old woman: Cic.; anus Cumaea, the Sibyl, Ov.; often like adj., old, in opposition to f. noun; of persons: sacerdos, Verg.;

of animals and things: cerva, Ov.; amphora, Mart.; Appia via, Prop.

anxiētās -ātis, f. (anxius), *anxiety, anxiousness*, strictly as a lasting state of mind, whereas angor is the transitory feeling: Cic.; also = angor, grief, anguish: Ov. TRANSF., *painful accuracy*: Quint.

anxifer -fēra -fērūm (anxius/fero), *causing anxiety*: Cic.

anxiūtudo -inis, f. (anxius), *anxiousness*: Cic.

anxius -a -um (ango), *anxious, uneasy*: anxii senes, Cic.; anxium habere aliquem, to make anxious, Tac.; anxius animi, Sall. The cause of anxiety is expressed by an abl.: irā et metu, Sall.; by a genit.: furti, Ov.; by de: de successore, Suet.; by pro: pro mundi regno, Ov.; or by a subjunctive clause, introduced by ne or an: Sall., Tac. TRANSF., *causing anxiety or anguish*: aegritudines, Cic.

¶ Adv. **anxiē**, *anxiously*: Sall., Suet.

Anxūr -ūris, n. an old town of the Volsci, on the sea-coast, afterwards called Tarracina (now Terracina).

¶ Hence adj. **Anxūrus**, applied to Jupiter as worshipped at Anxur: Verg.; also adj. **Anxūras** -ātis, *belonging to Anxur*.

Āōnes -um, acc. -as (Ἄωνες), m. pl., adj. and subst. *Boeotian, Boeotians*. **Āōnia** -ae, f. part of Boeotia, in which were the mountain Helicon and the spring Aganippe, the resort of the Muses.

¶ Hence **Āōnidēs** -um, f. the Boeotian women, i.e. the Muses; adj. **Āōnius** -a -um (Ἀώνιος), *belonging to Aonia*: vertex, Helicon, Verg.; vir, Hercules, born at Thebes, Ov.; iuvenis, Hippomenes, Ov.; deus, Bacchus, Ov.; fons and aquae, Aganippe, Ov.; sorores, the Muses, Ov.; vates, a poet, Ov.; subst. **Āōnidēs** -ae, m. a Theban or Boeotian.

Āōrnos -i, m. (ἄορνος, without birds), the lake of Avernus: Verg.

Āōus -i, m. a river in Illyria (now Vijosē).

āpāgē, interj. (Gr. imperat ἀπάγε), *take away! remove!* Used as transit., or intransit. = *away with you! be off!* Pl., Ter.

Āpāmēa and -ia -ae, f. (Ἀπάμεια). (1) a town of Syria on the Orontes (now Famieh). (2) a town of Phrygia on the Maeander. (3) a town of Bithynia. Adj. **Āpāmēnsis** -e and **Āpāmēnus** -a -um, *belonging to Apamea*.

Āpellēs -is, m., voc. Apella (Ἀπελλῆς), one of the greatest Greek painters, friend of Alexander the Great. Adj. **Āpellēus** -a -um.

āper apri, m. a wild bore: Cic., Verg.; prov.: uno saltu duos apros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Pl.; apros immittere liquidis fontibus, to do something absurd and perverse, Verg.

Āperantia -ae, f. (Ἀπεραντία), a province in Thessaly.

¶ Hence subst. **Āperantii**, m. pl. its inhabitants.

āperio āperire āperui āpertum (probably from ab-pario).

(1) to uncover, to lay bare, to expose to view. LIT., caput, to uncover, Cic.; so, often of scenes revealed by daylight: novam aciem dies aperuit, Tac. TRANSF., in gen., to reveal: occulta, Cic.; sententiam suam, to pronounce, Cic.; casus futuros, to predict, Ov.; refl., se aperire and middle aperiri, to reveal

one's true character: studioque aperimur in ipso, Ov.; memet ipse aperio quis sim, Liv.

(2) to open what was shut, to uncloset. LIT., fores, Cic.; epistulam, Cic.; fundamenta templi, to excavate, Liv. TRANSF., to open up, give access to, or start a thing: fontes eloquentiae, Cic. Esp. to open up a country, render it accessible: Pontum, Cic.; Syriam, Tac.; to open an institution for use: asylum, Liv.; ludum, to open a school, Cic.; annum, to begin the year (poet., of the constellation Aries), Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **āpertus** -a -um. (1) open, uncovered. LIT., aether, caelum, clear, Verg.; naut. t. t.: naves, undecked, Cic. TRANSF., clear, unconcealed, manifest: apertum latrocinium, Cic.; apertum est, it is clear, followed by acc. and infin.: esse aliquod numen praestantissimae mentis, Cic.; in aperto esse, to be evident: quo ad cognoscendum omnia industria magis magisque in aperto sint, Sall. Esp. of speech, clear, intelligible, frank: narratio aperta, Cic.; apertis or apertissimis verbis, Cic.; of character, frank, straightforward, open: animus, Cic.; homo, Cic. (2) open, unclosed, accessible. LIT., vastum atque apertum mare, Caes.; oculi, Lucr.; ostium, Cic.; humerus, exposed, undefended, Caes.; campi ad dimicandum aperti, Liv. TRANSF., gen., available: beate vivendi via, Cic. N. as subst. **āpertum** -i, an open space: in aperto castra locare, Liv., Lucr., Hor.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **āpertē**, openly, frankly, without concealment: mentiri, Cic.; scribere, Cic.

āperto -are (freq. of aperio), to lay bare: Pl.

āpex -icis, m. the top.

Esp. the top of the conical cap of the Roman flammens, hence the cap itself: lanigeri apices, Verg.; apicem Dialecti alicui imponere, to make a person flamen of Jove, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of other distinctive headgear, a crown, tiara, helmet, etc.: regum apices, Hor. (2) fig., highest honour, crown: apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. (3) in gen., the top or summit of anything: montis, Ov.; flammae, Ov. (4) gram. t. t., the long mark over a vowel: Quint.

āphaerēma -ātis, n. (ἀφαιρέμα), a coarse kind of grits: Plin.

Āphāreus -ēi, m. (Ἀφαρεύς).

(1) a king of the Messenians, father of Lynceus and Idas; hence adj. **Āpharēius** -a -um, *belonging to Aphareus*.

(2) a Centaur, whose arm was broken by Theseus at the wedding of Pirithous.

aphractus -i, f. (ἀφρακτος), a long undecked boat: Cic.

Āphrōdisia -ōrum, n. (Ἀφροδισία), the festival of Aphrodite: Pl.

āpiacus -a -um (apium), like parsley: Cato.

āpianus -a -um (apis), *belonging to bees*: Plin.

āpiarius -i, m. (apis), a bee-keeper: Plin.

āpicātus -a -um (apex), *adorned with the priest's cap*: Ov.

āpicūs -a -um (apis), *sought by bees, hence sweet*: Cato, Varr.

āpicūs -i, m. a celebrated epicure in the time of Augustus and Tiberius.

āpicūla -ae, f. (dim. of apis), a little bee: Pl.

Āpidānus -i, m. (Ἀπιδανός), a river in Thessaly, tributary of the Peneus.

āpināe -arum, f. trifles: Mart.

apio, verb found only in participle aptus; q.v.

Apīōlāe -arum, f. a town in Latium.

āpis or **āpes** -is, f. (genit. pl. apium or apum), a bee: Cic., Verg.

Āpis -is, m. (Ἄπις), Apis, the ox worshipped by the Egyptians as a god.

āpiscor āpisci aptus, dep. (apio), to reach after and so to attain, come to, come by: hominem, Pl.; hereditatem, Pl.; mare, Cic. L.; summum honorem, Liv.; once, in Tac., with genit.: dominationis.

āpium -i, n. parsley or celery, often used for garlands by the ancients: Verg., Hor.

āplustrē -is, n. (ἀπλοστρον), generally plur. aplustria -ium, n. and aplustra -orum, n. the carved stern of a ship, with its ornaments: Lucr., Cic.

āpōclēti -ōrum, m. (ἀποκλήτοι), the supreme council of the Aetolian League: Liv.

āpōdūtērīum -i, n. (ἀποδυτήριον), the undressing-room in a bath: Cic.

Āpollo -inis (-ōnis), m. (Ἀπόλλων), Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, brother of Diana, god of archery, music, poetry, prophesying, and the sun, born at Delos; hence: Delius vates, Verg.; and simply: Delius, Cic.; ad Apollinis (sc. aedem), to the temple of Apollo, Liv.; aperitur Apollo, the temple of Apollo becomes visible, Verg.; promontorium Apollinis, a promontory near Utica.

¶ Hence adj. **Āpollīnāris** -e, sacred to Apollo: ludi, games held in honour of Apollo on the 5th of July, Cic.; also **Āpollīnēus** -a -um, pertaining to Apollo: urbs, Delos, Ov.; proles, Aesculapius, Ov.; vates, Orpheus, Ov.; ars, prophecy or medicine, Ov.

Āpollōdōrus -i, m. (Ἀπολλόδωρος), (1) a rhetorician of Pergamum, teacher of Augustus. (2) a learned and prolific Athenian scholar, born c. 180 B.C.

Āpollōniā -ae, f. (Ἀπολλωνία), Apollonia, name of several towns, esp. (1) near Naupactus: Liv. (2) in Illyria: Cic. (3) in Macedonia: Liv.

¶ Hence subst. **Āpollōniātēs** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Apollonia; adj. **Āpollōniēnsis** -e, belonging to Apollonia.

Āpollōnis -idis, f. (Ἀπολλωνίς), a town in Lydia.

¶ Hence adj. **Āpollōnidēnsis** -e, belonging to Apollonis.

Āpollōnius -i, m. (Ἀπολλώνιος), Apollonius, name of several scholars, esp. (1) a famous rhetorician of Rhodes. (2) Apollonius Rhodius, author of the 'Argonautica' in the third century B.C.

āpōlōgus -i, m. (ἀπόλογος), a narrative; esp. a fable in the manner of Aesop: Cic.

āpōphōrēta -ōrum, n. (ἀποφώρητα), presents given to guests, especially at the time of the Saturnalia: Suet.

āpōprōēgmēna -ōrum, n. plur. (ἀποπροηγμένα), in the philosophy of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected (opp. to proēgmēna): Cic.

āpōthēca -ae, f. (ἀποθήκη), a store-room, especially for wine: Cic.

appārātē, adv. from apparō; q.v.

appārātio -ōnis, f. (apparō), preparation: popularium munus, Cic.

appārātus -ūs, m. (apparō). (1) abstr., a preparation, preparing: operis, Cic.; belli, Liv. (2) concr., preparation, provision, equipment, apparatus: totius belli apparatus, Caes.; omnis apparatus oppugnandarum urbium, Liv. Esp. brilliant preparations, splendour, magnificence, pomp: regio apparatus, Cic.; Persicos apparatus, Hor. Of a speech, display, parade: dixit causam illam nullo apparatu pure et dilucide, Cic.

appārēo -ēre -ūi -itum, to become visible, to appear.

LIT., equus mecum demersus rursum apparuit, Cic.; with dat. of person: anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, Cic.; apparent rari nantes, Verg.

TRANSF., to be visible, to show oneself or itself, be manifest: animosus atque fortis appare, Hor.; non apparere labores nostros, Hor.; res apparet, and apparet, it is clear, plain, followed by acc. and infin. or by indir. quest.: Cic., Liv. Esp. to appear as a servant to some person in authority, or deity, to serve: saevi in limine regis apparent, Cic.; with dat. of person: consulibus, Liv.; with dat. of thing: quaestioni, Cic.

appārō -ēre, to get, obtain: Lucr.

appārītio -ōnis, f. (appareo), a waiting upon, serving: Cic. L.; meton., plur. = apparitores, servants: Cic. L.

appārītōr -ōris, m. (appareo), a servant; esp. a public servant, e.g. a lictor: Cic., Liv.

appārō -are, to prepare, get ready, provide: convivium, Cic.; bellum, iter, ludos, Cic.; crimina in aliquem, get up charges, Cic. Apparare, or se apparare, with infin. or ut: Pl.; apparare, with infin.: Caes.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **appārātus** -a -um, prepared, well supplied or sumptuous: Cic.

Adv. **appārātē**, sumptuously: apparate edere et bibere, Cic.

appellātio -ōnis, f. (appello). (1) an addressing of a person: hanc nactus appellationis causam, Caes. Esp. as legal t. t., an appeal: tribunorum, to the tribunes, Cic. (2) a naming: nomen, Plin.; hence, meton. = nomen, name, title: inanis, Cic.; plur.: regum appellaciones, Cic. (3) a pronunciation: litterarum, Cic.

appellātor -ōris, m. (appello), an appellant: Cic.

appellīto -are (freq. of appello), to be accused to name: Tac.

appello -are.

(1) to address, accost, with words: singulos appellare, Cic.; nominatim, Caes. Special senses: a, to ask a person to do something, approach, entreat: aliquem, Cic.; aliquem de proditione, Liv.: b, legal t. t., to appeal to: praetorem, Cic.; tribunos, Liv.; a praetore tribunos, Cic.: c, to apply to for payment: aliquem de pecunia, Cic.: d, to sue: cavendum est ne iisdem de causis alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic.

(2) to name, entitle: aliquem sapientem, Cic.; appellata est ex viro virtus, Cic.; (Scipio) Africanus ob egregiam victoriam de Hannibale Poenisque appellatus, Liv.;

hence, to mention by name: quos idcirco non appello hoc loco, Cic.; aliquem nutu significationeque, to make known, Cic.

(3) to pronounce: litteras, Cic.

appello -pellere -pūli -pulsum, to drive to, bring to.

(1) in gen. LIT., turris ad opera Caesaris, Caes. TRANSF., animum or mentem ad aliquid, to direct the mind to something: mentem ad philosophiam, Cic.

(2) nautical t. t., to bring to land: navem ad ripam, Cic.; classem in insulam, Liv.; poet., aliquem, with dat.: hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris, Verg.; pass., appelli, of the ship: navis appellitur ad villam, Cic.; of the persons in the ship: alios ad Siciliam appulos esse, Cic.; absol.: huc appelle, put in here, Hor.

appendicula -ae, f. (dim. of appendix), a little addition: Cic.

appendix -icis, f. (appendo), an appendage, addition, an appendix to anything: vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic.; exigua appendix Etrusci belli, Liv.

appendo -pendere -pendi -pensum, to weigh to: aurum alicui, Cic. TRANSF., non enim ea verba me annumerare, lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam appendere, i.e. to deal them out by weight, not by number.

Appennincola -ae, c. (Appenninus/colo), an inhabitant of the Appennines: Verg.

Appenninigēna -ae, c. (Appenninus/gigno), one born upon the Appennines: Ov.

Appenninus -i, m. (connected with Celtic Pen, a mountain-top), the chain of the Appennines, a mountain range running down through the centre of Italy.

appētens -entis, partic. from appeto; q.v.

appētentia -ae, f. (appetens), desire, longing: laudis, Cic.; effrenata, Cic.

appētīto -ōnis, f. (appeto), a longing for, desire; with genit.: principatus, Cic.

appētītus -ūs, m. (appeto), a longing, appetite; with genit.: voluptatis, Cic.; in pl., the passions: Cic.

appēto -ēre -īvi or -īi -ītum, to make for, to grasp. (1) LIT., solem manibus, Cic.; esp. to grasp a hand to kiss it: appetere manum osculis, Plin.; so: salutari, appeti, Cic. (2) in gen., to desire, seek: regnum, Cic.; with infin.: ut appetat animum aliquid agere semper, Cic. (3) to make for or go to, arrive at: Europam, Cic.; mare terram appetens, pressing on the land, Cic. (4) to attack: aliquem lapidibus, Cic. TRANSF., ignominia omnibus appetitus, Cic. (5) intransit., to draw near, of time: dies appetebat, Caes., Verg., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **appētens** -entis, eager, desirous; with genit.: gloriae, Cic.; also absol.=desirous of gold, avaricious: homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic.

Adv. **appētētēr**, greedily: Cic.

Appia, fem. of Appius; q.v.

appingo -pingere -pinxi -pictum, to paint to, or upon. LIT., delphinum silvis, Hor. TRANSF., to write in addition: aliquid novi, Cic. L.

Appius -i, m., **Appia** -ae, f. a Roman praenomen, common in the gens Claudia, see Claudius. As adj. **Appius** -a -um, **Appian**: Appia via,

the Appian Way, a road begun by the censor Appius Claudius Caecus, which led from Rome to Capua, and was afterwards extended to Brundisium; Appia aqua, an aqueduct constructed by the same, Liv.

¶ Hence **Appias** -ādis, f. a nymph associated with this aqueduct: Ov.; Appiades deae, statues of the nymph, Ov.

¶ Hence also adj. **Appiānus** -a -um, belonging to an Appius, Appian: libido (of the Decemvir App. Claudius), Liv.

Appiētās -ātis, f. the antiquity of the Appian family, a word invented by Cicero.

applaudo -plaudere -plausi -plausum. (1) to strike upon, to clap: cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. (2) to applaud: Pl.

applicatio -ōnis, f. (applico), attachment, application: animi, Cic.; ius applicationis, the rights springing from the relation of patron and client, Cic.

applico -are -āvi -ātum (Cic.) and -ūi -ītum (post-Cic.), to apply to, place to or near, join to, put to.

LIT., se ad flammam, Cic.; oscula feretro, to kiss, Ov.; ense capulo tenus, to drive in, Verg.; corpora corporibus, to close up the ranks, Liv. In passive, esp. in partic. perf., lying near, situated near, built near: Leucas colli applicata, Liv. Esp. as nautical t. t., to bring or lay a ship to or beside: naves ad terram, Caes.; navem ad naufragum, Cic.; pass.: ad oras applicor, Ov.; absol., to land: quocumque litore applicuisse naves hostium audissent, Liv.

TRANSF., to attach, to connect: voluptatem ad honestatem, Cic.; esp. with reflex. object, se ad, and se alicui, to attach oneself to, devote oneself to: se ad aliquem quasi patronum, Cic.; se ad alicuius familiaritatem, or amicitiam, or societatem, Cic.; se ad eloquentiam, Cic.

applōro -are, to lament, deplore: Hor.

appōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum, to place near, to put to.

In gen.: aer omnibus appositus, Lucr.; columnae machina apposita delectae, Cic. Esp. to serve, put on the table: patellam, Cic.; apposita secunda mensa, Cic.; also in writing, to place near: notam ad versum, or epistulis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to appoint to a duty: custodem me Tullio, Cic.; calumniatores, Cic. (2) to put to, add to: tibi annos, Hor.; to add a command: aqua et igni interdictum reo appositumque, ut teneretur insula, Tac. (3) to put down to, count as (rare): appone lucro, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **appōsitus** -a -um, placed near. LIT., situated, or lying near: castellum flumini, Tac. TRANSF., (1) approaching, near to: audacia fidentiae non contrarium sed appositum et propinquum, Cic. (2) fit, appropriate, apposite: menses appositum ad agendum, Cic.; homo bene appositus ad istius audaciam, Cic. Adv. **appōsitē**, appropriately, appositely: dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic.

apporrectus -a -um (ad/porrigo), extended near: draco, Ov.

apporto -are, to carry, bring to: signa populo Romano, Cic. TRANSF., morbos, Lucr.

apposco -ere, to ask in addition: Ter., Hor.

appōtus -a -um, drunk: Pl.

apprecor -ari, dep. to worship, pray to: rite deos, Hor.

apprehendo -prehendere -prehendi -prehensum, and poet. **apprendo** -prehendere -prendi -prehensum, to seize, lay hold of.

LIT., claviculis adminicula tamquam manibus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to take possession of: Hispanias, Cic. (2) of discourse, to take hold of, employ: ut quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat, Cic.

apprimē (apprimus), adv., above all, exceedingly: Pl., Ter.

aprimo -primere -pressi -pressum (ad/premo), to press to (post-Aug.): scutum pectori, Tac.

approbatio -ōnis, f. (approbo), approbation, approval, assent: Cic., Liv. Esp., philosoph. t. t., proof: quae (propositio) non indiget approbatione, Cic.

approbator -ōris, m. (approbo), one who approves or assents: profectionis meae, Cic. L.

approbē, adv., very well: Pl.

approbo -are. (1) to approve of, assent to: consilium alii cuius, Cic.; esp. of a deity, to bless, approve of: quod actum est dii approbent, Cic. (2) to prove, to establish: propositionem approbare et firmare, Cic. (3) to make acceptable to another: rudimenta duci approbavit, Tac.

appromitto -mittere -misi -missum, to promise in addition: Cic.

appropero -are. (1) transit., to hasten: coeptum opus, Liv., Tac. (2) intrans., to hasten: appropriate, Cic.; appropriate ad cogitatum facinus, Cic.

appropinquatio -ōnis, f. (appropinquo), approach: mortis, Cic.

appropinquo -are, to approach, draw near.

LIT., of place: ad summam aquam, Cic.; with dat: Oceano, Caes.; ianuæ, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of time: hiems appropinquat, Caes.; illi poena, nobis libertas appropinquat, Cic. (2) of stages, rank, etc.: qui iam appropinquat ut videat, is near to seeing, Cic.

appugno -are, to assault, fight against: castra, Tac.

Appulēius or **Āpulēius** -i, m. a Roman name, esp. of (1) L. Appuleius Saturninus, a turbulent tribune of the people, c. 100 B.C. (2) a Roman writer, born c. A.D. 123 at Madaura, in Africa, author of the 'Golden Ass'.

¶ Hence adj. **Appuleius** -a -um, of or belonging to Appuleius: lex (de maiestate), introduced by the tribune Appuleius.

Appŭlia see Apulia.

appulsus -ūs, m. (*appello), a driving towards; hence approach, influence: quod pars earum (regionum) appulsu solis exarserit, Cic.; calor, Cic. Esp. nautical, landing on, landing: ab litorum appulsu arcere, Liv.

apricatio -ōnis, f. (apricor), a basking in the sun: Cic.

apricitās -ātis, f. (apricus), sunniness, sunshine, warmth: Plin.

apricor -ari, dep. (apricus), to sun oneself: Cic.

apricus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (aperio). (1) of places, open to the sun, sunny:

locus, Cic.; fig.: in apricum proferre, to bring to light, Hor. (2) loving the sun: flores, Hor.; mergi, Verg.; senes, Pers.

Aprilis -e (aperio), adj., belonging to April; m. as subst. (understanding mensis), the month of April: Cic.

aprinus -a -um (aper), relating or belonging to a wild boar: Plin.

apŕugnŭs -a -um (aper), belonging to a wild boar: Pl.

apsŭmēdō -inis, f. (absumo), a consuming: Pl.

Apsus -i, m. (*Αψος), a river of Illyria (now Osum).

apto -are (aptus), to fit to, adapt to. LIT., (1) to adjust: corpori arma, Liv.; enses dexteris, Hor. (2) to prepare, get ready, equip with: arma, Liv.; classem velis, Verg.; se armis, Liv. TRANSF., to make fit or appropriate: hoc verbum est ad id aptatum quod ante dixerat, Cic.

aptus -a -um (partic. of obsolete verb, apio).

(1) as partic.: a, fitted to, fastened to: gladius e lacunari seta equina aptus, Cic. TRANSF., depending upon: honestum ex quo aptum est officium, Cic.; with abl. alone: rudentibus apta fortuna, Cic.: b, fitted together, fastened together: omnia inter se connexa et apta, Cic.; so prepared, fitted out: omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta et parata, Cic.: c, fitted up with, equipped with, with abl.: caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Verg.

(2) as adj. (with compar. and superl.), suitable, appropriate, fitting; with ad and the acc.: milites minus apti ad huius generis hostem, Cic.; id pallium esse aptum ad omne anni tempus, Cic., Liv.; with in and the acc.: in quod (genus) minus apti sunt, Liv.; with dat.: haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adolescentibus, Cic., Liv.; with qui and subjunc.: Cic.; with infin.: Ov.; absol. (esp. of style): verbis quam maxime aptis, Cic., Liv.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **aptē**. (1) closely, tightly: Cic., Liv. (2) suitably, fitly: Cic., Ov., Liv.; with ad and the acc.: Cic., Liv.

āpŭd (aput), prep., with acc., at, near, by, with, among; used of states of rest, and chiefly in relation to persons.

(1) of physical proximity: apud aliquem sedere, near, Cic.; apud me, at my house, Cic.; apud Alyziam, near Alyzia (and often so with place-names after Cic.); apud exercitum esse, to be serving as a soldier, Cic. Esp. before, in the presence of: apud iudices, Cic.; apud aliquem queri, Cic.

(2) of analogous relations: a, apud se, in one's senses, Pl.: b, of judgment and feeling: plus apud me auctoritas valet, Cic.; consequi gratiam apud bonos viros, Cic.: c, in the time of: apud patres nostros, Cic.: d, of an author, in the works of: apud Xenophontem, Cic.

Apuleius, see Appuleius.

Āpŭlia or **Appŭlia** -ae, f. Apulia, a region in S. Italy.

¶ Hence adj. **Apŭlicus** -a -um: mare Apulicum, the Adriatic, Hor.; also **Āpŭlus** -a -um: gens, Hor.

āqua -ae (old genit. aquai), f. water.

(1) water in gen.: pluvia, Cic.; marina, Cic.; plur.: aquae dulces, Cic. Special

phrases: *aspergere alicui aquam*, to reanimate, Pl.; *aquam praebere*, to entertain, Hor.; *aqua et ignis*, the necessities of life: non aqua, non igni, ut aiunt, locis pluribus utimur quam amicitia, Cic.; *aqua et igni interdiceret alicui*, to make life impossible for a person in a place, and so to banish him, Cic.; so also: *aqua et igni alicquem arcere*, Tac.; *aquam terramque petere* or *poscere* ab aliquo, to demand submission from the enemy, a Persian custom, Liv.; in *aqua scribere*, to write in water (of futile achievement), Cat.

(2) *water* in narrower senses: **a**, the sea: *ad aquam, on the sea-coast*, Cic.: **b**, a lake: *Albanæ aquæ deductio*, Cic.: **c**, a river: *secunda aqua, down stream*, Liv.: **d**, rain: Hor.: **e**, plur.: *aquæ, springs*, Verg.: **f**, plur., *hot medicinal springs*: *ad aquas venire*, Cic.; hence in proper names, *Aquæ Sextiæ*, etc.: **g**, of an aqueduct: *aquam ducere*: non longe e villa, Cic.: **h**, *water in the water-clock*; hence: *aquam dare*, to give time, Plin.; *aquam perdere*, to lose time, Quint.; *aqua haeret*, there is a hitch, Cic.: **i**, tears: Prop.

āquaeductus -ūs, m. (1) *an aqueduct*: Cic. (2) *the right of conveying water to a place*: Cic.

āquālicūlus -i, m. (dim. of *aqualis*), *a small water-vessel*; hence, *the belly*: Pers.

āquālis -e (aqua), *watery*. As subst. **āquālis** -is, c. *a wash-bowl*: Pl.

āquārius -a -um (aqua), *belonging to water*: provincia, *superintendence of the supply of water*, Cic. M. as subst. **āquārius** -i. (1) *a water-carrier*: Juv. (2) *an inspector of conduits*: ap. Cic. L. (3) *the constellation so called*, one of the signs of the Zodiac: Hor.

āquāticus -a -um (aqua). (1) *living in water, aquatic*: lotos, Ov. (2) *full of water, watery*: auster, *bringing rain*, Ov.

āquātīlis -e (aqua), *living or growing in the water*: bestiae, Cic.

āquātio -ōnis, f. (aquor), *a fetching of water*: Caes. Meton., *a place whence water may be fetched*, *a watering-place*: Cic.

āquātōr -ōris, m. (aquor), *a person that fetches water*: Caes.

āquila -ae, f. (perhaps fem. of *aquilus*), *an eagle*.

LIT., Cic., Hor., Verg.; esp. poet. as the bearer of the lightning of Jove.

TRANSF., (1) *military t. t.*, *an eagle as the standard of each Roman legion*: Cic. Meton., *a legion*: Lucr.; *the post of standard-bearer*: Juv. (2) *the Eagle, a constellation*: Cic. (3) *architect. t. t.* (cf. Gr. ἀετός), *a gable or pediment*: Tac.

Āquilēia -ae, f. *a town in north-east Italy* (still so called).

¶ Hence adj. **Āquilēiensis** -e, of *Aquileia*.

aquilifer -fēri (aquila/fero), m. *an eagle- or standard-bearer*: Cic.

āquilinus -a -um (aquila), *relating to an eagle*: Pl.

Āquilus -a -um, *name of a Roman gens. Its most celebrated members were* (1) C. Aquilius Gallus, *friend of Cicero, a famous orator and jurist*. (2) Aquilius Regulus, *an informer under the empire*.

¶ Hence adj. **Āquilianus** -a -um, *belonging to Aquilius*.

āquilo -ōnis, m. (aqua or *aquilus*). (1) *the north wind*: Cic. Meton., *the north*: Cic. (2) *Aquilo, as a myth. person, husband of Oriihya, father of Calais and Zetes*.

Āquilōnia -ae, f. *a town in the country of the Hirpini* (now *Lacedogna*).

āquilōnius -a -um. (1) *northern*: Cic. (2) *belonging to Aquilo*: proles, *Calais and Zetes*, Prop.

āquilus -a -um, *dark-coloured, blackish*: Pl.

Aquinum -i, n. *town in Latium* (now *Aquino*). Adj. **Aquinās** -ātis, *belonging to Aquinum*.

Āquitānia -ae, f. *Aquitania, the south-west part of Gaul, between the Loire and the Pyrenees*.

¶ Hence adj. **Aquitānus** -a -um, *Aquitanian*.

āquor -ari, dep. (aqua), *to fetch water*: Caes., Sall.

āquōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (aqua), *full of water, watery*: nubes, Ov.; Eurus, *rain-bringing*, Hor.; mater, *Thetis*, Ov.

āquūla -ae, f. (dim. of aqua), *a little water, a small stream*: Pl., Cic.

āra -ae, f. *an altar*.

LIT., *aram consecrare deo*, Cic.; *pro aris et focis, for hearth and home*, Cic.; as a sanctuary: *tamquam in aram confugitis*, Cic.; as an altar tomb: *ara sepulcri*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *a refuge, protection*: legum, Cic. (2) *a constellation*: Cic. poet. (3) *arae, name of certain rocks at sea*: Verg.

Ārābarchēs -ae, m. (Ἀραβάρχης), *an Egyptian magistrate, a superior tax-collector*: Juv.; used sarcastically of Pompey (who by his conquests increased the tribute paid to Rome): Cic. L.

Ārābia -ae, f. (Ἀραβία), *the country of Arabia, in Asia, divided by the ancients into Petraea, Deserta, and Felix*.

¶ Hence adj. **Arābius** -a -um and **Arābicus** -a -um, *Arabian*; also adj. and subst. **Arābs** -abis and **Arābus** -a -um, *Arabian, an Arabian*.

ārābīlis -e (aro), *that can be ploughed, arable*: Plin.

Ārachnē -ēs, f. (Ἀράχνη), *a Lydian maiden who entered into a contest in spinning with Minerva and was turned into a spider*.

ārānēa -ae, f. (ἀράνη). (1) *a spider*: Ov., Verg. (2) *the spider's web*: Pl., Ov.

ārānēōla -ae, f. (dim. of *aranea*), *a little spider*: Cic.

ārānēōlus -i, m. (dim. of *aranea*), *a little spider*: Verg.

ārānēōsus -a -um (*aranea*). (1) *full of cobwebs*: Cat. (2) *like a cobweb*: Plin.

ārānēus -i, m. *a spider*: Lucr.

ārānēus -a -um, *relating to a spider*: Plin. N. as subst. **ārānēum** -i, *a cobweb*: Phaedr.

Ārār and **Ārāris** -is, m. *a river in Gaul, the Saône*.

ārātio -ōnis, f. (aro). (1) *ploughing, agriculture*: Cic. (2) *meton., a ploughed field*: Pl.; esp. *arationes, the public domains let at a rent of one-tenth of their produce*: Cic.

ārātīuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of *aratio*), *a little estate*: Pl.

ārātōr -ōris, m. (1) *a ploughman, a husbandman*: Cic. (2) *aratores, tenants of the arationes*; q.v.: Cic.

ārātrum -i, n. *the plough*: aratum circumducere, Cic.; aliquem ab aratro arcessere, Cic., Verg.

Ārātus -i, m. (*Ἀράτος*).

(1) *a Greek poet, born in Cilicia, whose astronomical poem Πανόμεια was translated into Latin by Cicero*. Adj. **Aratēus** and **Arātius** -a -um, *belonging to Aratus*: nostra quaedam Aratea = Cicero's translation of the poem, Cic.

(2) *a celebrated Greek general, founder of the Achaean League (271-213 B.C.)*.

Araxēs -is, m. (*Ἀράξης*), *a river in Armenia*.

arbitr -tri, m. (from ar = ad, and bitere, to go).

LIT., (1) *in gen., a witness, spectator, hearer*: locus ab arbitris remotus, Cic.; remotis arbitris, Cic. (2) *as legal t. t., an umpire, arbitrator*: arbitri litis, Cic.; aliquem arbitrum adigere, Cic.; arbitrum dare, Cic.; sumere, Cic.; esse in aliquam rem arbitrum, Cic.; ad arbitrum confugere, Cic.; uti aliquo arbitro, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a judge of any matter*: formae (of Paris), Ov.; inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic. (2) *a ruler, lord, master*: bibendi, Hor.; Hadriae, the south wind, Hor.; elegantiae, Tac.

arbitra -ae, f. (arbitrator), *a female witness*: Hor.

arbitrarius -a -um, *arbitrary, uncertain*: Pl. Abl. as adv. **arbitrario**, *uncertainly*: Pl.

arbitratus -ūs, m. *will, choice, decision, direction*: tuo arbitratu, Cic.; cuius arbitratu sit educatus, Cic.

arbitrium -i, n. (arbitrator). LIT., *the function of an arbiter*. Hence (1) *the presence of witnesses*: Sen. (2) *the decision of an arbitrator*: aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium; iudicium est pecuniae certae, arbitrium incertae, Cic.

TRANSF., *any decision, judgment, authority*: arbitrium eligendi, Tac.; libera arbitria de aliquo agere, Liv.; res ab opinionis arbitrio seiunctae, Cic.; arbitrio suo, *on his own authority, under his own control*, Cic.; arbitria funeris, *the expenses of a funeral* (as fixed by arbitration), Cic.

arbitro -are, rare act. form of arbitror; q.v.: Pl., Cic.

arbitror -ari, dep. (arbitrator). (1) *to witness, perceive*: Pl. (2) *to bear witness*: Cic. (3) *to arbitrate, judge*: fidem alicui, to adjudge, grant, Pl. So in gen., to decide, judge, think that: qui se natos ad homines iuvandos arbitrantur, Cic.; ut arbitror, *as I think*, Cic.

arbōr (arbos) -ōris, f. *a tree*. LIT., fici, *a fig-tree*, Cic.; Iovis, *the oak*, Ov.; Phoebe, *the laurel*, Ov.; Palladis, *the olive*, Ov. TRANSF., of things made of wood: arbor infelix, *the galls*, Cic.; mali, *a mast*, Verg.; arbor, *an oar*, Verg.; *a ship*: Pelias, the Argo, Ov.

arbōrēus -a -um, *relating to trees*: Verg., Ov.; cornua, *branching*, Verg.

arbus -a -um (arbor), *planted with trees*. N. as subst. **arbutum** -i, *a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees*: Cic., Hor. In plur., used by poets as a metrically convenient substitute for arbores: Lucr., Verg.

arbutus -a -um, *relating to the arbutus*: Verg., Ov.

arbutum -i, n. (1) *the fruit of the wild strawberry or arbutus tree*: Verg. (2) *its leaves or shoots*: Verg.

arbūtus -i, f. *the wild strawberry or arbutus tree*: Verg., Hor., Ov.

arca -ae, f. (arceo), *a chest, box*. Esp. *a money coffer*: Cic.; sometimes = *the money in the coffer*: arcae nostrae confidito, Cic.; *a coffin*: Hor., Liv. TRANSF., *a cell for close imprisonment*: Cic.

Arcādia -ae, f. (*Ἀρκάδια*), *a mountainous region of the Peloponnesus*. Adj. **Arcādius** -a -um and **Arcādicus** -a -um: deus, Pan, Prop.; iuvenis, *a simpleton*, Juv.; virgo, Arethusa, Ov. See also Arcas.

arcānus -a -um (arca), *shut, closed*. (1) *silent, able to keep a secret*: dixisti arcano satis, Pl.; nox, Ov. (2) *secret*: Cic.; arcana consilia, Liv.; sacra, Ov.; Cereris arcanae, *whose mysteries are secret*, Hor.

¶ N. as subst. **arcānum** -i, *a secret*: Cic., Liv., Verg.

Adv. **arcānō**, *secretly*: Pl., Cic. L.

Arcās -ādis, m. (*Ἀρκάς*). (1) *son of Jupiter and Callisto, placed in the heavens as the constellation Arctophylax; progenitor of the Arcadians*. (2) *as adj. and subst., Arcadian, an Arcadian*; esp. of Mercury: Mart.

arcēo -ēre -ui (connected with ἀρκέω). (1) *to shut in, shut up*: alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, Cic. (2) *to keep at a distance, to hinder, prevent*: copias hostium, Cic.; followed by ne or quin with subj., Liv.

The thing or action from which one is restrained is expressed by ab with the abl.: aliquem ab urbe, Cic.; or by the abl. alone: hostem Gallia, Cic.; hostis transitu, Liv.

or the dat.: oestrum pecori, Verg. Poet. use, to protect, keep safe from: aliquem periculis, Verg.

Arcēsīlās -ae, m. (*Ἀρκεσίλας*) and **Arcēsīlāus** -i, m. (*Ἀρκεσίλαος*), *a Greek philosopher of Pitane in Aeolia (c. 316-241 B.C.), founder of the Middle Academy*.

Arcēsīus -i, m. (*Ἀρκεσίσιος*), *father of Laertes, and grandfather of Ulysses*.

arcessītor -ōris, m. *one who calls or fetches*: Plin. L.

arcessītū abl. sing. as from arcessitus, m. (arcesso), *by calling for, at the summons*: ipsius rogatu arcessitque, Cic.

arcesso (accerso) -ēre -ivi -itum (causat. of accedo), *to fetch or call to a place, to summon*.

LIT., aliquem litteris Capua, Cic.; aliquem in senatum, Cic.; sacra ab exteris nationibus asciscere et arcessere, Cic. As legal t. t., to summon, bring before a court of justice: innocentem iudicio capitis, Cic.; aliquem capitis, Cic.

TRANSF., to fetch, derive, obtain anything: quies molli strato arcessita, Liv.; argumentum usque a capite, Cic.

Hence partic. **arcessitus**, *strained, far-fetched*: dictum, Cic.

Archēlāus -i, m. (*Ἀρχελαος*). (1) *a Greek philosopher of Miletus in the fifth century B.C.* (2) *a king of Macedonia, c. 400 B.C., friend of Euripides*. (3) *a general of Mithridates in the first century B.C.* (4) *the last king of Cappadocia*.

archētēpus -a -um (*ἀρχετέπος*), *original*: Juv. N. as subst., *an original*: Plin. L.

Archīās -ae, m. (*Ἀρχίλαος*). (1) *Aulus Licinius, a Greek poet of Antioch, defended by Cicero*. (2) *a celebrated cabinet-maker*.

¶ Hence adj. **Archīacus** -a -um, -made by him: Hor.

archigallus -i, m. a high priest of Cybele: Plin. **Archilōchus** -i, m. (Ἀρχιλόχος), a Greek satiric poet of Paros, inventor of iambic verse. Adj. **Archilōchius** -a -um, *Archilochian*; appell., sharp, biting: edicta, Cic.

archimāgirus -i, m. (ἀρχιμάνειρος), head cook: Juv.

Archimēdēs -is, m. (Ἀρχιμήδης), a celebrated mathematician and inventor, killed on the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus (212 B.C.).

archimimus -i, m. (ἀρχιμῖμος), chief mime or buffoon: Suet.

archipirāta -ae, m. (ἀρχιπειράτης), chief pirate: Cic., Liv.

architectōn -ōnis, m. (ἀρχιτέκτων), master-builder: Pl. TRANSF., a master in cunning: Pl.

architector -ari, dep. to build. TRANSF., to devise: voluptates, Cic.

architectūra -ae, f. architecture: Cic.

architectus -i, m. (ἀρχιτέκτων), an architect, master-builder: architecti operum, Cic. TRANSF., an inventor, author, maker: huius legis, Cic.; quasi architectus beatæ vitæ, Cic.

archōn -ontis, m. (ἀρχων), an archon, one of the chief magistrates of Athens: Cic.

Archytās -ae, m. (Ἀρχύτας), a philosopher of Tarentum and friend of Plato.

arcitēnens -entis (arcus/teneo), holding the bow, epithet of Apollo and Diana: Verg., Ov.

Arctōs -i, f. (ἄρκτος), the Great and Little Bear: Verg., Ov.; hence (1) the north: iuncta Aquilonibus Arctos, Ov.; opacum excipere Arcton, to be towards the north, Hor. (2) the night: Prop.

arctōus -a -um (ἀρκτικός), belonging to the Bear (Arctos); hence, northern: Mart., Lucr.

Arctūrus -i, m. (ἀρκτούρος). (1) the brightest star of the constellation Bootes: Cic. (2) Bootes itself: sub ipsum arcturum, Verg.

arcūla -ae, f. (dim. of arca), a casket for money, jewels, or perfume: arculae muliebres, Cic.; TRANSF., rhetorical ornament: omnes (Isocrati) discipulorum arculae, Cic. L.

arcūlārius -i, m. a casket-maker: Pl.

arcūo -are, to bend or shape like a bow: Plin L.

¶ Hence partic. **arcūatus** -a -um, bow-shaped: currus, Liv.

arcūs -ūs, m. (1) a bow: arcum intendere, Cic.; adducere, Verg. (2) the rainbow: Cic., Verg. (3) an arch, vault, triumphal arch: Ov., Suet. (4) anything else that is arched or curved, e.g. a serpent's coils: Ov.; a mathematical arc: Sen.; the parallel circles which bound the zones of the earth: Ov.

arċēa -ae, f. a heron: Verg.

Arċēa -ae, f. (Ἀρḃέα), town of the Rutuli in Latium. Adj. **Arċēās** -ātis and **Arċēātinus** -a -um, of Arċea.

ardēlio -ōnis, m. a busybody: Mart.

ardēo ardere arsi, to burn, glow, be on fire.

LIT., faces, Cic.; domus, Cic.; mare arsit eo anno, Liv.; iam proximus ardet Ucalegon, the house of U., Verg.; ardent altaria, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of bright objects, to gleam: oculi, Pl., Cic.; ardebat murice laena, Verg. (2) of physical sensation, to smart: cum omnes artus ardere viderentur, be in pain, Cic. (3) of emotions, to burn: amore, dolore, furore, Cic.; ardere in proelia, Verg. Esp. in

poets, to burn with love: ardere aliquā, or in aliquā, or aliquam, Hor., Verg., Ov.; ardere invidia, Cic. (4) of political disorder, to be ablaze: cum arderet coniuratio, Cic.; cum arderet Syria bello, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **ardens** -entis, hot, glowing, burning. LIT., lapides, Liv. TRANSF., of bright objects, gleaming: oculi, Verg.; apes ardentes auro, Verg.; of strong flavours: Falernum, fiery Falernian wine, Hor.; of passions, etc., burning, eager, hot: odium, Liv.; avaritia, Cic.; studia, Ov.; ardentes equi, spirited, Verg.; of speech, fiery: orator, Cic.; oratio, Cic.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **ardentēr**, hotly, violently: cupere, Cic.

ardēōla -ae, f. (dim. of 'ardea), a little heron: Plin.

ardesco -ēre (inch. of ardeo), to take fire: ardescunt caelestia templa, Cic. TRANSF., to glitter: fulmineis ignibus ardescunt undae, Ov.; of the passions, to become inflamed: tuendo, Verg.; libidinibus, Tac.; of strife, to blaze up: pugna, Verg.

ardor -ōris, m. (ardeo), flame, burning, heat. LIT., solis, Cic. TRANSF., (1) the gleam of bright objects: oculorum, Cic.; stellarum, Cic. (2) of the feelings or passions, ardour, heat, eagerness: cupiditatum, Cic.; pugnandi, for fighting, Liv.; mentis ad gloriam, Cic.; ad bellum armaque, Liv.; esp. the passion of love: Ov.; virginis, for a maiden, Ov. Meton., the object of love, the loved one: Ov.

Ardūenna -ae, f. a forest in Gallia Belgica (now the forest of the Ardennes).

ardūus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl. in Cato), steep, towering, lofty.

LIT., collis, Liv.; ascensus difficilis atque arduus, Cic.; aether, high, Ov.; nubes, Hor.; sese arduus infert (Turnus), erect, upright, Verg. N. as subst.: per arduum scandere, Hor.; ducere, Liv.

TRANSF., difficult to undertake or reach: res arduae ac difficiles, Cic.; rebus in arduis, in adversity, Hor.; arduum videtur, or est followed by infin., Sall., Liv. N. as subst., difficulty: fuit in arduo, was difficult, Tac.

ārēa -ae, f. a level or open space, esp. in a town: quaerenda est area primum, Hor.; collemqua super planissima campi area, Ov.; praecleara area, a good site for a house, Cic.; court-yard: Liv.; threshing-floor: Cic. Esp. a playground; and so fig., play, scope: area scelerum, Cic.; Ov.

ārċiācio -fācċere -fċi -factum, to make dry: Lucr., Suet.

Ārċlātē, n. and **Ārċlās** -atis, f. a town in Gallia Narbonensis (now Arles). Adj. **Ārċlātensis** -e. **ārċēa** = hārċēa; q.v.

ārċēo -ċre, to be dry: aret ager, Verg. Esp., to be dry with thirst or drought: Liv., Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **ārċens** -entis, dry, thirsty: rivus, Verg.; ora, Ov.; sitis, Ov.

ārċōla -ae, f. (dim. of area), a little open space: Plin.

Ārċōpāgus -i, m. (Ἀρεῖος πάγος), Mars' hill at Athens, upon which the court called Areopagus held its sittings: Cic.

¶ Hence **Ārċōpāgītēs** -ae, m. a member of the court: Cic.

Ārēs -is, m. (*Ἄρης*), the Greek god of war, corresponding to Latin *Mars*; appell., a warrior: Pl. Adj. **Ārēus** -a -um, of *Ares* or *Mars*: iudicium, the *Areopagus*, Tac.

āresco -ēre (inch. of areo), to become dry: cito arescit lacrima, Cic.

Ārestōrīdēs -ae, m. (*Ἀρεστορίδης*), a descendant of *Arestor*, i.e., *Argus*, his son: Ov.

ārētālōgus -i, m. (*ἀρεταλόγος*), a babbler about virtue, a kind of philosophical buffoon: Juv., Suet.

Ārēthūsa -ae, f. (*Ἀρεθούσα*), a fountain in the island of *Ortygia* at *Syracuse*; myth. a nymph in *Elis* beloved by the river *Alpheus*, who chased her under the sea to *Sicily*. Adj. **Ārēthūsīs** -idis and **Ārēthūsīus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Arethusa*.

Ārētium -i, n. a town in *Etruria* (now *Arezzo*).

Arganthōnīus -i, m. (*Ἀργανθώνιος*), a king of *Tartessus*, who lived to a great age.

Argēi -ōrum, m. (1) chapels of local deities in *Rome*. (2) figures of men, thrown into the *Tiber* every year on the *Ides* of *May*, apparently in place of earlier human sacrifices.

Argentānum -i, n. a town in *Bruttium* (now *Argentino*).

argentārius -a -um. (1) relating to silver: metalla, silver mines, Plin. (2) relating to money: inopia, Pl.; taberna, a banker's stall, Liv.

As subst. **argentārius** -i, m. a money-changer, banker: Cic., Liv.; **argentāria** -ae, f. (1) (sc. taberna), a banker's office: Liv. (2) (sc. ars), a banker's trade: Cic. (3) (sc. fodina), a silver mine: Liv.

argentātus -a -um (argentum). (1) ornamented with silver: milites, with silvered shields, Liv. (2) provided with money: Pl.

argentēolus -a -um (dim. of argenteus), of silver: Pl.

argentēus -a -um, of silver. LIT., aquila, Cic.; nummus, Varr.; denarius, Plin.

As subst. **argenteus** (sc. nummus), Tac. TRANSF., (1) ornamented or covered with silver: scaena, Cic. (2) of the colour of silver: anser, Verg. (3) belonging to the *Silver Age*: proles, Ov.

argentifōdīna -ae, f. a silver mine: Varr., Plin.

argentōsus -a -um, full of silver, rich in silver: Plin.

argentum -i, n. (*ἀργη, ἀργυρον*), silver: signatum, stamped with a pattern, Cic. Esp. (1) silver plate: Cic., Hor. (2) silver coin, and generally money: Pl., Hor.

Argilētum -i, n. a part of *Rome* where there were many booksellers and workmen. Adj.

Argilētānus -a -um, of *Argiletum*.

argilla -ae, f. (*ἀργίλλος*), white clay, potter's clay: Cic.

argillācēus -a -um, clayey, of clay: Plin.

Arginūsae (**Arginūsae**) -arum, f. (*Ἀργινούσαι*), islands in the *Aegean Sea* near *Lesbos*, scene of a naval victory of the *Athenians* over the *Spartans*.

Argō, acc. *Argo*, genit. *Argūs*, f. (*Ἀργώ*), the ship *Argo*, in which many Greek heroes sailed to *Colchis*, under *Jason*, to fetch the *Golden Fleece*. **Argōnautāe** -ārum, m. (*Ἀργοναῦται*), the *Argonauts*, the heroes who sailed in the *Argo*. Adj. **Argōus** -a -um.

Argōs, n. and **Argi** -ōrum, m. *Argos*, the capital of *Argolis* in the *Peloponnese*. Adj. **Argēus** -a -um and **Argivus** -a -um: *Argivus* augur, *Amphiaraus*, Hor.; plur. subst. **Argivi** -orum, and poet. -um, m. the *Argives* or *Greeks*; **Argōlis** -idis, f. (1) f. adj., *Argive*. (2) subst., the district *Argolis*.

¶ Hence adj. **Argōlicus** -a -um, *Argolic*. **argūmentātiō** -ōnis, f. the bringing forward of a proof: argumentatio est explicatio argumenti, Cic.

argūmentor -ari, dep. to bring forward a proof: quid porro argumenter, qua de re dubitare nemo possit, Cic. Transit. to allege as a proof: Cic., Liv. Rarely to argue from, conclude from: de voluntate, Cic.

argūmentum -i, n. (arguo). (1) an argument, proof: Cic.; adferre argumenta, Cic.; multis argumentis deos esse docere, Cic.; argumenta atque indicia sceleris, Cic. (2) subject, contents, matter: a, of a literary work: epistolae, Cic.; fabulae, Ter.; sometimes as the work itself: explicare argumenti exitum, Cic.: b, subject of a work of art: ex ebre diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis (bas-reliefs), Cic.

argūo -ūre -ūi -ūtum (connected with *ἀργός, ἀργυρός*), to put in clear light.

(1) to declare, prove. LIT., speculatores non legatos venisse, Liv. TRANSF., to betray, prove: degeneres animos timor arguit, Verg.; laudibus arguitur vini vinosus *Homerus*, Hor.

(2) to accuse, blame: a, of persons, to charge, expose, convict; with genit.: summi sceleris, Cic.; with abl.: hoc crimine te non arguo, Cic.; with double acc.: id quod me arguis, Cic.; with infin.: Roscius arguitur occidisse patrem, Cic.: b, of things, to censure, complain of: culpa, quam arguo, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **argūtus** -a -um. (1) in relation to the senses: a, to the eye, expressive, lively: manus, oculi, Cic.: b, to the ear, piercing, penetrating, shrill: hirundo, Verg.; forum, noisy, Ov.; poeta, melodious, Hor.; but civem, prattling, Pl., Hor. (2) relating to the mind: a, significant, clear; of omens: argutissima exta, Cic.: b, in a good sense, sagacious, acute: argutus orator, Cic.; poema, Cic.; in a bad sense, sly, cunning: meretrix, Hor.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **argūtē**, sagaciously, acutely: callide arguteque dicere, Cic.

Argus -i, m. (*Ἄργος*), the hundred-eyed guardian of *Io*, slain by *Mercury*.

argūtatiō -ōnis, f. a rustling: Cat.

argūtiae -ārum, f. (argutus). (1) liveliness, animation: digitorum, quick movement of the fingers, Cic.; of works of art: Plin. (2) of mental qualities, cleverness, sagacity: huius orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, Cic.; in a bad sense, subtlety, quibbling: Cic.

argūtor -ari, dep. to chatter: Pl.

argūtulus -a -um, somewhat acute: libri, Cic.

argūtus -a -um, partic. from arguo; q.v.

argyraspides -pidum, m. (*ἀργυροπιδες*), name of a picked corps in the *Macedonian army*, the wearers of the silver shield: Liv.

Āriadna -ae and **Āriadnē** -ēs, f. (Ἀριάδνη), daughter of Minos of Crete; she helped Theseus to slay the Minotaur and went with him to Naxos, but was deserted by him there.

Āricia -ae, f. (1) an old town in Latium on the Appian Way (now Ariccia). Adj. **Āricinus** -a -um, belonging to Aricia. (2) a nymph, wife of Hippolytus.

āridūlus -a -um (dim. of aridus), somewhat dry: Cat.

āridus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (areo), dry, arid.

LIT., (1) folia, Cic.; poet.: sonus, a dry, crackling sound, Verg. (2) dry with thirst: viator, Verg.; febris, parching, Verg. (3) shrivelled, fleshless: crura, Ov.; exsiccati atque aridi, Cic. N. as subst. **aridum** -i, dry ground: naves in aridum subducere, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) of manner of living, poor, meagre: vita, Cic. (2) intellectually dry, jejune: genus orationis, Cic. (3) avaricious: Ter.

āriēs -iētis, m. (the poets sometimes treat the i as a consonant; word perhaps connected with Gk. ἄρην). LIT., a ram: Pl. TRANSF., (1) a battering ram: Caes., Liv. (2) a prop, beam: Caes. (3) one of the signs of the Zodiac: Cic., Ov.

āriētatio -ōnis, f. a butting like a ram: Sen.

āriēto -are, to butt like a ram; transit., Pl.; intransit., Verg.

Āriminum -i, n. town in Umbria on the Adriatic coast (now Rimini). Adj. **Ariminensis** -e, belonging to Ariminum.

Āriōbarzānēs -is, m. (Ἀριόβαρζάνης), name of several kings of Cappadocia.

Ārion or **Ārio** -ōnis, m. (Ἀρίων). (1) a cithara player, saved from drowning by a dolphin. Adj. **Ārionius** -a -um, belonging to Arion: Ov., Prop. (2) a horse able to speak, which Neptune gave to Adrastus.

Āriovistus -i, m. a Germanic prince, conquered by Caesar.

Ārisba -ae and **Ārisbē** -ēs, f. (Ἀρίσβα), a town in the Troad.

ārīsta -ae, f. the beard of an ear of grain: Cic., Ov. Meton., the ear itself: Verg.; a harvest: Verg.; of an ear of spikenard: Ov.; of human hair: Pers.

Āristaeus -i, m. (Ἀρισταῖος), son of Apollo and Cyrene, legendary introducer of bee-keeping and olive-culture.

Āristarchus -i, m. (Ἀριστάρχος), a celebrated grammarian and critic of Alexandria (c. 215–145 B.C.); appell. a severe critic: Cic.

Āristidēs -is, m. (Ἀριστίδης). (1) a celebrated Athenian statesman and general, rival of Themistocles. (2) a poet of Miletus.

Āristippus -i, m. (Ἀριστίππος), a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school. Adj. **Aristippēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Aristippus.

Āristo -ōnis, m. (Ἀρίστων), a philosopher of Chios, pupil of Zeno, contemporary with Caesar.

¶ Hence adj. **Aristōnēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Aristo.

Āristodēmus -i, m. (Ἀριστόδημος), a tyrant of Cumae in Campania, in the 6th century B.C.

aristōlōchia -ae, f. (ἀριστολογία), a plant useful in childbirth: Cic.

Āristophānēs -is, m. (Ἀριστοφάνης). (1) the great Athenian comic dramatist. Adj. **Āristophānēus** -a -um, of or relating to Aristophanes. (2) a celebrated grammarian, pupil of Eratosthenes.

Āristotēlēs -is and -i, m. (Ἀριστοτέλης), the celebrated Greek philosopher, pupil of Plato, founder of the Peripatetic school. Adj.

Āristotēlēus -a -um and **Āristotēlius** -a -um, of or relating to Aristotle.

āriθmētica -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (ἀριθμητική, sc. τέχνη), arithmetic: Sen., Plin.

āriθmētica -ōrum, n. arithmetic: Cic.

āritūdo -inis, f. dryness: Pl.

arma -ōrum, n. (root ar- as in Gr. ἀραρίσκω, Latin ars, artus), defensive arms, armour (opp. tela, offensive weapons), esp. shields; but also in wider sense, weapons of war.

LIT., arma his imperata, galea, clypeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere, Liv.; arma capere, sumere, Cic.; ad arma ire, Cic.; armis decertare or decernere, Cic.; in armis esse or stare, to be under arms, Liv.; CL milia habere in armis, Liv.; arma deponere, Liv.; tradere, Liv.; ad arma, 'to arms', Caes.

TRANSF., (1) war: arma civilia, Cic.; silent leges inter arma, Cic.; in armis spes, Liv. (2) soldiers, military power: Romana arma ingruere, Liv.; levia, light-armed troops, Liv. (3) fig., protection, defence: arma prudentiae, Cic.; senectutis, Cic. (4) gen., tools, equipment: arma equestria, the fittings of a horse, Liv.; cerealia, implements for grinding and baking corn, Verg.; building tools: Cic.

armāmenta -ōrum, n. implements, tackle; esp. of a ship: vela armamentaque, Caes., Ov.

armamentārium -i, n. an armoury: Cic., Liv.

armārīolum -i, n. (dim. of armarium), a little cupboard: Pl.

armārīum -i, n. a cupboard, chest: Pl., Cic.

armātūra -ae, f. equipment, armour: Numidae levis armaturae, light-armed, Caes. Meton., armed soldiers: armatura levis, light-armed troops, Cic. Also fig., of discourse: tamquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio, Cic.

armātus, subst. found only in abl., armatu, m. armour. LIT., haud dispari armatu, Liv. Meton., armed troops: gravi armatu, heavy-armed troops, Liv.

Armēnia -ae, f. (Ἀρμενία), a country in Asia.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Armēnius** -a -um, Armenian, an Armenian: Cic., Verg., Ov.; also adj. **Armēniacus** -a -um: Plin.

armentālis -e (armentum), belonging to a herd: equa, Verg.

armentārius -i, m. a herdsman: Verg.

armentum -i, n. (aro), cattle for ploughing; collectively, a herd (of oxen): Pan erat armenti custos, Ov.; greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic. Also of animals other than cattle; of horses: Verg.; of stags: Verg.

armifēr -fēra -fērūm (arma/fero), bearing arms, warlike: Ov.

armigēr -gēra -gērūm (arma/gero), bearing arms. As adj.: Prop. As subst., an armour-bearer. (1) m.: armiger, Cic.; Iovis, the eagle, Verg.; Catilinae, adherent, Cic. (2) f.: armigera, Ov.

armilla -ae, f. a bracelet, worn by both men and women: Cic., Liv.

armillātus -a -um (armilla), adorned with a bracelet: Suet., Prop.

Armilustrum -i, n. (arma/lustro), a festival at which arms were consecrated, celebrated at a spot in Rome called Armilustrum.

Arminius -i, m. a Germanic prince who defeated the Roman Varus in A.D. 9.

armipotens -entis (arma/potens), mighty in arms, warlike: Mars, Verg.; diva, Verg.

armisonus -a -um (arma/sono), resounding with arms: Verg.

armo -are (arma), to provide with arms: aliquid in rempublicam, Cic.; milites, Caes.; servum in or contra dominum, Cic.; equum bello, for battle, Verg.; gladiis dextras, Liv. TRANSF., (1) fig., to arm: multitudinem auctoritate publica, Cic.; sese eloquentia, Cic. (2) gen., to equip, fit out: naves, Caes.; classem, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **armatus** -a -um, armed, equipped. LIT., armatus togatusque, both in war and in peace, Liv.; armatae classes, Verg.; m. pl. as subst. **armati**, armed men: Liv. TRANSF., erat incredibili armatus audacia, Cic.

Armōricae -arum, f. pl. part of N.W. Gaul, corresponding to Brittany and part of Normandy.

armus -i, m. (ἀρμός). (1) the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade: latos huic hasta per armos tremit, Verg.; more often of animals: ex umeris armi fiunt, Ov. (2) the side of an animal: Verg.

Arnus -i, m. (Ἄρνος), the chief river of Etruria (now the Arno). Adj. **Arniensis** -e.

āro -are (ἀρῶ), to plough. LIT., arare terram et sulcum altius imprimere, Cic.; prov.: non profecturis litora bubus aras, to labour uselessly, Ov.; hence gen., to farm, cultivate: Falerni mille fundi iugera, Hor.; absol.: cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, tenants of the domain-lands (cf. aratio), Cic. TRANSF., (1) to furrow, wrinkle: rugae quae tibi corpus arent, Ov. (2) of ships, to plough the sea: vastum maris aequor, Verg.

Arpi -ōrum, m. a town in Apulia. Adj. **Arpinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Arpi.

Arpinum -i, n. a Volscian hill-town, birth-place of Marius and Cicero (now Arpino).

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Arpinas** -ātis, of Arpinum, an inhabitant of Arpinum; also adj. **Arpinus** -a -um, of Arpinum.

arquātus -a -um (arcus), relating to jaundice (because of the colours of the rainbow); m. as subst., a sufferer from jaundice: Lucr.

arrha -ae, f. and **arrhābo** -ōnis, m. earnest money: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., amoris, Pl.

Arrūns = Aruns; q.v.

ars -tis, f. (root ar-, as in Gr. ἀραρίσκω), skill, way, method.

(1) an occupation, profession, art: disserendi, dialectics, Cic.; artes sordidae, mean occupations, those of slaves, Cic.; ingenuae, liberales, honourable occupations, Cic.; urbanae, jurisprudence and rhetoric, Liv.; civiles, Tac.; rhetorica, Quint.; artem aliquam facitarte, Cic.; exercere, to practise, pursue, Hor.

(2) skill, knowledge, as shown in arts: ex arte (dicere, scribere, etc.), according to the rules of art, Cic.; hence as title of treatises on a subject: artes oratoriae, Cic.; opus est vel arte vel diligentia, Cic.; arte laboratae vestes, Verg.; arte canere, Ov.; sometimes in bad

sense, cunning: Liv., Verg.; sometimes opposed as technique to inspiration (ingenium): Cic.; or as theory to practice (facultas): Cic.

(3) in special concrete senses: a, artes, works of art, Cic.; b, Artes, the Arts, person., Phaedr.

(4) TRANSF., conduct, character, method of acting, good or bad: bonae artes, good qualities, Sall.; hac arte Pollux attingit arces igneas, Hor.; Tac.

Arsācēs -is, m. (Ἀρσάκης), the first king of the Parthians.

¶ Hence **Arsācides** -ae, m. a descendant of Arsaces; **Arsācius** -a -um, Parthian.

Artaxāta -ōrum, n. (-a -ae, f.: Tac.), capital of Armenia, on the Araxes.

Artaxerxēs -is, m. (Ἀρταξέρξης), name of several Persian kings.

artē, adv. from artus; q.v.

artēria -ae, f. (ἀρτηρία). (1) the wind-pipe: Cic.; n. plur., heterocl.: arteria, Lucr.

(2) an artery: Cic.

arthriticus -a -um (ἀρθριτικός), gouty: Cic.

articulāris -e (articulus), relating to the joints: morbus, gout, Suet., Plin.

articulātim, adv. (articulus), piecemeal, joint by joint: Pl. TRANSF., in a manner properly divided, distinctly: articulatim distincteque dici, Cic.

articūlo -are, to articulate, speak distinctly: Lucr.

articūlus -i, m. (dim. of artus).

LIT., (1) a small joint: articulorum dolores, gouty or rheumatic pains, Cic.; meton., the fingers or the limbs: Lucr., Ov. (2) of plants, a knob, knot: sarmentorum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a division of a discourse: articuli membraque, Cic.; also an article, as part of speech: Quint. (2) of time, a moment, crisis: in ipso articulo temporis, in the nick of time, Cic. (3) of other abstractions, part, division, point: per eosdem articulos et gradus, Suet.

artifex -fīcis, m. (ars/facio).

Adj. (1) act., skilled, clever: homines talis negotii artifices, Sall.; artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus, Cic. (2) pass., skilfully made: boves, Prop.

Subst. (1) a worker, craftsman in a particular art, used absol. or with qualifying word: artifices scaenici, actors, Cic. (2) in gen., a maker, master of, expert at anything, with sphere indicated usually by genit.: probus eius (mundi) artifex, creator, Cic.; artifex conquirendae et comparandae voluptatis, Cic.; tractandi animos, Liv.; artifices ad corrumpendum iudicium, Cic.

artificiōsus -a -um. (1) skilful, accomplished: rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic. (2) skilfully made: operis, Cic.; hence artificial (opp. to natural): ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic.

Adv. (with compar.) **artificiōsē**, skilfully: id multo artificiosius efficere, Cic.

artificium -i, n. (artifex).

(1) the work of an artifex, an occupation, craft, art: ancillare, Cic. Esp. in concrete senses: a, theory, system of an art as formulated: componere artificium de iure civili, Cic.; b, a work of art: haec opera atque artificia, Cic.

(2) in gen., *cleverness, skill, art*: simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificisque perfectum, Cic.; in a bad sense, *cunning, craft*: artificio simulationis, Cic.

arto -are (artus). (1) *to press together, reduce to small compass*: Lucr. (2) *to abridge, curtail*: in praemiis, in honoribus omnia artata, Liv.

artōlāgānus -i, m. (ἀρτολάγανος), *a cake made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper*: Cic.

artopta -ae, m. (ἀρτοπτης). (1) *a baker*: Juv. (2) *a baker's vessel, bread pan*: Pl.

artus (arctus) -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (root ar- as in Gr. ἀρσινω, Latin arma), *narrow, tight, close*.

LIT., catena, Ov.; regionibus, Lucr.; vallis, Liv. N. as subst. **artum** -i, *a narrow space*: pugna in artu, Tac.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *tight, close*: religionum nodis, Lucr.; vinculum ad astringendam fidem artius, Cic.; somnus, *fast, sound*, Cic. (2) *small, meagre*: numerus, Tac.; commeatus, Liv. (3) *difficult, distressing*: res, Ov., Tac. N. as subst. **artum** -i, *difficulty, constraint*: cum in artu res esset, Liv.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **artē**, *narrowly, tightly, closely*. LIT., artius complecti aliquem, Cic.; signa artius conlocare, Sall.; fig.: artius astringere rationem, Cic. TRANSF., arte et graviter dormire, *soundly, fast*, Cic.; artius appellare aliquem, *to cut a name short*, Ov.; aliquem arte diligere, *strongly*, Plin. L.

artus -ūs, m. (root ar-, as in Gr. ἀρσινω, ἀρθρον), normally plur., artūs -ūum, *the joints: dolor artuum, gout*, Cic.; omnibus artubus contremisco, *I tremble in all my limbs*, Cic.; fig., nervi atque artus sapientiae, Cic. Gen., esp. in poets, *the limbs*: salsusque per artus sudor iit, Verg.; Lucr., Ov.

ārula -ae, f. (dim. of ara), *a little altar*: Cic.

arund-, see harund-.

Aruns, an Etruscan name for a younger son (opp. Lar or Lars, an elder son): Liv.

Arverni -orum, m. *a Gallic people in Aquitaine, in what is now Auvergne*. Adj. **Arvernus** -a -um, *Arvernian*.

arvina -ae, f. *fat, lard*: Verg.

arvus -a -um (aro), *ploughed*: Pl., Cic.

N. as subst. **arvum** -i, *ploughed land, a field*: Cic., Verg., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *land, region, country*: Verg., Ov.; arva Neptunia, *the sea*, Verg.

arx -cis, f. (from root of arceo), *a fortress, citadel, stronghold*.

LIT., (1) in the narrow sense: ne quando arx hostium esset, Liv.; at Rome the arx was part of the Capitoline hill: ne quis patricius in arce aut in Capitolio habitaret, Liv.; used also of the whole hill: Capitolina, Liv.; also as *the stronghold or chief place of any town*: amisso oppido fugaret in arcem, Cic.; prov.: arcem facere e cloaca, *to make a mountain of a mole-hill*, Cic. (2) in wider sense, *the height of heaven*: siderea arx, Ov.; arces igneae, Hor.; of other high places: beatae arces, Corinth, Hor.; Parnassi arx, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *refuge, bulwark, protection*: haec urbs arx omnium gentium, Cic.; Liv. (2) *headquarters, chief place*: ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, Liv.; arx aeternae dominationis, Tac.

as, assis, m., *a whole, a unit*, divided into 12 parts (uncia), the various fractions being expressed as follows: uncia $\frac{1}{12}$, sextans $\frac{1}{6}$, quadrans $\frac{1}{4}$, triens $\frac{2}{3}$, quincunx $\frac{1}{3}$, semis $\frac{3}{2}$, septunx $\frac{1}{2}$, bes $\frac{2}{3}$, dodrans $\frac{3}{4}$, dextans $\frac{5}{6}$, deunx $\frac{1}{12}$.

(1) in gen., esp. in terms relating to inheritance: haeres ex asse, *sole heir*, Plin.

(2) as a coin, *the as*, which originally consisted of a pound of copper, but was frequently reduced later; hence prov.: (omnia) ad assem perdere, *to the last farthing*, Hor.; non assis facere, *not to estimate at a farthing*, Cat.

(3) as a weight, *a pound*: Ov.

(4) as a measure of land, *an acre*: Plin.

Ascānius -i, m. *son of Aeneas and Creiua, founder of Alba Longa*: Verg.

ascaules -is, m. (ἀσκαυλης), *a bagpiper*: Mart. **ascendo** -scendēre -scendi -scensum (ad/scando), *to mount, ascend, go up*.

LIT., intransit.: in murum, Cic.; in equum, Cic.; in contionem, *to go up to speak to the people*, Cic. L.; ad Gitanas, Liv.; transit.: murum, Caes.; ripam equo, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to rise*: in tantum honorem, Cic.; ad maiora, Cic.; altioiorem gradum, Cic.; gradatim ascendere vocem, *the voice rising higher and higher*, Cic. (2) with super or supra, *to rise above, surpass*: Tac.

ascensio -ōnis, f. *an ascent*: Pl. TRANSF., *oratorum, lofty flight*, Cic.

ascensus -ūs, m. (1) *a going up, climbing up, ascent*. LIT., in Capitolium, Cic. TRANSF., *primus ad honoris gradum*, Cic. (2) *meton., the place for ascending*. LIT., difficilis atque arduus, Cic. TRANSF., in virtute, Cic.

ascia -ae, f. (1) *a carpenter's axe*: Cic., quoting the Twelve Tables. (2) *a mason's trowel*, often shown and named in inscriptions.

ascio -scire, *to take to oneself, adopt as one's own*: socios, Verg.; asciri per adoptionem, Tac.

ascisco asciscere ascīvi ascitum, *to receive, admit*.

(1) of persons, *to adopt, take to oneself*: aliquem in numerum civium, Cic.; inter patricios, Tac.; with dat.: superis ascitus, Caesar, Ov.; with double acc.: aliquem patronum, Cic. Also of unofficial association: ad sceleris foedus, Cic.; ad spem praediae, Liv.

(2) of things, *to adopt*; formally, of measures, *to approve*: quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asciverunt, Cic.; in gen.: hanc consuetudinem, Cic.; nova verba, Hor. Also *to assume, claim*: sibi sapientiam, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **ascitus** -a -um, *foreign, acquired*: Nep., Ov.

ascōpēra -ae, f. (ἀσκηρα), *a leather bag*: Suet.

Ascra -ae, f. (Ἄσκρα), *a small town in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the home of Hesiod*. Adj. **Ascraeus** -a -um, *Ascraean, of Ascra*.

(1) with reference to Hesiod: poeta, Prop.; senex, Verg.; carmen, Verg.; m. as subst., *the man of Ascra=Hesiod*: Ov. (2) with ref. to Helicon: fontes, *Heliconian*, Prop.

ascribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum (ad/scribo), *to write in, add in writing*.

(1) of things. LIT., with dat.: poemam foederibus, Cic.; with in and the acc.: aliquid in eandem legem, Cic.; diem non

ascribis, you do not add the date, Cic. TRANSF., to attribute, impute: alicui incommo- dum, Cic.

(2) of persons, to enrol, put on an official list: aliquem in civitatem, Cic.; as a colonist: colonos, Liv.; with acc., of the colony: colonos Venusiam, Liv.; as a soldier: urbanae militiae ascribi, Tac.; of appointments generally: aliquem tutorem liberis, Cic. TRANSF., to reckon under a class, include: tu vero me ascribe in talem numerum, Cic.; aliquem ordinibus deorum, Hor.; opinio socium me ascribit tuis laudibus, Cic.; Tac.

ascripticus -a -um, enrolled as a member of a community: Cic.

ascriptio -ōnis, f. an addition in writing: Cic.

ascriptivus -a -um, enrolled as a super-numerary: Pl.

ascriptor -ōris, m. (ascribo), one who approves of: legis agrariae, Cic.

Ascūlum -i, n. chief town of Picenum (now Ascoli Piceno). Adj. **Ascūlānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Asculum.

āsella -ae, f. (dim. of asina), a little she-ass: Ov.

āsellus -i, m. (dim. of asinus), an ass: Cic. Prov.: narrare fabellam surdo asello, to preach to deaf ears, Hor.

Āsia -ae, f. (Ἀσία). (1) a town in Lydia near the river Cayster; later the region round it. (2) the continent of Asia. (3) the peninsula of Asia Minor; sometimes used specially for the kingdom of Pergamum (Liv.), or of the Troad (Ov.). (4) in the narrowest sense (the ordinary meaning of the word), the Roman province of Asia, formed in 133 B.C. out of the kingdom of Pergamum.

¶ Hence **Āsiāgēnes** -is, m. surname of L. Corn. Scipio. **Āsiānus** -a -um, adj. and subst., belonging to the province of Asia, or an inhabitant of it. **Āsiāticus** -a -um, Asiatic, surname of L. Corn. Scipio: Asiatici oratores, ornate, florid, Cic. **Āsis** -idis, poet., Asia: Ov. **Āsius** -a -um, Asiatic, in the various senses of Asia (see above), esp. sense (1): Asia palus, the marshes of the Cayster, Verg.

āsilus -i, m. the gad-fly: Verg.

āsina -ae, f. a she-ass: Varr., Plin.

āsiniūsus -a -um, belonging to an ass: Plin.

Āsiniūsus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated member was C. Asinius Pollio, friend of J. Caesar and Augustus, statesman, poet, historian.

āsinus -i, m. an ass: Cic. TRANSF., a dolt, blockhead: quid nunc te, asine, litteras doceam? Cic.

Āsopūs -i, m. (Ἀσωπός), a river in Boeotia; person., the river-god Asopus.

¶ Hence **Āsopiādēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Asopus (his grandson Aeacus): Ov. **Āsōpis** -idis, f. daughter of Asopus. (1) Aegina, mother of Aeacus by Jupiter: Ov. (2) Euadne: Ov. (3) Euboea.

āsōtus -i, m. (ἄσωτος), a sensualist, libertine: Cic.

asparāgus -i, m. (ἀσπάραγος), asparagus: Juv., Suet.

aspargo, see aspergo.

Aspāsia -ae, f. (Ἀσπασία), a Milesian woman of exceptional intelligence, the mistress of Pericles.

aspectābilis -e (aspecto), visible: Cic.

aspecto -are, to look at earnestly: quid me aspectas? Cic. TRANSF., to observe, attend to: iussa principis, Tac.; of place, to lie towards, to face: mare quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac.

aspectus -us, m. (1) act.: a, a seeing, looking, sight: uno aspectu, Cic.; oculi mobiles ut aspectum quo vellent facile converterent, Cic.; aspectum hominum vitare, Cic.: b, range or power of vision: orbes qui aspectum nostrum definiunt, Cic.; omnia quae sub aspectum cadunt, Cic. (2) pass.: a, sight, power of being seen: patriam privare aspectu tuo, Cic.; situs Syracusarum laetus ad aspectum, Cic.: b, look, aspect, appearance: pomorum iucundus aspectus, Cic.

aspello -ēre, to drive away: Pl., Ter.

Aspendos -i, f. (Ἀσπενδος), a Greek town in Pamphylia. Adj. **Aspendius** -a -um, of or belonging to Aspendus.

asper -ēra -ērūm (aspra=aspera: Enn.; aspris=asperis: Verg.), rough.

(1) to the senses: a, to the touch: lingua, Lucr.; loca, uneven, Caes. N. as subst. **asperum** -i, roughness, a rough place: Lucr., Hor., Tac.: b, to the taste, pungent, sour: vinum, Ter.; sapor maris, Plin.: c, to the hearing, harsh, grating: Cic.; littera aspera, the letter R, Ov.: d, of weather, rough: mare, stormy, Liv.; aspera caelo Germania, Tac.

(2) of the character of living creatures, rough, wild, harsh: homo asper et durus, Cic.; anguis asper siti, Verg.

(3) of other things, harsh, difficult: res, tempora, Cic.; sententia, severe, Liv.; doctrina, austere, Cic.; facietiae, bitter, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **aspērē**, roughly: loqui, Cic.; scribere, Cic., Liv.

aspergo (aspargo) -spargere -spersi -spersum (ad/sparg-), to sprinkle upon or besprinkle with. LIT., guttam bulbo, Cic.; virus pecori, Verg.; saporis huc, Verg.; olivam sale, Plin.; aram sanguine, Cic.

TRANSF., alicui molestiam, Cic.; splendorem vitae maculis, Cic.; aliquid menda-cinaculis, Cic.

aspergo (aspargo) -inis, f. a sprinkling, besprinkling, spray: aquarum, Ov.; salsa aspargo, Verg.

asperitās -ātis, f. roughness. (1) to the senses: a, to the touch, unevenness: saxorum, Cic.: b, to the taste, sourness: vini, Plin.: c, to the ear, harshness: soni, Tac.: d, of weather, roughness: hiemis, Tac. (2) of character, harshness, fierceness, severity, austerity: Stoicorum, Cic. (3) of other things, harshness, difficulty: rerum, Cic.; iudicialis verborum, Cic.

aspernatio -ōnis, f. contempt: Cic.

asperor -ari, dep. to despise, reject, spurn: aspernatur dolorem ut malum, Cic.; amicitiam alicuius, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; honorem, Tac.

aspero -are, to make rough. LIT., a, glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, make stormy, Verg.: b, to sharpen, whet: sagittas ossibus, Tac. TRANSF., to excite, arouse: alicquem in saevitiam, Tac.

aspersio -ōnis, f. a sprinkling: aquae, Cic.

aspersus -ūs, m. a sprinkling: Plin.

aspīcio -spīcĕre -spexi -spectum (ad/specio).

(1) to look at, behold.

LIT., lucem aspiciere vix possum, *endure the light of day, live*, Cic.; absol.: aspicere, look, Verg.; esp. to survey, inspect: tabulas, Cic.; also to look straight in the face, to withstand, confront: aliquem in acie, Nep.; hostem aspiciere non possunt, Cic.

TRANSF., a, to investigate, consider: neque tanta est in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic.; res sociorum, Liv.: b, of places, to look towards, face: ea pars Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspiciat, Tac.

(2) inch., to catch sight of, perceive: simulacrum Lentulum aspexit, Cic.; Pl., Ov.

aspirātiō -ōnis, f. (1) a breathing: aëris, Cic. (2) exhalation: terrarum, Cic. (3) the pronunciation of the letter H, aspiration: Cic., Quint.

aspiro -are, to breathe, blow upon.

(1) intransit. LIT., pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, *exhaling*, Cic.; aspirant aërae in noctem, *towards evening*, Verg.; turba aspirat choro, Hor. TRANSF., a, to be favourable to, assist: aspiravit nemo eorum, Cic.; vos aspirate canenti, Verg.: b, to climb up to, to strive to obtain, to reach to: bellica laude ad Africanum aspirare nemo potest, Cic.; nec equis aspirat Achillis, Verg.

(2) transit. LIT., Iuno ventos aspirat eunti, *gives them a favourable wind*, Verg. TRANSF., to infuse: divinum amorem dictis, Verg.; Quint.

aspis -idis, f. (ἀσπίς), an adder, asp: Cic.

asportatio -ōnis, f. a taking away, carrying off: signorum, Cic.

asporto -are (abs/porto), to carry off, take away: multa de suis rebus secum, Cic.; abreptam ex eo loco virginem secum, Cic.

asprēta -orum, n. pl. (asper), rough, uneven places: Liv.

Assārācus -i, m. (Ἀσάρακος), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede, grandfather of Anchises: Assaraci nurus, Venus, Ov.; Assaraci tellus, Troy, Hor.

asser -eris, m. (connected with *adsero), a stake, a pole: Pl., Caes. Esp. a pole for carrying a litter: Suet.

assertio and other words beginning **ass-** see **adsertio** and other words beginning **ads-**.

assūla -ae, f. a shaving, chip: Pl., Cat.

assulātīm, adv. (assula), in splinters: Pl.

assulōsē, adv. (assula), splinter-wise: Plin.

assus -a -um (perhaps connected with areo), dried. LIT., roasted: Pl.; assum vitulinum, roast veal, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of bathing: sol, basking in the sun without being anointed, Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **assa**, a sweating bath: Cic. (2) nutrix, a dry-nurse, Juv.

Assyria -ae, f. (Ἀσσυρία), a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia. Adj. and subst. **Assyrius** -a -um, Assyrian, an Assyrian; poet. for Median, Phrygian, Indian, etc.

ast = at; q.v.; used in old laws, also in Pl., Verg., Juv.; esp. before a word beginning with a vowel.

Asta -ae, f. (Ἀστα), a town in Hispania Baetica (now Mesa de Asta).

¶ Hence adj. **Astensis** -e, of or belonging to Asta.

Astācus -i, m. father of Melanippus.

¶ Hence **Astācidēs** -ae, m. son of Astacus, i.e. Melanippus.

Astāpa -ae, f. a town in Hispania Baetica (now Estepa).

Astēria -ae, f. and -Iē -ēs, f. (Ἀστερία).

(1) daughter of Polus and Phoebe.

(2) daughter of the Titan Coeus, who was changed into a quail and then into an island (called Ortygia because of her, and later Delos).

(3) (Asterie), a woman's name: Hor.

Astraea -ae, f. (Ἀστραία), Astraea, goddess of justice, who left the earth in the iron age, and was placed among the stars under the name Virgo.

astrōlōgia -ae, f. (ἀστρολογία), astronomy: Cic.

astrōlōgus -i, m. (ἀστρολόγος). (1) an astronomer: Cic. (2) an astrologer: Cic., Juv.

astrum -i, n. (ἀστρον), a star, a constellation.

LIT., cognitio astrorum, Cic.; with reference to fortune: astrum natale, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) poet., of any great height: turris educta ad astra, Verg. (2) of glory, immortality: tollere in astra, Cic.; ex astris decidere, Cic.; sic itur ad astra, thus is immortality gained, Verg.

astu, n. indecl. (ἀστυ), a city, esp. Athens: Ter., Cic.

Astūra -ae (Ἀστυρα), a river in Latium, with an island of the same name at its mouth.

asturco -ōnis, m. an Asturian horse: Plin., Sen.

Astūria -ae, f. a region in Hispania Tarraconensis; adj. **Astūricus** -a -um, Asturian;

Astūrica -ae, f. the capital of Asturia (now Astorga); adj. and subst. **Astur** -uris, Asturian, an Asturian.

astus -ūs, m. (generally used in abl. sing.), cleverness, adroitness, cunning: Pl., Verg., Tac.

astūtia -ae, f. (astutus), adroitness, craft; in plur. *cunning tricks*: Pl., Cic.

astūtus -a -um (astus), adroit, clever; esp. in bad sense, *cunning, crafty*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.)

astutē, *cunningly*: Pl., Cic. L.

Astýgēs -is, m. (Ἀστυγής). (1) King of Media, grandfather of the elder Cyrus.

(2) an enemy of Perseus, changed by him into stone.

Astýanax -actis, m. (Ἀστυνάξ). (1) son of Hector and Andromache. (2) a tragic actor of Cicero's time.

Astýpālaea -ae, f. (Ἀστυπάλαια), an island near Crete.

¶ Hence **Astýpālaeensis** -is, m. an inhabitant of the island; adj. **Astýpālaeicus** -a -um or **Astýpālēius** -a -um, belonging to Astypalaea.

āsylum -i, n. (ἀσυλον), a sanctuary, place of refuge, asylum: Cic.; templa quae asyla Graeci appellant, Liv.; lucus asyli, Tac.

āsymbōlus -a -um (ἀσυμβολος), contributing nothing to the cost of an entertainment: Ter.

at (ast), conj., but, moreover.

(1) to introduce an idea different from, but not entirely opposed to, one that has gone before: una (navis) cum Nasidianis profugit, at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam, Caes. Esp. to mark a surprising development in narrative, or transition to an appeal, expression of emotion, etc.: at videte hominis intolerabilem audaciam, Cic.;

at per deos immortales quid est quod dici possit? Cic.

(2) to express an idea entirely opposed to the preceding one: brevis a natura nobis vita data est; at memoria bene redditae vitae sempiterna, Cic.; strengthened: at contra, Lucr., Cic.; at etiam, Pl., Cic.; at vero, Cic. Esp.: **a**, to introduce an imaginary objection in an argument, *but, you may say*: At sumus, inquit, civitatis participes, Cic.; strengthened: at enim, Cic. Also: **b**, to answer an imaginary objection, *but, I reply*: factumne sit? at constat, Cic.

(3) restrictive, esp. after a negative, *but at least, yet at least*: si minus in praesens, at in posteritatem, Cic.

Ātābūlus -i, m. a hot wind in Apulia, the sirocco: Hor., Plin.

Ātālanta -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (Ἀταλάντη), a maiden of Boeotia, famous for her speed in running; Milanion, or, according to other accounts, Hippomenes, finally beat her in a race and married her. Adj. **Ātālantaeus** or -tēus -a, m. of or belonging to Atalanta.

ātāt, attāt, attatae, attattatae, etc. (ἀττάτα), an interjection expressive of pain, astonishment, fear, warning, etc., *oh! ah! alas!* Pl., Ter.

ātāvus -i, m. (1) the father of the great-great-grandfather (abavus) or great-great-grandmother: Cic.; (opp. adnepos). (2) gen., atavi, pl., ancestors: Maecenas atavis edite regibus, Hor.

Ātella -ae, f. a very ancient city of Campania. Adj. **Ātellānus** -a -um; esp. Ātellana fabella, or simply **Ātellāna** -ae, f. a species of popular farce, long popular in Rome: Liv., Juv.

¶ Hence subst. **Ātellānus** -i, m. a player in these farces, and adj. **Ātellānius** -a -um or **Ātellānicus** -a -um, pertaining to them.

āter atra atrum, black, dark (dead black, opp. albus, while niger is shining black).

LIT., nemus, Verg.; dens, Hor.; mare, stormy, Hor.; alba discernere et atra non posse, Cic.; poet. = atratus, clothed in black: lictores, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) dark, gloomy, sad, unfortunate: mors, cura, Hor.; atri dies, in the Roman calendar, those on which the republic had suffered a great misfortune, Liv. (2) malicious, poisonous: atro dente petere aliquem, Hor.

Āthāmānia -ae, f. (Ἀθαμανία), a region in Epirus.

¶ Hence **Āthāmānes** -um, m. the inhabitants of Athamania.

Āthāmās -antis, m. (Ἀθάμας), son of Aeolus and king of Thessaly, father of Phrixus and Helle, Melicerta and Learchus.

¶ Hence **Āthamantēus** -a -um: aurum, the golden fleece of Phrixus, Mart.; **Āthāmantiādes** -ae, m. son of Athamas: Ov.; **Āthāmantis** -idis, f. daughter of Athamas, i.e. Helle: Ov.

Āthēnae -ārum, f. (Ἀθήναι), Athens; meton., learning: Juv.

¶ Hence adj. **Āthēnaeus** -a -um, Athenian; n. as subst. **Athēnaeum** -i, a temple of Minerva (Athene) at Athens; adj. and subst. **Āthēniensis** -e, Athenian, an Athenian.

Āthēnio -ōnis, m. a Sicilian shepherd, leader of slaves in a rebellion about 100 B.C.

āthēos and **āthēus** -i, m. (ἄθεος), an atheist: Cic.

Athēsis, acc. -sim, abl. -si, m. (Ἀθῆσις), a river in N. Italy (now Adige.)

athlēta -ae, m. (ἀθλητής), one who contends in the public games, wrestler, athlete: Cic., Liv.

athlēticus -a -um (ἀθλητικός), relating to an athlete: Cels.; adv. **athlēticē**, athletically: Pl.

Āthōs or **Āthō** or **Āthōn**, acc. -ō or -on or -ōnem, dat. -ō, abl. -ōne, m. a mountain at the end of the peninsula of Chalcidice, on the Strymonian gulf.

Ātilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, esp. M. Atilius Regulus (see Regulus). Adj.

Ātiliānus -a -um.

Ātina -ae, f. (Ἀτῖνα), a town in Latium (still called Atina).

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Ātinas** -ātis, belonging to Atina, or an inhabitant of it.

Ātlās -antis, m. (Ἀτλας). (1) a high mountain of Mauretania, in Africa, on which the sky was supposed to rest. (2) a mythical king and giant, son of Iapetus and Clymene, king of Mauretania, changed into Mount Atlas by Perseus. (3) meton., a very tall man, or (ironically) a dwarf (Juv.).

¶ Hence **Atlantiādēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Atlas; esp. Mercury (son of Maia, grandson of Atlas), or Hermaphroditus (son of Mercury and great-grandson of Atlas); **Atlantis** -idis, f. a female descendant of Atlas; esp. Electra: Ov.; Calypso: Tib.; adj. **Atlanticus** -a -um, connected with Mount Atlas: mare, the Atlantic ocean; also **Atlantēus** -a -um: finis, Libyan, Hor.

ātōmus -i, f. (ἄτομος), that which is incapable of division, an atom: Cic.

atque (usually before vowel or h) and **ac** (usually before consonant), and, and also.

Joining single words. (1) in gen.: **a**, between closely related words: spargere ac disseminare, Cic.; or contrasted words: nobiles atque ignobiles, Sall.; **b**, and moreover, and even, adding a new point: alii intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, Sall.; with the pron., hic, is, idem, etc.: negotium magnum est navigare atque id mense Quintili, and especially, Cic.; so: atque etiam, Cic. (2) with comparisons: **a**, with words expressing similarity, as aequae, aequus, idem, item, iuxta, par, proxime, similis, similiter, talis, totidem, as: pariter hoc atque alias res, Pl., Cic.; **b**, with words expressing dissimilarity, as aliter, aliorum, alius, contra, contrarius, dissimilis, secus, than, from: aliter atque est, Ter., Cic.; **c**, with comparatives, for quam, than: artius atque hedera procera astringitur illex, Hor.; **d**, simul atque, as soon as, Cic.; see also under simul.

Joining sentences or clauses, and indeed, and so. (1) in gen.: atque illi omnes sine dubitatione condemnant, Cic. (2) to join a more important thought, and even: id estne numerandum in bonis? Ac maximis quidem, Cic. (3) to introduce a wish, usually preceding utinam: Cic. (4) to introduce an adversative clause, alone or preceding tamen: dissimilis inter se ac tamen laudandos, Cic.

(5) to introduce a final clause: *ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse*, Cic. (6) in narration, *and then*; sometimes and suddenly: Pl., Verg. (7) at the end of a speech or treatise: *ac de primo quidem officii fonte diximus*, Cic.

In particular connexions and phrases. (1) *alius atque alius*, *now this, now that*, Liv.; also: *unus atque alter*, Sall., Tac. (2) *etiam atque etiam*, *again and again*, Lucr. (3) with other conjunctions; after *et*: *non minis et vi ac metu*, Cic.; after *que*: *submoverique atque in castra redigi*, Liv.; with *nec*: Mart.; repeated in poetry: *atque deos atque astra*, Verg.

atqui, conj. (at/qui), nevertheless, notwithstanding. (1) gen.: *atqui non ego te frangere persequor*, Hor.; sometimes confirmatory rather than adversative, indeed, certainly: Cic. Often introducing a conditional clause: *atqui si, but if*, Ter., Cic.; or an answer in conversation, *but in fact*: Hor., Cic. (2) in logical conclusions, to introduce the minor premise, *but now, now*: Cic.

ātramentum -i, n. (ater), any black fluid: *sepiae*, Cic.; *ink*: Cic.; *shoemaker's black*: *sutorium atramentum*, Cic.

ātrātus -a -um (ater), clothed in black, in mourning: Cic., Tac.

Atrax -ācis (*Ατράξ), a city in Thessaly.

¶ Hence **Atrācidēs** -ae, m. the Thessalian *Caeneus*: Ov.; **Atrācis** -idis, f. *Hippodamia*: Ov.

Atrēbātes -um, m. a people in Gallia Belgica; sing. **Atrēbas** -bātis, m.: Caes.

Atrēus -ei, m. (*Ατρεύς), son of Pelops, king of Argos and Mycenae, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

¶ Hence **Atridēs** or **Atridā** -ae, m. a son of Atreus; plur. *Atridae*, Agamemnon and Menelaus.

ātriēnsis -is, m. (atrium), overseer of the atrium, head slave, steward: Pl., Cic.

ātrīolum -i, n. (dim. of atrium), a little atrium, an ante-chamber: Cic. L.

ātrītās -ātis, f. (ater), blackness: Pl.

ātrīum -i, n. (perhaps connected with ater, as a place blackened by the smoke of the fire), the hall or entrance room in a Roman house, into which opened the ianua. Poet. plur. for sing.: Verg.; meton., a house: *atria nostra*, Ov.

TRANSF., of other halls, esp. the hall of a temple or public building: *atrium Libertatis*, Cic.; *auctionarium*, an auctioneer's sale-room, Cic.

ātrōcītās -ātis, f. (atrox). LIT., frightfulness, cruelty: *ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas*, Cic. TRANSF., of human character, speech, etc., severity, harshness, barbarity: *invidiosa atrocitas verborum*, Cic.; *atrocitas ista quo modo in veterem Academiam inruperit*, Cic.

Atrōpōs -i, f. (ἄτροπος, not to be averted), one of the three Parcae or Fates, supposed to have the duty of cutting the thread of human life.

ātrox -ōcis (from ater, as ferox from ferus), adj., with compar. and superl.

LIT., terrible, fearful, cruel, horrible: *res scelestas, atroces, nefarias*, Cic.; of war: *proelium*, Liv.; of the seasons: *hora flagrantis Caniculae*, Hor.

TRANSF., of human character; harsh, fierce, morose, severe: *Agrippina semper atrox*, Tac.; *animus Catonis, unbending*, Hor. So of speech, etc.: *imperium*, Liv.; *atrocissimae litterae*, Cic.; *vehemens atque atrox orationis genus*, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **ātrōcītē**, severely, harshly, cruelly: *Verri nimis atrociter minitans*, Cic.

Atta -ae, m. a Roman surname; esp. of the poet T. Quinctius Atta (d. 77 B.C.).

attactus -ūs, m. (attingo), used only in abl. sing., a touching, touch, contact: Verg.

attāgēn -ēnis, m. (ἄταγην), a bird, the black partridge: Hor.; also **attāgēna** -ae, f.: Mart.

Attālus -i, m. (*Ατταλος), the name of several kings of Pergamum, the last of whom, Attalus III, left his territory to the Romans.

¶ Hence adj. **Attālicus** -a -um, belonging to Pergamum: *urbes*, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *woven or adorned with gold*: *vestes, tori*, Prop. (2) in gen., rich, splendid: *condiciones*, Hor.

attāmēn or **at tāmēn**, conj. but yet: Caes., Cic., Ov.

attēgia -ae, f. a hut: Juv.

attēpēro -are (ad/tempero), to fit to, adjust to: Sen.

¶ Hence adv. **attēpērātē**, in a fit or appropriate manner: Ter.

attēdo -tendēre -tēdi -tentum (ad/tendo). LIT., to stretch to. Usually transf., with *animum* (animos) or *absol.*, to direct the attention towards, attend to. (1) with *animum* (animos): *attendite animos ad ea quae consequuntur*, Cic. (2) *absol.*: a, in gen.: *diligenter attendite*, Cic.: b, with what is attended to as object, or subject in passive: *primum versum legis*, Cic.; *extrema pars attenditur*, Cic.: c, with acc. and infin.: *non attendere superius illud ea re a se esse concessum*, Cic.: d, with ind. quest.: *si paulo diligentius, quid de his rebus dicat attenderis*, Cic.: e, with de and the abl.: *animum tamen erit sollicitus, ut nihil possit de officiis legationis attendere*, Cic.: f, with dat.: Plin. L., Suet.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **attentus**, attentive: *animus*, Cic.; *cogitatio*, Cic.; *auditor*, Cic.; *iudex*, Cic.; esp. *careful of one's affairs or property*: *attentus quaesitis*, Hor.; *paterfamilias*, Hor.; *attenta vita et rusticana*, Cic.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **attentē**, attentively, carefully: *audire*, Cic.; *cogitare*, Cic., Hor.

attentio -ōnis, f. (attendo), attentiveness, attention: *animi*, or *absol.*, Cic., Quint.

attento or **attēpto** -are, to try, test, essay: *ut praeteriri omnino fuerit satius quam attentatum deseri*, Cic.; esp. (1) *to tamper with, try to corrupt*: *classem*, Cic. (2) *to attack*: *aliquid lingua*, Cic.; *aliquem vi*, Tac.

attēnūo -are, to make thin, reduce. LIT., corpus, Ov.; of number, to lessen: *legio proelii attenuata*, Caes.; of strength, to weaken: *vires diutino morbo attenuatae*, Liv. TRANSF., *curas*, diminish, Ov.; *insignem, degradare*, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **attēnūātus**, made weak. TRANSF., of style, (1) *abbreviated*: *ipsa illa pro Roscio iuvenilis abundantia multa habet*

attenuata, Cic. (2) *over-refined*: eius oratio nimia religione attenuata, Cic. (3) *undorned, meagre*.

Adv. **attēnūātē**, *simply, without ornament*: dicere, Cic.

attēro -tērēre -trīvi (-tērūi) -trītum. LIT., (1) *to rub against*: leniter caudam, Hor. (2) *to rub or wear away*: surgentes herbas, Verg. TRANSF., *to weaken, ruin*: opes, Sall.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **attrītus** -a -um, *rubbed away, worn out*: Cic. TRANSF., *frons, shameless*: Juv.

attestor -ari, dep. *to attest, bear witness to*: Phaedr.

attexo -texēre -texūi -textum, *to weave or plait on or to*. LIT., *loricae ex cratibus attexuntur*, Caes. TRANSF., *to add*: vos ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortale, Cic.

Atthis -idis, f. (Ἀτθίς), adj., *Attic, Athenian*: Mart.; as f. subst., *Attica*: Lucr.; *nightingale or swallow*: Mart.; *a friend of Sappho*: Ov.

Attica -ae, f. (Ἀττική), *Attica, the district of Greece containing Athens*.

atticisso -are (ἀττικίζω), *to imitate the Athenian mode of speaking*: Pl.

Atticus -a -um (Ἀττικός), *belonging to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian*: pelex, Philomela, Mart. Plur. as subst. **Attici** -orum, *m. the Athenians*: Phaedr.

Hence appell., with reference to art and literature, *of the Athenian school or standard*: stilus, Cic.; lepos, Mart. Plur. as subst. **Attici** -orum, *m. orators of the Attic school*: Cic.

Adv. **Atticē**, *in the Attic or Athenian manner*: dicere, Cic.

Atticus, T. Pomponius, *the intimate friend of Cicero*, who received his surname of Atticus from his long residence in Athens.

attineo -tinēre -tinūi -tentum (ad/teneo).

(1) *transit.*, *to hold, keep*. LIT., *dextram, Tac.*; *aliquem castris, carcere, publica custodia*, Tac. TRANSF., *simul Romanum et Numidam spe pacis, to detain, amuse*, Sall.

(2) *intransit.*, *to pertain to, or concern*, only in third person: *quid istuc ad me attinet?* Pl.; *cetera quae ad colendam vitem attinebunt*, Cic.; esp. in the expression, *quod attinet ad aliquem or aliquid, in respect to*: *qui omnes, quod ad me attinet, vellem viverent, as far as I am concerned*, Cic.; *nihil attinet me plura scribere, it is of no use*, Cic.

attingo -tingere -tigi -tactum (ad/tango), *to touch*.

LIT., (1) *digito se caelum attingisse putare*, Cic. (2) *to arrive at a place*: *Italiam*, Cic.; *arces igneas*, Hor. (3) *of places, to touch upon, border upon*: *Cappadocia regio ea quae Ciliciam attingit*, Cic. (4) *to attack, to strike*: *Sulla quem primum hostes attigerant*, Sall.; *si digito quem attingisset, poenas dedisset*, Cic. (5) *to touch*, in the sense, *to appropriate*: *de praeda mea nec teruncium attingit*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to touch, affect*, of sensations: *voluptas aut dolor aliquem attingit*, Cic., Liv. (2) *to have to do with, to concern, resemble*: *corporis similitudo attingit naturam animi*, Cic.; *attingere aliquem necessitudine, to be closely connected with*, Cic. (3) *to handle, manage*: *republicam*, Cic.; *Graecas litteras*, Cic.; *rem militarem*, Caes. (4) *in writing or speech, to touch upon, to mention*: *illam iniuriam non attingere*, Cic.

Attis (Atthis and Atys) -idis, m. *a Phrygian shepherd, beloved by Cybele*.

Attius = Accius; q.v.

attollo -tollēre, *to raise up, lift up*.

LIT., *vix prae lacrimis oculos*, Liv.; *minas, iras* (of a snake raising its head in anger), Verg.; *se attollere, or attolli, to raise oneself*, Verg.; *of buildings, to erect, raise*: *molem*, Verg.; *terra se attollere tandem visa, to rise, appear*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to elevate, excite*: *animos ad spem consulatus*, Liv. (2) *to exalt*: *rempublicam bello armisque*, Tac.

attondēo -tondēre -tondi -tonsum. LIT., *to cut, clip*: *vitem, to prune*, Verg.; *virgulta, to crop*, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *to make less, diminish*: Cic. poet. (2) *to cheat, fleece*: Pl.

attōno -tōnāre -tōnūi -tōnitum, *to strike with thunder, stun, make senseless*: Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **attōnitus** -a -um, *struck by thunder*; hence (1) *stunned, terrified, senseless*: *magna pars integris corporibus attoniti concidunt*, Liv. (2) *inspired, frantic*: *vates*, Hor.; *attonitae Baccho matres*, Verg.

attorquēo -ēre, *to whirl, swing upward*: Verg.

attrāho -trāhēre -traxi -tractum, *to draw to, attract*.

LIT., *of things*: *magnes lapis, qui ferrum ad se adlicit et attrahat*, Cic. *Of persons, to drag*: *tribunos attrahi ad se iussit*, Liv.

TRANSF., *to attract*: *nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam adlicit et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo*, Cic.

attractātus -ū, m. (attracto), *a handling, touching*: *Pacuvius ap.* Cic.

attracto -are (ad/tracto), *to touch, handle*.

LIT., esp.: *a, to touch unlawfully, in an improper manner*: *libros (Sibyllinos) contaminatis manibus attractare*, Cic.: *b, to lay hands on, to appropriate*: *gazas*, Liv.

TRANSF., *blanditia popularis aspicitur, non attractatur*, Cic.

attrēpido -are, *to stumble along*: Pl.

attribūo -ūēre -ūi -ūtum, *to allot to, assign to*.

LIT., (1) in gen.: *servos, pastores armat atque iis equos attribuit*, Caes. (2) *of money, to assign*: *si modo attribuetur, quantum debetur*, Cic.; esp. *of money paid from the public treasury*: *pecunia attributa, numerata est*, Cic. (3) *of business, duties, etc., to assign*: *attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego*, Cic.; *of a military command*: *oppidum civibus Romanis*, Caes. (4) *of a country, to annex, subject*: *insulae, quae erant a Sulla Rhodiis attributae*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to give, cause*: *summus timor quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit*, Cic. (2) *to add*: *ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram*, Cic. (3) *to ascribe, impute*: *bonos exitus diis immortalibus*, Cic. (4) *to impose as a tax*: Liv.

¶ Hence n. of passive partic. as subst. **attribūtum** -i, *a predicate, attribute*: Cic.

attribūtio -ōnis, f. (attribuo). (1) *the assignment of a debt*: Cic. L. (2) *rhet. t. t., an attribute*: Cic.

attrītus -a -um, partic. from attero; q.v.
Atys (Attys) -yos, m. (Ἄτϋς, Ἄτρυς), *a son of Hercules and Omphale, father of Tyrrhenus and Lydus, myth. ancestor of the Lydian kings. (2) the founder of the gens Atia. (3) a son of Alba, king of the Albani*.

au, interj., *oh!* Pl.

auceps -cūpis, m. (for aviceps, from avis and capio). LIT., *a fowler, bird-catcher*: Pl., Hor. TRANSF., (1) *a spy, eavesdropper*: nostris dictis, Pl.; voluptatum, Cic. (2) *a quibbling critic, caviller*: syllabarum, Cic.

auctārium -i, n. (augeo), *an increase*: Pl.

auctificus -a -um, *increasing*: Lucr.

auctio -ōnis, f. (augeo), *an increasing*; hence, from the bidding, *an auction*: auctionem facere, constituere, to appoint an auction, Cic.; praedicare, proscribere, Cic.; proponere, to announce publicly, Quint.; proferre, to put off, Cic.

auctionārius -a -um (auctio), *relating to an auction*: atrium, auction-room, Cic.

auctionōr -ari, dep. (auctio), *to hold an auction*: Cic.

auctito -are (freq. of augeo), *to increase very much*: pecunias, Tac.

aucto -are=auctito: Pl., Lucr.

auctōr -ōris, m. (augeo), *one that gives increase*.

So (1) *an originator, causer, doer*. LIT., progenitor, ancestor, founder of a family: praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, Cic.; also producer of a work of art or literature: templi, architect, Liv.; carminis, author, Hor. TRANSF., cause, author: incendii, Cic.; vulneris, Verg.; esp.: a, the originator of a proposal or undertaking, leader, beginner: nec auctor quamvis audaci facinori deeat, Liv.; me auctore, at my request, Cic.; auctor interficiendi alicuius, Cic.; ille legibus (dat.) contra auspicia ferendis auctor, Cic.; ad instituendam (rem), Cic.; in restituendo auctorem fuisse, Cic.; alicui auctorem esse, to advise, recommend: semper senatui auctor pacis fui, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj.: Cic.: b, the author of a piece of information, warrant for its truth, authority: certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.; malus auctor Latinitatis, Cic.; Cratippo auctore, on the authority of Cratippus, Cic.; Homerum optimus auctor, Cic.; auctor rerum Romanarum, historian, Cic.; hence, auctorem esse, to answer for, state positively: nec pauci sunt auctores Cn. Flavius scribam libros protulisse, Cic.

(2) *a backer, supporter*. Esp.: a, of public measures: legis, Liv.; multarum legum aut auctor aut dissuasor, Cic.; auctores fiunt patres, the senators sanction a law, Cic.: b, bail, surety, or guarantee of a right: a malo auctore emere, Cic.: c, of a trustee, guardian, etc., approver, sanctioner: quod mulier sine tutore auctore promiserit, without the approval of her guardian, Cic.: d, fig., champion: civitatis, salutis, Cic.

auctōrāmentum -i, n. (auctoro). (1) *a contract*: Sen. (2) *wages*: Cic.

auctōritās -ātis, f. (auctor), *giving of increase*; hence, origination, responsibility, support, power.

(1) *support, backing, example, lead*: maiorum auctoritas, Cic.; auctoritatem sequi, Cic.; hominum consilia et auctoritates, Cic.; auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, advice, Caes. Esp.: a, authority, warrant for views or information: auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, Cic.; meton., authoritative records: auctoritates ac litteras, Cic.: b, political sanction: populi Romani, Cic.;

conlegii, Liv.; esp. auctoritas senatus, either gen., sanction of the senate: sine auctoritate senatus, Cic.; or t. t., a resolution agreed by the senate, but less official than a senatus consultum: si quis huic senatus consulto intercessisset, auctoritas perscriberetur, Cic.

(2) *power conferred, rights, command*: legatos cum auctoritate mittere, authorization, Cic.; of legal title: usus et auctoritas fundi, Cic.

(3) (most often) gen., influence, authority, prestige; of a person: auctoritatem habere apud aliquem, Cic.; auctoritatem restituere, lavare, amittere, Cic.; meton., a person in authority, an influential person: Cic.

(4) of things: legum, Cic.; honestatis, Cic.; orationis, Cic.

auctōrō -are (auctor), *to bind or hire for money*; esp. with reflex. object or in pass., to bind or hire oneself: necari auctoratus, Hor.; eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv.

auctumnus=autumnus; q.v.

auctus -ūs, m. (augeo), *an increase, enlargement, growth*: corporis, Lucr.; fluminum, Tac.; imperii, Tac.; maximis auctibus crescere, Liv.

aucupātio -ōnis, f. (aucupor), *fowling, bird-catching*: Quint.

aucupātorius -a -um (aucupor), *relating to fowling*: Plin.

aucupium -i, n. (auceps), *bird-catching, fowling*. LIT., vitam propagare aucupio, Cic. Meton., the birds caught: Cat. TRANSF., hunting after anything: delectationis, after pleasure, Cic.; esp. (1) *eavesdropping*: Pl. (2) *aucupia verborum, cavilling, quibbling*, Cic.

aucūpo -are=aucupor; q.v.: Pl.

aucūpor -ari, dep. (auceps). LIT., to catch birds: Varr. TRANSF., to watch out for, lie in wait for: verba, Cic.; errores hominum, Cic.; inanem rumore, Cic.; tranquillitates, calm weather, Cic. L.

audācia -ae, f. (audax). (1) in good sense, courage, daring: audacia in bello, Sall., Liv., Tac. (2) (more often) in bad sense, audacity, impudence, temerity: audacia et impudentia fretus, Cic.; alicuius audaciam debilitare, Cic.; frangere, Liv.; contundere et frangere, Cic.; plur.: audaciae, audacious deeds, Cic.

audax -ācis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (audeo), bold, in a good or bad sense, of persons or things. (1) in a good sense, daring, courageous: audacibus adnue coeptis, Verg. (2) (more often) in bad sense, audacious, rash, foolhardy: a, of persons: Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic.; audax in convocandis hominibus et armandis, Cic.: b, of things: audax facinus, Ter. TRANSF., of language, bold, unusual: verba, Quint.

Adv. **audactēr** (sometimes **audācītēr**) (with compar. and superl.), boldly, in good or bad sense: Pl., Cic.

audentia -ae, f. (audens), boldness, courage, in good sense: Tac.

audeo audere ausus sum (connected with avidus), to be daring, to dare, venture, bring oneself to. Absol., to be daring: quod sperant, quod audent, omne Caesari acceptum

referre possunt, Cic.; adversus Neronem ausus, Tac.; audere in proelia, Verg. More often to *dare*, etc., followed by (1) infin.: *aude* contemnere opes, Verg.; *audeo* dicere, *I venture to assert*, Cic. (2) object in acc. (esp. pronoun in neuter): tantum facinus, Liv.; nihil, Caes.; proelium, aciem, Tac.; ausurum se in tribunis, quod princeps familiae suae ausus in regibus esset, Liv.; pro vita maiora audere probavi, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **audens** -entis, *daring, bold*: Verg. Adv. in compar. **audentius**, *more boldly*: Tac.

audientia -ae, f. (audio), *hearing, listening, attention*: alicui audientiam facere, *to get a hearing for anyone*, Cic., Liv.

audio -ire (connected with auris), *to hear*.

(1) in gen.: **a**, *to have the power of hearing*: audiendi sensu carere, Cic.; **b**, *to hear a thing* (acc.) or *a person* (acc.): clamorem, Caes.; galli cantum, Cic.; multa falsa de me audierunt, Cic.; with double acc., te, ut spero, propediem censorem audiemus, Cic. With acc. of person and infin.: saepe hoc maiores natu dicere audiavi, Cic.; with acc. and partic.: idque Socratem audio dicentem, Cic. So pass., *to be heard*: nihil habeo praeter auditum, *beyond what I have heard*, Cic.; **c**, *to learn by hearing*; with acc. and infin.: hoc idem fuisse, Cic.; with ind. quest. clause: audire enim cupio quid non probes, Cic.; the person from whom a thing is heard is put in the abl. with ab or de: Cic. So pass., with infin.: Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria, Cic. L.; auditio venisse nuntium, *it having been heard that*, Tac.

(2) *to listen to*: **a**, gen.: aliquem lubenter studiosaque, Cic.; of judges, *to hear a case*: audire de ambitu, Cic.; of pupils, *to listen to a master, to attend the classes or lectures of a professor*: annum iam audire Cratippum, Cic.; **b**, *to listen to (and grant) requests*: preces, Cic.; **c**, *to listen to, and believe a person or thing*: si fabulas audire volumus, Cic.; audio, *I believe it*, Cic.; **d**, *to obey, to follow*: aliquem amississime monentem, Cic. TRANSF., audit currus habenas, Verg.

(3) *to be called* (like Gr. ἀκούω): Matutine pater, seu Iane libentius audis, Hor.; bene audire, *to be well spoken of*; a propinquo, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **audiens** -entis. (1) as adj., *obedient*, esp. in phrase: dicto audientem esse, *to obey*, Caes., Cic., Liv. (2) as subst., *a hearer*: Cic., Liv.

auditio -ōnis, f. (audio). (1) *hearing, listening*: aliquid multa lectione atque auditione adsequi, Cic. (2) *hearsay report*: levem auditionem habere pro re comperta, Cic.; plur.: fictae auditiones, Cic.

auditor -ōris, m. (audio), *a hearer, listener, scholar*: alicui auditorem venire, Cic.

auditorium -i, n. (audio), *a place of audience, lecture-room, court of justice*, etc.: Tac.; a school: Quint.; *circle of listeners*: Plin. L.

auditus -ūs, m. (audio). Gen., *hearing, the sense of hearing*: Cic. Esp., *something heard, a report*: Tac.

aufēro auferre abstulī ablātum (ab/fero).

(1) in gen., *to carry away, carry off, remove*. LIT., inter manus e convivio tamquam e proelio auferri, Cic.; se e conspectu alicuius,

Cic.; auferor in scopulos, Ov. TRANSF., **a**, *to draw away, seduce*: ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic.; **b**, *to carry off, to obtain*: tantum abstulit quantum petiti, Cic.; responsum ab aliquo, Cic.; **c**, *to put aside, cease from*: aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr.

(2) in a bad sense, *to make away with, carry off, steal*. LIT., of persons: multa palam domum, Cic.; pecuniam de aerario, Cic. L. TRANSF., hi ludi xv dies auferent, Cic.; mors Achillem abstulit, Hor.; spem, Tac.; somnos, Hor.; sometimes in favourable sense: curas, Hor.

Aufidēna -ae, f. a town in Samnium (now *Alfidena*).

Aufidius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, esp. Cn. Aufidius, author of a Greek History. Adj. **Aufidiānus** -a -um.

Aufidus -i, m. a river in Apulia (now *Ofanto*).

aufūgio -fūgere -fūgi (ab/fugio), *to flee away*: Cic., Liv., Tac.; with acc. object, *to flee, escape from*: Cic.

Augē -ēs, f. (Ἀὔνη), daughter of Aleus and Neaera, mother of Telephus by Hercules.

Augēas or **Augiās** -ae, m. (Ἀυγείας), king of Elis, the cleansing of whose stable, which had not been cleansed for thirty years, was one of the labours of Hercules.

augēo augēre auxi autcum (connected with αὔω and αὔξω), *to make grow, to increase*.

(1) *to enlarge*. LIT., cibus corpus, Lucr.; rem, property, Hor., Cic.; numerum legatorum, Cic.; has munitiones, Caes.; of rivers, *to cause to rise*, gen. in pass., augeri = *to be swollen*: annis nimis hiemalibus auctus, Ov. TRANSF., vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic.; populi Romani imperium, Cic.; benevolentiam, Cic.; luctum, Cic.; in speech, *to extol, set forth*: hostium vim et copias et felicitatem, Cic.

(2) *to enrich with, furnish with*: aer umorem conligens terram augeat imbribus, Cic.; cives suos copia rerum, Cic.; augeri cognomento Augustae, Tac.

(3) (rare), intransit., *to grow, increase*: Sall., Cat.

¶ Hence partic. **auctus** -a -um, used as adj. only in compar., *increased, enlarged, enriched*: maiestas auctior, Liv.; socii honore auctiores, Caes.

augesco -ēre (inch. of augeo), *to begin to grow, to increase*: quae (uva) et suco terrae et calore solis augescens primo et peracerba gustu, Cic. TRANSF., *to increase in strength*: cum hostium res tantis augescere rebus cerneret, Liv.

augmēn -inis, n. (augeo), *an increase, growth*: Lucr.

augur -ūris, c. (avis), *an augur, soothsayer, seer*. LIT., member of a special college at Rome: Cic. TRANSF., aquae augur annosa cornix, *prophetess of rain*, Hor.; nocturnae imaginis augur, *interpreter*, Ov.

augurālis -e (augur), *relating to an augur or augury*: cena, Cic. N. as subst. **augurāle** -is, *the part of the Roman camp where the auspices were taken*: Tac. TRANSF., *the general's tent*: Quint.

augurātio -ōnis, f. (auguro), *divining, soothsaying*: Cic.

augurātus -ūs, m. (auguro), *the office of an augur*: Cic., Tac.

augŭrium -i, n. (augur), *the office and work of an augur, the observation and interpretation of omens, augury.*

LIT., *agere*, Cic.; *capere*, Suet.; *salutis, an augury in time of peace* (to inquire if it were permitted to pray to the gods *de salute reipublicae*), Cic. Also of the omen obtained: *accipere*, Liv.; *nuntiare*, Liv.

TRANSF., *any kind of prophecy*: o mea frustra semper verissima auguria rerum futurarum, Cic.; Apollo augurium citharamque dabat, Verg.; *presentiment*: inhaeret in mentibus quasi saeculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic.; Ov.

augŭrius -a -um (augur), *relating to an augur*: ius, Cic.

augŭro -are (augur). LIT., *to act as an augur, take auguries for*: sacerdotes salutem populi augurando, Cic.; locus auguratur, *the place is consecrated by auguries*, Cic.; augurato (abl. absol.), *after taking the auguries*, Liv. TRANSF., oculis investigans astute augura, Pl.; esp. *to have a foreboding or presentiment*: praesentit animus et augurat quodammodo, quae futura sit suavitas, Cic.

augŭror -ari, dep. (augur). LIT., *to act as an augur, to foretell by auguries*: ex passerum numero belli Troiani annos, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *to foretell*: alicui mortem, Cic. (2) *to guess*: quantum auguror coniectura aut opinione, Cic.; cum ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perridicule homines augurarentur, Cic.

Augusta -ae, f. (1) *a name for the wife, daughter, mother, or sister of the Roman emperor*. (2) *name of several towns named after the emperor*, esp. Augusta Taurinorum (Turin), Augusta Praetoria (Aosta), Augusta Treverorum (Trier, Trèves), Augusta Emerita (Mérida), Augusta Vindelicorum (Augsburg).

Augustālis -e (Augustus), *belonging to or in honour of the Emperor Augustus*: ludi, Tac.; sodales, *priests of his cult*, Tac.

Augustōdinum -i, town of the Aedui in Gaul (now Autun).

augustus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (augeo). (1) *consecrated, holy*: Eleusis sancta illa et augusta, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Ov. (2) *majestic, dignified*: vestis augustissima, Liv.; species, Liv.

Adv. (with compar.) **augustē**, *reverentially*: auguste et sancte venerari deos, Cic.

Augustus -i, m. *a name granted to Octavianus as emperor in 27 B.C., and later to all subsequent Roman emperors.*

Augustus -a -um, *relating to Augustus*: pax, Ov.; mensis, August, formerly called Sextilis, changed to Augustus in honour of the emperor.

aula -ae, f. (αὐλή). LIT., *the fore-court of a Greek house*: Hor.; *a yard for cattle*: Prop.; like atrium, an inner court: Verg.

TRANSF., *a palace*: aula Priami, Hor.; so of the dwellings of the gods: illa se iacet in aula Aeolus, Verg.; of the lower world: immanis inaitor aulae (of Cerberus), Verg.; of a beehive: Verg. Meton. (1) *the court, courtiers*: puer ex aula, Hor.; *divisa et discors aula erat*, Tac. (2) *princely power*: auctoritate aulae communita, Cic. L.

aula=olla; q.v.

aulaeum -i, n. (αὐλαία), usually plur., *embroidered work, tapestry*; of bedclothes: aulaea superba, Verg.; of a canopy: Hor.; of elaborate dress: Juv.; esp. *the curtain of a theatre*, let down below the stage at the beginning of a play, and drawn up at the end; aulaea premuntur, *the performance begins*, Hor.; aulaeum tollitur, *it ends*, Cic.

Aulerci -orum, m. *a people of Gallia Celtica*, divided into three branches. (1) Aulerci Eburonices, in modern Normandy. (2) Aulerci Cenomani, in modern Dép. de la Sarthe. (3) Aulerci Brannovices, on the Loire.

aulicus -a -um (αὐλικός), *belonging to the court, princely*: Suet. M. pl. as subst. **aulici** -orum, courtiers: Nep.

Aulis -idis, f. (Ἀλῆς), *a port in Boeotia*, where the Greek fleet collected before sailing to Troy.

auloedus -i, m. (αὐλοῦδος), *one who sings to the flute*: Cic.

Aulōn -ōnis, m. *a celebrated wine-district near Tarentum*.

Aulūlāria -ae, f. ²(aula=olla), sc. fabula, *the play about a little pot, title of a comedy of Plautus*.

aura -ae, old genit. aurāi (αὔρα), air. (1) *air breathed or blowing, breath, wind*: auris vitalibus vesci, *to breathe*, Verg.; nocturna aura uti (of ships), Caes.; venti et aurae cient mare, Liv. TRANSF., a, fig., *breath*: rumoris, Cic.; aura popularis, *the breath of popular favour*, Cic.; b, *smell*: Verg.: c, *glitter*: auri, Verg.: d, *echo*: Prop. (2) (poet.) gen., air, heaven: cursum per auras dirigere, Verg.; stat ferrea turris ad auras, Verg.; as opposed to the underworld, *the world above*: venire superas ad auras, *the light of day*, Verg.; ferre sub auras, *to make known*, Verg.

aurārius -a -um (aurum), *golden, relating to gold*: Plin. Subst. **auraria** -ae, f. (sc. fodina), *a gold-mine*: Tac.

aurātus -a -um (aurum), *golden or ornamented with gold*: tecta, Cic.; vestis, Ov.

Aurēlius -a -um, *name of a Roman plebeian gens*; for the emperor, M. Aurelius Antoninus see Antoninus.

aurēolus -a -um (dim. of aureus). LIT., of small objects, *golden*: Pl. TRANSF., *glittering, splendid*: libellus, Cic.

aurēus -a -um (aurum), *golden*. LIT., (1) *made of gold*: anulus, Cic.; nummus, and absol., *a golden coin*, Cic., Juv. (2) *gilt, ornamented with gold*: amiculum, Cic.; sella, Cic.; cingula, Verg.; Pactolus, *with golden sands*, Ov. (3) *of the colour of gold*: lumina solis, Lucr.; color, Ov.; caesaries, Verg. TRANSF., *excellent, beautiful*: Venus, Verg.; medicritas, Hor.

aurichalcum=orichalcum; q.v.

auricōmus -a -um (aurum/coma), *golden-haired*. TRANSF., *golden-leaved*: fetus (arboris), Verg.

auriculā -ae, f. (dim. of auris), *the lobe of the ear*. LIT., sine te prenam auriculis, Pl.; prov.: auriculā infimā mollior, Cic. Hence gen., *the ear*: praecceptum auriculis instillare, Hor., Lucr., Pers.

aurifer -fēra -fērum (aurum/fero), *gold-bearing, gold-producing*: arbor (of a tree in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. poet.; amnis, *bringing gold* (of Pactolus), Tib.

aurifex -ficus, m. (aurum/facio), a goldsmith: Pl., Cic.

aurifodina -ae, f. a gold-mine: Plin.

auriga -ae, c. (from old aurea = reins, and ago), charioteer, driver: Verg., Caes.; esp. one who contends in the chariot race in the circus: Cic. TRANSF., a helmsman: Ov.; as a constellation, the Waggoner: Cic.

Aurigēna -ae, c. (aurum/gigno), begotten of gold; epithet of Perseus, son of Danaë: Ov.

auriger -gēra -gērum (aurum/gero), gold-bearing: tauri, with gilt horns, Cic. poet.

aurigo -are (auriga), to be a charioteer, contend in the chariot race: Suet.

auripigmentum -i, n. orpiment: Plin.

auris -is, f. (connected with audio), the ear.

LIT., aures erigere, Cic., adrigere, Ter., to prick up the ears; adhibere, admovere, Cic.; applicare, Hor., to listen: praebere aures conviciis adulescentium, Liv., dare, Cic.; to give a hearing to: accipere auribus, Cic.; aliquem admonere ad aurem, to whisper advice in the ear, Cic.; dicere in aurem alicui aliquid, Cic.; insurrare ad aurem or in aures, Cic.; offendere aures, Cic.; aures referre sermonibus, Cic.; claudere aures alicui, Cic.; aures respuunt aliquid, Cic.; servire alicuius auribus, to speak according to the wish of, Caes.; dormire in utramvis aurem, to sleep soundly, be without anxiety, Ter.

TRANSF., (1) the hearing, as judging the merits of a speech: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae, Cic. (2) hearers: Hor. (3) the earth- or mould-board of a plough: Verg.

auriscapulum -i, n. an ear-pick: Mart.

auritulus -i, m. (dim. of auritus), the little long-eared one, i.e., the ass: Phaedr.

auritus -a -um (auris). LIT., long-eared: lepus, Verg.; asellus, Ov. TRANSF., attentive: quercus, Hor.; testis auritus, a hearsay witness, Pl.

aurōra -ae, f. (connected with ῥῶς), dawn, break of day. LIT., Pl., Lucr., Liv. Personified, Aurora, goddess of morning. Meton., the east: Verg., Ov.

aurum -i, n. gold: Lucr., Cic., Ov.; prov.: montes auri polliceri, Ter. Meton., something made of gold, gold plate: Lucr.; a golden goblet: Verg.; chain, necklace: Verg.; ring: Juv.; bit: Verg.; the golden fleece: Ov.; gold coin, money: Cic., Verg., Liv. TRANSF., (1) the colour or glittering of gold: Verg., Ov. (2) the golden age: Hor., Ov.

Aurunca -ae, f. Suessa Aurunca, a town in Campania. Adj. **Auruncus** -a -um, Auruncan.

auscultatio -ōnis, f. (ausculto). (1) a listening: Sen. (2) obedience: Pl.

auscultator -ōris, m. (ausculto), a listener: Cic.

ausculto -are (mainly ante-class.), to hear attentively: populum, Cat. Esp. (1) to listen in secret, to overhear: Pl. (2) of servants, to attend, wait at the door: Hor. (3) to obey: mihi ausculta; vide ne tibi desis, Cic.

Ausētāni -ōrum, m. a Spanish people in modern Catalonia.

ausim, often as subjunctive of audeo; q.v.

Ausōnes -um, m. (Αἰῶνες), ancient name for original inhabitants of central and southern Italy.

¶ Hence **Ausōnia** -ae, f. Ausonia, Lower Italy: Ov.; gen., Italy: Verg., Ov. Adj. and subst. **Ausōnius** -a -um; poet., Italian, an Italian: Verg. **Ausōnidae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Ausonia, or generally of Italy: Verg. **Ausōnis** -idis, f. adj., Ausonian, Italian: Verg.

auspex -icis, c. (for avis/pex, from avis/specio). LIT., one who observes the habits of birds for purposes of divination: latores et auspices legis curiatae (Caesar and Pompeius), Cic.; providus auspex, Hor. TRANSF., (1) gen., protector, leader: Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. (2) t. t., a person who witnessed the marriage contract, and performed duties at the ceremony (cf. Gr. παραγύμφιος, Engl. best man): Cic., Liv.

auspiciū -i, n. (auspex), divination by means of birds.

LIT., of magistrates in peace, of the commander-in-chief in war: in auspicio esse, to act as augur, Cic.; praesse auspiciis, Cic.; adhibere aliquem in auspiciū, Cic.; auspicio uti, Cic.; auspicia dissolvere, Cic.; esp., the right to take auspices: propaetores auspicia non habent, Cic.; auspicia ponere, to lay down a magistracy, Cic.; imperio atque auspicio alicuius, under the command of, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) control, protection, guidance: suis auspiciis ducere vitam, Verg. (2) an omen, sign: optimum, Cic.; aves auspiciū ratum fecere, Cic.; auspiciū facere, to give a sign, Pl., Cic., Liv.

auspicio -are (auspex), to take the auspices: mustelam, to accept as an omen, Pl.

¶ Hence partic. **auspicatus** -a -um. (1) as partic., consecrated by auguries: auspicato in loco, Cic.; Liv. (2) as adj. (with compar. and superl.), favourable, auspicious: initium, Tac. Hence abl. absol. **auspicatō**. LIT., after taking auspices: Cic., Tac.; in gen. as adv., in a fortunate hour: Pl., Cic.

auspīcor -ari, dep. (auspex), to take the auspices: auspicari oblitus est, Cic. TRANSF., to begin under good auspices, to begin well: Tac., Suet.

auster -stri, m. LIT., the south wind: vehemens, Cic. L.; Hor., Verg. Meton., the south: Cic., Verg.

austērītās -ātis, f. (austerus). LIT., harshness, sourness of taste: Plin.; darkness of colour: Plin. TRANSF., strictness, severity: Quint., Plin. L.

austērus -a -um (αὐστηρός). LIT., sour, harsh in taste: Plin.; pungent in smell: Plin.; dark in colour: Plin. TRANSF., (1) strict, severe, stern: illo austero more ac modo, Cic. (2) sad, gloomy, burdensome: labor, Hor. Adv. **austērē**, severely: Cic.

austrālis -e (auster), southern: Cic., Ov.

austrīnus -a -um (auster), southern: Verg., Plin.

ausum -i, n. (audeo), a daring deed, undertaking, in good or bad sense: Verg.

aut, conj. disjunct., or; generally (unlike vel) introducing a second alternative which positively excludes the first. (1) gen., or: vincis aut vincis, Prop. Repeated: aut . . . aut . . ., either . . . or . . ., Cic., Tac. (2) or else (failing the first alternative): nec nasci potest nec mori, aut concidat omne caelum, Cic. (3) or at least; esp. aut certe, Cic.

(4) or rather, or even; esp. aut etiam, aut potius, Cic. (5) neque . . . aut . . . for neque . . . neque . . . (poet.).

autem, conj. adversat., *but, on the other hand, however, moreover*; never used at the beginning of a clause, seldom in poetry. (1) adversat., *but*: e principio nascuntur omaia; ipsum autem nulla ex re alia nasci potest, Cic.; esp. with pronouns. (2) adding a fresh point without contrast, *moreover*: atque haec in moribus. De benevolentia, autem . . . , Cic. (3) gen., in any transition, *now*; in repetitions; resuming after parenthesis; in questions, sometimes with *sed*: sed quid ego haec autem? Verg.; in corrections=*did I say?* num quis testis Postumum appellavit? Testis autem? Num accusator? Cic.

authepsa -ae, f. (αὐτόψης), *a cooking-stove*: Cic.

autographus -a -um (αὐτογράφος), *written with one's own hand*: Suet.

Autolýcus -i, m. (Αὐτολύκος), *son of Mercury, famous for his thefts*.

autómátus (-ös) -a -um (-ön), adj. (αὐτόματος), *self-acting*: Petr. N. as subst. **automaton** or -um, *an automaton*: Suet.

Autómédōn -ontis, m. (Αὐτομέδων), *the charioteer of Achilles*; appell., *a charioteer*: Cic., Juv.

Autónōē -ēs, f. (Αὐτόνῳ), *mother of Actaeon*. Adj. **Autónēius** -a -um: heros, Actaeon, Ov.

autumnális -e (autumnus), *autumnal*: Liv., Ov.

1autumnus -i, m. (perhaps from augeo), *autumn*. Lit., Caes., Cic., Hor.; autumnno vergente, *towards the end of autumn*, Tac. TRANSF., septem autumnni=*seven years*, Ov.

2autumnus -a -um (1autumnus), *autumnal*: frigus, Ov.

autūmo -are (orig. aituimo, from aio), *to say, assert*: Pl., Ter.; usually of doubtful statements.

auxiliāris -e (auxilium), *giving help, assisting, auxiliary*. Gen.: Ov. Esp.: auxiliares (sc. milites, cohortes), *auxiliary or allied troops*, Caes., Tac.; hence, *belonging to the allied troops*: auxilia stipendia, Tac.

auxiliārius -a -um (auxilium), gen., *helping, auxiliary*: Pl.; esp. milit. t. t.: milites, *auxiliary troops*, Liv.; cohors, Cic.

auxiliātor -ōris, m. (auxilior), *a helper*: Tac.

auxiliātus -ūs, m. (auxilior), *help, assistance*: Lucr.

auxilior -ari, dep. (auxilium), *to help, assist, support*: alicui, Pl., Cic. L.; esp. used of medical aid, with dat. or with contra and acc.: Ov., Plin.

auxilium -i, n. (augeo), *help, aid, assistance*.

In gen.: adiungere sibi auxilium, Cic.; ad auxilium convenire, Caes.; dare adversus aliquem auxilium, Liv.; expetere auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; expectare vestrum auxilium, Cic.; ferre alicui auxilium contra tantam vim, Cic.; polliceri auxilium alicui rei, Cic.; plur.: illorum auxiliis uti, Cic. Esp. in predicative dat., *to be, etc., a source of help to*: esse auxilio alicui, Caes.; alicui nemo auxilio est, quin, Liv.; venire auxilio alicui, Caes.; mittere, Cic. In concrete sense, esp. plur., *sources of help*: Liv.

Esp. as milit. t. t., often plur. (1) auxilia, *auxiliary troops* (mainly foreign allies and

light-armed troops), Cic., Caes., Tac. (2) gen., *military power*: infimis auxiliis proficisci, Caes.

Avāricum -i, n. *a fortified town in Gaul* (now Bourges).

āvāritia -ae (āvāritiēs -ei: Lucr.), f. *avarice, cupidity, covetousness*, sometimes for food (Pl.), but usually for money: ardere avaritia, Cic.; avaritia perire, Cic.; plur.: omnes avaritiae, *all kinds of avarice*, Cic.

āvārus -a -um (aveo), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *desirous, covetous, greedy*: homo avarus et furax, Cic.; semper avarus (subst.) eget, Hor.; with genit.: publicae pecuniae avarus, Tac. TRANSF., of inanimate objects: mare, Hor. Sometimes without any reproach: agricola, Verg. Adv. **āvārē**: Ter., Cic., and **āvāritēr**: Pl., *greedily*.

āvēho -vēhēre -vexi -vectum, *to carry off, bear away*: frumentum, Caes., Verg., Liv.; pass. *to ride off*: Liv.; *sail off*: Verg.

āvello -vellēre -velli and -vulsi (-volsi) -vulsus (-volsus), *to tear away, pluck away*. Lit., poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur, Cic.; sive secetur aliquid sive avellatur a corpore, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *to take away with violence, separate*: de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic.; ex complexu avelli, Cic.; avulsus a meis, Cic. Fig.: hunc a tanto errore, Cic.

āvēna -ae, f. (1) *oats*: Verg. (2) *wild oats*: Cic.; *steriles*, Verg. (3) *any stalk, straw*: Ov., Plin. (4) *an oaten pipe, the shepherd's pipe*: tenui meditaris avenā, Verg.; plur.: iunctae avenae or structae avenae, Ov.

āvēnācēus -a -um (avena), *oaten*: farina, Plin.

Āventinum -i, n. and **Āventinus** -i, m. *the Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome*: Cic. Adj. **Āventinus** -a -um, *of or belonging to the Aventine*.

1āvēo -ēre (cf. Sanskr. av, *to wish*), *to long for, desire*: aveo genus legationis, Cic. L.; gen. with infin.: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic.; Hor., Tac.

2āvēo (hāvēo) -ēre, *to be well*; found only in imperat. and infin., as a greeting or at a leave-taking: ave, aveto, avete, hail! or farewell! Coel. ap. Cic., Sall., Suet.; Marcus avere iubet, Mart. To the dead: atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, Cat.

Āvernus -i, m. (sc. lacus) (δορυς, *without birds*; or else avis), *a lake near Puteoli* (now Lago d'Averno). It was said that it was an entrance to the infernal regions, and that birds flying over it were killed by its exhalations. Poet., gen., *the infernal regions*: Ov., Mart.

¶ Hence adj. **Āvernus** -a -um, and **Āvernālis** -e, *relating to Avernus, or the lower world*: loca, Lucr.; stagna, freta, Verg. N. pl. as subst. **Āverna** -orum (sc. loca), Verg., Ov.

āverruncō -are, old relig. t. t., *to turn away, avert*: iram deorum, Liv.

āversābilis (aversor), *from which one must turn away, horrible*: Lucr.

1āversor -ari, dep. (averto), *to turn away* (on account of shame, disgust, etc.): aversari advocati, vix etiam ferre posse, Cic.; with acc., *to turn away from*: filium, Liv. TRANSF., *to repel, avoid, shun*: principes Syracusanorum, Liv.; preces, Liv.; aliquem ut parricidam liberum, Liv.

***āversor** -ōris, m. (averto), *an embezzler: pecuniae publicae, Cic.*

āversus -a -um, partic. from averto; q.v.

averto (āvorto) -vertēre (-vortēre) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), *to turn away, turn off, remove.*

LIT., in gen.: Lepidus se avertit, Cic.; aliquid ab oculis, Cic.; flumina, divert, Cic.; iter, Caes., Liv.; hence pass., averti (as middle): aversus ab suo itinere, *turning away*, Liv.; active sometimes intrans., *to turn away, retire*: prora avertit, Verg. Esp. (1) *to drive away by violence*: barbaros a portis castrorum, Caes. (2) *to carry off, appropriate to oneself, embezzle*: pecuniam publicam, Cic.; hereditatem, Cic.; quattuor a stabulis tauros, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to keep off anything dangerous*: pestem ab Aegyptiis, Cic.; quod omen dii avertant, Cic. (2) *to turn away, divert* (thoughts, wishes, etc.): a spe, Cic., Liv.; animum a pietate, Cic.; cogitationem a miseris, Cic. (3) *to estrange*: civitates ab alicuius amicitia, Caes.; Cic.; mentem deorum, Cat.

¶ Hence partic. **aversus** -a -um, *turned away, backward, behind* (opp. adversus). LIT., aversum hostem videre nemo potuit, Caes.; adversus et aversus impudicus es, *before and behind*, Cic.; quendam actorem aversum (*turning his back on the people*) solitum esse dicere, Cic.; aversos boves in speluncam traxit, *backwards*, Liv. N. pl. as subst. **āversa** -orum, *the back parts*: urbis, Liv. TRANSF., *disinclined, unfavourable, hostile*: aversus a vero, Cic.; with dat.: aversus mercaturis, Hor.; absol.: aversos soliti componere amicos, Hor.

āvia -ae, f. (avus), *a grandmother*: Pl., Cat.

āviārius -a -um (avis), *relating to birds*: rete, Varr. N. as subst. **āviārium** -i, *a place where birds are kept, an aviary*: Cic. L.; also *the haunts of wild birds in the woods*: Verg.

āviditās -ātis (avidus), f. Gen., *vehement desire, longing for*: cibi, pecuniae, *for food, money*, Cic.; legendi, Cic.; imperandi, Tac. Esp. *desire for money, avarice*: Pl., Cic.

āvidus -a -um ('aveo), *vehemently desiring, longing for*, in a good or a bad sense (unlike avarus; q.v.).

LIT., of persons, etc., with genit.: cibi, Ter.; laudis, Cic.; novarum rerum, Liv.; belli gerendi, Sall.; also with infin.: committere pugnam, Ov.; with in and the acc.: in novas res, Liv.; with dat.: Tac. Also absol., with various objects of desire understood; esp. *greedy for money, avaricious*: heres, Hor.; convivae, *gluttonous*, Hor.; legiones, *bloodthirsty*, Ov.; aures avidae, *eager to hear*, Cic.; libido, *insatiable*, Cic.; legiones, *eager to fight*, Tac.

TRANSF., of inanimate objects: mare, Hor.; ignis, Ov.; avido complexu quem tenet aether, *capacious*, Lucr.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **āvidē**, *eagerly, greedily*: Cic., Hor.

āvis -is, f. (abl. sing. avi or avē), *a bird*. Gen.: Pl., Lucr., Cic. Esp. *a bird of omen, the favourite Roman means of divination* (cf. augur, auspex); hence in gen., *an omen*: avibus bonis, Ov.; secundis, Liv., *with good omens*: avi malā, Hor.; sinistra, Pl.; adversā, *with bad omen*, Cic.

āvitus -a -um (avus), *relating to a grandfather, ancestral*: bona paterna et avita, Cic. TRANSF., merum, *very old*, Ov.

āvius -a -um (a/via). (1) of places, *out of the way, untrodden*: avii saltus montesque, Liv.; avia Pieridum peragro loca, Lucr. N. as subst., usually pl., **avia** -orum, *by-ways, solitary places*: avia dum sequor, Verg.

(2) poet., of persons. LIT., *wandering, remote*: in montes se avius abdidit altos, Verg. TRANSF., *astray, lost*: a vera ratione, Lucr.

āvōcātiō -ōnis, f. (avoco), *a calling away, diversion* (very rare): a cogitanda molestia, Cic., Sen.

āvōco -are, *to call away, or off*. LIT., populum ab armis, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to withdraw, remove, divert*: Socrates videtur primus a rebus occultis avocasse philosophiam, Cic.; senectus avocata a rebus gerendis, Cic. (2) *to relieve*: luctum lusibus, Sen.

āvōlo -are, *to fly away*. LIT., per umbras, Cat. TRANSF., *to hasten away*: experiar certe ut hinc avolem, Cic. L.; Verg.; citatis equis Romam, Liv.

āvuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of avus), *a mother's brother, uncle* (patruus = a father's brother): magnus, *a grandmother's brother, a great-uncle*, Cic.

āvus -i, m. *a grandfather*: Pl., Cic., Hor.; generally *an ancestor*: Verg., Hor.

Axénus (ἄξενος, *inhospitable*), *earlier name of the Pontus Euxinus*: Ov.

axis (or assis) -is, m. (Gr. ἄξων), *an axle*. (1) *the axle of a wheel*: Verg. Meton., *a chariot, wagon*: Ov. (2) *the axis of the earth*: terra circum axem se convertit, Cic. Meton.: a, *the north pole*: Lucr., Cic., Verg.: b, *gen., the heavens*: sub axe, *in the open air*, Verg.: c, *a region, clime*: boreus, *the north*, Ov. (3) *a board, plank*: Caes., Luc., Plin.

Axōna -ae, m. *a river in Gallia Belgica* (now the Aisne).

B

B, b, the second letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding to the Greek beta (β).

babae or **papae** (βαβαί or παπαί), an exclamation of astonishment or joy, *wonderful!* Pl., Ter.

Bābylōn -ōnis, f., acc. -ōna (Βαβυλών), *the chief city of Babylonia, on the Euphrates*.

¶ Hence **Bābylōnia** -ae, f. *Babylonia, the southern part of the ancient Mesopotamia, between the Euphrates and the Tigris*. Adj.

Bābylōnicus -a -um, *Babylonian*: Babylonica peristromata, *embroidered tapestry*, Pl. Adj. and subst. **Bābylōnius** -a -um, *of Babylon, of Babylonia, or a Babylonian*: numeri, *astrological calculations, for which the Babylonians were noted*, Hor. Adj. **Bābylōniensis** -e, *Babylonian*: Pl.

baca (bacca) -ae, f. *a berry*. LIT., in gen.: lauri bacae, Verg. Esp., *the fruit of the olive*: bicolor baca Minervae, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *the fruit of any tree*: arborum bacae, Cic. (2) *anything of the shape of a berry, esp. a pearl*: Hor., Ov.

bacatus -a -um (baca), *set with pearls*: monile, Verg.

bacchar (bacchar) -āris, n. and **baccaris** -is, f. (βάχχαρις), *a plant which yielded a kind of oil*; possibly *sowbread*: Verg.

Baccha -ae, f. a *Bacchante, female worshipper of Bacchus*: Pl., Ov., Prop.; the worship was a wild revel, for which the Bacchantes had her hair loose, a wand wreathed with ivy in her hand, an ivy crown on her head, and a fawnskin on her shoulder: Bacchis aliquem initiare, *to initiate anyone into the festival of Bacchus*, Liv.

Bacchānāl -is, n. *the place where the festival of Bacchus was held*: Pl., Liv.; plur. **Bacchānālīa** -ium, the (Greek) festival of Dionysus or Bacchus (not to be confounded with the Roman feast of Liber), celebrated at Rome every three years and suppressed by a decree of the senate, 186 B.C. Lit., Cic., Liv.; sing.: Bacchanal facere, Pl. TRANSF., poet.: Bacchanalia vivere, *to live riotously or wantonly*, Juv.

bacchatio -ōnis, f. *revelling in Bacchanalian fashion*: Cic.

Bacchiādae -ārum, m. (Βακχιάδαι), the Bacchiadae, an ancient royal family of Corinth, which, expelled by Cypselus, migrated and founded Syracuse.

bacchor -ari, dep. (Bacchus).

LIT., *to celebrate the festival of Bacchus*: Pl., Cat.; hence partic. Bacchantes = Bacchae: Ov.; sometimes as a passive, of places, *to be made the scene of Bacchic revels*: bacchata iugis Naxos, Verg.; virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Verg.

TRANSF., *to rage, rave like a Bacchante*: tum baccharis, tum furis, Cic.; quanta in voluptate bacchabere, Cic.; totam per urbem, Verg.; of prophetic inspiration: in antro, Verg.; of the wind: Hor.; of rumour: bacchatur fama per urbem, Verg.; of an enthusiastic manner of speech: Cic.

Bacchus -i, m. (Βάχχος), *the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele*. Meton. (1) *the vine*: Verg. (2) *more frequently, wine*: Verg. (3) *the Bacchic cry* (Io Bacche): Baccho audio, Verg.

Adj. **Bacchēus** -a -um (Βάκχειος), *Bacchic*: sacra, Ov.; ululatus, Ov. **Bacchicus** -a -um: Ov., Mart. **Bacchius** -a -um: Ov.

Bācēnis -is, f. *a forest in Germany*, probably the west part of the Thuringian Forest.

bacifer -fēra -fērum (baca/fero), *bearing berries*: Sen.; esp. *bearing olive berries*: Pallas, Ov.

bācillum -i, n. (dim. of baculum), *a little staff*: Cic.; esp. *the victor's staff*: Cic.

Bactra -ōrum, n. pl. (Βάκτρα), *the chief city of Bactria* (now Balkh).

¶ Hence **Bactri** -ōrum, m. *inhabitants of Bactria*: Plin.; adj. and subst. **Bactriānus** -a -um, of Bactra, of Bactria, or a Bactrian: Plin.; adj. **Bactrius** -a -um, Bactrian: Ov.

bācūlum -i, n. and **bācūlus** -i, m. (connected with βάκτω), *a staff, walking-stick*: Cic., Liv., Ov.; also *an augur's staff*: Liv.

bādīso -are (βαδίζω), *to walk, march*: Pl.

Baebius -a -um, adj., *name of a Roman gens*; hence: lex Baebia (de praetoribus creandis), Liv.

Baecūla ae, f. *name of two towns in Spain, one near Baetica, the other on the Ebro*.

Baetis -is, m. *a river in Spain* (now the Guadalquivir).

¶ Hence adj. **Baeticus** -a -um, *relating to the Baetis*; esp. Baetica provincia or subst. **Baetica** -ae, f. *the Roman province of Baetica on the Baetis* (now Andalusia and a part of Granada); m. pl. as subst. **Baetici** -ōrum, *inhabitants of Baetica*. Adj. **Baeticātus** -a -um, *clothed in Baetican wool*: Mart.; **Baeticōla** -ae, *living near the Baetis*; **Baetigēna**, *born on the Baetis*.

Bāgōus -i, m. and **Bāgōas** -ae, m. (Βαγώας), *a eunuch at the Persian court*; hence any person set to guard women: Ov.

Bāgrāda -ae, m. (Βαγράδας), *a river near Carthage*.

Bāiae -ārum, f. *a town on the coast of Campania, a favourite holiday resort of the Romans*. Meton., any watering place: Cic., Mart.

Adj. **Bāiānus** -a -um, *belonging to Baiae*.

bāiūlo -are (baiulus), *to carry a burden*: Pl.

bāiūlus -i, m. *a porter*: Pl., Cic.

bālaena -ae, f. (φάλανα), *a whale*: Pl., Ov.

bālānātus -a -um (balanus), *anointed with balsam*: Pers.

bālānus -i, f. rarely m. (βάλανος). (1) *an acorn*: Plin. (2) *any fruit of similar form*, e.g. *a kind of large chestnut*: Plin.; *a date*: Plin.; esp. *the Arabian ben-nut*, from which balsam was extracted: Hor. (3) *a kind of shell-fish*: Pl., Plin.

bālātro -ōnis, m. (connected with blatero), *a buffoon, jester*: Hor.

bālātus -us, m. (balo), *the bleating of sheep*: Lucr., Verg., Ov.; of goats: Plin.

balbus -a -um (connected with barbarus), *stammering* (opp. planus): cum (Demos-thenes) ita balbus esset ut, etc., Cic.; verba balba, Hor.

Adv. **balbē**, *in a stammering manner*: Lucr.

balbus -i, m. *a Roman cognomen*.

balbūtīo -ire (balbus). LIT., *to stammer, stutter*: Cels.; transit., *to stammer out, pronounce with a stammer*: illum balbutit Scaurum, Hor. TRANSF., *to speak obscurely*: desinant balbutire, aperteque et clara voce audient dicere, Cic.

Bālīares (Bālēares) -ium, f. (Βαλιαιρείς), *insulae, or absol., the Balearic Islands, Majorca, Minorca*.

¶ Hence adj. **Bālīāris** -e, **Bālīāricus** -a -um.

bālīnēum or **balnēum** -i, n. (βαλανεῖον), esp. in pl. **bālīnēa** or **balnēa** -ōrum, n.; also heteroclitē pl. **bālīnēae** or **balnēae** -ārum, *a bath, bathing place*: Cic.; a balineo or a balineis, *after bathing*, Plin.

Ballio -ōnis, m. *a worthless fellow*, from a character so named in the Pseudolus of Plautus: Cic.

ballista -ae, f. (βάλλω), *a military engine for throwing large stones*: Cic., Caes., Liv.

TRANSF., *the missile thrown*: Pl.

ballistārium -i, n. = ballista; q.v.: Pl.

balnēae, see balineum.

balnēārius -a -um (balneum), *belonging to the bath*: fur, *lurking about baths*, Cat. N. as subst. **balnēāria** -ōrum, *baths, bathing-rooms*: Cic. L.

balnēātor -ōris, m. (balneum), *the keeper of a bath*: Pl., Cic.

balneolum -i, n. (dim. of balneum), *a little bathroom*: Sen., Juv.
balneum, see balineum.
bālo -are, *to bleat*: Pl., Ov.; partic. **balantes** = oves: Lucr.; balantum grex, Verg.
balsamum -i, n. (βάλαμον). (1) *the sweet-smelling gum of the balsam-tree*: Verg. (2) *the tree itself*: Tac., Plin.
baltēus -i, m. and **baltēum** -i, n. esp. in pl. baltea, *a girdle*; esp. as serving to hold a weapon: utulus, Verg.; also *a woman's girdle*: Ov., Mart. TRANSF., of blows with a belt: Juv.
Bandusia -ae, f. *a fountain, celebrated in one of the Odes of Horace*.
Bantia -ae, f. (Βαντία), *town of Apulia, near Venusia*. Adj. **Bantinus** -a -um.
Baptae -arum, m. (Βάπται), *priests of the Thracian goddess Cotytto*: Juv.
baptistērion -i, n. (βαπτιστήριον), *a cold plunging bath*: Plin. L.
barāthrum -i, n. (βάραθρον), *a pit, an abyss*: Pl., Lucr., esp. of the lower world: Lucr., Verg.; barathro donare, *to squander*, Hor. TRANSF., barathrum macelli (of a greedy man), *a great hole in the market*, Hor.
barba -ae, f. *the beard*. LIT., (1) of men: promittere barbam, *to let the beard grow*, Liv.; barbam tondere, Cic.; sapientem pascere barbam, *to study the Stoic philosophy*, Hor. (2) of animals: lupi, Hor. TRANSF., of plants: nucum, Plin.
barbāria -ae, f. and **barbāriēs**, acc. -em, abl. -e, f. (barbarus). LIT., *a foreign country*, as opposed to Greece and Rome: a quo non solum Graecia et Italia sed etiam omnis barbaria commota est, Cic. So of particular countries, Persia: Cic.; Phrygia: Hor.; Gallia: Cic.; Scythia and Britannia: Cic.; even of Italy (from the Greek point of view): Pl. TRANSF., (1) *want of culture, rudeness, roughness*: haec turba et barbaria forensis, Cic.; esp. in speech: nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, Cic. (2) *savageness*: inveteratam quamdam barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplina delevit, Cic.
barbāricus -a -um (βαρβαρικός), *foreign*, i.e., not Greek or Roman: supellex, Liv. So of particular countries; esp. Phrygian, oriental: aurum, Verg.; ope barbarica, Verg.; manus (of the Phrygian Briseis), Ov.; German: Suet.; from the Greek point of view, Italian: Pl.
barbārus -a -um (βάρβαρος). Adj. and subst., *foreign, strange, a foreigner, a stranger*. LIT., of all but Greeks and Romans: neque noster . . . nec barbarus, Lucr.; Cic., Tac. So referring to particular countries; Phrygian: carmen, Hor.; even of Rome (from the Greek point of view): barbarus poeta = Naevius, Pl.
TRANSF., (1) *uncultivated, rough*: homines barbari atque imperiti, Caes., Cic. (2) *morally rough, savage*: homines feri ac barbari, Caes.; consuetudo hominum immolandum, Cic.; pirata, Cic.
Adv. **barbārē**. LIT., *like a foreigner* (unlike a Greek or Roman); or *like a Roman* (from the Greek point of view): Pl. TRANSF., (1) *roughly*: loqui, Cic. (2) *cruelly, barbarously*: laedere oscula, Hor.

barbātulus -a -um (dim. of barbatus), *with a slight beard*: iuvenis, Cic. TRANSF., of fish: Cic.
barbātus -a -um (barba), *bearded*. LIT., of gods: Iovem barbatum, Cic.; of men: quos aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis, Cic.; si quem delectet barbatus, *a man grown up*, Hor.; esp. of men of the old Roman time, when the beard was worn: unus aliquis ex barbatis illis, Cic.; barbatus magister, *a philosopher*, Juv., Pers.; of animals: hirculus, Cat.; of fish: Cic. L.
TRANSF., of plants: nux, Plin.; of books, worn: Mart.
barbīgēr -gēra -gērūm (barba/gero), *wearing a beard*: Lucr.
barbitōs, m. and f. (βάριτος), found in nom., in voc. barbite, in acc. barbiton; *the lyre*: Hor. Meton., *the song sung to the lyre*: Ov.
barbūla -ae, f. (dim. of barba), *a little beard*: Cic. TRANSF., of plants: Plin.
Barcās -ae, m. (Βάρκας, connected with Hebrew barak, *lightning*), *the founder of the Barcine family of Carthage, to which belonged Hannibal and Hamilcar*.
Hence adj. **Barcinus** -a -um, *Barcine*.
Barcē -ēs, f. (Βάρκη), *town in Cyrenaica*;
Barcaeī -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Barce*.
Bardaeī -ōrum, m. *a people of Illyria*. Adj.
Bardaicus -a -um, *calceus, or absol., a kind of soldier's boot*; hence poet., *the soldiery*: Juv.
bardōcūcullus -i, m. *a Gallic overcoat, with a hood made of wool*: Mart.
bardus -a -um (βαδός), *stupid, slow, dull*: Pl., Cic.
Bargyliae -ārum, f. and **Bargylia** -ōrum, n. (Βαργύλια), *a town in Caria*.
Hence **Bargylētae** -ārum, m. *the inhabitants of Bargyliae*; **Bargylīeticus** -a -um, *relating to Bargyliae*.
bāris -idos, f. *an Egyptian barge*: Prop.
barītus (or **barritus**) -ūs, m. *a war-cry of the Germans*: Tac.
Bārium -i, n. (Βάριον), *a port in Apulia, on the Adriatic* (now Bari).
bāro -ōnis, m. *a blockhead, simpleton*: Cic., Pers.
barrus -i, m. (an Indian word), *the elephant*: Hor.
bascauda -ae, f. *a basket*: Mart., Juv.
bāsiātio -ōnis, f. (basio), *kissing, a kiss*: Cat.
bāsiātor -is, m. (basio), *a kisser*: Mart.
bāsilicus -a -um (βασιλικός).
Adj., *royal, kingly, princely*: Pl.; vitis, *a kind of vine*, Plin.
Hence adv. **bāsilicē**, *royally, splendidly*: exornatus, Pl.
Subst. **bāsilicus** -i, m. (sc. iactus), *the best cast of the dice*: Pl.; **bāsilica** -ae, f. (βασιλική, sc. οἰκία or στῶδ), *a basilica, the name of a building (in Rome and other towns) with double colonnades, situated near the forum and used as a meeting-place of merchants and for the administration of justice*: qui forum et basilicas non spoliis provinciarum, sed ornamentis amicorum ornaent, Cic.; basilicam habeo, non villam, frequentia Formianorum (of a much-frequented place), Cic.; Tac.; **bāsilicum** -i, n. *a splendid robe*: Pl.
bāsio -are, *to kiss*: Cat., Mart.

bāsis -is and -ēos, f. (βάσις). (1) gen., a pedestal, base: statuae, Cic.; villae, foundation-wall, Cic. L. (2) mathemat. t. t.: trianguli, base, Cic.

bāsium -i, n. a kiss: Cat., Mart., Juv.

Bassāreus -ei, m. (Βασσαρεύς, from βασσάρα, a fox-skin, as forming part of the clothing of an inhabitant of the Bacchantes), a name of Bacchus: Hor.

¶ Hence **Bassāricus** -a -um, adj.: Prop. **Bastarnae** and **Basternae** -ārum, m. a German people on the lower Danube.

Bātāvus -a -um, adj. and subst., of Batavia or an inhabitant of Batavia (now Holland): Mart., Tac.

bātillum (or **vatillum**) -i, n. (1) a chafing-dish: Hor. (2) a shovel: Plin.

bātīōla -ae, f. a drinking-cup: Pl.

battūo (bātuo) -ēre, to beat, knock: Pl.; also to force: Suet.

Battus -i, m. (Βάττος), the founder of the African city Cyrene.

¶ Hence **Battiādes** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Cyrene; especially applied to the poet Callimachus, a native of Cyrene: Ov.

baubor -ari, dep., to bark gently: Lucr.

bēātītās -ātis, f. (beatus), happiness, blessedness: Cic.

bēātītūdo -īnis, f. (beatus), happiness, blessedness: Cic.

bēātūlus -a -um (dim. of beatus); as subst., the blessed little one: Pers.

bēātus -a -um, partic. from beo; q.v.

Bebrȳces -um, m. (Βέβρυκες), a people in Bithynia. Adj. **Bebrȳcius** -a -um, Bebrȳcian.

Belgae -ārum, m. the Belgae, a warlike people of German and Celtic race, inhabiting the north of Gaul. Adj. **Belgicus** -a -um, Belgic; hence, Gallia Belgica, or simply Belgica, the country between the Rhine, the Seine, the Marne, and the North Sea.

bellāria -ōrum, n. (bellus), dessert, including fruit, nuts, confectionery, sweet wine: Pl.

bellātor -ōris, m. (bello), a warrior: Cic., Ov., Liv. Also used as adj., warlike, courageous: deus, Mars, Verg.; equus, Verg.; also absol., a war-horse: Juv.

bellātōrius -a -um (belio), warlike: stilus, a pugnacious, controversial style, Plin. L.

bellātrix -icis, f. (bellator), a female warrior; also used (like bellator) as adj., warlike: diva, Pallas, Ov.; Roma, Ov.; iracundia, Cic.

Bellērōphōn -ontis, m. (Βελλεροφών), or **Bellērōphontēs** -ae, m. (Βελλεροφόντης), the slayer of the Chimaera and rider of Pegasus. Adj. **Bellērōphontēus** -a -um: equus, Pegasus, Prop.

belliātūlus -a -um (dim., jocosely formed from bellus), pretty: Pl.

bellicōsus -a -um (bellicus), warlike, bellicose: gentes immanes et barbarae et bellicosae, Cic. TRANSF., differre sibi consulatum in bellicosiore annum, a more warlike year, Liv.

bellicus -a -um (from bellum; old form duellicus: Pl., Lucr.), relating to war: disciplina, virtus, Cic.; also warlike: dea, Ov.

N. as subst. **bellicum** -i, the signal for march or attack. LIT., canere, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum, Cic.

belliger -gēra -gērum (bellum/gero), waging war, warlike: gentes, Ov.; hasta, Mart.; manus, Ov.

belligēro -are (bellum/gero), to wage war. LIT., Liv., Tac. TRANSF., cum fortuna, Cic.

bellipōtens -entis (bellum/potens), mighty in war. Poet. subst. = Mars: Verg.

bello -are (bellor, dep.: Verg.), to wage war: Caes., Cic., Hor.; cum Poenis, Cic.; adversus Gentium, Liv.; impers. pass., Liv. TRANSF., gen., to struggle; poet.: Ov.

Bellōna -ae, f. (bellum), the goddess of war, sister of Mars: Verg.

Bellōvāci -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica, near modern Beauvais.

bellūa, see belua.

bellūlus -a -um (dim. of bellus), pretty, elegant: Pl.

bellum -i, n. (old form, duellum, a contest between two), war.

LIT., domesticum, Cic.; Punicum, Cic.; sociale, Liv.; piraticum, Cic.; civile, Cic.; navale, Cic.; terrestre, Liv.; iustum, regular, Cic.; against whom, expressed by genit.: Cic.; cum, Cic.; contra, Cic.; adversus, Liv. With verbs, of starting a war: movere, commovere, conflare, Cic.; parare, comparare, Cic.; instruere, Cic.; suscipere, Cic.; alicui inferre, Cic.; inferre contra patriam, Cic.; of declaring it: denuntiare, Cic.; indicare, Cic.; of conducting it: gerere, Caes., Cic., Liv.; administrare, Cic.; of prolonging it: trahere, Cic., Liv.; ducere, Cic.; of ceasing from it: deponere, Cic., Liv.; ponere, Sall., Tac.; componere (by agreement), Cic.; conficere (by victory), Cic., Caes., Liv.; ad bellum, to the war, Cic.; in bello, in time of war, Cic.; locative, belli, in time of war: vel domi vel belli, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., fighting, struggle: tribunicium, Liv.; bellum indicare philosophis, Cic. (2) of a particular battle: Verg. (3) personified: Verg.

bellus -a -um (contr. from benulus, dim. of bonus, i.e., bonus), colloq., pretty, handsome, charming; of persons: homo, Cic. L.; cheerful from good health: fac bellus revertare, Cic.; of things: locus, Cic. L.; fama, Hor.; passer, Cat.; quam sit bellum cavere malum, Cic.

Adv. **bellē**, finely, prettily, elegantly, neatly: scribere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.; negare, politely, Cic.; superl., bellissime navigare, Cic. L.; esp.: belle se habere, belle habere, belle esse, to be in good health, Cic. L.

bēlūa -ae, f. (perhaps connected with fera and θήρ), a beast. LIT., any very large animal: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquique beluis antecedit, Cic.; belua fera et immanis, Cic.; centiceps, Hor.; esp. of the elephant: Ov., Juv. TRANSF., (1) term of reproach, monster, brute, beast: Pl.; in hac immani belua, Cic. (2) of abstract things: avaritia, Sall.; imperium, Suet.

bēlūātus -a -um (belua), covered with figures of animals, of tapestry: Pl.

bēlūōsus -a -um (belua), full of monsters: Oceanus, Hor.

Bēlus -i, m. myth. an Asiatic king, founder of Babylon, father of Danaus and Aegyptus.

¶ Hence **Bēlides** -ae, m. a male descendant of Belus; **Bēlis** -idis, f. a female descendant

of him, esp. plur., **Bēlīdēs** -um, the grand-daughters of *Belus*, the *Danaides*: Ov.

bēnē, adv. (from *bonus* for *bonus*), comp. **melius**, superl. **optime**, well.

(1) in gen.: **a**, with verbs, *well, in the right or in a good way, honourably, properly*; esp.: *rem gerere, to succeed*, Caes., Cic.; *mereri, to deserve well*, Pl., Cic., Liv.; *sentire, to have good intentions or sound views*, Cic.; *vivere, to lead a good life*, Cic., or *a comfortable one*, Pl.; *vendere, emere, advantageously*, Pl.: **b**, with adj. and adv., *thoroughly, very*: *bene robustus*, Cic.; *bene penitus*, Cic.; *bene sanus*, Cic., Hor.

(2) in particular phrases: **a**, as an exclamation, *good, excellent*: Cic.; with acc. or dat., *good health to you*: Pl.: **b**, *bene est, with dat., it is well with*: Pompeio *melius est factum, P. is better*, Cic.; also absol.: *bene est or bene habet, all is well, all right, I am satisfied*, Cic., Juv.: **c**, *bene dicere* (post-class. **benedico**), *to speak well*: *bene dicere, id est, Attice dicere*, Cic.; also *to speak words of good omen* (εὐφημῆναι): Pl.; and esp. with dat., *to speak well of a person, praise him*: Cic.: **d**, *bene facere, to do well*; with dat., *to do good to*: Liv.; *bene facis, I am obliged to you*, Pl., Cic.; *bene facta (or benefacta)*, *good deeds*, esp. *benefits*, Cic.

bēnēdicē, adv., *with friendly speech*: Pl.

bēnēdico, see *bene*.

bēnēfacio, see *bene*.

bēnēficiencia -ae, f. (*beneficus*), *kindness, beneficence*: Cic., Tac.

bēnēficiarius -a -um (*beneficium*), *relating to a favour*: Sen. Subst. **bēnēficiarii** -ōrum, *m. soldiers who by favour of their commanders were exempt from the severer military labours, as throwing up entrenchments, fetching wood, water, etc.; privileged soldiers*: Caes., Plin. L.

bēnēficiūm -i, n. (*bene/facio*), *a kindness, favour, benefit, service*.

In gen.: *alicui beneficium dare, tribuere*, Cic.; *in aliquem conferre*, Cic.; *apud aliquem conlocare*, Cic.; *aliquem beneficium adficere, to do anyone a service*, Cic.; *beneficium accipere, to receive a kindness*, Cic.; *beneficium tueri, to be mindful of a service*, Cic.; *in beneficii loco, beneficii causa, per beneficium, as a kindness, service*, Cic.; *beneficium tuo, by your kindness*, Cic.; *deorum beneficium, sortium beneficium*, Caes.

Esp. in political life. (1) *a favour, grant, distinction, promotion*: *populi, favour of the people*, Cic.; *in beneficiis delatus est, among those recommended for promotion*: Cic.; esp. of military promotions: *tribuni militum quae antea dictatorum fuerant beneficia*, Liv.; *centuriones sui beneficii, his creatures*, Suet. (2) *privilege, exemption*: *liberorum, exemption from the judicial office in consequence of having a specified number of children*, Suet.

bēnēficus -a -um, comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus (*bene/facio*), *kind, generous, obliging*: Cic.

Bēnēventum -i, n. *a town of the Hirpini in Samnium, seat of a Roman colony* (modern Benevento).

¶ Hence **Bēnēventānus** -a -um, *belonging to Beneventum*.

bēnēvōlē, adv. from *benevolus*; q.v.

bēnēvōlens -entis, comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus (*bene/volo*), *well-wishing, benevolent, obliging*: Pl., Cic.

bēnēvōlentia -ae, f. (*benevolens*), *good-will, friendly disposition, kindness*: *alicui praestare, conferre*, Cic.; *conligere*, Caes.; *erga aliquem habere, conferre*, Cic.; *declarare*, Cic. L.

bēnēvōlus -a -um (with comp. and superl. from *benevolens*; q.v.) (*bene/volo*), *kind, obliging, well disposed*: *alicui*, Cic.; *erga aliquem*, Pl.; *servus benevolus domino, a faithful slave*, Cic.

Adv. **bēnēvōlē**, *kindly*: Cic.

bēnignitas -ātis, f. (*benignus*). (1) *kindness, mildness*: Cic. (2) *liberality, generosity*: Cic.

bēnignus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (*connected with bonus and gigno*). (1) gen., *kind, friendly*: *animus*, Ter.; *oratio*, Cic.; *homines benefici et benigni*, Cic.; *vultus benigni*, Liv.; *dies, fortunate*, Stat.

(2) in action, *liberal, generous*: *erga aliquem*, Pl.; *alicui*, Hor.; *in timore benigni*, Cic.; *vinum somnique benignus, indulging in wine and sleep*, Hor.; also of things, *abundant, fruitful*: *ager*, Ov.; *dapis*, Hor.

Adv. **bēnignē**. (1) *kindly, in a friendly manner*: *benigne respondere*, Liv.; *benigne attenteque audire*, Cic.; *arma capere, willingly*, Liv.; *benigne dicis, or absol., benigne, much obliged*, a colloquial phrase used either in accepting or refusing an offer, Pl., Cic., Hor. (2) in action, *generously*: *pecuniam praebere*, Pl.; *benigne facere alicui, to confer benefits on a person*, Cic.

bēo -are (*connected with bonus*), *to bless, make happy*: *beas or beasti, that pleases me, I'm glad of it*, Pl., Ter.; with abl., *to bless, enrich, gladden with*: *munere te parvo*, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **bēātus** -a -um, *happy, blessed*. In gen. (1) of persons: *qui beatus est, non intellego quid requirat, ut sit beator*; *si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est*, Cic.; *agricolae parvo beati, happy on little means*, Hor. (2) of events or circumstances: *beata mors*, Cic.; *vitam*, Cic. N. as subst. **bēātum** -i, *happiness*: Cic. M. pl. as subst. **bēāti** -orum, *the blessed ones*: Cic., Hor.

Esp. *wealthy, prosperous*; of persons: *qui se locupletes, honoratos, beatos putant*, Cic.; of states: *Dionysius tyrannus opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis*, Cic.; of possessions: *gazae beatae Arabum*, Hor.

Adv. **bēātē**, *happily*: *bene et beate vivere*, Cic.

Bērēcyntus -i, m. *a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele*.

¶ Hence adj. **Bērēcyntius** -a -um: *mater, Cybele*, Verg.; *heros, Midas, son of Cybele*, Ov.; *tibia, the flute used at the festivals of Cybele*, Hor. F. also as subst. **Bērēcyntia** -ae = *Cybele*: Verg., Ov.

Bērēnicē -ēs, f. (Βερενίκη). (1) *queen of Ptolemy Evergetes, whose hair was placed among the stars as a constellation*. (2) *daughter of the Jewish king Agrippa I, mistress of Titus*.

Bēroea -ae, f. (Βέροια), *a town in Macedonia*.

bēryllus -i, c. (βήρυλλος), *a beryl, a precious stone, of a sea-green colour, found in India*: Juv. Meton., *a ring set with a beryl*: Prop.

Bērýtus -i, f. (Βερυτός), *an old Phoenician town, afterwards a Roman colony* (now Beirut). Adj. **Bērýtius** -a -um.

bēs *bessis*, m. (from *as*; q.v.), *two-thirds* (= *eight unciae*) of any whole composed of twelve parts.

(1) in gen., esp. in terms relating to inheritance: Plin. (2) of the *as* (as a coin): *faenus ex triente factum erat bessibus, the interest was raised from one-third per cent for the month to two-thirds per cent—i.e., from 4 per cent for the year to 8 per cent*, Cic. L. (3) of the *as* (as weight), *two-thirds of a pound*: Plin.

Bessi -ōrum, m. (*Βέσσι*), a people in Thrace. Adj. *Bessicus* -a -um.

Bessus -i, m. *satrap of Bactria, who murdered Darius Codomannus*.

bestia -ae, f. (perhaps connected with *belua* and *fera*), *an animal without reason* (opp. *homo*), *beast*. (1) gen.: *bestiae mutae*, Cic.; *mala bestia*, as a term of reproach, Pl. (2) esp. of the animals exhibited at Roman public spectacles, fighting with gladiators or criminals: *aliquem ad bestias mittere, to condemn to the beasts*, Cic.

bestiarius -a -um (*bestia*), *belonging to animals*: *ludus, a fight with wild beasts at a show*, Sen. M. as subst. **bestiarius** -i, *one who fought with wild beasts at the public shows*: Cic., Sen.

bestiola -ae, f. (dim. of *bestia*), *a small animal*: Cic.

βēta -ae, f. *a vegetable, beet*: Cic. L.

βēta, n. indecl. (*βῆτα*), *the beta, the second letter in the Greek alphabet*; sometimes used prov. for anything that comes second: Mart.

Bīās -antis, m. (*Βίας*), *a philosopher of Priene in Ionia, one of the so-called seven wise men of Greece*.

bībliōpōla -ae, m. (*βιβλιοπώλης*), *a book-seller*: Mart., Plin.

bībliōthēca -ae, f. and **bībliōthēcē** -ēs, f. (*βιβλιοθήκη*), *a collection of books, a library*; also *the place where books are kept*: Cic.

bībo *bibere bibi bibitum, to drink*.

LIT., *aquam*, Cic.; *lac*, Ov.; *pocula*, Tib.; *cyathos*, Pl.; *gemma*, *from a cup set with jewels*, Verg.; *dare bibere, to give to drink*, Pl., Liv.; *impers. pass.*, Cic. Particular phrases: *aut bibat aut abeat* (transl. of Gr.: *ἢ πῖνι ἢ ἀπειθι*), Cic.; *Graeco more, to drink to one's health*, Cic.; poet.: *bibere flumen, to live on the banks of a river*, Verg.; *Danuvium, of the Danube*, Hor.; *bibere aquas, to be drowned, wrecked*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of things, *to drink in*: *sat prata bibentur*, Verg.; *hortus aquas bibit*, Ov.; *arcus bibit, the rainbow draws up water*, Verg. (2) of persons, fig.: *amorem*, Verg.; *aure* (of attentive listeners), *to drink in*, Hor.

Bibractē -is, n. *a town in Gaul, capital of the Aedui* (now *Autun*).

Bibrax -actis, f. *fortress of the Remi in Gaul*.

bībūlus -a -um (*bībo*), *fond of drinking*. LIT., Hor.; with genit.: *Falerni*, Hor. TRANSF., of inanimate things: *harena*, Lucr., Verg.; *lana*, Ov.; *nubes*, Ov.; *charta, blotting paper*, Plin. L.

bīceps -cipitis (*bis/caput*), *having two heads, two-headed*: *puer*, Liv.; *Ianus*, Ov. Poet., *double-peaked*: *Parnassus*, Ov.

bīclīnium -i, n. (*βίκλινιον*), *a dining sofa for the use of two persons*: Pl.

bīcōlor -ōris (*bis/color*), *of two colours*: *equus*, Verg.; *myrtus*, Ov.

bīcorniger -gēri, m. (*bis/corniger*), *two-horned*, an epithet of *Bacchus*: Ov.

bīcornis -e (*bis/cornu*), *two-horned*: Ov.; poet.: *luna, the new moon*, Hor.; *furcae bicornes, two-pronged forks*, Verg.; *Rhenus, with two mouths*, Verg.

bīcorpor -ōris (*bis/corpus*), *having two bodies*: Cic. poet.

bidens -entis (*bis/dens*), *having two teeth*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *forfex*, Verg.; *ancora*, Plin.

As subst. (1) m. *a hoe with two crooked teeth for breaking clods*: Verg., Ov. (2) f. *an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth were complete*: Verg., Ov.; hence *a sheep*: Phaedr.

bīdental -ālis, n. (*bidens*), *a place struck with lightning*; perhaps so called because it was afterwards consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep (*bidens*), and enclosed: Hor.

Bīdis -is, f. *a town in Sicily, north-west of Syracuse*.

¶ Hence adj. **Bīdīnus** -a -um, *belonging to Bīdis*.

bīdūm -i, n. (*bis/dies*), *a space of two days*: in iis operibus consiliisque bīdūm consumitur, Caes.; *aliquem bīdūm cibo tectoque prohibere*, Cic.; abl.: *bīduo, in the course of two days*, Cic.; *eo bīduo, in the course of these two days*, Cic.; *bīduo aut summum triduo, in two days or three at the most*, Cic.; *bīduo post, two days afterwards*, Caes.; *bīduo quo haec gesta sunt, two days after this was done*, Caes.; *bīdūi iter abesse, to be two days' march distant*, Caes.; so *bīdūi* by itself: *castra quae aberant bīdūi*, Cic. L.

biennium -i, n. (*bis/annus*), *a space of two years*: *biennium iam confecto fere*, Cic.; *biennium iam factum est postquam abii domo, it is now two years since I left home*, Pl.; acc., *biennium, for the space of two years*: *biennium provinciam obtinere*, Cic.; abl., *biennio, with compar.: biennio maior natu Domitius, older by two years*, Tac.; *biennio proximo, in the course of two years*, Tac.; *biennio ante, two years before*, Cic.

bīfāriam, adv. (acc. f. of *bifarius, double*), *in two parts*: *distribuere*, Cic.; *castra bifariam facta sunt*, Liv.

bīfer -fēra -fērum (*bis/fero*), *of a tree, bearing fruit twice a year*: Verg.

bīfidus -a -um (*bis/finde*), *split into two parts*: Ov.

bīfōris -e (*bis/foris*), *having two doors or openings*: *valvae*, Ov. TRANSF., *from two openings*: *ubi bīfōrem dat tibia cantum, the different notes of the double flute*, Verg.

bīfōrmātus -a -um: Cic. poet. = *bīfōrmis*; q.v.

bīfōrmis -e, *of double form*: *Ianus*, Ov.; *vates, the poet turned into a swan*, Hor.

bīfrons -frontis (*bis/frons*), *with double forehead or countenance*, epithet of *Ianus*: Verg.

bīfurcus -a -um (*bis/furca*), *having two prongs or forks*: *valli*, Liv.; *ramus*, Ov.

bīgāe -ārūm, f. pl., and post-Aug. sing. **bīgā** -ae (contr. from *bīugae* or *bīuga*), *a pair of horses, or a chariot drawn by a pair*: Cat., Verg.

bigātus -a -um (bigae), stamped with the effigy of a pair of horses: argentum, Liv. M. as subst. **bigatus** -i (sc. nummus), a silver coin so marked.

biūgus -e and **biūgus** -a -um (bis/iugum), yoked two together: equi, Mart.; certamen, a race between two-horse chariots, Verg. M. pl. as subst. **biūgi** -orum (sc. equi), a pair of horses or a chariot drawn by a pair: Verg.

bilibra -ae, f. (bis/libra), two pounds weight: Liv.

bilibris -e (bis/libra). (1) weighing two pounds: offae, Plin. (2) containing two pounds: cornu, Hor., Pl.

bilīnguis -e (bis/lingua), having two tongues. LIT., humorously, of kissing: Pl. TRANSF., (1) speaking two languages: Canusini more bilinguis, Hor. (2) double-tongued, treacherous: Pl., Verg.

bilis -is, f. gall, bile. LIT., Lucr., Cic.; suffusa, jaundice, Plin. TRANSF., (1) anger, displeasure: movere, Pl.; commovere, Cic. (2) atra (or nigra) bilis (Gr. μελαγχολία), black bile, i.e., melancholy: Cic.; madness: Pl., Sen.

bilix -icis (bis/licium), having a double thread: lorica, Verg.

bilustris -e (bis/lustrum), lasting ten years: bellum, Ov.

bimāris -e (bis/mare), lying on two seas: Corinthus, Hor.; Isthmus, Ov.

bimāritus, m. (bis/maritus), the husband of two wives: ap. Cic.

bimātris -e (bis/mater), having two mothers, epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

bimātus -ūs, m. (bimus), the age of two years (of plants and animals): Plin.

bimembris -e (bis/membrum), having two kinds of limbs; esp. of the Centaurs: forma, Ov. Plur. as subst. **bimembres**, Centaurs, Ov.

bimestris -e (bis/mensis), lasting two months: consulatus, ap. Cic.; porcus, a pig two months old, Hor.; stipendium, pay for two months, Liv.

bimūlus -a -um (dim. of bimus), two years old: Cat., Suet.

bimus -a -um (bis/hiems), two years old or lasting two years: equus, Plin.; legio, a legion that had served for two years, ap. Cic.; merum, Hor.; nix, snow lying for two years, Ov.; honor, office conferred for two years, Ov.; sententia, a vote of the senate prolonging a governor's time for two years, Cic. L.

bīni -ae -a (sing., binus -a -um: Lucr.), twofold.

(1) two apiece, sometimes simply two: unicuique binos pedes assignare, two feet each, Cic.; binos imperatores, two consuls a year, Sall.; with subst. that are used only in the plur., or that have a different meaning in the plur., two: bina castra, Cic.; binae litterae, Cic.; with other numerals: bina millia passuum, two miles, Quint.

(2) of things that match: boves, a yoke of oxen, Plin.; scyphi, a pair of goblets, Cic.; aures, Verg.; n. pl. subst.: findi in bina, to be left in twain, Lucr.: si bina quot essent didicisset, if he had learnt that twice two is four, Cic.

binocitium -i, n. (bis/nox), a space of two nights: Tac.

binominis -e (bis/nomen), having two names: Ascanius (because also called Iulus), Ov.; Ister (because also called Danuvius), Ov.

Bīōn -ōnis, m. (Blow), a satirical philosopher from Scythia, of the Cyrenaic school.

¶ Hence adj. **Bīōnēus** -a -um: sermones, witty, caustic, Hor.

bīōs -li, m. (Blos, life, cf. eau de vie), a celebrated Greek wine: Plin.

bīpalmis -e (bis/palmus), two palms or spans long or broad: Liv.

bīpartitus or **bīpertitus** -a -um (bis/partio), divided in two; esp. in abl., used as adv., **bīpartitō** or **bīpertitō**, in two parts, in two ways: distribuere, Cic.; inferre signa, Caes., Liv., Ov.

bīpātens -entis (bis/patens), doubly open, open in two directions: portis bipatentibus, Verg.

bīpēdālis -e, two feet long, broad, thick, or high: trabes, Caes.; Cic., Hor.

bīpennifer -fēra -fērum, armed with a two-edged axe (bīpennis): Ov.

bīpennis -e (bis/penna). (1) having two wings: Plin. (2) double-edged: ferrum, Verg. As subst. **bīpennis** -is, f. (sc. securis), a double-edged axe: Verg., Hor., Tac.

bīpēs -ēdis (bis/pes), having two feet: equi, Verg., Juv., Plin. As subst., **bīped**, esp. used contemptuously of human beings: omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Cic.

bīrēmis -e (bis/remus), two-oared: Hor., Liv. As subst. **bīrēmis** -is, f. (1) a boat with two oars: Lucr. (2) a ship with two banks of oars: Caes., Cic.

bis, adv., twice, in two ways: bis terque, i.e. often, Cic. L.; bis terve, i.e. seldom, Cic. L.; bis die, Cic.; bis consul, a man who has been consul twice (iterum consul, a man who is consul for the second time), Cic.; bis tanto or tantum, twice as great, Pl.; with distributive numerals: bis bina, Cic.; with cardinal numerals, only in poet.: bis quinque viri (the decemviri), Hor.; prov.: bis ad eundem (sc. lapidem offendi), to make the same mistake twice, Cic.

Bistōnes -um, m. (Βιστόνες), the Bistones, a Thracian people settled not far from Abdera; used poet. for Thracians.

¶ Hence adj. **Bistōnius** -a -um, Bistonian or Thracian: tyrannus, Diomedes, Lucr.; chelys, the lyre of Orpheus, Claud.; turbo, violent north wind, Luc.; Minerva, goddess of the warlike Thracians, Ov. Subst. **Bistōnia** -ae, f. Thrace. **Bistōnis** -idis, f. adj., Thracian: ales, Procne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus, Sen. poet. As subst., a Thracian woman, i.e. a Bacchant: Hor.

bisulcilingua -ae, f. adj., with a cloven tongue. TRANSF., of a double-tongued person, a hypocrite: Pl.

bisulcus -a -um (bis/sulcus), two-furrowed, split into two parts: lingua, forked, Ov.; ungula, cloven hoof, Plin.; pes, Lucr., Plin. N. pl. as subst. **bisulca** -ōrum, animals with cloven hoofs (opp. solidipedes): Plin.

Bīthynia -ae, f. (Βιθύνια), a country in north-west Asia Minor.

¶ Hence adj. **Bīthynicus** -a -um, of Bithynia, esp. as title of Q. Pompeius, conqueror of the Bithynians, and of his son: Cic.; adj. and subst. **Bīthynius** and **Bīthynus** -a -um, Bithynian, a Bithynian; **Bīthynis** -idis, f. a Bithynian woman: Ov.

bīto (baeto, bēto) -ere, to go: Pl.

bītūmen -inis, n. *asphalt, bitumen*: Verg., Ov. **bītūmīneus** -a -um (bitumen), *bituminous*: Ov. **Bītūriges** -um, m. *a people of Aquitanian Gaul, near the modern towns of Bourges and Bordeaux*.

bīvius -a -um, *having two ways or passages*: fauces, Verg. N. as subst. **bivium** -i, *a place where two roads meet*: Verg. TRANSF., *a twofold way in anything*: in bivio destineri, *to be distracted by a love for two persons*, Ov.

blaesus -a -um (βλαῖσός), *lisp*, *indistinct*: lingua, sonus, Ov.; used of the talk of a parrot: sonus, Ov. Subst., *madidi et blaesi, drunken men*, Juv.

blandē, adv. from blandus; q.v.

blandīdīcus -a -um (blandus/dico), *flattering in speech*: Pl.

blandīlōquentūlus -a -um (blandus/loquor) = blandīdīcus: Pl.

blandīlōquus -a -um (blandus/loquor) = blandīdīcus: Pl.

blandīmentum -i, n. (blandior), *flattery*. LIT., usually plur.: blandimentis corrumpere, Cic.; blandimenta muliebria, Tac. TRANSF., *whatever pleases the senses, an allurement*: sine blandimentis expellunt famem, *without sauces, delicacies*, Tac.

blandior -iri, dep. *to flatter, caress, coax*; governing the dative.

LIT., mihi et per se et per Pompeium blanditur Appius, Cic.; Hannibalem pueriliter blandientem patri Hamilcar, ut ducetur in Hispaniam, Liv.; auribus nostris, Plin.; sibi, *to deceive oneself*, Sen.; votis meis, *to delude oneself into believing what one wishes*, Ov.

TRANSF., of things: blandiebatur coeptis fortuna, *fortune favoured his undertakings*, Tac.; voluptas sensibus blanditur, Cic.; blandiente inertia, *idleness pleasing him*, Tac.

¶ Hence past. partic. **blandītus** -a -um, *charming*: Prop., Plin.

blandītia -ae, f. (blandus), *flattery, coaxing*; used in both good and bad senses, unlike adulation. LIT., popularis, Cic.; often in plur.: benevolentiam civium blanditiis et adstantendo conligere, Cic.; adhibere, Ov.; muliebres, Liv. TRANSF., of things, *charm, attraction*: blanditiae praesentium voluptatum, Cic.

blandītium, adv., *flatteringly*: Lucr.

blandus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *flattering, fondling, caressing*. (1) of persons: blandum amicum a vero secernere, Cic.; scis me minime esse blandum, Cic. L.; with dat.: blandiores alienis quam vestris, Liv. (2) of things, *enticing, alluring, tempting*: oratio, Cic.; voluptas, Cic.; soni, Ov.; oculi, Plin.; otium consuetudine in dies blandius, *ease becoming by habit every day more attractive*, Liv.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **blandē** (also **blandīter**: Pl.), *flatteringly*: adloqui, Ter.; rogare, Cic.; dicere, Quint.

blātēro -are, *to chatter, babble*: Hor.

blātio -ire, *to talk idly, babble*: nugas, Pl.

blātta -ae, f. *a cockroach*: Verg., Hor., Plin.

blennus -i, m. (βλεννός), *a stupid fellow*: Pl.

blitēus -a -um (blitum), *insipid, silly*: Pl.

blitum -i, n. (βλίτον), *a tasteless herb used in salad*: Pl.

bōārius and **bōvārius** -a -um (bos), *relating to cattle*: forum, the cattle market, Cic., Liv. **Bocchar** -āris, m. *a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war*. TRANSF., *an African*: Juv.

Bocchar -i, king of Mauritania, the father-in-law and afterwards the betrayer of Jugurtha.

¶ Hence **bocchus** -i, m. *a plant named after him*: Verg.

Boebe -ēs, f. (Βοῖβη), *a village in Thessaly*.

Boeōtarchēs -ae, m. (Βοιωτάρχης), *a Boeotarch, one of the chief magistrates of Boeotia*: Liv.

Boeōti -ōrum or -um, m. pl. (Βοιωτοί), and **Boeōtīi** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Boeotia, a district in Greece to the west of Attica, proverbial for their dullness*.

¶ Hence **Boeōtia** -ae, f. *their district*; adj.

Boeōtīus -a -um and **Boeōtus** -a -um, *Boeotian*.

Bōēthius -i, m. Anicius Manlius Severinus, *a distinguished Roman philosopher*; born c. A.D. 480; beheaded A.D. 524 in prison where he wrote his most celebrated work, De Consolatione Philosophiae Libri V.

Bōgud -ūdis, m. *son of Bocchus and king of Mauritania*; ally of Julius Caesar and Antony; killed in battle, 31 B.C.

boia -ae, f., gen. pl. **boiae** -ārum, *a species of collar*: Pl.

Bōii -ōrum, m. *a Celtic people, settled partly in north Italy, partly in central Germany, partly in central Gaul*. Sing. **Bōius** -i, m. *one of the Boii*; **Bōia** -ae, f. *a woman of the Boii*.

¶ Hence **Boiēmi**, **Boihemi**, **Boihēmum**, names given to the Boii as established in Germany (cf. modern Bohemia, Bohemians).

Bōla -ae, f. *a town of the Aequi in Latium*. Adj. **Bōlānus** -a -um.

bōlētus -i, m. (βωλήτης), *a mushroom*: Pl., Mart., Juv.

bōlus -i, m. (βόλος), *a throw* (classical iactus). (1) of dice: Pl. (2) of a fishing net, and hence: **a**, *what is caught at one throw*: bolum emere, Suet.; **b**, fig., *any good haul, gain*: is primus bolu 'st, Pl.; bolo tangere, *or multare aliquem, to cheat a man of his gains*, Pl.

bombax, interj. (βόμβας), *an exclamation of astonishment, is it possible?* Pl.

bombus -i, m. (βόμβος), *a boom, a deep hollow noise*, esp. of trumpets: Lucr., Cat.

bombŷcīnus -a -um (bombyx), *silken*: Juv., Plin. N. pl. as subst. **bombŷcīna** -ōrum, *silken garments*: Mart.

bombyx -ŷcis, m. and f. (βόμβυξ). (1) *the silkworm*: Plin. (2) *silk*: Prop., Plin.

Bōna Dēa, *the good goddess, the deity of chastity and fertility, worshipped by Roman women*.

bōnitās -ātis, f. (bonus), *goodness, excellence*. (1) gen.: **a**, of material things: agrorum, praediorum, vocis, Cic.; **b**, of abstract things: naturae bonitate, Cic.; bonitas et aequitas causae, Cic.; bonitas verborum, Cic.

(2) *moral goodness, kindness, integrity*: bonitas et beneficentia, Cic.; facit parentes bonitas (parental love), non necessitas, Phaedr.; with in or erga followed by the acc.: bonitas in suos, Cic.; divina bonitate erga homines, Cic.

Bōnōnia -ae, f. (Βωνωνία). (1) *a town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Bologna)*; hence adj.

Bōnōniensis -e. (2) *a port in Gallia Belgica (now Boulogne)*.

bōnus -a -um (old form, **duonus**), compar. **mēlior** -ius, gen. -ōris, superl. **optimus** -a -um, good.

(1) in gen., *good in itself, good of its kind*: a, of material objects, *good to look at, to use*, etc.: nummi boni, *genuine coin*, Cic.; forma bona, Ter.; cervix, Suet.; color, *good complexion*, Lucr.; res, *delicacies*, Nep.: b, of immaterial circumstances, events, etc.: bono genere natus, Cic.; valetudo, Cic.; tempestas, *weather*, Cic.; fama, *good news*, Cic.; navigatio, Cic.; mors, Plin.; res, *fortune*, Cic.; dies, *lucky*, Verg.; auspiciū, Cic.; occasio, Pl.; quod bonum felix faustumque sit, *fortunate*, Cic.; aetas, *youth*, Cic.: c, of human speech, action, character: indoles, Cic.; bona dicta, *witty sayings*, Enn.; mens, Liv.; animus, *courage*, Cic. L.; Liv.; exemplum, Tac.; bonā veniā tuā, *with your kind permission*, Cic.; in bonam partem accipere, *to take in good part*, Cic.; bona verba, *words of good omen*, Ov.; Tib.: d, of persons in particular functions and relations, *able, efficient*, etc.: servus, Pl.; Cic.; uxor, Cic.; imperator, Cic.; poeta, Cic.: e, of quantity, *substantial, considerable*: bona pars hominum, Hor.; bonam partem sermonis, Cic.

(2) more specifically, *good, useful, efficient* in some particular respect: a, with abl. of respect: iaculo, *good with, at using*, Verg.; bonus militia, Sall.; vir pace belloque bonus, Liv.: b, with dat.: pecori alendo, *for keeping*, Liv.: c, with ad: ad proelium, Tac.

(3) *morally good, virtuous, honest*, etc.: a, gen.: viri boni est misereri, Cic.; often ironical: homines optimi, Cic.; bona atque honesta amicitia, Cic.; in voc., as a familiar greeting: O bone! *my good fellow*, Hor.: b, esp. towards the state, *patriotic, loyal*: bonus et fortis civis, Cic.; and often in Cic. and Sall. boni = *conservatives, the supporters of the existing system*: c, kind: bonus atque benignus, Hor.; di boni, *gracious gods!* Cic.; with dat.: tuis, Verg.; with in and the acc.: in me, Cic.

N. as subst. **bōnum** -i, *good, material or moral*. (1) gen., *profit, advantage*: bonum publicum, *the common weal*, Liv.; bono esse alicui, *to profit one*, Cic.; cui bono fuisset, *for whose advantage*, Cic.; bona pacis, *the blessings of peace*, Tac.

(2) *material good*; usually plur., *goods, property*: bona fortunaeque, Cic.; bonorum omnium heres, *sole heir*, Liv.; esse in bonis, *to be in possession*, Cic.

(3) *moral good, a good*: bonum mentis est virtus, Cic.; summum bonum, *the supreme good* (in philosoph. sense), Cic.; esp. associated with aequum; q.v.

bōo -are (βοῶω), *to shout, roar*; esp. of places, *to echo*: Pl., Ov.

Bōōtēs -ae, m., also voc. Bōōtē, acc. Bōōtēn, genit. Bōōtēs (βοῶτης, *the ox-driver*), a constellation, also called Arctophylax.

Bōrēās -ac, m. (Βορέας). (1) *the north wind*: Verg. (pure Lat. aquilo). (2) meton., *the north*: Hor. (3) mythol., *the husband of Orithyia, and father of Calais and Zetes*.

Adj. **Bōrēus** or **Bōrius** -a -um, *northern*.

bōriā -ae, f. *a kind of jasper*: Plin.

Bōrysthēnēs -is, m. (Βορυσθένης), *a large river in Scythia (now the Dnieper)*.

¶ Hence **Bōrysthēnīdae** or **-ītae** -ārum, m. *dwellers on the Borysthenes*; **Bōrysthēnis** -idis, f. *a Greek colony on the Borysthenes*; **Bōrysthēnius** -a -um, *belonging to the Borysthenes*.

bōs bōvis, c. (βοῦς). (1) *ox, bullock, cow*: Pl., Cic., Liv.; bos Lucas, *an elephant*, Lucr.; prov.: bovi clitellas imponere, *to saddle an ox*, i.e. *to impose on anyone an office for which he is not fit*, poet. ap. Cic. TRANSF., *a strap or whip of hide*: Pl. (2) *a kind of flat fish*: Ov., Plin.

Bospōrus (or **Bosphōrus**), -i, m. (Βόσπορος, 'heifer's ford', because of Io's passage as a heifer), *name of various straits*, esp. (1) Bosporus Thracicus, *the straits between Thrace and Asia Minor (now the Straits of Constantinople)*; hence adj. **Bospōrius** -a -um.

(2) Bosporus Cimmerius, *off the Crimea (now the Straits of Yenikale)*; adj. and subst. **Bospōranus** -a -um, *belonging to the Bosphorus, a dweller by it*.

Bostra -ae, f. Bozra, *capital of the Roman province of Arabia*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Bostrēnus** -a -um, *belonging to Bostra, an inhabitant of it*.

Bottīaea -ae, f. (Βοττιαία), *a district of Macedonia*.

¶ Hence **Bottīaei** -ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the district*.

bōtūlus -i, m. *a sausage*: Mart.

Boudicca -ae, f. *queen of the Iceni, a British tribe*.

Bōviānum -i, n. (Βουλαιον), *town in Samnium*.

¶ Hence adj. **Bōviānius** -a -um.

bōville = bubile; q.v.

Bōvillae -ārum, f. *a town in Latium, about twelve miles from Rome, near which Clodius was murdered by Milo*.

¶ Hence adj. **Bōvillānus** -a -um: pugna (with a play on the word bovillus), *the murder of Clodius*, Cic.

bōvillus -a -um (bos), an old form of bubulus, *relating to oxen*: grex, ap. Liv.

brābeuta -ae, m. (βραβευτής), *a judge, umpire in the public games*: Suet.

brācae (braccāe) -ārum, f. pl. (sing. once in Ov.), *breeches, trousers*; originally worn by Persians, Gauls, and Germans: Tac., Ov.

brācātus (braccātus) -a -um (bracae), *wearing breeches*. LIT., Cic., Prop. TRANSF., as geograph. term = *transalpinus*: Gallia Bracata, *Gaul on the north side of the Alps, the old name of Gallia Narbonensis*, Plin.; cognatio bracata, *connexion with people of Transalpine Gaul*, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **bracati** -orum, *Transalpine Gauls*: Juv.

brācchiālīs -e (bracchium), *belonging to the arm*: nervus, Pl.

brācchiōlum -i, n. (dim. of bracchium), *a small delicate arm*: Cat.

brācchium -i, n. (less correctly brachium, from βραχίον), *an arm*.

LIT., strictly, *the forearm, arm from the elbow to the wrist*, whereas lacertus = the upper arm: braccia et lacerti, Ov.; hence gen., *the whole arm*: brachium frangere, Cic.; diu iactato brachio scutum emittere, Caes.; collo dare braccia circum, *to embrace*, Verg.; as used in speaking: porrecto brachii, Cic.; in dancing: brachia numeris movere, Ov.; prov.: brachia sua praebere

sceleri, to assist in a crime, Ov.; levi (or molli) brachio agere, to act without energy, Cic.; dirigere brachia contra torrentem, to swim against the stream, Juv.

TRANSF., (1) the limbs of animals; the claw of a crab: Ov.; the thigh of an elephant: Plin.; the leg of a lion: Plin.; the claw of the nautilus: Plin.; used of the sign Cancer: Ov., and Scorpio: Verg. (2) of things resembling the arm; the branch of a tree: Verg.; arm of the sea: Ov.; the spur of a mountain chain: Plin.; the yard of a sail=antenna: Verg.; an outwork connecting two points of a fortification: muro brachium iniunxerat, Liv.; mole of a harbour: Liv., Plin. L.

bractēa (brattēa) -ae, f. a thin plate of metal, gold leaf: Lucr., Verg., Ov.

bractēātus -a -um, covered with gold leaf. TRANSF., glittering, unreal, delusive: felicitas, Sen.

bractēōla -ae, f. (dim. of bractea), a thin leaf of gold: Juv.

Branchus -i, m. (Βράχχος), a son of Apollo.

¶ Hence **Branchidae** -arum, m. (Βραχχίδαι), descendants of Branchus, the hereditary caste of priests at the temple of Apollo at Miletus.

brassica -ae, f. cabbage: Pl.

Bratuspantium -i, n. town in Gallia Belgica, at or near modern Breteuil.

Brennus -i, m. (Βρέννος). (1) leader of the Gauls, who defeated the Romans at the river Allia, 390 B.C. (2) leader of a Gallic horde who invaded Greece in 279 B.C. Adj. **Brennicus** -a -um.

brēviārium -i, n. (brevis), a short summary, report, epitome: imperii, officiorum, Suet.

brēvicūlus -a -um (dim. of brevis), somewhat short or little: Pl.

brēvilōquens -entis (brevis/loquor), brief in speech: Cic. L.

brēvilōquentia -ae, f. (brevis/loquor), brevity of speech: Cic. L.

brēvis -e (connected with βραχύς), adj. (with compar. and superl.), short, in space or time.

(1) in space. LIT., a, as to length (opp. to longus), short: via, Verg.; in breve cogere, to contract into a small space, Hor.: b, as to height (opp. to longus, altus): iudex brevior quam testis, of shorter stature, Cic.: c, as to depth (opp. to profundus), shallow: brevia vada, Verg.; hence n. pl. as subst. **brevia** -ium, shallows, shoals: Verg., Tac. TRANSF., slight: pondus, Hor.; impensa, Ov.

(2) in time (opp. to longus): a, of a period, short: ad breve tempus, for a short time, Cic.; brevi post, shortly afterwards, Liv.; brevi, soon, Cic.: b, of short duration: fructus, Lucr.; vitae curriculum, Cic.; rosae flos, lilium, blooming only for a short time, Hor.; breves populi Romani amores, short-lived, Tac.: c, of the quantity of syllables, short: syllaba, Cic.: d, of discourse or writing, short, concise: breves litterae tuae, Cic.; brevis narratio, Cic.; brevi, in a few words, Cic.; breve faciam, I will make it short, Cic.; so meton. of persons: cum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, Cic.; brevis esse laboro, Hor.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **breviter**, shortly. (1) in space: Tib., Tac. (2) in time. TRANSF., a, of the quantity of syllables:

breviter dicitur, Cic.: b, in speech or writing, briefly: rem breviter narrare, Cic.

brēvītās -ātis, f. (brevis), shortness. (1) in space, in regard to length: spatii, Caes.; of height: brevitās nostra, our short stature, Caes.

(2) in time: a, lit. of a period: temporis, dici, Cic.: b, shortness of syllables: syllabarum, Cic.: c, of speech and writing, brevity, conciseness: litterarum, Cic.; orationis, Cic.; brevitati servire, to study brevity, Cic.; est brevitate opus, Hor.

Brīāreus (trisyll.) -ei, m. (Βραῖρεός), also called Aegaeon, a giant with a hundred arms: centumgeminus, Verg.; adj. **Brīārēus** -a -um.

Brigantes -um, m. a tribe in the north of Britain; adj. **Briganticus** -a -um.

Brimo -ūs, f. (Βριμώ), the angry one, epithet of Proserpina: Prop.

Britanni -orum, m. pl. the Britons: Caes., Verg., Hor.; term used for the inhabitants either of the British Isles or of Great Britain.

¶ Hence **Britannia** -ae, f. Britain, i.e. either the British Isles or Great Britain; sometimes in plur. **Britannicus** -a -um, adj., British: Cic., Tac.; also in m. sing. a title commemorating successes in Britain, given to various Romans in imperial times, esp. to the son of Claudius and Messalina who was murdered by Nero. **Britannus** -a -um, poet. adj., British: Prop.

Brītōmartis -is, f. (Βριττομαρτίς), a Cretan nymph, daughter of Zeus and Carme; pursued by Minos, she threw herself into the sea.

Brixia -ae, f. a town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Brescia); adj. **Brixianus** -a -um, of or relating to Brixia.

Brōmīus -i, m. (Βρόμιος, the noisy), a surname of Bacchus: Ov., Luc.

Bructēri -orum, m. a people of North Germany.

brūma -ae, f. (for brevima, old form of brevissima, sc. dies), the time of the shortest day of the year, the winter solstice. LIT., ante brumam, Cic.; sub bruma, Caes. Poet., winter, wintry cold: bruma recurrit iners, Hor., Verg. TRANSF., a year: Mart.

brūmālis -e (bruma). (1) relating to the shortest day: dies, Cic.; signum, Capricorn, Cic. (2) wintry: horae, Ov.; frigus, Verg.

Brundisium -i, n. (Βρενδείον), a town in Calabria, with an excellent harbour, the port most used by the Romans for journeys to Greece and the East (now Brindisi).

¶ Hence adj. **Brundisinus** -a -um, Brundisian.

Bruttii (Brūtīi, Brittīi) -ōrum, m. the Bruttii, the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy; adj. **Bruttius** -a -um, Bruttian.

brūtus -a -um (connected with βαρύς and βεβήτος), heavy, immovable. LIT., pondus, Lucr. TRANSF., dull, insensible, without feeling or reason: adulescentiam, Sen.

Brūtus -i, m. a cognomen of the Roman gens Iunia.

Esp. (1) L. Iunius Brutus, relative of Tarquinius Superbus, who freed Rome from its kings. (2) M. Iunius Brutus, nephew of Cato Uticensis, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar. (3) D. Iunius Brutus, fellow conspirator with (2). Adj. **Brūtīnus** -a -um, belonging to Brutus: consilia Brutina, Cic.

Būbastis -is, f. (Βούβαστις), an Egyptian goddess, represented with the head of a cat.

būbile -is, n. (bos), an ox-stall: Pl.

būbo -ōnis, m. (βῡβας, βῡβα), the owl (the cry of which was thought a bad omen): Lucr., Verg.

būbulcītor -ari, dep. to drive or keep oxen: Pl.

būbulcus -i, m. (bos), one who ploughs with oxen: Cic., Ov.

būbūlus -a -um (bos), relating to cows or oxen: fimum, Liv. F. as subst. **būbūla** -ae, f. (sc. caro), beef: Pl.

būcaeda -ae, m. (bos/caedo), one who is beaten with thongs of ox-hide: Pl.

bucca -ae, f. the cheek, esp. when puffed out.

LIT., buccas inflate, to puff out the cheeks (esp. in anger), Hor.; prov.: quod (or quidquid) in buccam venerit, whatever comes uppermost, Cic. L., Mart.

TRANSF., (1) a declaimer, bawler: Juv. (2) one who fills his mouth full, a parasite: Petr. (3) a mouthful: Mart. (4) a person with swollen cheeks (of a trumpeter): Juv.

buccella -ae, f. (dim. of bucca), a little mouthful: Mart.

buccina, **buccinator**, etc., see bucina, etc.

bucco -ōnis, m. (bucca), a babbling foolish fellow: Pl.

buccūla -ae, f. (dim. of bucca). LIT., a small cheek: Suet. TRANSF. (in plur.), the beaver, the visor, the part of a helmet which covers the cheeks: Liv.

bucculentus -a -um (bucca), puffy-cheeked: Pl.

Būcēphālās -ae, acc. -an (βους/κεφαλή), the horse of Alexander the Great.

¶ Hence **Būcēphāla** -ae, f. and **Būcēphālē** -ēs, f. (βουκηνίλη), a town founded in its honour on the Hydaspes.

būcērus and **būcērius** -a -um (βούκερος), having ox's horns: Lucr., Ov.

būcīna -ae, f. a crooked trumpet (whereas tuba is usually straight).

LIT., (1) the shepherd's horn: Prop. (2) a military trumpet: Cic., Verg. Used as a signal for relieving guard, etc.; hence: ad tertiam bucinam (= vigiliam), Liv. (3) the trumpet used to summon the popular assemblies: Cic., Prop.

TRANSF., (1) Triton's horn: Ov. (2) famae, Juv.

būcīnātōr -ōris, m. a trumpeter: Caes. TRANSF., existimationis, ap. Cic. L.

būcīnum -i, n. (1) the sound of a trumpet: Plin. (2) a shell-fish, whelk: Plin.

būcōlica -orum, n. pl. (βουκολικός), pastoral poems: Ov.

būcūla -ae, f. (dim. of bos), a heifer: Cic., Verg.

būfo -ōnis, m. a toad: Verg.

bulbus -i, m. (βολβός), an onion: Ov.; gen., a bulb: Plin.

būlē -es, f. (βουλή), the (Greek) council: Plin. L.

būleuta -ae, m. (βουλευτής), a councillor: Plin. L.

būleutērion -i, n. (βουλευτήριον), the place of meeting of a Greek council: Cic.

bulla -ae, f. a round swelling. Hence (1) a water bubble: ut pluvio perlucida caelo surgere bulla solet, Ov. (2) a boss, stud; on girdles: aurea bullis cingula, Verg.; on doors: bullas aureas omnes ex his valvis non dubitavit auferre, Cic. (3) bulla aurea, a golden ornament, an amulet (of Etruscan origin), worn by triumphing generals and also by

boys of good family, who laid it aside on assuming the toga virilis; hence: dignus bulla=childish, Juv.

bullātus -a -um (bulla). (1) inflated, bombastic, or perhaps perishable, transitory: Pers. (2) furnished with a bulla, in the sense of a boss, knob: cingulum, Varr. (3) wearing the bulla, i.e. not grown up: heres, Juv.

bullio -ire and **bullo** -are (bulla), to well up, bubble up, boil up: Pers., Plin.

Bullis (Byllis) -idis, f. a town in Illyria.

¶ Hence **Bullidenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Bullis; also **Bulienses** -ium, m. and **Bullini** -ōrum, m.

būmastus -i, f. (βούμαστος), a kind of vine bearing very large grapes: Verg.

Burdigāla -ae, f. a town in Aquitania (now Bordeaux).

būris -is, m. the crooked hinder part of the plough: Verg.

Būsiris -ridis, m. (Βούσιρις), a king of Egypt who sacrificed all foreigners who came to his country, and was himself killed by Hercules.

bustirāpus -i, m. (bustum/rapio), a robber of tombs: Pl.

bustūārius -a -um (bustum), belonging to the place where corpses were burned: gladiator, one who fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead, Cic.

bustum -i, n. (perhaps from buro, old Lat. for uro). LIT., the place where corpses were burned and buried: Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., gen., a grave, sepulchre: Cic.; fig.: tu bustum reipublicae, the destroyer of the State, Cic.; bustum miserabile nati, Tereus who ate his own son, Ov.

Buthrōtum -i, n. and -tōs -i, f. (Βουθρωτόν and -τός), a town on the coast of Epirus, opposite Corcyra (now Vutrinto).

būthýsia -ae, f. (βουθυσία), a sacrifice of oxen: Suet.

Butrōtus -i, m. a river in Bruttium (now Bruciano).

Buxentum -i, n. a town in Lucania (now Policastro).

buxifer -fera -ferum (buxus/fero), producing the box-tree: Cat.

buxus -i, f. and **buxum** -i, n. LIT., the evergreen box-tree: Ov.; box-wood: Verg. TRANSF., articles made of box-wood—e.g., flute: Verg.; top: Verg.; comb: Ov.; writing-tablets: Prop.

Byrsa -ae, f. (Βύρσα), the citadel of Carthage.

Byzantium -i, n. (Βυζάντιον), Byzantium, a Greek city in Thrace on the Bosphorus, opposite the Asiatic Chalcedon (now Istanbul). Adj. **Byzantinus** -a -um, **Byzantius** -a -um, Byzantine.

C

C, c, the third letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in place and originally in sound to the Greek Γ, γ. At an early period it was substituted for K, which, except in a few instances, disappeared from the language. **cāballinus** -a -um, belonging to a horse: fons (in jest)=Hippocrene, Pers.

cāballus -i, m. (καβάλλης), a pack-horse, nag, hack: Hor., Juv.

Cābillonum -i, n. a town of the Aedui in Gallia Lugdunensis (now Chalons-sur-Saône).

Cābiri -ōrum, m. (Κάβειροι), gods honoured by secret rites in Lemnos and Samothrace.

cāchinnātio -ōnis, f. (cachinno), a violent laughing, cachinnation: Cic.

cāchinno -are (cachinnus), to laugh aloud: ridere convivae, cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic.

cāchinno -ōnis, m. (cachinnus), one who laughs heartily, a jester, scoffer: Pers.

cāchinnus -i, m. loud laughter, esp. of derision: cachinnos iridentium commovere, Cic.; tollere, Hor. TRANSF., poet., the splashing of the sea: Cat.

cāco -are (κακάω). (1) to void the excrement: Hor. (2) to defile with excrement: Cat.

cācōēthes -is, n. (κακότηες), an obstinate disease. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., scribendi, an incurable itch to write, Juv.

cācula -ae, m. a servant, esp. a soldier's servant: Pl.

cācūmen -inis, n. the extreme point, top, tip, summit, zenith; esp. of trees: arboris, Verg.; ramorum, Caes., Lucr.; and of mountains: Lucr., Cat., Verg., Hor., Liv. TRANSF., alescendi, the limit of growth, Lucr.

cācūmino -are (cacumen), to point, make pointed: Ov.

Cācus -i, m. (Κάκος), son of Vulcan, a giant Italian cattle-robber, slain by Hercules.

cādāver -ēris (cado), n. a dead body, carcass, of men or animals. LIT., Lucr., Cic., Caes., Verg. TRANSF., (1) as a term of reproach: ab hoc eiecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expetebam, Cic. (2) of the ruins of towns: cadavera oppidum, Sulpicius ap. Cic. L.

cādāverōsus -a -um (cadaver), like a corpse, cadaverous: Ter.

Cadmus -i, m. (Κάδμος), the son of Agenor, king of Tyre, and brother of Europa; father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoe, and Agave; founder of Thebes in Boeotia.

Adj. **Cadmēus** -a -um: Thebae, Prop.; f. as subst. **Cadmēa** -ae, (sc. arx), the citadel of Thebes: Nep.; **Cadmēis** -idis, f. adj.: arx, Theban, Ov.; and subst., a female descendant of Cadmus: Ov.

cādo cādere cēcidi (cāsum), to fall.

LIT., (1) gen., to fall down, drop: a, of persons or things dropped or thrown: si prolapsus cecidisset, Liv.; in terram, Cic.; de equo, Cic.; arma alicui cadunt de manibus, Cic.; of weapons: levius, are thrown with less violence, Caes.; of thunderbolts: caelo cadunt fulmina, Petr.; of dice: ut (talus) cadat rectus, Cic.; of sails: vela cadunt, are furlled, Verg.; b, of fluids poured or flowing: guttae, Cic.; imbres, Lucr., Verg.; flumen, Liv.: c, of things which naturally fall: altis de montibus umbrae, Verg.; esp. of the shedding of fruit, leaves, etc.: motis poma cadunt ramis, Ov.; and of the setting of heavenly bodies: iuxta solem cadentem, in the west, Verg. (2) esp. in death, to fall, to perish: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes.; in acie, Cic.; sua manu, to commit suicide, Tac.; of the victims of a sacrifice: ovis cadit deo, Ov.; hence fig. of nations, etc., to be destroyed: tota Troia, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of power, feeling, natural forces, to subside, sink, flag: ira, Liv.; vis venti, Liv.; cadere animis, to lose heart, Cic. (2) to fail, esp. in a law-suit: causa, in iudicio, Cic.; or on the stage (opp. stare): Hor. (3) to come under, be subject to; of jurisdiction: in unius potestatem, Cic.; sub imperium Romanum, Cic.; of perception: sub oculos, Cic.; of classification: in idem genus orationis, Cic. (4) to agree with, be consistent with: non cadit in hos mores, non in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic. (5) to fall out, to happen: si quid adversi casurum foret, Liv.; fortuito, Cic.; male, Caes.; cadere ad (or in) irritum, to become of no effect, Liv.; insperanti mihi cecidit ut, Cic. (6) of payments, to fall due: in eam diem cadere nummos qui a Quinto debentur, Cic.

cādūcēator -ōris, m. (caduceus), a herald: Liv.

cādūcēus -i, m. and **cādūcēum** -i, n. (1) a herald's staff: Cic. (2) the wand or staff of Mercury: Suet.

cādūcifer -fēra -fērūm (caduceus/fero), bearing the caduceus, surname of Mercury: Ov.

cādūcus -a -um (cado).

(1) fallen or falling. LIT., bello, fallen in war, Verg.; frondes, Verg. TRANSF., as legal t. t., bona: a legacy rendered void by the death or legal incapacity of the legatee, which fell to other heirs or to the exchequer, Cic.; n. as subst.: legatum omne capis necnon et dulce caducum, Juv. (2) inclined or destined or ready to fall. LIT., vitis, Cic.; flos, Ov.; esp. destined to die, devoted to death: juvenis, Verg. TRANSF., frail, perishable, transitory: res humanae fragiles caducaeque, Cic.

Cādūrci -ōrum, m. a Gaulish people in Aquitania, famous for their linen manufactures.

¶ Hence adj. **Cādūrcus** -a -um, of the Cadurci; n. as subst. **Cādūrcum** -i (sc. stragulum), a coverlet of Cadurcian linen; meton., a bed so covered: Juv.

cādūs -i, m. (κάδος), a jar, esp. (1) a wine jar: capite sistere, to overturn, Pl.; meton., wine: Hor. (2) a jar for other liquids, e.g. for honey: Mart. (3)=urna, a funeral urn, Verg.

Cadūsii -ōrum, m. (Καδοῦσιοι), a warlike nation on the Caspian Sea.

caecias -ae, m. (κακίαις), a north-east wind: Plin.

caecigēnus -a -um (caecus/gigno), born blind: Lucr.

Caecilius -a -um, name of a celebrated plebeian gens, of which the most famous members were:

(1) Qu. Caec. Metellus, praetor 148 B.C., surnamed Macedonicus for his conquests in Macedonia.

(2) his son, Qu. Caec. Metellus, consul 123 B.C., surnamed Balearicus for his victories over the Balears.

(3) Caecilius Statius, Roman comic poet, contemporary of Ennius.

¶ Hence adj. **Caeciliānus** -a -um: fabula, of Caecilius Statius, Cic.; senex, in a play of the same, Cic.

caecitās -ātis, f. (caecus), blindness: Cic.; fig., of the mind: an tibi luminis obesset caecitas plus quam libidinis? Cic.

caeco -are, to make blind: Lucr.; fig.: largitione mentes imperitorum, Cic.; celeritate caecata oratio, made obscure, Cic.

Caecūbum -i, n. and **Caecūbus ager**, a marshy district in Latium, famed for its wine.

¶ Hence adj. **Caecūbus** -a -um, *Caecuban*: vinum Caecubum, and absol. Caecubum, *Caecuban wine*, Hor.

caecus -a -um, adj. (with compar.: Hor.).

(1) act., blind, not seeing. LIT., ille qui caecus factus est, Cic.; as subst.: apparet id etiam caeco, Liv. TRANSF., intellectually or morally blind, blinded; of persons: caecus animi, Cic.; caecus furore, Verg.; of passions: timor, Cic.; hence blind, uncertain, objectless: caeca expectatione, Cic.

(2) pass., unseen, hidden, obscure, dark: nox, Lucr.; domus, Cic.; vulnus, Lucr.; pericula, Cic.; and in gen., unknown: fata, Hor.; causas, Lucr.

caedēs -is, f. (caedo), a cutting. LIT., a cutting down, killing, slaughter, carnage: caedes et occisio, Cic.; caedem facere, Caes., Tac.; plur.: multae et atroces inter se caedes, Liv.; esp. killing of victims for sacrifice: bidentium, Hor. TRANSF., (1) persons slain: caedis acervi, Verg. (2) blood shed in slaughter: (currus) respersus fraterna caede, Cat.; Verg., Ov.

caedo caedēre cēcidi caesum, to cut, to cut down, strike, beat. (1) to cut: arbores, Verg.; silvam, Caes.; nemus, Ov.; securibus umida vina, the wine now frozen, Verg. (2) to beat: ianua saxis, Cic.; aliquem virgis, Cic. TRANSF., testibus caedi, to be hard pressed, Cic. (3) to kill: consulem exercitumque, Liv.; poet.: caesi acervi, heaps of the slain, Cat.; caesus sanguis, the blood of the slain, Verg.; esp. of sacrificial victims: hostias, Cic.

caelāmēn -inis (caelo), n. a bas-relief: Ov.

caelātor -ōris, m. (caelo), a chaser, graver, or carver: Cic., Juv.

caelātūra -ae, f. (caelo), the art of engraving or chasing, esp. in metals: Quint.; meton., an engraving: Suet., Quint.

caelebs -libis, unmarried, single. (1) of men: se rectius viduam et illum caelibem esse futurum, Liv.; Cic.; meton.: vita, single life, Hor. (2) of animals: columba, Plin. TRANSF., of trees: platanus, to which no vine is trained, Hor., Ov.

caelēs -itis, usually in pl. **caelītēs** -itum (caelum), heavenly: regna, Ov. As subst., a dweller in heaven, a god: Pl., Cic., Ov.

caelestis -e (caelum), belonging to heaven, heavenly, coming from heaven. LIT., fulminis ignis, Lucr.; aqua, rain, Hor.; arcus, rainbow, Plin. N. pl. as subst. **caelestia** -ium, things in heaven, the heavenly bodies: Cic., Tac. TRANSF., belonging to heaven as the seat of the gods, celestial, divine: sapientia, Cic.; quem prope caelestem fecerint, whom they almost deified, Liv.; irae, Liv.; as subst., esp. in plur., the gods: Cic., Verg., Ov., Tac.; hence, in gen., of what is excellent, glorious, superhuman: ingenium, Ov.; mens, Liv.

caelībātus -ūs, m. (caelebs), celibacy: Suet.

caelīcōla -ae, adj. (caelum/colo), dwelling in heaven; as subst., poet., a god: Verg., Ov.

caelīfēr -fēra -fērum, bearing the heavens: Atlas, Verg.

caelīpotens -entis (caelum/potens), powerful in heaven: Pl.

Caelius -a -um. (1) name of a Roman plebeian gens, the most celebrated members of which were: a, L. Caelius Antipater, annalist of the second Punic war, contemporary of the Gracchi; b, M. Caelius Rufus, intimate friend and protégé of Cicero.

(2) Caelius Mons, a hill in Rome south of the Palatine and east of the Aventine.

caelo -are ('caelum), to engrave or chase metals or ivory, to carve in bas-relief: speciem caelare argento, Cic.; vasa caelata, Cic., Verg.; sometimes of working on other materials, e.g. wood: Verg. TRANSF., of poetry: caelum novem Musis opus, fashioned by, Hor.

'caelum -i, n. (caedo), the burin or engraving-tool: Mart., Quint.

'caelum -i, n. (m. pl. caeli in Lucr.) (connected with Gr. κοῖλος and Latin cavus, hollow), the heavens, the sky.

(1) in gen.: caelum totum astris distinctum et ornatum, Cic.; e caelo ictus, struck by lightning, Cic.; de caelo servare, of augury, Cic.; caelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall.; de caelo cadere, of meteors, Liv.; it clamor caelo, Verg.; minari in caelum, Verg.; prov.: caelum ac terras miscere, Liv.; findere caelum aratro, to do something impossible, Ov.

(2) air, climate: caelum liberum, Cic.; gravitas huius caeli, unhealthiness, Cic.; crassum, Cic.; caelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt, Hor.

(3) fig., heaven as the height of joy, renown, etc.: esse in caelo, Cic. L.; ferre ad (or in) caelum, to extol, Cic.; so: caelo exaequare, Lucr.; aequare, Tac.

(4) heaven as the home of the gods: de caelo delapsus, a messenger of the gods, Cic.; non ad mortem trudi, verum in caelum videri escendere, Cic.; quid me caelum sperare iubebas? i.e. marriage with a god, Verg.

caementum -i, n. (caedo), rough unhewn stone from the quarry, usually in plur.: Cic., Hor.

Caenēus -ēi and -eos, m. (Καενεύς), a Lapith; according to one story originally a girl but changed by Neptune into a boy.

Caenīna -ae, f. (Καίνη), a town in Latium.

¶ Hence adj. **Caenīnensis** -e and **Caenīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Caenīna.

caenōsus -a -um (caenum), muddy: Juv.

caenum -i, n. mud, dirt, filth (always with offensive associations). LIT., male olere omne caenum, Cic. TRANSF., (1) disgrace, degradation: Pl.; in tenebris volvi caenoque, Lucr.; plebeio, Liv. (2) as a term of reproach: labes illa atque caenum, Cic.

caepa (cēpa) -ae, f. and **caepe** (cēpe) -is, n. an onion: Hor., Ov.

Caerē, n. indecl. (genit. Caerītis f. and abl. Caerēte Verg.), a very old city of Etruria (now Cervetri), whose inhabitants received the Roman citizenship, except the right of voting.

¶ Hence adj. **Caerēs** -itis and -ētis, belonging to Caere: Caerite cera (i.e., tabula) digni=deserving of civic degradation, Hor. M. pl. as subst. **Caerites** or **Caerētes** -um, the inhabitants of Caere.

caerimōnia -ae, f. (1) holiness, sacredness: deorum, Cic.; legationis, Cic., Tac. (2) holy awe, reverence, esp. as shown outwardly: summa religione caerimoniaeque sacra conficere, Cic. (3) religious usage, sacred ceremony (gen. in plur.): Cic., Liv., Tac.

Caeroesi -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica, near modern Luxemburg.

caerulēus (poet. also **caerūlus**) -a -um (connected with caelum), blue. (1) of the sky: Enn.; n. pl. as subst., caerulea caeli, or simply caerulea, the azure of the sky: Lucr., Ov. (2) of the sea: aquae, Ov.; pontus, Cat., Ov.; n. pl. as subst., caerulea: Verg.; hence, of sea-gods: deus, Neptune, Ov.; mater, Thetis, Ov.; equi, of Triton, Ov. (3) of rivers: Thybris, Verg. (4) of other blue-coloured things: oculi, Cic., Tac.; Germanorum pubes, blue-eyed, Hor. (5) gen., of dark things: angues, Verg.; imber, nubes, Verg.; ratis fati, Prop.

N. sing. as subst. **caerūleum** -i, a blue colour: Plin.

Caesar -āris, m. a Roman family name of the gens Iulia. Esp. of:

(1) C. Iulius Caesar, general, author, and statesman who conquered Pompey, overthrew the power of the senate, was made Dictator with supreme power, and was murdered by Brutus and Cassius, 44 B.C. Hence adj. **Caesareus**, **Caesariānus**, **Caesarinus** -a -um, of or relating to Julius Caesar; as subst. **Caesariāni** -orum, m. adherents of Julius Caesar.

(2) C. Iulius Caesar Octavianus Augustus, relative and successor of (1), who established the empire. After him all the emperors bore the name of Caesar, with the title Augustus, till, under Hadrian, a distinction was made, and the reigning emperor was called Caesar Augustus, and the appointed heir Caesar.

Caesarēa -ae, f. (Καيسάρεια), name of several towns, including (1) in Palestine. (2) in Mauritania. (3) in Cappadocia. (4) in Phoenicia.

caesariātus -a -um (caesaries), long-haired: Pl.

caesariēs -ēi, f., poet. and usually sing., hair, a head of hair: Pl., Verg., Hor.; barbae, the hair of the beard, Ov.

caesicius -a -um (caesius), bluish grey: Pl.

caesim, adv. (caedo), with cutting. Lit., with the edge of the sword (opp. to punctim, with the point): petere hostem, Liv. TRANSF., of discourse, in short sentences: membratim adhuc, deinde caesim diximus, Cic.; Quint.

caesius -a -um, bluish grey, esp. of the eyes: caesios oculos Minervae, caeruleos Neptuni, Cic.; leo, with grey eyes, Cat.

caespēs (cespēs) -itis, m. (caedo), a turf, a sod.

LIT., turf, used for altars, tombs, mounds: primum exstruendo tumulo caespitem Caesar posuit, Tac.; plur.: gladiis caespites circumcidere, Caes.; non esse arma caespites neque glebas, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a hut of turf: Hor. (2) an altar of turf: Hor., Tac. (3) grassy sward: gramineus, Verg.

caestus -ūs, m. (caedo), gauntlet for boxers, made of leathern thongs: Cic., Verg.

caetra (cetra) -ae, f. a short Spanish shield: Verg., Liv., Tac.

caetratus -a -um (caetra), armed with the caetra: Caes., Liv.

Caïcus -i, m. (Καῖκος), a river in Mysia.

Caiēta -ae (and -ē -ēs), f. (1) the nurse of Aeneas. (2) a town on the sea-coast, on the borders of Latium and Campania (now Gaëta).

Caius = Gaius; q.v.

Calabria -ae, f. the peninsula at the south-east extremity of Italy.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Calāber** -bra -brum, belonging to Calabria, a Calabrian.

Calactē -ēs, f. (Καλή ἀκτή), a town on the north coast of Sicily.

¶ Hence **Calactinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Calacte.

Calāis -is, m. (Κάλαϊς), son of Boreas and Orithyia, brother of Zetes, and companion of the Argonauts.

Calāmis -midis, m. (Κάλαμος), one of the great Greek sculptors of the fifth century B.C.

calāmister -tri, m. and **calāmistrum** -tri, n. (calamus), a curling-iron for the hair: frons calamistri notata vestigiis, Cic. TRANSF., excessive ornament or flourish in discourse: Cic.; calamistrī Maecenatis, Tac.

calāmistrātus -a -um (calamister), curled with the curling-iron: Pl.; coma, Cic.; saltator, Cic.

calāmītās -ātis, f. loss, failure, esp. in agriculture: Pl., Ter.; fructuum, Cic.

Hence in gen., misfortune, damage, calamity, loss: calamitatem tolerare, Cic.; calamitate prohibere aliquem, Cic.; plur.: calamitates reipublicae; often of reverse in war: Cannensis illa calamitas, Cic.; calamitatem inferre, Caes.

calāmītōsus -a -um (calamitas) adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) act., causing loss, destructive: tempestas, Cic.; bellum, calamitosus, Cic. (2) pass., suffering great loss, miserable: agri, Cic.; homines miseri et fortuna magis quam culpa calamitosi, Cic. L.

Adv. **calāmītōsē**, disastrously: Cic.

calāmus -i, m. (κάλαμος), a reed. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., (1) of various articles made of reed; a writing reed, pen: Cic. L., Hor.; a reed-pipe, Pan-pipe: Lucr., Verg.; an arrow: Hor.; a fishing-rod: Ov.; a limed twig for fowling: Prop. (2) any reed-shaped stalk: Verg.

calāthiscus -i, m. (καλαθίσκος), a small wicker basket: Cat.

calāthūs -i, m. (καλάθος). LIT., a wicker basket, used for fruit or flowers: Verg.; for spinning: Ov. TRANSF., a vessel of similar form of metal or wood; a milk-pail: Verg.; a wine-bowl: Verg.

Calātia -ae and **Calātīae** -ārum, f. a town in Campania. Adj. **Calātīnus** -a -um, Calatine.

calātor -ōris, m. (calo), an attendant, esp. upon priests: Suet.; also gen., a servant: Pl.

calcānēum -i, n. (calx), the heel: Verg.

calcar -āris, n. (calx), a spur; usually in pl. LIT., equo calcaria subdere, Liv.; equum calcaribus concitare, Liv.; prov.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, to spur the willing horse, Plin. TRANSF., gen., stimulus, incitement: admoovere, Cic.; alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus, Cic.; calcaria adhibere, Cic.

calcēamentum -i, n. (calceo), a covering for the foot: calceamentum solorum callum, Cic.

calcēārium -i, n. (calceus), shoe-money: Suet.

calcēātus -ūs, m. (calceo), a covering for the foot: Plin., Suet.

calcĕo -are, to shoe, provide with shoes: homines non satis commode calceati et vestiti, Cic.; Suet.; of animals: Suet.

calcĕolārius -i, m. (calceolus), a shoemaker: Pl.

calcĕolus -i, m. (dim. of calceus), a small shoe: Cic.

calcĕus -i, m. (calx, the heel), a shoe, distinguished from the sandal (solea) as covering the whole foot: habiles, Cic.; latus, Hor.; calceos poscere, to rise from table (as the Romans took off their shoes when reclining at dinner), Plin. L.; calceos mutare, to become a senator (from a particular kind of shoe worn only by senators), Cic.

Calcĕas -antis, acc. -antem and -anta, m. (Κάλας), son of Thestor, soothsayer to the Greeks before Troy.

Calchedon = Chalcedon; q.v.

calcitrātus -ūs, m. a kicking: Plin.

calcitro -are ('calx), to strike with the heel, kick. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., (1) to resist obstinately: Cic. (2) to writhe the feet about, at death: Ov.

calcitro -ōnis, m. ('calcitro), a kicker. LIT., of a horse: Varr. TRANSF., of men, a bully, blusterer: Pl.

calco -are ('calx), to tread upon, to trample on. LIT., vipera, Ov.; morientum acervos, Ov.; of a road: calcanda via leti, Hor.; esp. of grapes: uvam, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to trample under foot: amorem, Ov.; libertatem, Liv. (2) to insult: Prop.

calculātor -ōris, m. a computer: Mart.

calcūlus -i, m. (dim. of 'calx), a little stone, pebble.

In gen.: Cic., Quint.; collectively, gravel: Verg.

Esp. (1) a piece used in the Roman game of draughts (called Duodecim scripta): calculum reducere, to retract a move, Cic. (2) a voting pebble, a white one being thrown into the urn to acquit or to affirm, a black one to condemn or to negative: album calculum adicere errori, Plin. L. (3) a counter for reckoning, hence a calculation: ad calculos vocare, to subject a matter to a strict reckoning, Cic.; to settle accounts with a person, Liv.

caldārius -a -um (calidus), concerned with warming or warm water: cella, Plin. L.

caldus = calidus; q.v.

Cālĕdōnia -ae, f. the highlands in the north of Scotland. Adj. **Cālĕdōnius** -a -um, Caledonian.

calĕfācio (calfacio) -facere -fēci -factum, pass. calefo, etc. (caleo/facio), to make warm, heat. LIT., balineum calferi iubebo, Cic.; corpus, Cic.; igne focum, Ov. TRANSF., to disturb, excite: Gabinium luculente calefecerat Mummius, Cic. L.; calefacta corda tumultu, Verg.

calĕfacto -are (freq. of calefacio), to make warm, heat. LIT., Pl., Hor. TRANSF., virgis, Pl.

Calendae = Kalendae; q.v.

cālĕo -ĕre -ui, to be warm, hot, to glow.

LIT., ignis calet, Cic.; centum Sabaeo ture calent arae, Verg.; terrae alio sole calentes, Hor. Sometimes of animal heat: os calet tibi, Pl.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, to be inflamed, aroused, excited: calebat in agendo, he was all

fire in acting, Cic.; Romani calentes adhuc ab recenti pugna, Liv.; cupidine laudis, Ov.; so of love: amore, Ov.; or with the beloved in abl.: femina, Hor. (2) of things, to be urged on zealously: indicia calent, Cic.; Veneris bella, Tib. (3) of things, to be yet warm, fresh, of interest: nisi dum calet hic agitur, Pl.

Cālĕs -ium, f. town in Campania, famous for its wine (now Calvi). Adj. **Cālĕnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cales. N. as subst. **Cālĕnum** -i, wine of Cales: Juv.

calĕsco -ĕre (inch. of caleo), to become warm, to grow hot. LIT., calescere vel aplicatione vel igni, Cic.; tunc primum radiis gelidi caluere triones, Ov. TRANSF., of love: quo propior nunc es, flamma propiore calesco, Ov.

Calĕti -ōrum and **Calĕtes** -um, m. a Gallic tribe in Normandy, on the Seine.

cālĭdus (caldus) -a -um, warm, hot (caleo).

LIT., ignis, Lucr.; vapor, Lucr., Cic. F. sing. as subst. **cālĭda** (calda) -ae (sc. aqua), warm water: Tac., Plin. N. sing. as subst. **cālĭdum** -i, warm wine and water: Pl.

TRANSF., (1) hot, fiery, passionate, violent: equus, Verg.; calidus iuventa, Hor.; consilium calidum, Cic. (2) quick, speedy: mendacium, Pl.

Adv. **cālĭdĕ**, speedily: Pl.

cālĭendrum -i, n. (καλλυντρον), a head-dress of Roman women, built up with false hair: Hor.

cālĭga -ae, f. (connected with calceus), a stout shoe, esp. soldier's boot: Cic. L., Suet., Juv.

cālĭgātus -a -um (caliga), wearing heavy boots: Juv. M. as subst., a private soldier: Suet.

cālĭgĭnōsus -a -um ('caligo). LIT., foggy, misty: caelum nebulosum et caliginosum, Cic. TRANSF., dark: nox, the unknown future, Hor.

'cālĭgo -inis, f. fog, mist, vapour. LIT., fulvae nubes caligo crassa, Verg.; densa, Liv. Hence gen., darkness: caeca noctis, Lucr.; tetrae tenebrae et caligo, Cic.; esp. mist before the eyes: aliquid cernere quasi per caliginem, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) mental darkness, dullness: haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo, Cic. (2) calamity, affliction, gloom: superioris anni caligo et tenebrae, Cic.

'cālĭgo -are ('caligo). (1) transit., to spread a dark mist around: Verg.; meton.: caligantes fenestras, making dizzy, Juv. (2) intransit., to be dark: caligans lucus, Verg.; esp. of the eyes, to be misty: caligant oculi, Lucr.

TRANSF., to be in darkness: Plin.; prov.: caligare in sole, to grope in daylight, Quint.

Cālĭgula -ae, m. (dim. of caliga). LIT., a little soldier's shoe; nickname given by the soldiers to Gaius, the Roman emperor, when as a boy in the camp of his father Germanicus he was dressed in soldier's costume.

cālĭx -icis, m. (possibly connected with κάλιξ). (1) a goblet, drinking vessel: calix mulsi, Cic.

(2) a cooking vessel: Ov.

callĕo -ĕre (callum), to be thick-skinned. LIT., plagis, Pl. TRANSF., (1) intransit., to be hard, insensible: Sulpicius ap. Cic. L. (2) intransit., to be practised, experienced: Pl.; usu alicuius rei, Liv. (3) transit., to know by experience, understand: iura, Cic.; res, Liv.; with infin.: Lucr., Hor., Juv.

calliditās -ātis, f. (1) in a good sense, *expertness, cleverness*: vincere omnes calliditate et celeritate ingenii, Nep.

(2) more frequently in a bad sense, *cunning, craft, artifice*: scientia quae est remota ab iustitia calliditas potius quam sapientia appellanda, Cic.; *stratagem in war*, Liv.; in oratory, *artifice*: genus eiusmodi calliditatis atque calumniae, Cic.; in pl., *artful dodges*: Ter.

callidus -a -um (calleo), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *clever by reason of experience, dexterous, skilful*; also in bad sense, *sly, cunning*.

(1) of persons: agitator (equi), Cic.; artifex, Cic.; legum scriptor peritus et callidus, Cic.; of skill in the arts: Hor. The nature of the skill is indicated by ad: ad fraudem, Cic.; by genit.: rei militaris, Tac., Cic., Liv.; by infin.: Hor.

(2) of things, esp. in bad sense: audacia, Cic.; nimis callida iuris interpretatio, too subtle, Cic.; ingenium (of Tiberius), Tac.

Adv. **callidē**, *cleverly, cunningly*: Pl.; dicere, Cic.; occultare, Sall.

Callifae -ārum, f. a town in Samnium.

Callimāchus -i, m. (Καλλίμαχος), a celebrated Greek poet and grammarian from Cyrene, active at Alexandria about 270 B.C.

Calliōpē -ēs and **Calliōpēa** -ae, f. (Καλλιόπη, the beautiful-voiced), Calliope, the Muse of epic poetry, or of poetry in general: Hor., Ov. Meton.: vos, O Calliope, etc., all the Muses collectively, Verg.; also for poetry: Ov.

Calliōpōlis -is, f. (Καλλιπόλις). (1) a town on the Thracian Chersonese (now Gallipoli). (2) a town on the Tauric Chersonese.

Callirrhōē (poet. Callirhōē) -es, f. (Καλλιρρόη). (1) daughter of the river Achelous, wife of Alcmaeon. (2) a well at Athens, on the south side of the Acropolis.

callis -is, m. (f. in Liv.). LIT., a narrow track, footpath, cattle track: inivius, Liv.; Ov., Verg. TRANSF., upland pastures: Italiae calles et pastorum stabula, Cic., Liv., Tac.

Callistō -ūs, f. (Καλλιστώ), daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, mother of Arcas by Jupiter, punished by one of the goddesses, and placed by Jupiter among the stars as Ursa Major or Helice.

callōsus -a -um (callum), having a hard skin, hard, solid: ova, Hor.

callum -i, n. hard skin or flesh on animals or plants: calceamentum callum solorum, Cic.; aprugnum, Pl.; pedum, Plin.; pitorum, Plin. TRANSF., toughness, insensibility: ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, Cic.; quorum animis diuturna cogitatio callum vetustatis obduxerat, Cic.; Quint.

calō (kālō) -are (καλῶ), to call, summon; t. t. of religious ceremonies, esp.: comitia calata, an assembly called to consecrate a priest or king; hence, sarcastically: calatis granis, Cic.

calō -ōnis, m. a soldier's servant, camp-menzel: Caes., Liv.; gen., a drudge: Cic., Hor.

calōr -ōris, m. (caleo), warmth, heat, glow. LIT., vis frigoris et caloris, Cic.; ignis, vitalis, Lucr.; esp. of weather: vitandi caloris causa, Cic.; calores austrini, Verg.; mediis caloribus, in full summer, Liv. TRANSF., passion, excitement, ardour: cogitationis, Quint.; esp. the fire of love: Ov., Hor.

Calōr -ōris, m. a river in Samnium (now Calore).

Calpē -ēs, f. (Κάλπη), one of the pillars of Hercules (now Gibraltar).

Calpurnius -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens, the families of which bore the names of Flamma, Asprenas, Piso, Bestia, Bibulus. Adj. **Calpurniānus** -a -um, belonging to a Calpurnius.

The most famous members of this gens were (1) C. Calp. Piso, praetor and propraetor in Spain, 186 B.C. (2) L. Calp. Piso, consul in 112 B.C. (3) L. Calp. Bestia, tribune 121 B.C., consul 111 B.C., and general against Jugurtha. (4) Calpurnia, wife of Julius Caesar.

caltha -ae, f. a plant, prob. the common marigold: Verg.

calthūla -ae, f. (caltha), a woman's robe of a yellow colour: Pl.

calūnnia (kalumnia) -ae, f. trick, artifice, chicanery, craft; gen.: inimicorum calumnia, Cic.; religionis calumnia, deceitful pretence, Cic.; calumnia adhibere, Cic.; Academicorum, misrepresentation, Cic.

Esp. at law. (1) a false accusation, malicious prosecution: calumnia litium alienos fundos petere, Cic.; calumniam iurare, to swear that an accusation is not malicious, Cic. (2) an action for false accusation: calumniam privato iudicio non effugere, Cic.; Tac.

calūnniātor (kalumniator) -ōris, m. (calumnior), a false accuser, pettifogger: scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse; boni iudicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic.

calūnnior (kalumnior) -ari, dep. (calumnia), to accuse falsely, misrepresent a person or thing: se, Quint.; festinationem, Quint.; absol., to bring false accusations, to practise trickery: iacet res in controversiis isto calumniantie biennium, Cic.

calva -ae, f. (calvus), the bald scalp of the head: Liv., Mart.

calvēo -ere, to be bare of hair, bald: Plin.

Calvisius -ii, m. Roman name. (1) C. Calv. Sabinus, legate of Caesar. (2) Calvisius, the accuser of Agrippina, the mother of Nero.

calvitīēs -ēi, f. (calvus), baldness: Suet.

calvitium -i, n. (calvus), baldness: Cic.

calvor -i, dep. to form intrigues, deceive: Pl.

calvus -a -um, bald, without hair: Suet.; of plants: Mart.

Calvus, a Roman cognomen, see Licinius.

calx -cis, f. the heel: certare pugnis, calcibus, Cic.; calcem terere calce, to tread close on the heels, Verg.; caedere calcibus, to kick, Pl.; accipe calcem, take a kicking, Juv. Prov.: adversus stimulum calces (sc. iactare), to kick against the pricks, Ter.

calx -cis, f., rarely m. a stone. Hence (1) a pebble used as a counter in various games: Pl. (2) limestone, lime, chalk: linteribus in eam insulam materiam, calcem, caementa conveyere, Cic.; viva, quicklime, and exstincta, slaked lime, Vitruvius. (3) meton., since the goal in a racecourse was marked with chalk, a goal, end (opp. carceres, the starting-point): quibuscum tamquam e carceribus emissus sis, cum iisdem ad calcem, ut dicitur, pervenire, Cic.; ad carceres a calce revocari, to turn back from the end to the beginning, Cic.

Călȳdōn -ōnis, f. (*Καλϋδών*), a very ancient city in Aetolia.

¶ Hence adj. **Călȳdōnius** -a -um, *Calydonian*: heros, *Meleager of Calydon*, Ov.; amnis, the *Achelous*, Ov.; sus, aper, the boar sent to *Calydon by Diana*, slain by *Meleager*, Mart.; f. adj. and subst. **Călȳdōnis** -idis = *Deianira*: Ov.

Călȳpsō -ūs, acc. -o, f. (*Καλȳψώ*), a nymph, daughter of *Atlas* (or *Oceanus*), who entertained *Ulysses in the island of Ogygia*.

cāmāra = camera; q.v.

Cāmārīna (*Cāmērīna*) -ae, f. (*Καμάρῖνα*), a town on the southern coast of Sicily.

Cambūnii montes, m. mountains forming the boundary between *Thessaly* and *Macedonia*.

Cambȳsēs -is, m. (*Καμβȳσης*). (1) husband of *Mandane*, father of the elder *Cyrus*. (2) son and successor of the elder *Cyrus*, king of *Persia* from 529 to 521 B.C.

cāmēlla -ae, f. (dim. of camera), a goblet: Ov.

cāmēlus -i, m. and f. (*κάμηλος*), a camel or dromedary: Cic., Hor., Tac.

Cāmēna -ae, f. (orig. *casmēna*, connected with *carmen*), usually in pl., *Latin goddesses of poetry*, in later times identified with the *Greek Muses*; meton., *poetry*: Hor.

cāmēra (camara) -ae, f. (*καμάρα*). (1) a vaulted chamber, vault: Lucr., Cic. L. (2) a kind of flat covered boat: Tac.

Cāmēria -ae, f. and **Cāmērīum** -i, n. a town in *Latium*. Adj. **Cāmērīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Cameria*.

Cāmērīnum -i, n. a town in *Umbria* (now *Camerino*).

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Cāmērs** -ertis, of *Camerinum*, an inhabitant of it; adj. **Cāmērtinus** -a -um.

Cāmīllus -i, m. cognomen of several members of the gens *Furia*, the most famous of whom, *M. Furius Camillus*, took *Veii*, and freed *Rome from the Gauls*.

cāmīnus -i, m. (*κάμινος*). (1) a forge: Ov.; semper ardens camino, with ceaseless industry, Juv. (2) a fire-place: Hor.; meton., fire: *luculentus*, Cic. L.; prov.: *oleum addere camino*, to aggravate an evil, Hor.

cammārus -i, m. (*κάμμαρος*), a crustacean, regarded as a poor man's food; perhaps *crayfish*: Juv., Mart.

Campānia -ae, f. (campus, cf. Fr. *champagne*, the level country), a district of central Italy, the capital of which was *Capua*. Adj.

Campānicus, **Campānius** -a -um, *Campanian*; also adj. and subst. **Campānus** -a -um, *Campanian*, a *Campanian*: via, a by-road connected with the *Via Appia*, Suet.; morbus, a kind of wart on the face common in *Campania*, Hor.; pons, the bridge over the *Savo* (*Saona*), Hor.; colonia, *Capua*, Cic.; adrogantia, Cic.

campester -tris -tre (campus). (1) of level country, flat: *loca campestria*, Liv.; iter, march in level country, Caes.; n. pl. as subst. **campestrīa** -ium, a plain: Tac.

(2) relating to the *Campus Martius* and its exercises: *ludus*, Cic.; n. sing. as subst. **campestre** -is (sc. *velamentum*), a covering worn by wrestlers round their loins: Hor.

(3) relating to the *comitia* held in the *Campus Martius*: *certamen*, Liv.; *quaestus*, Cic.

campus -i, m. a level space, a plain, field.

LIT., (1) in gen.: *campos et montes peragrarē*, Cic.; *herbidus aquosusque*, Liv., Lucr., Verg., Hor.; *field of battle*: Liv. (2) esp. of the *Campus Martius at Rome*, as a place for various exercises, and for meetings of the assembly of the Roman people (*comitia*); hence meton., the *comitia*: *fors domina campi*, Cic.; *curiam pro senatu*, *campum pro comitiis*, Cic. (3) of other *Campi*, in Rome and elsewhere.

TRANSF., (1) any free space, field, or theatre of action: *cum sit campus*, in quo *exsultare possit oratio*, Cic. (2) any level surface (like *aequor*); esp. of the sea: *caeruleos*, Pl.; *natantes*, Lucr.; *liquentes*, Verg., Ov.

Camulōdūnum -i, n. a town of the *Trinobantes in Britain* (now *Colchester*).

cāmūr -a -um (probably connected with *κάμπω*), hooked, curved: *cornua*, Verg.

Cānācē -ēs, f. (*Κανάκη*), daughter of *Aeolus*.

cānālīs -is, m. a waterpipe, channel, canal: Verg., Caes.

cānārius -a -um (canis), relating to a dog, canine: Plin. Adj. prop. **Cānāria** (insula), one of the *Happy Islands in the Atlantic*: Plin.

cancelli -ōrum, m. pl. (dim. of cancer), a lattice, railing, grating. LIT., *fori*, Cic.; *circi*, Ov. TRANSF., bounds, limits: *extra cancellos egredi*, Cic.

cancer -cri, m. (connected with *καρκίνος*), a crab. LIT., Plin., Verg. TRANSF., (1) the *Crab*, the sign of the *Zodiac in which the sun is at the summer solstice*: Ov. Hence meton., the south: Ov.; *summer heat*: Ov. (2) the disease *cancer*: Ov.

Candāvia -ae, f. a mountainous district of *Illyria*.

candēfācio -facere -fēcī -factum (candeo/facio), to make of a shining white: Pl.

candēla -ae, f. (candeo). (1) a wax or tallow candle, taper: *candelae*, cuius *dispenso et tempero filum*, Juv.; *candelam apponere valvis*, to set the house on fire, Juv. (2) a cord coated with wax to preserve it from decay: *fascēs involuti candelis*, Liv.

candēlābrum -i, n. (candela), a candle-stick, *candelabrum*: Cic., Mart.

candēo -ēre -ūi, to be of a shining white, to shine, glitter. LIT., *candet ebur soliis*, Cat., Hor. TRANSF., to glow with heat: *candente carbone*, Cic.; Hor.

candescō -ēre -ui (inch. of candeo), to begin to shine: Ov. TRANSF., to begin to glow with heat: Lucr., Ov.

candidātōrius -a -um (candidatus), relating to a candidate: *munus*, Cic. L.

candidātus -a -um (candidus), clothed in white: Pl. M. as subst. **candidātus** -i, a candidate for office, who, among the Romans, was always clothed in white: *consularis*, for the consulship, Cic.

candidūlus -a -um (dim. of candidus), shining, dazzling: *dentes*, Cic.

candidus -a -um (candeo), shining white, glittering white (whereas *albus* = dead white).

LIT., (1) in gen.: *barba*, Verg.; *luna*, Verg.; *lilia*, Verg.; *tunicae linteae*, Liv.; *tentoria*, Ov.; *dies*, Ov.; *candidum altā nive Soracte*, Hor.; n. as subst. **candidum** -i, white colour: Ov., Plin. Prov.: *candida de nigris facere*, Ov. (2) of the complexion or

limbs, often with the suggestion of beauty, *fair*: corpora (Gallorum), Liv.; brachia, Ov.; puer, Hor.; Bassareus, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of time or fortune, *happy*: hora, Ov.; pax, Tib. (2) of writing, *clear, lucid*: genus dicendi, Cic., Quint. (3) of character, *honest, straightforward*: pauperis ingenium, Hor.; pectore candidus, Ov. (4) *clothed in white*, after the fashion of candidates for offices: turba, Tib.; pompa, Ov. (5) *signifying acquittal*, as white voting-stones did: sententia, Ov.

Adv. **candidē**. (1) *in white*: vestibus, Pl. (2) *clearly, candidly*: Quint.

candor -ōris, m. (candeo), *dazzling white colour, whiteness, lustre*. LIT., candor marmoreus, Lucr.; solis, Cic.; of the Milky Way: via candore notabilis ipso, Ov.; esp. of the body: candor huius et proceritas, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of character, *sincerity, candour*: animi, Ov. (2) of writing, *clarity, simplicity*: Quint.

cānēo -ēre -ūi (canus), *to be white or hoary*: temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Verg.; gramina canent, of dew, Verg.; partic. **cānens**, *hoary*.

Cānēphōros, f. (Κανηφόρος), usually in plur. **Cānēphōroe** (Κανηφόροι). LIT., *basket-bearers; statues by Greek sculptors representing Athenian maidens bearing sacrificial baskets*.

cānesco -ēre (inch. of caneo), *to become white or hoary*. LIT., canescunt aequora, Ov. TRANSF., *to become old*: Cic., Ov.; hence fig., of discourse: cum oratio nostra iam canesceret, Cic.

cānicūla -ae, f. (dim. of canis), *a dog*. LIT., Plin. Appell., of a violent woman: Pl. TRANSF., (1) *the Dog-star, Sirius*: canicula exoritur, Cic.; sitiens, Hor. (2) *the worst throw upon the dice*: Pers. (cf. canis).

cāninus -a -um (canis), *relating to a dog, canine*. LIT., lac, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *littera, the letter R*, Pers. (2) *gen., snarling, spiteful*: latrare canina verba in foro, Ov.; eloquentia, Quint.

cānis (cānes: Pl.) -is, c. (connected with κῶν), *a dog, hound*.

LIT., venaticus, Cic.; alere canes in Capitolio, Cic.; cave canem, beware of the dog, inscription on a house-door, Varr.; prov.: cane peius et angue vitare, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, as a term of reproach, *a low or spiteful person*; of accusers: Cic.; *a parasite, hanger-on*: Clodius canis, Cic. (2) as a constellation: canis maior, Verg.; canis minor, Ov. (3) of other creatures; *the dog-fish or the shark*: Plin.; canes, the dogs of Scylla, Lucr., Verg. (4) *in dice, the worst throw*: canes damnos, Prop.

cānīstra -ōrum, n. pl. (κάνιστρα), *bread, fruit, or flower baskets*: Cic. L., Verg.

cānitēs, acc. -em, abl. -e, f. (canus), *a whitish-grey colour, esp. of the hair*: Ov.; hence meton., *grey hair*: Verg.; *old age*: Hor.

canna -ae, f. (κάννα), *a reed*: palustris, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *a reed-pipe*: Ov. (2) *a small boat*: Juv.

cannābis -is, acc. -im, abl. -i, f. (κάνναβις), and **cannābum** -i, n. *hemp*: Plin., Pers.

Cannae -ārum, f. pl. *a small town in Apulia, near the River Aufidus, scene of a defeat of the Romans by Hannibal 216 B.C.* Adj. **Cannensis**

-e, of or belonging to Cannae, appell.: pugna, any disastrous slaughter (e.g. the proscription of Sulla), Cic.

cāno cānere cēcīni cantum, *to sing or play*.

(1) intransit.: a, of men, *to sing*: voce, Cic.; ad tibicenem, Cic.; in oratory of a sing-song delivery: inclinata ululantique voce more Asiatico canere, Cic.: b, of birds and of animals: volucres, Prop.; of the cock, *to crow*: Cic.; of frogs, *to croak*: Plin.: c, of men, *to play on an instrument*: tibiā, Lucr.; citharā, Tac.; fidibus, Cic.; milit. t. t.: canere receptui, *to sound the signal for retreat*, Liv.: d, of instruments, *to sound*: tubae cornuaque cecinerunt, Liv.; classicum canit, Liv.

(2) transit.: a, *to sing with the voice*: carmen, Cic.; cantilenam eandem, the old sweet song, Ter.; hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis, sed sibi intus canit, thinks only of his own advantage, Cic.: b, *to sing of, to celebrate in song*: ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic.; arma virumque cano, Verg.; with indirect quest.: quae sit causa canamus, Lucr. with acc. and infin.: anser Gallos adesse canebat, Verg.: c, *to sound or play an instrument*, esp. as milit. t. t.: classicum, Caes.; bellicum, Cic.; signum, Verg.: d, *to prophesy*: ut haec quae fiunt canere di immortales viderentur, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: te mihi mater, veridica interpres deum, aucturum caelestium numerum cecinit, Liv.

Cānōpus -i, m. (Κάνωπος), *a city in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile*; hence meton., *Lower Egypt*: Verg., and Egypt generally: Luc. Adj. **Cānōpēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Canopus; **Cānōpītae** -arum, m. pl. *inhabitants of Canopus*: Cic.

cānor -ōris, m. (cano), *melody, song, sound*: cycni, Lucr.; lyrae, Ov.; Martius aeris rauci, Verg.

cānōrus -a -um (canor), *melodious, harmonious, sweet-sounding*; used both of sounds and of the sources of sounds: orator, Cic.; ales, the swan, Hor.; gallus, Cic.; aes, the trumpet, Verg.; profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, Cic.; so of a fault in delivery, of a sing-song pronunciation: vox nec languens nec canora, Cic. N. as subst. **cānōrum** -i, *harmonious sound*, Cic.

Cantabria -ae, f. *a region in north-west Spain, not subdued till the reign of Augustus*; hence subst. **Cantāber** -bri, m. *a Cantabrian* (usually in plur.); and adj. **Cantābricus** -a -um, *Cantabrian*.

cantāmen -inis, n. (canto), *incantation*: Prop. cantāmen -ōris, m. *a singer*: Mart.

canthāris -idis, f. (κάνθαρις), *a beetle*: Plin.; esp. the Spanish fly: Cic., Ov.

canthārus -i, m. (κάνθαρος). (1) *a large goblet with handles, a tankard*: Pl., Hor., Verg. (2) *a kind of sea-fish, the black bream*: Ov., Plin.

canthērinus (cantērinus) -a -um (canterius), *of a horse*: Pl.

canthērius (cantērius) -i, m. (κανθήριος), *a gelding, nag*: Pl., Cic.; prov.: cantherium in fossam, of 'putting on the shelf', Liv.; meton., *an impotent man*: Pl.

canthus -i, m. (κάνθος), *the tire of a wheel*: Quint.; meton., *a wheel*: Pers.

canticum -i, n. (cano). (1) *a scene in the Roman comedy, enacted by one person and accompanied by music and dancing*: Cic. L.; canticum agere, Liv. (2) *a song*: Quint. (3) *a sing-song delivery in an orator*: Cic., Plin. L.

cantiġlġna -ae, f. *an old song, twaddle, chatter*: ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic. L.; Ter.

cantio -ōnis, f. (cano). (1) *a song*: Pl., Suet. (2) *an incantation, enchantment*: veneficia et cantiones, Cic.

cantito -are (freq. of canto), *to sing or play repeatedly*: Ter.; carmina in epulis, Cic.

Cantium -i, n. *a district in Britain* (now Kent).

cantiuncŭla -ae, f. (dim. of cantio), *a flattering, enticing song*: si cantiunculis tantus vir inretitus teneretur, Cic.

canto -are -āvi -ātum (freq. of cano), *to sing or play*.

(1) *intransit.*: **a**, of men, *to sing*: ad manum histrioni, *to sing to the dumb-show of an actor*, Liv.; **b**, of birds: cantantes aves, Prop.; of the cock, *to crow*: Cic.; **c**, of men, *to play on an instrument*: avenis, Ov.; fidibus, Pl.; **d**, of instruments, *to sound*: bucina cantat, Ov.; tibia, Ov.

(2) *transit.*: **a**, *to sing*: carmina, Hor.; **b**, *to sing of, to celebrate in singing*: convivia, Hor.; cantari dignus, *worthy to be celebrated in song*, Verg.; **c**, of an actor, *to play a part*: Orestem, Suet.; **d**, *to reiterate, continually mention*: harum mores, Ter.; Caesarem, Cic. L.; **e**, *to predict*: vera cantas, Pl.; **f**, *to sing an incantation*: carmen, Ov.; hence, *to bewitch*: cantata luna, Prop.

cantor -ōris, m. (cano). (1) *a singer, poet, musician*: cantor Apollo, *player on the lyre*, Hor.; contemptuously: cantor formularum, Cic.; cantores Euphorionis, *eulogists*, Cic. (2) *an actor, esp. the actor who cried plaudite at the end of the piece*: Cic., Hor.

cantrix -icis, f. (cantor), *a female singer or musician*: Pl.

cantus -ūs, m. (cano). (1) *song, melody, poetry*: **a**, of persons: Sirenium, Cic.; **b**, of birds and animals: galli, Hor.; avium, Cic.; **c**, of instruments, *playing*: vocum et nervorum et tibiarum, Cic. (2) *prophecy*: veridici cantus, Cat. (3) *incantation*: Verg., Ov.

Canulġus -i, m. *name of a Roman gens, to which belonged C. Canuleius, tribune of the people 445 B.C., author of the law permitting marriages between plebeians and patricians*.

cānus -a -um, *whitish-grey*, grey.

LIT., fluctus, Lucr.; lupus, Ov.; esp. of hair: cano capite, Pl.; capilli, Hor.

Hence m. pl. as subst. **cāni** -ōrum (sc. capilli), *grey hair*: Cic.

TRANSF., *old, aged*: senectus, Cat.; Fides, Verg.

Cānŭsium -i, n. *a town of Apulia* (now Canosa).

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Cānŭsinus** -a -um, *Canusian, a Canusian*: Canusina lana, *Canusian wool*, which was very celebrated: Plin.

¶ Hence f. as subst. **Cānŭsina** -ae (sc. vestis), *a garment of Canusian wool*: Mart.; **Cānŭsinātus** -a -um, *clothed in such a garment*: Suet.

cāpācitas -ātis, f. (capax), *breadth, capacity*: Cic.

Cāpāneus (trisyll.) -ēi; acc. -ēa, voc. -eu, m. (Καπάνεός), *one of the seven warriors who attacked Thebes, killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt*.

cāpax -ācis (capio), *able to hold much, broad, wide, roomy*.

LIT., mundus, Lucr.; urbs, Ov.; with genit.: circus capax populi, Ov.; cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv.

TRANSF., in gen., *receptive, able to grasp, capable, fit for*: aures avidae et capaces, Cic.; with genit.: capax imperii, Tac.; with ad: animus ad praecepta capax, Ov.

cāpġdo -inis, f. (capis), *a bowl used in sacrifices*: Cic.

cāpġduncŭla -ae, f. (dim. of capedo), *a small bowl used in sacrifices*: Cic.

cāpella -ae, f. (dim. of capra). (1) *a she-goat*: Verg., Hor., Cic. (2) *a star in the constellation Auriga*: Ov.

Cāpġna -ae, f. *a town in Etruria, at the foot of Mount Soracte*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Cāpġnās** -ātis, of Capena, *an inhabitant of Capena*; adj. **Cāpġnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Capena: porta Capena, *a gate in Rome at the beginning of the Via Appia*.

cāper -ri, m. (καπρός). LIT., *a he-goat*: Verg., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *the smell under the arm-pits*: Ov.

cāpġro -are, *to be wrinkled*: Pl.

cāpġesso -ġre -ivi and -ii -itum (desider. of capio), *to seize, lay hold of eagerly*. LIT., arma, Verg.; cibum oris hiatu et dentibus (of animals), Cic. Esp. of places, *to strive to reach, to make for*: omnes mundi partes medium locum capessentes, Cic.; Melitam, Cic.; Italiam, Verg. With reflex., *to betake oneself to a place*: se in altum, Pl.

TRANSF., *to take up, take upon oneself, undertake*: fugam, Liv.; libertatem, Cic.; iussa, Verg.; republicam, *to enter public life*, Cic.; so: magistratus, imperium, honores, provincias, Tac.; bellum, Liv.

Cāphāreus and **Cāphġreus** (trisyll.) -ēi; acc. -ēa, voc. -eu; m. (Καφαρεός), *a dangerous promontory on the south coast of Euboea, where the Greek fleet on returning from Troy was shipwrecked*. Adj. **Cāphāreŭs** -a -um, of or belonging to Caphareus.

cāpillātus -a -um (capillus), *hairy, having hair*: adulescens bene capillatus, Cic.; vinum capillato diffusum consule, *made when long hair was worn* (i.e., very old), Juv.

cāpillus -i, m. (connected with caput, and κεφαλή). (1) *the hair of the head or of the beard*: compositus, Cic.; promissus, Caes. (2) *a hair*; seldom sing., often plur.: compti, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

cāpio capġre cġpi captum (old fut. capso: Pl.), *to take*.

(1) in gen. LIT., *to take, to seize*: arma, Caes., Cic.; saxa manu, Verg.; esp. of places, *to take possession of*, as milit. t. t.: collem, Caes.; *to arrive at*, esp. of ships: portum, Caes.; *to select a place*: locum oculis, Verg.; locum castris, Liv.; so for auguries: templa ad inaugurandum, Liv. TRANSF., **a**, *to take in hand, to take up, adopt a thing*: fugam, Caes.; consulum, Cic.; of an opportunity:

satis scite et commode tempus ad aliquem adeundi, Cic.; as an example: documentum ex aliquo, Cic.; of a quality: avi prudentiam, Cic.: **b**, to take or choose a person; as a companion: aliquem consiliis socium, Verg.; to select out of a number: in singulos annos sacerdotem Iovis sortito, Cic.; aliquem flaminem, as a flamen, Liv.

(2) to catch, take possession of by force, in a hostile manner. LIT., by hunting, etc.: pisces, Cic.; in politics: lubido reipublicae capiondae, Sall.; esp. in war: agros de hostibus, Cic.; urbem, castra hostium, Cic.; belli nefarios duces, Cic.; partic. as subst. captus -i, m. (= captivus), a captive: Nep. TRANSF., a, to seize, take possession of: admiratio, metus capit aliquem, Liv.; nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, Cic.; dementia cepit amantem, Verg.: **b**, to attack, to injure in some specified way; pass. capi, to be injured or diseased: oculis et auribus captus, blind and deaf, Cic.; captus mente, distracted, Cic.: **c**, to charm, captivate, deceive: adulescentium animos dolis, Sall.; adversarium, Cic.; capere aliquem sua humanitate, Nep.: **d**, at law, to convict: Cic.

(3) to receive. LIT., cibum, Sall.; esp. of money: honores aut divitias, Cic.; pecuniam, to take money by force or bribery; legal t. t., to take as heir: ex hereditate nihil, Cic.; of tribute, pay, etc.: stipendium iure belli, Caes. TRANSF., to receive, suffer, undergo, take on; esp. in the formula: videant consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Cic.; laetitiam, Cic.

(4) to take in, to hold, to contain. LIT., una domo capi non possunt, Cic., Ov., Verg. TRANSF., a, to grasp, to comprehend: nullam esse gratiam tantam quam non capere animus meus posset, Cic.; Liv.: **b**, to contain, keep in: irarum fluctus, Lucr.

cāpis -idis, f. (capio), a one-handed vessel, used in sacrifices: Liv.

cāpisto -are (capistrum), to fasten with a halter: Ov., Plin.

cāpistrum -i, n. a halter: Verg. TRANSF., maritale, Juv.

cāptālis -e (caput). LIT., relating to the head, or to life: periculum, Pl. Esp. as legal t. t., that which imperils a man's life or caput (i.e., social position and civil rights in Rome); of capital crimes: res, Cic.; flagitia, Ter.; of punishment: poena, Suet.

TRANSF., (1) deadly, mortal: inimicus, Pl.; odium, Cic.; oratio, dangerous, Cic. (2) first, chief, distinguished: Siculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, Cic. L.; ingenium, Ov.

As subst. **cāpital** (also in post-Aug. form **cāpitāle**), n. a capital crime: Pl., Cic., Plin.

cāpito -ōnis, m. (caput), a man with a large head: Cic.

Cāpitōlium -i, n. (caput). LIT., the temple of Jupiter built upon the Tarpeian rock at Rome, the Capitol; used often of the whole hill or mons Capitolinus. Adj. **Cāpitōlinus** -a -um, Capitoline: clivus, Cic.; ludi, games in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus, Liv.; m. pl. as subst. **Cāpitōlini** -ōrum, the superintendents of these games: Cic.

cāpitulātī, adv. (capitulum), briefly, summarily: Nep.

cāpitulum -i, n. (dim. of caput), a little head. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., in comedy, of a person: Pl., Ter.

Cappādōcia -ae, f. a district of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia.

¶ Hence adj. **Cappādōcus** -a -um, Cappadocian; subst. **Cappādox** -ōcis, a Cappadocian.

capra -ae, f. (caper), a she-goat. LIT., Cic.; ferae, Verg. TRANSF., (1) a star in the constellation Auriga: Hor. (2) the odour under the arm-pits: Hor. (3) Caprae palus, the place in Rome where Romulus disappeared, Liv.

cāprēa -ae, f. (capra), a roe: Verg.; prov.: iungere capreas lupis, of an impossibility, Hor.

Caprēae -ārum, f. small island off the Campanian coast, to which Tiberius retired for the last ten years of his life (now Capri).

caprēolus -i, m. (caper). (1) a roebuck: Verg. (2) meton., plur., props, supports: Caes.

Cāpricornus -i, m. (caper/cornu), Capricorn, a sign of the Zodiac: Cic., Hor.

cāprificus -i, f. (caper/ficus), the wild fig-tree, and its fruit: Ter., Hor., Plin.

cāprigenus -a -um (caper/gigno), born of goats: Pl., Verg.

cāprimulgo -i, m. (caper/mulgeo), a goat-milker—i.e., a countryman: Cat.

caprinus -a -um (caper), relating to a goat: pellis, Cic.; grex, Liv.; prov.: de lana caprina rixari, to contend about trifles, Hor.

cāpriēs -pēdis (caper/pes), goat-footed: satyri, Lucr., Hor.

capsa -ae, f. (capio), a box or case, esp. for books: Cic., Hor.

capsa -ae, f. (Kāya), a town in Byzacium (now Kafsā, south of Tunis).

¶ Hence **Capsenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Capsa.

capsārius -i, m. (capsa), a slave who carried to school his young master's satchel: Suet.

capsūla -ae, f. (dim. of capsā), a little chest: Cat.

captātio -ōnis, f. (capto), an eager seizing, a catching at: verborum, quibbling, logomachy, Cic., Quint.

captātor -ōris, m. (capto), one who eagerly seizes: aurae popularis, eager after favour of the people, Liv.; absol., a legacy-hunter: Hor., Juv.

captio -ōnis, f. (capio), a taking. TRANSF., (1) a cheat, deception: in parvula re captionis aliquid vereri, Cic. (2) harm, loss: mea captio est, si, Cic. L. (3) a fallacy, sophism: quanta esset in verbis captio, Cic.; captiones discutere, explicare, repellere, Cic.

captiōsus -a -um (captio), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) deceitful: societatem captiosam et indignam, Cic. (2) sophistical, captious, insidious: captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti, Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **captiōsa** -ōrum, sophistries: Cic.

Adv. **captiōsē**, insidiously: interrogare, Cic.

captiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of captio), fallacy, quibble: omnes captiunculas pertimescere, Cic.

captivitas -ātis, f. (captivus), captivity: Tac. TRANSF., (1) collectively, a number of captives: Tac. (2) capture: urbium, Tac.

captivus -a -um (captus, capio), *taken, captured*. LIT., naves, Caes.; agri, Tac.; pisces, Ov.; esp. *taken in war, captive*: cives Romani, Cic.; as subst. **captivus** -i, m.; **captiva** -ae, f. a *captive*: Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., *relating to a prisoner*: sanguis, Verg.; crines, Ov.

capto -are (freq. of capio), *to seize, catch at, lay hold of, hunt*.

LIT., feras, Verg.; volucres, pisces, Tib.

TRANSF., (1) gen. *to strive after, desire, seek*: sermonem alicuius, Pl.; plausus, risus, Cic.; with infin.: Ov. (2) *to entrap, entice, allure*: insidiis hostem, Liv.; testamenta, *to hunt for legacies*, Hor.

captūra -ae, f. (capio). LIT., *capture*, esp. of animals: Plin. TRANSF., *prey*: Plin., Suet.; gen. *gain*: Suet.

captus -ūs, m. (capio). (1) *a catching, taking; meton., that which is taken*: Plin. (2) *power of comprehension, manner of comprehension, idea*: ut est captus hominum, Cic.; Germanorum, Caes.

Cāpua -ae, f. *chief town of Campania* (now *Santa Maria di Capua*).

cāpūlaris -e (capulus), *fit for a coffin*: Pl.

cāpūlus -i, m. (capio). (1) *a coffin*: ire ad capulum, *to go to the grave*, Lucr. (2) *a handle*: aratri, Ov. Esp. *the hilt of a sword*: Cic., Verg.

caput -itis, n. (connected with κεφαλή), *the head*.

(1) LIT., *the head of a living creature*: belua multorum caputum, Hor. Esp. of human beings: capite operto, obvoluto, involuto, Cic.; caput alicui auferre, abscondere, praecidere, percutere, Liv.; capita conferre, *to put their heads together* (of secret conversation), Liv.; per caputque pedesque ire praecipitem in lutum, *to go over head and heels*, Cat.; prov.: nec caput nec pedes, *neither beginning nor end*; supra caput esse, *to be imminent, to threaten*, Cic.; caput extollere, *to raise one's head again*, Cic.; poet. *as the seat of understanding*: Hor.

(2) meton., *a living individual, a head of cattle*: bina boum capita, Verg. Esp. of human beings, *a person*: caput liberum, Cic.; carum caput, Verg.; in counting numbers: caput Helvetiorum milia cclxiii, Caes.; exactio caputum, *poll-tax*, Cic.; capite censi, *reckoned by the head*, Cic.

(3) *a person's life, existence*: coniuratio in tyranni caput facta, Liv.; capitis periculum, *danger to life*, Ter., Liv.; esp. in Rome, *a man's political and social rights*: iudicium capitis, *a sentence involving loss of caput*, so: capitis damnare, Cic.; capite damnari, Cic.; capitis minor, *a person who has suffered a loss of caput*, Hor.; so: capite deminui or minui, *to lose caput, to suffer a loss of status, to suffer a loss of political or social rights*, Cic.

(4) of things without life, *the top, summit, extremity*: papaveris, Liv.; arcus capita, *the ends*, Verg.; capita aspera montis, Verg.; of rivers, *the source*: amnis, Verg.; Rhēni, Caes.; fig., *the source*: quo invento ab eo quasi capite disputatio ducitur, Cic.; in ea est fons miseriarum et caput, Cic.

(5) of persons and things, *the head, leader, chief, headquarters, chief point*: omnium Graecorum concitandorum, Cic.; cenae, *the main dish*, Cic.; civilis prudentiae, *leading*

principle, Cic.; legis, *heading*, Cic.; of money, *capital*: de capite ipso demere, Cic.; of places, *the capital*: Roma caput orbis terrarum, Liv.

Cāpys -yos, m. (Κάπυς). (1) *son of Assaracus, father of Anchises*. (2) *a king of Alba*. (3) *a companion of Aeneas*. (4) *a king of Capua*.

Cār Cāris, m. (Κᾶρ), *an inhabitant of Caria*.

¶ Hence **Cāria** -ae, f. (Καρία), *a district in the south-west of Asia Minor*. Adj.

Cāricus -a -um, *Carian*; f. as subst. **Cārica** -ae (sc. ficus), *a kind of dried fig*: Cic.

Cārācalla -ae, m. *the Roman emperor Antoninus Caracalla* (A.D. 211-217).

Cārālis -is, f. (Καράλις), and plur. **Cārāles** -ium, *a town in Sardinia* (now *Cagliari*).

¶ Hence adj. **Cārālitanus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Caralis*.

Caratācus -i, m. *a British leader, son of Cunobelinus, defeated by the Romans*, A.D. 51.

carbāsēus -a -um (carbasus), *made of canvas*: vela, Cic., Verg.

carbāsus -i, f. (κάρπασος), plur. heterocl.; **carbāsa** -ōrum, n. *fine Spanish flax*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., of things made of flax; garments: Verg., Ov.; curtains: Lucr.; and esp. sails: Verg.

carbo -ōnis, m. *burning or burnt wood*: Ter., Pl., Lucr., Cic.; fig., *carbone notare, to mark with black, i.e. think ill of anyone*, Hor.; prov.: carbonem pro thesauro invenire, *to be disappointed*, Phaedr.

Carbo -onis, m. *a Roman cognomen in the gens Papiria*.

carbōnārius -i, m. (carbo), *a charcoal burner*: Pl.

carbuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of carbo), *a little coal*. TRANSF., (1) of a sorrow: Pl. (2) *a precious stone*: Plin. (3) *a kind of sandstone*: Plin. (4) *a carbuncle*: Plin.

carcer -ēris, m. *a prison, jail, cell*.

LIT., in carcerem ducere, condere, conicere, contrudere, includere, Cic.; emitti e carcere, Cic.; qui e corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) meton., *the prisoners confined in a jail*: in me carcerem effudistis, *you have emptied the prison on me*, Cic. (2) gen. used in plur. carceres, *the starting-place of a racecourse* (opp. meta, calx): e carceribus emitti cum aliquo, Cic.; fig.: ad carceres a calce revocari, *to go right back to the beginning*, Cic.

carcerārius -a -um (carcer), *belonging to a prison*: Pl.

Carchēdōnius -a -um (Καρχηδόνης), *Carthaginian*: Pl.

carchēsium -i, n. (καρχήσιον), *a goblet with handles, contracted in the middle*: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., from its similar shape, *the top of a mast, scuttle*: Luc.

Cardāces -um, m. (Persian carda, brave, warlike), *a Persian troop*: Nep.

cardiācus -a -um (καρδιακός), *pertaining to the stomach*; of persons, *suffering from a disease of the stomach*: amicus, Juv. M. as subst. **cardiācus** -i, *one who so suffers*: Cic., Hor., Plin.

cardo -inis, m. (connected with Gr. καρδαίνω, *to swing*), *a hinge*.

LIT., of a door: cardinem versare, *to open a door*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *the point round which anything turns, a pole: cardo duplex, the ends of the earth's axis, Cic.; quattuor cardines mundi, the four cardinal points, Quint. (2) fig. a chief circumstance, or consideration upon which many others depend: haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, Verg.*

cardūs -i, m. *a thistle: Verg.*

cārē, adv. *from carus; q.v.*

cārectum -i, n. (*carex*), *a sedgy spot: Verg.*

cārēo -ēre -ūi -itūrus, *to be without; gov. the abl. in classical period. (1) to be without what is not wanted, be free from: culpa, Pl.; dolore, Cic.; morte, Hor. (2) to do without, abstain from, make no use of: vino, Pl.; hence, of a place, to absent oneself from: foro, senatu, publico, Cic.; patria, to leave Rome, Tac. (3) to be without something desirable, need, miss: consuetudine amicorum, Cic.; libertate, Hor.; lege carens civitas, lawless, Cic.; absol.: quamquam non caret is qui non desiderat, Cic.*

cārex -icis, f. *rush or sedge: Verg.*

cārēs, acc. -em, abl. -e (other cases not found), f. *rotteness, decay: Ov.*

cārīna -ae, f. *the keel of a ship. Lit., carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, Caes.; Liv., Tac., Ov. TRANSF., (1) meton., a ship, vessel: Verg., Hor., Ov. (2) in plur. Cārīnae -ārum, f. the Keels; a district in Rome between the Coelian and Esquiline Hills, where Pompey's house stood.*

cārīnārius -i, m. *a dyer of yellow: Pl.*

cārīosus -a -um (*caries*), *rotten, decayed: dentes, Plin. TRANSF., senectus, Ov.*

cārīs -idis, f. (*καρίς*), *a kind of crab: Ov.*

cārītās -ātis, f. (*carus*), *dearness, high price.*

LIT., nummorum, *scarcity of money, Cic.; annonae, high price of corn, Cic.; absol. (sc. annonae), high cost of living: annus in summa caritate est, it is a very dear year, Cic.*

TRANSF., *affection, love, esteem: in caritate et honore esse, Liv.; complecti alique amicitia et caritate, Cic.; benevolentia devincire homines et caritate, Cic.; civium, esteem of the citizens, Cic.; in pastores, Cic.; inter natos et parentes, Cic.; liberorum, for one's children, Cic.; erga patriam, Liv.; in plur.: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic.*

carmen -inis, n. (*connected with cano; old form casmen*). (1) *a song, tune, either vocal or instrumental: carmina vocum, Ov.; citharae, Lucr.; also of birds; the swan's: Ov.; the owl's: Verg. (2) poetry, a poem of any kind: fundere, condere, contexere, Cic.; componere, fingere, scribere, Hor.; facere, Verg.; esp. of lyric poetry: carmine tu gaudes, Hor.; amabile, erotic verse, Hor.; also of a part of a poem: Lucr., Cic.; a poetic inscription: Verg., Ov. (3) a prediction, oracular declaration: Verg., Liv. (4) an incantation: Hor., Verg. (5) a religious or legal formula, in ancient times composed in verse: cruciatus, Cic.; lex horrendi carminis erat, Liv.*

Carmentis -is, f. and **Carmenta** -ae, f. (*carmen=oracle*), *a prophetess, the mother of Evander, who came with him to Latium, prophesied on the Capitoline hill, and was afterwards revered as a deity.*

¶ Hence adj. **Carmentalis** -e, of or belonging to Carmentis: porta, a gate of Rome near the temple of Carmentis, the right arch of which was called the porta scelerata, because the Fabii went through it on their journey to Cremera, where they were destroyed. **Carmo** -ōnis, f. *town in Hispania Baetica (now Carmona, in Andalusia).*

Carna -ae, f. (*apparently the same as Carda and Cardea*), *the goddess of hinges, and so of family life.*

carnarium -i, n. (*caro*), *the larder, pantry: Pl.; also a frame provided with hooks to which provisions were hung: Pl.*

Carnēādēs -is, m. (*Καρναίων*), *philosopher of Cyrene, founder of the New Academy at Athens. Adj. Carnēādēus -a -um.*

carnifex -fīcis, m. (**caro/facio*), *an executioner, hangman: Pl., Cic.; used also as a term of reproach; either as murderer, tormentor: carnifex civium sociorumque, Cic.; or gen. as scoundrel: Pl., Cic.*

carnificina -ae, f. (*carnifex*). (1) *the hangman's office: Pl. (2) execution, torture: Cic.; or the place where it is done: Liv. TRANSF., torture: Cic.*

carnifico -are (*carnifex*), *to behead, or mangle: Liv.*

carnosus -a -um (*caro*), *fleshy, of animals and plants: Plin.*

Carnūtes -um, m. *a people in the middle of Gaul: Caes.*

***cāro** -ēre, *to card: lanam, Pl.*

***cāro** *carnis, f. flesh. Lit., lacte et carne vivere, Cic.; plur.: carnes viperae, Ov. TRANSF., (1) contemptuously, of a man: ista pecus et caro putida, Cic. (2) the pulpy parts of fruit: Plin.*

Carpāthus -i, f. (*Κάρπαθος*), *an island in the Aegean Sea (now Scarpanto). Adj. Carpāthius -a -um: vates, senex, Proteus, Ov.*

carpātina -ae, f. (*καρνάτιν*), *a rustic shoe: Cat.*

carpentum -i, n. *a two-wheeled carriage, especially used by the women of Rome: carpento in forum invehi, Liv.; also used by other nations: carpenta Gallica multa praeda onerata, Liv.*

Carpetāni -ōrum, m. *the Carpetani, a Spanish tribe in modern Castile and Estremadura, with chief town Toletum (now Toledo).*

carpo *carpēre carpi carptum (connected with καρπός and ἀρνάω), to pluck, pluck off.*

LIT., (1) *to pluck fruit, flowers, etc.: flores ex arbore, Ov.; uvam de palmitē, Verg. (2) to pull off other things: summas media inter cornua saetas, Verg.; pensum, to card, Hor., Verg. (3) of animals, to take something as food: gramen, to graze, of a horse, Verg.; thyma, of bees, to suck, Hor.*

TRANSF., (1) *to select, choose out: flosculos, Cic.; paucos ad ignominiam, Cic. (2) to enjoy: diem, Hor.; auras vitales, Verg. (3) to proceed on a journey: viam, Verg., Hor.; iter, Hor., Ov.; and of places, to pass over, hasten over: prata fuga, Verg.; mare, Ov. (4) to carp at, slander, calumniate: aliquem maledico dente, Cic. (5) to consume, weaken: vires paulatim, Verg.; hence as milit. t. t., to annoy, harass: equitatu agmen adversariorum, Caes. (6) to break up, to separate, divide: in multas parvasque partes exercitum, Liv.*

carptim, adv. (carptus, carpo). (1) *in pieces, in single portions, in small parts*: Sall. (2) *in different places*: adgredi, Liv. (3) *at different times*: dimissi carptim et singuli, Tac.

carptor -ōris, m. (carpo), *one who carves food*: Juv.

Carrae -arum, f. pl. *a town in Mesopotamia where Crassus was defeated by the Parthians, 53 B.C. (now Charran)*.

carrūca -ae, f. *a kind of four-wheeled carriage*: Mart., Suet.

carrus -i, m. (carrum -i, n.), *a kind of four-wheeled baggage-waggon*: Caes., Liv.

Carsēōli (Carsiōli) -ōrum, m. *a town in Latium*.

¶ Hence **Carsēōlānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Carsēoli*.

Cartēia -ae, f. (1) *a town in Hispania Baetica*. (2) *town of the Olcades in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

Carthāgo (Karthhāgo) -inis, f. (1) *the city of Carthage in N. Africa*. (2) *Carthago (Nova), colony of the Carthaginians in Hispania Tarraconensis, founded by Hasdrubal in 242 B.C. (now Cartagena)*.

Adj. **Carthāginiensis** -e, *Carthaginian* (of either Carthage).

cāruncūla -ae, f. (dim. of caro), *a small piece of flesh*: Cic.

cārus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *high-priced, dear*. LIT., *costly*: pisces, agninus, bubulum, Pl.; annona, Pl., Cic.; with abl. of price: quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cato. TRANSF., *dear, beloved*: dis, Hor.; populo, Cic.; patria, quae est mihi vita mea multo carior, Cic.; carum habere, to love, esteem, Cic.

Adv. **cārē**, *dearly, at a high price*: aestimare, ap. Cic.

Cārŷae -arum, f. (Καρŷαί), *a village in Laconia, with a temple to Artemis (Diana)*.

¶ Hence **Cārŷātides**, acc. -idas, f. *the Laconian maidens who served in the temple of Artemis*; hence, in architecture, *figures of women used instead of columns*: Vitruvius.

Cārŷstōs -i, f. (Κάρŷstos), *town on the south coast of Euboea, famous for its marble*.

¶ Hence adj. **Cārŷstēus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Carystos*; adj. and subst.

Cārŷstius, *of Carystos, an inhabitant of Carystos*.

cāsa -ae, f. (from same root as castrum), *a hut, cottage, cabin*: Cic., Verg.

cascus -a -um (an Oscan word), *old*: Cic.

cāsēōlus -i, m. (dim. of caseus), *a little cheese*: Verg.

cāsēus -i, m. (cāsēum -i, n.: Pl.), *cheese*: Cic., Ov.; caseum premere, *to make cheese*, Verg.

cāsia -ae, f. (κασία). (1) *a tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon*: Verg. (2) *the sweet-smelling mezereon*: Verg., Ov.

Cāsīlinum -i, n. *a town in Campania on the Volturnus*.

¶ Hence **Cāsīlinenses** -ium, m. *inhabitants of Casilinum*.

Cāsīnum -i, n. *a town in Latium*. Adj. **Cāsīnas** -atis, *of or belonging to Casinum*.

Caspium mārē or **pēlāgus**, and **Caspīus ōcēānus** (τὸ Κάσπιον πέλαγος), *the Caspian Sea*. Also with other nouns, adj. **Caspīus** -a -um = *Caspian*.

Cassandra -ae, f. (Κασσάνδρα), *daughter of Priam, on whom the gift of prophecy was conferred by Apollo, with the reservation that no one should believe her*.

Cassandrēa and -ia, ae, f. (Κασσάνδρεια), *the town of Potidaea in Chalcidice, destroyed by Philip, re-built and re-named by Cassander*.

¶ Hence **Cassandrenses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Cassandrea*; **Cassandreu** -ei, m. (Κασσανδρεὺς) = *Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandrea*: Ov.

cassēs -ium, m. pl. (abl. sing. casse: Ov.), poet., *a net*. (1) *a hunter's net, snare*: Verg., Tib.; ponere, Ov. TRANSF., *a trap, snare*: Ov. (2) *a spider's web*: Verg.

cassida -ae, f. = *cassis*; q.v.

Cassiōpē -ēs, f. (Κασσιόπη), *wife of Cepheus, mother of Andromeda, changed into a constellation*.

***Cassiōpē** -ēs, f. (Κασσιόπη), *town in Corcyra*.

cassis -idis (**cassida** -ae: Verg.), f. *a metal helmet*: Pl., Caes., Verg. Meton., *war*: Juv.

cassitērum -i, n. (κασσιτερος), *tin*.

¶ Hence **Cassitērides** -um, f. (Κασσιτερίδες), *the tin islands, the Scilly Isles*: Plin.

Cassius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*. Its most notable members were (1) L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla, *celebrated as an upright judge, author of the lex tabellaria Cassia (137 B.C.), that jurymen should vote by ballot*. Hence **Cassiānus** -a -um, *Cassian*: iudex, *an upright judge*, Cic. (2) *the consul L. Cassius, conquered and killed by the Helvetii, 107 B.C.* (3) C. Cassius Longinus, *one of the murderers of Caesar*. (4) C. Cassius Longinus, *a celebrated lawyer in the first century A.D.*

cassus -a -um, *empty, hollow*. LIT., *nux*, Pl.; with abl., *devoid of*: lumine cassus, or aethere cassus, *dead*, Verg. TRANSF., *worthless, useless, vain*: cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum, Cic.; copia verborum, Lucr. N. pl. as subst. **cassa** -orum, *vanities*: Pl. In **cassum** or **incassum**, adv., *in vain*: Lucr., Verg., Liv.

Castālia -ae, f. (Καστάλια), *a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses*.

Adj. **Castālius** -a -um and **Castālis** -idis, f. *Castalian*: sorores, *the Muses*, Mart.; also

Castalides -um, plur., *as subst. in same sense*.

castānea -ae, f. (1) *the chestnut-tree*: Verg., Plin. (2) *the chestnut*: Verg., Plin.

castellānus -a -um (castellum), *relating to a fortress*: triumphus, *on the capture of fortresses*, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **castellāni** -ōrum, *the garrison of a fortress*: Sall., Liv.

castellātīm, adv. (castellum), *in single fortresses*: dissipati, Liv.

castellum -i, n. (dim. of castrum), *a castle, fortress, fort*. LIT., Caes., Cic., Hor.; poet., *a dwelling on a height*: Verg. TRANSF., *a shelter, refuge*: Cic.; omnium scelerum, Liv.

castēria -ae, f. *a portion of a ship, used as a resting-place for rowers*: Pl.

castigābilis -e (castigo), *worthy of punishment*: Pl.

castigātio -ōnis, f. (castigo), *punishment* (usually verbal), *reproof*: adficere aliquem castigationibus, Cic.; verborum, Liv.

castigātor -ōris, m. (castigo), *one who re-proves or corrects*: Pl., Hor., Liv.

castigatōrius -a -um (castigo), *correcting*: Plin. L.

castigo -are (castus/ago), *to set or keep right*. (1) *to reprove, chasten, punish*: pueros verbis, verberibus, Cic., Liv. (2) *to check, restrain*: castigatus animi dolor, Cic., Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **castigātus** -a -um, *checked, restrained*; hence *small, neat*, as a term of praise: pectus, Ov.

castimōnia -ae, f. (castus). (1) *purity, morality*: Cic. (2) *ceremonial purity*: Cic., Liv.

castitās -ātis, f. (castus), *chastity*: Cic., Hor., Tac.

†castor -ōris, m. (κάστωρ), *the beaver*: Cic.

†Castor -ōris, m. (Κάστωρ), *the son of Tyndarus and Leda, twin-brother of Pollux and brother of Helen*.

¶ Hence **ecastor** and **mecastor**. By *Castor!*, common forms of oath in Rome, esp. among women.

castōreūm -i, n. *an aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver*: Lucr., Verg.

castrensis -e (castra), *pertaining to a camp*: Cic., Prop.

castro -are, *to castrate*. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., *to enervate*: Sen., Mart.

castrum -i, n. (from same root as casa).

(1) *sing., a castle, fort, fortress*: Nep., Liv.; oftener in *sing.* as a proper name, e.g., Castrum Inui, in Latium.

(2) *plur. castra* -ōrum, n. *a camp, encampment*. LIT., *a camp fortified by a ditch (fossa) and a mound (agger) surmounted by palisades (vallum)*: stativa, permanent, Cic.; aestiva, summer quarters, Cic., Suet.; hiberna, winter quarters, Caes., Liv.; navalia, a naval encampment, when the ships were drawn up on the beach and protected by an entrenchment, Caes.; ponere, Liv.; locare, facere, to encamp, Cic.; movere, to break up the camp, Caes.; promovere, to advance, Caes.; remove, or movere retro, to retreat, Liv.; esp. *the camp of the praetorian guard at Rome*: praetoriana, Suet.; and in proper names, e.g., Castra Cornelia, a height near Utica. TRANSF., a, *a day's march*: tertiis castris pervenit, Liv.; b, *martial service*: magnum in castris usum habere, Caes.; c, *fig.*, like the English *camp*, of a party: in Epicuri nos adversarii nostri castra coniecimus, Cic.; d, of a beehive: cerea castra, Verg.

castus -a -um (connected with Gr. καθάρος), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *clean, pure*, of persons and things. (1) *morally pure, temperate*: homo castissimus, Cic.; homo castus ac non cupidus, Cic.; M. Crassi castissima domus, Cic. (2) *chaste*: matronarum castissima, Cic.; cubile, Cat. (3) of religion, pious, religious, holy: hac casti maneant in religione nepotes, Verg.; castam contionem sanctum campum defendo, Cic.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.), **castē**. (1) *purely, spotlessly*: caste et integre vivere, Cic. (2) *innocently, chastely*: Cic.; piously, religiously: caste ad deos adire, Cic., Ov.

cāsūla -ae, f. (dim. of casa), *a little hut, cottage*: Juv.

cāsus -ūs, m. (cado), *a falling, fall*.

LIT., nivis, Liv.; graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *fall*: cum gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. (2) in grammar,

case: casus rectus, the nominative, Cic. (3) *occasion, opportunity*: aut vi aut dolis se casum victoriae inventurum, Sall.; navigandi, Caes. (4) *anything that befalls, an accident, event, occurrence*: novi casus temporum, Cic.; abl. casu, by chance: evenire non temere nec casu, Cic. (5) *misfortune, mishap*: meus ille casus tam horribilis, tam gravis, etc., Cic.; reipublicae, Sall.; casus nostros, Verg. (6) *destruction, downfall*, of things or persons: Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus (plur.), Caes.; urbis Troianae, Verg. (7) *gen., end*: extremae sub casum hiemis, Verg.

cātādrōmus -i, m. (κατάδρομος), *a rope for rope-dancing*: Suet.

Cātādūpa -ōrum, n. (Κατάδουπα), *the Nile cataracts near Syene*.

cātāgēlāsīmus -a -um (καταγέλαισμος), *serving as a subject of jest*; as subst., a banterer: Pl.

cātāgrāphus -a -um (κατάγραφος), *painted, parti-coloured*: Cat.

Cātāmitus -i, m. *the Latin name for Gany-medes*.

Catāōnia -ae, f. *a district of the Roman province Cappadocia*.

cātāphractes -ae, m. (καταφρακτής), *a breast-plate of iron scales*: Tac.

cātāphractus -a -um (κατάφρακτος), *mail-clad*: Liv., Prop.

cātāplūs -i, m. (κατάπλους), *the arrival of a ship*; hence meton., *a ship that is arriving*: Cic., Mart.

cātāpulta -ae, f. (καταπέλτης), *an engine of war for throwing arrows, etc., a catapult*: Caes., Liv.; hence meton., *a missile*: Pl.

cātāpultārius -a -um (catapulta), *belonging to a catapult*: Pl.

cātāracta (cātarracta) -ae, f. and **cātāractes** -ae, m. (καταράκτης). (1) *a waterfall*, esp. a cataract of the Nile: Sen. (2) *a sluice or flood-gate*: Plin. L. (3) *a portcullis*: Liv.

cātasta -ae, f. (κατάστασις), *a stage upon which slaves were exposed in the market*: Tib., Pers.

cātēia -ae, f. *a kind of spear*: Verg.

†cātellus -i, m. and **cātella** -ae, f. (dim. of catulus), *a little dog, puppy*: Pl., Cic., Juv.; as a term of endearment: Pl., Hor.

†cātellus -i, m. and **cātella** -ae, f. (dim. of catena), *a little chain*: Pl., Liv., Hor.

cātēna -ae, f. *a chain, fetter*. LIT., aliquem catenis vincire, Liv.; in catenas conicere, Liv.; alicui catenas inicere, Cic.; in catenis tenere, Caes.; catenas rumpere, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *restraint*: legum catenae, Cic., Hor., Liv. (2) *a series*: Lucr.

cātēnātus -a -um (catena), *chained, bound*. LIT., Britannus, Hor. TRANSF., labores, unremitting, Mart.; versus, connected, Quint.

cātēva -ae, f. *crowd, troop*. (1) of men, gen.: magna togatorum, Cic. Esp.: a, *a troop of soldiers*, esp. of barbarian soldiers, or mercenaries as opp. to Roman legionaries: Verg., Tac.; b, *a company of actors*: Cic. (2) of animals: pecudum, Lucr.; avium, Verg.

cātēvārius -a -um (caterva), *belonging to a troop*: Suet.

cātēvātīm, adv. (caterva), *in troops, in masses*: Sall., Lucr., Verg.

cāthēdra -ae, f. (καθέδρα). (1) *an easy chair*, principally used by ladies: Hor.; also, a sedan chair: Juv. Meton.: cathedrae molles, luxurious women, Juv. (2) *a professor's chair*: Juv.

Cătîlina -ae, m. L. Sergius, a Roman of noble birth, who headed a conspiracy against the state, which Cicero exposed. He was killed in battle, 62 B.C.

¶ Hence adj. **Cătîlinărius** -a -um, *Catilinarian*.

cătîllo -are (catillus), to lick plates: Pl.

cătîllus -i, m. (dim. of catinus), a small dish or plate: Hor.

***Cătîllus** -i, m. son of Amphiaras, one of the legendary founders of Tibur.

Cătîna or **Cătăna** -ae, f. (Κατάνη), a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna (now Catania). Adj. **Cătînensis** -e, of or belonging to Catina.

cătînus -i, m. (κάτω), a deep dish or bowl: Hor.

Cătō -ōnis, m.

(1) a cognomen belonging to members of the gens Porcia, esp.: a, M. Porcius Cato, Cato the Censor (234-149 B.C.), celebrated for his uprightness and strenuous support of the old Roman simplicity and discipline, author of the *Origines* and *De Re Rustica*. Hence adj. **Cătōniānus** -a -um: b, M. Porcius Cato Uticensis, Cato the younger (95-46 B.C.), Stoic and enemy of Julius Caesar, who killed himself at Utica after the battle of Thapsus. Hence subst. **Cătōnini** -orum, m. the party of the younger Cato.

(2) a cognomen belonging to members of the gens Valeria, esp. to M. Valerius Cato, a freedman of Gaul, grammarian and poet in the time of Sulla.

cătōnium i, n. (κάτω), the lower world; with a play on the word Cato: vereor ne in catonion Catoninus, Cic. L.

cătŭlinus -a -um (catulus), relating to a dog: caro, Pl.; f. as subst. **cătŭlina** -ae (sc. caro), dog's flesh: Plin.

Cătŭllus -i, m. C. Valerius (c. 85-55 B.C.), the Roman lyric and epigrammatic poet, born at Verona. Adj. **Cătŭllianus** -a -um.

***cătŭllus** -i, m. a young animal: suis, Pl.; leonis, Hor.; lupi, Verg.; ursae, Ov.; esp. a young dog, whelp, puppy: Cic., Lucr., Verg.

***Cătŭlus** -i, m. a cognomen in the gens Lutatia, esp. of (1) C. Lutatius Catulus, consul 242 B.C., who brought the first Punic war to a close by his victory at the Aegates islands. (2) Q. Lutatius Catulus, consul with Marius, 102 B.C., defeated the Cimbri at the battle of Vercellae; perished in the proscription of Marius, 87 B.C. (3) Q. Lutatius Catulus, son of the preceding, aristocratic statesman, contemporary with Cicero; consul 78 B.C.; died 60 B.C.

cătŭs -a -um, sharp, esp. of intellect, both in good and in bad sense: cata est et callida, Pl.; prudens est, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic.; with infin.: iaculari, Hor.

Adv. **cătē**, skilfully, cleverly: Cic.

Caucāsus -i, m. (Καύκασος), the Caucasus mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas. Adj. **Caucāsĭus** -a -um, *Caucasian*.

cauda (cōda) -ae, f. the tail of an animal: leonis, Cic.; caudam trahere, to wear a tail, a fool's cap, Hor. In Cic., humorously: cauda Verrina, the appendage to the name of Verris which changed it to Verrucius, with a play on the word verres (boar).

caudēus -a -um (caudex), wooden: Pl.

caudex = codex; q.v.

caudicālis -e (caudex), relating to wood: Pl.

Caudium -i, n. an old city in Samnium, near the pass of the Caudine Forks, in which the Roman army was enclosed by the Samnites, 321 B.C. Adj. **Caudinus** -a -um, *Caudine*: furculae, Liv.; proelium, Cic.

caulae -ārum, f. pl. (cavus). (1) a hole, opening: Lucr. (2) a sheep-fold: Verg.

caulis (colis) -is, m. (connected with καυλός), the stalk of a plant: Verg.; esp. the cabbage-plant: Cic., Hor.

Caulōn -ōnis, m. and **Caulōnĭa** -ae, f. a town on the east coast of Bruttium in Italy.

Caunus (**Caunōs**) -i, f. (Καῦνος), a town on the coast of Caria. Adj. and subst. **Caunēus** or -ius -a -um, *Caunian*, a *Caunian*; esp. f. as subst. **Caunea** (sc. ficus), a *Caunian* dried fig.

caupo -ōnis, m. a small shopkeeper, or innkeeper: Pl., Cic., Hor.

caupōna -ae, f. (caupo), a tavern, inn: Cic., Hor.

caupōniŭs -a -um (caupo), belonging to an innkeeper: Pl.

caupōnor -ari, dep. (caupo), to trade in anything: non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Enn.

caupōnŭla -ae, f. (dim. of caupo), a little inn: Cic.

Caurus (**Cōrus**) -i, m. the north-west wind: Verg., Caes.

causa (caussa) -ae, f. a cause, in the various senses of the English word.

(1) a reason, motive, inducement: magna, levis, iusta, Cic.; cum causa, with good reason, Cic.; sine causa, without reason, Cic.; with genit.: causa belli, Cic.; rerum, Verg.; with infin. (poet.): quae causa fuit consurgere, in arma, Verg.; usually followed by quia, quod, cur, ut, ne: Cic., Hor.; also, as reason why not, by quin: Ter., Cic.; or quominus: Liv.; adferre causam, Cic.; causam dare, Cic.; causae esse, Caes.; sometimes in the sense of pretext or excuse: causam accipere, Cic.; causas novarum postulationum quaerere, Cic.; fingere causam, Cic.; per causam, with genit., under the pretext of, Caes.

(2) interest: causa plebis, the people's cause, Liv.; esp. abl., causā, on account of, for the sake of: ioci causa, Cic.; verbi causa, for example, Cic.; mea causa, Cic.; so tua, nostra, etc.

(3) a case at law, a law-suit: causa privata, publica, Cic.; capitis, Cic.; causae dictio, pleading, Cic.; causam defendere, Cic.; causam dicere, to plead, Cic.; causam cognoscere, to examine, try, Caes.; causam perdere or causa cadere, to lose a suit, Cic.

(4) case, in other, kindred senses: a, a contention, claim: armis inferiores, non causa, Cic.; b, situation, condition: erat in meliore causa, Cic.; c, a subject of discussion: Cic.

causārius -a -um (causa), sickly, diseased: Sen. M. pl. **causārii** -orum, as milit. t. t., invalided, discharged on account of illness: Liv.

causia -ae, f. (καυλα), a white broad-brimmed Macedonian hat: Pl.

causidicus -i, m. (causa/dico), *an advocate, barrister*, often used contemptuously to denote one who pleads for money and without skill; distinguished from *orator*: Cic.

causificor -ari, dep. (causa/facio), *to bring forward a pretext*: Pl.

causor -ari, dep. (causa), *to give as a reason, or pretext; to plead, pretend*: multa, Lucr.; consensus patrum, Liv.; valetudinem, Tac. Absol.: causando, Lucr., Verg. With acc. and infin.: Liv.

causticus -a -um (καυστικός), *burning, caustic*. Subst. **causticum** -i, n. *caustic*: Plin.

causula -ae, f. (dim. of causa). (1) *a little law-suit*: Cic. (2) *a slight occasion*: Auct. B. Afr.

cautēs -is, f. *a rough sharp rock*: Caes., Verg.

cautio -ōnis, f. (caveo). (1) *caution, care, foresight, precaution*: cautio est=cavendum est, one must take care, Pl., Ter.; cautionem adhibere, Cic.; res cautionem habet, the affair needs caution, Cic.; or allows of foresight, Cic. L. (2) *legal t. t., security, bail, bond*: Cic.; chirographi, written, Cic.

cautor -ōris, m. (caveo). (1) *one who is on his guard*: Pl. (2) *one who gives bail for another*: Cic.

cautus -a -um, partic. from caveo; q.v.

cāvaedium -i, n.=cavum aedium, *the open quadrangle formed by the inner walls of a house*: Plin. L.

cāvēa -ae, f. (cavus), *a hollow place, cavity*: Plin. Esp. (1) *an enclosure, a den for animals, a birdcage*: Cic. *a beehive*: Verg. (2) *the seats in a theatre or amphitheatre*: prima, the first tier, the place of honour where the nobility sat; media, summa, less distinguished seats, Cic.; sometimes of the whole theatre: Pl., Cic.

cāvēo cāvēre cāvi cautum (poet. imperat. cāvē), *to be on one's guard*.

(1) *to guard against, beware; absol.*: cavetis, Cic.; esp. in imperat.: cave, take care! Ter., Hor.; with ab: ab aliquo, Pl., Cic.; with acc. of person or thing, *to be on one's guard against*: me, Cic.; omnia, Cic.; pass.: cavenda etiam gloriae cupiditas, we must be on our guard against, Cic.; sometimes with infin.: in quibus cave vereri, Cic. L.; more often with ne (or ut ne) and subj.: cavet ne decipiat, Pl.; quod ut ne accidat cavendum est, Cic.; with subj. alone: cave ignoscas, take care not to, Cic.; with ut and the subj., *to take care that*: Pl., Cic.

(2) *to take care for, provide*, with dat. of persons for whom: qui in Oratore tuo caves tibi per Brutum, Cic.; with ad: satis cautum tibi ad defensionem, Cic. Esp. as commercial and legal t. t.: a, *to give security for*: praediis (abl.) et praediis populo, Cic.; b, *to get security*: ab sese caveat, Cic.; c, *to provide, to order*; by will: heredi velle cavere, Cic.; in a treaty: de quibus cautum sit foedere, Cic.; in a law: cautum est in legibus Scipionis ne, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **cautus** -a -um. (1) *cautious, wary, careful, circumspect*: parum putantur cauti providique fuisse, Cic.; in scribendo, Cic.; consilia cautiore, Cic.; vulpes, sly, Hor. (2) of property, *made safe, secured*: quo mulieri esset res cautior, Cic., Hor.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **cautē**. (1) *cautiously*: caute pedetemptimque dicere, Cic., Caes. (2) *with security*: Cic. Also adv. **cautim**, *cautiously*: Ter.

cāverna -ae, f. (cavus), *a hollow place, grotto, cavern*: Verg., Cic.; navis, the hold, Cic.; caeli, the vault of heaven, Lucr.

cāvilla -ae, f. *jesting, railery, scoffing*: Pl.

cāvillatio -ōnis, f. (cavillor), *railery, jesting, irony*: Cic., Liv. TRANSF., *sophistry*: Quint.

cāvillātor -ōris, m. (cavillor), *a jester, joker*: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., *a quibbler*: Sen.

cāvillor -ari, dep. *to jest, joke, jeer*: cavillor ac iocor, Cic. L.; transit., *to satirize*: togam praetextam, Cic. L.; tribunos, Liv. TRANSF., *to quibble*: Liv.

cāvo -are (cavus), *to hollow, make hollow, excavate*: naves ex arboribus, Liv.; oppida cuniculis, *to undermine*, Plin.; parmam gladio, *to pierce*, Verg.; luna cavans cornua, waning, Plin.

¶ Hence partic. **cāvātus** -a -um, *hollowed out, hollow*: rupes, Verg.

cāvum -i, n. and **cavus** -i, m. (cavus), *a hollow, hole, cavity*: Verg., Hor., Liv.

cāvus -a -um, *hollow, concave*: vena, Cic.; vallis, Liv.; nubes, Verg.; flumina, deep-channelled, Verg.; luna, waning, Plin.

Cāystros or **Cāystrus** -i, m. (Κάυστρος), *a river in Lydia, famous for its swans*.

¶ Hence adj. **Cāystrius** -a -um, *Caystrian*: ales, the swan, Ov.

cē, an inseparable demonstrative particle joined on to pronouns and adverbs—e.g., hisce, Cic. It is often shortened to **c**, as in hic, nunc; and before ne becomes **ci**, as in sicine.

Cēa or **Cīa** -ae, f. and **Cēōs**, acc. Ceo (Κέως), *one of the Cyclades Islands, birth-place of the poet Simonides*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Cēus** -a -um, *Cean, a Cean*: Ceae Camenae, the poetry of Simonides, Hor.

Cēbrēn -ēnis, m. (Κεβρήν), *a river-god in Troas, father of Oenone and Hesperie*.

¶ Hence **Cēbrēnis** -idos, f. *the daughter of Cēbrēn, i.e. Hesperie*: Ov.

Cecrops -ōpis, m. (Κέκροψ), *the mythical first king of Athens*.

¶ Hence adj. **Cecrōpius** -a -um, *Cecropian*: arx, Ov.; f. as subst. **Cecrōpia** -ae, *the citadel of Athens*: Plin.; meton., *Athens*: Cat. Subst. **Cecrōpidēs** -ae, m. *a male descendant of Cecrops*, e.g. Theseus: Ov.; plur., *the Athenians*: Verg.; **Cecrōpis** -idis, f. *a female descendant of Cecrops*, e.g. Aglauros, daughter of Cecrops: Ov.; Procne and Philomela, daughters of Pandion: Ov. As f. adj., *Cecropian* or *Attic*: terra, Attica, Ov.; ales, Procne, Ov.

cēdo cēdere cessi procne.

(1) in gen., *to go, proceed*. LIT., per ora, Hor. TRANSF., *a, to come to something, to turn out, to happen*: Hor., Verg., Tac.; alicui male, Ov.; b, *to fall to the lot of*: ut etiam is quaestus huic cederet, Cic.; res omnis Albana in Romanum cedit imperium, Liv.; c, *to change to, to become*: huc omnis aratri cessit honos, Verg.; poena in vicem fidei, Liv.; d, *to go for, be equivalent to*: epulae pro stipendio, Tac.

(2) *to go away, withdraw, give ground, retire.* LIT., *cedam atque abibo*, Cic.; *e patria*, or (simply) *patria*, Cic.; *ab or de oppido*, Cic. TRANSF., *a, to depart: e vita or vita*, Cic.; *horae cedunt et dies*, Cic.; *e memoria or memoria*, Liv.: *b, to give ground to, to submit, yield: in fensu hosti*, Liv.; *minis*, Cic.; *tempori*, Cic.; *precibus*, Cic.: *c, to be inferior to: alicui virtute*, Caes., Cic., Verg.: *d, to give up a right or some property*; with abl. and dat.: *alicui possessione bonorum*, Cic.: *e, transit., esp. with n. object, to grant, yield: multa multis de iure*, Cic.; *permitto alicui iracundiae tuae, do adulescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti*, Cic.; so: *cedo ut, grant that*, Liv.

**cedō* and plur. *cettē* (ce/do), colloquial imperat., *give here.* LIT., of things or persons: *cedo aquam manibus*, Pl.; *cedo ut bibam*, Pl. TRANSF., (1) *out with it! let us hear, tell us*: Pl., Ter., Cic.; often followed by dum: Ter. (2) to call attention, *see here: cedo mihi leges Atinias*, Cic.

cēdrus -i, f. (κέδρος), the cedar: Plin. Meton., cedar-wood: Verg.; cedar oil: carmina linenda cedro, worthy of immortality (as the cedar oil preserved from decay), Hor.

Cēlaenae -ārum, f. (Κελαινώ), a town in Phrygia, on the Maeander: Liv. Adj. *Cēlaenaeus* -a -um, Cēlaenae.

Cēlaeno -ūs, f. (Κελαινώ). (1) daughter of Atlas, placed in the sky as one of the Pleiades. (2) one of the Harpies. Appell., a covetous woman: Juv.

cēlātor -ōris, m. (celo), a concealer: Luc.

cēlēber -bris -bre (masc. *cēlebris*: Tac.), filled, crowded. LIT., of places, frequented: locus, Cic.; forum, Cic.; *celeberrima fontibus Ide, many-fountained Ida*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of occasions, well attended: *funus fit regium, magis amore civium et caritate quam cura suorum celebre*, Liv. (2) *celebrated, famous, renowned*; of things: *res tota Sicilia celeberrima atque notissima*, Cic.; of persons: *clarissimarum urbium excidio celeberrimi viri*, Liv. (3) often repeated: *vox celeberrima*, Ov.

cēlēbratio -ōnis, f. (celebro). (1) a numerous assembly: *quae celebratio quotidiana*, Cic. (2) numerous attendance upon a festival, celebration: *ludorum*, Cic. L.; *annua*, Tac.

cēlēbrātor -ōris, m. (celebro), one who praises or extols: Mart.

cēlēbritās -ātis, f. (celeber). (1) a crowd, multitude: *virorum ac mulierum*, Cic. (2) a numerous attendance at: loci, Cic.; of a festival, celebration: *supremi diei, at a funeral*, Cic. (3) fame, renown: *celebritatem sermonis hominum consequi*, Cic.

cēlēbro -are (celeber).

LIT., to visit frequently, or in large numbers: *domum alicuius*, Cic.; *forum*, Sall., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to fill: *contiones convicio cantorum*, Cic.; *ripas carmine*, Ov. (2) to celebrate, solemnize: *festos dies ludorum*, Cic.; *celebratur omnium sermone laetitiae convivium*, Cic. (3) to publish, make known: *factum esse consulem Murenam nuntii litteraeque celebrassent*, Cic. (4) to sing the praises of, to honour: *egressum alicuius ornare atque celebrare*, Cic.; *nomen alicuius scriptis*, Cic.; *domestica facta*, Hor.; *honores*

alicuius, Verg.; *memoriam*, Tac. (5) to practise often, repeat, exercise: *artes*, Cic.; *nec unum genus est divinationis publice privatimque celebratum*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. *cēlēbrātus* -a -um. (1) of places, much frequented: *forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum*, Sall. (2) of festivals, kept solemn, festive: *dies festus celebratusque per omnem Africam*, Liv. (3) famous, celebrated: *res celebratissimae omnium sermone*, Cic.; *eloquentia*, Tac.

Cēlenna -ae, f. a town in Campania.

cēler -ēris -ēre, adj. (with compar. *celerior* and superl. *celerrimus*), swift, quick, rapid.

LIT., of persons and things: *motus*, Lucr.; *Mercurius*, Hor.; *navis*, Cat.; with infin.: Hor.

TRANSF., mens qua nihil est celerius, Cic.; in a bad sense, hasty, rash, precipitate: *consilia celeriora, over-hasty plans*, Liv.; *celeres iambos*, Hor.

Adv. *cēlēre*, quickly, swiftly: Pl.; also *cēlēritēr*: Pl., Caes., Cic.; compar. *celerius*, superl. *celerrime*.

Cēlēs -um, m. (perhaps connected with κέλης), early name for Roman nobles, esp. the body-guard of the kings: Liv.

cēlēripēs -pēdis (celer/pes), swift-footed: Cic. L.

cēlēritās -ātis, f. (celer), quickness, swiftness. LIT., equorum, Cic.; also plur.: Cic. TRANSF., orationis, Cic.; actionis, Cic.; animorum, Cic.

cēlēro -are (celer). (1) transit., to make quick, hasten, accelerate: *fugam*, Verg. (2) intransit., to hasten: Lucr., Cat., Tac.

Cēlēus -i, m. (Κελεός), king of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus.

cella -ae, f. a room. (1) a store-room: in cellam dare, imperare, emere, to give out, order, buy things for the house, Cic. Sometimes qualified by adj.: *cella penaria, for corn*, olearia, for oil, vinaria, for wine, Cic. TRANSF., Capua cella atque horreum Campani agri, Cic.; apium, a cell in a beehive, Verg. (2) a garret, a mean apartment: Ter., Mart.; esp. for the use of slaves: Cic. (3) in a temple, the shrine of the god's image: Cic., Liv.

cellārius -a -um (cella), relating to a store-room: Pl. M. as subst. *cellārius* -i, a store-keeper, cellarer: Pl.

cellūla -ae, f. (dim. of cella), a little chamber: Ter.

cēlo -are, to hide, conceal, keep secret; of persons or material things and also, transf., of thoughts, feelings, etc.: *se tenebris*, Verg.; *aurum*, Hor.; *factum*, Verg.; *sententiam suam*, Cic.; *dolorem vultu tegere et taciturnitate celare*, Cic.

Normally with acc. of the thing concealed and acc. of person from whom it is concealed: *non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii*, Cic.; sometimes in pass. with personal subject, the thing concealed remaining in acc. or being expressed by de with abl.: *nosne hoc celatos tam diu*, Ter.; *te maximis de rebus a fratre esse celatum*, Cic. L.

cēlōx -ōcis, adj. m. and f. (connected with celer), swift, quick: Pl.; f. as subst. *cēlōx* -ōcis (sc. navis), a swift vessel, yacht: Liv.; publica, packet-boat, Pl.

celsus -a -um (from *cello), *upraised, high, lofty*.

LIT., (deus homines) humo excitatos celso et erectos constituit, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of rank, *eminent*: celsissima sedes dignitatis et honoris, Cic. (2) morally, *lofty, elevated*: celsus et erectus, Cic., Quint. (3) in a bad sense, *proud, haughty*: Cic.; celsi Rames, Hor.

Celsus -i, m. a Roman cognomen; esp. A. Cornelius, a Latin writer on medicine of the first century A.D.

Celtae -arum, m. pl. the Celts, esp. those of Central Gaul. Adj. **Celticus** -a -um, Celtic.

Celtiberi -orum, m. the Celtiberians, a people in the middle of Spain. Adj. **Celtiber** -era -arum and **Celtibericus** -a -um, Celtiberian. Subst. **Celtiberia** -ae, f. the land of the Celtiberi.

cēna -ae, f. the principal meal of the Romans, taken about three or four o'clock in the afternoon.

LIT., cena recta, a complete dinner of three courses, Suet.; caput cenae, the chief dish, Cic.; inter cenam, during dinner, Cic.; invitare ad cenam, to ask to dinner, Cic.; obire cenas, itare ad cenas, Cic.; cenam alicui dare, to give anyone a dinner, Cic. L.; venire ad cenam, Cic.; redire a cena, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a dish, course at a dinner: prima, altera, tertia, Mart. (2) the company invited: ingens cena sedet, Juv. (3) the place where the dinner is given: Plin.

cēnāculum -i, n. (ceno), literally an eating-room: Varr.; and as these were often in the upper storey, the upper storey of a house, the garret, attic: Roma cenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic.; mutat cenacula, Hor.

Cēnaeum -i, n. (Κηναίων ὄρειον), the north-western promontory of Euboea, on which was a temple of Jupiter.

¶ Hence adj. **Cēnaeus** -a -um, of Cēnaeum: Iuppiter, Ov.

cēnāticus -a -um (cena), relating to dinner: spes, Pl.

cēnatio -ōnis, f. (cena), an eating-room, dining-hall: Plin. L., Juv., Mart.

cēnātorius -a -um (cena), relating to dinner. N. pl. as subst. **cēnātoria** -ōrum, clothes to dine in: Petr., Mart.

cēnātūrio -ire (ceno), to wish to dine: Mart.

Cenchreae -arum, f. (Κενχρεαί), one of the harbours of Corinth, on the Saronic gulf. Adj. **Cenchrēus** -a -um, Cenchrean.

cēnīto -are (freq. of ceno), to dine often, be accustomed to dine: apud aliquem, Cic. L., Suet.

cēno -are (cena).

(1) intransit., to dine, sup: cenare bene, Cic.; cenare apud aliquem, Cic.; cum aliquo, Hor.; impers.: cum cenaretur apud Vitellios, Liv. Perf. partic., with a middle meaning, **cenatus**, having dined, after dinner: cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

(2) transit., to dine on, to eat: cenam, Pl.; aves, Hor. Once in the sense to spend in dining: cenatae noctes, Pl.

Cenomāni -ōrum, a Celtic people in Gaul.

censēo censere censū censum, to estimate, to form or express an opinion or valuation.

(1) to appraise, estimate: a, of the censor at Rome, to take an account of the names and

property of Roman citizens: censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias pecuniasque censento, Cic.; capite censi, the lowest class of Roman citizens, whose persons only were counted, Sall.; sintne ista praedia censui censendo? are those estates fit to be put on the censor's list? (as the property of the possessors), Cic.: b, to make a return to the censor: in qua tribu denique ista praedia censuisti? Cic.: c, gen.: si censenda atque aestimanda res sit, Cic.; censi de aliquo, to be regarded as belonging to a certain person, Ov.; unā victoriā Carius censebatur, Tac.

(2) to express an opinion, be of an opinion: a, gen.: ita prorsus censeo, Cic.; tibi igitur hoc censeo, Cic.; with ut and the subj. or subj. alone: magno opere censeo desistas, I advise, Cic.: b, of one in authority, to vote, recommend by vote or advice: captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic.; pars deditionem, pars eruptionem censebant, Caes.: c, of the senate (as iubere for the populus), to resolve: senatus censuit uti, Caes.; censuere patres duas provincias Hispaniam fieri, Liv.

censio -ōnis, f. (censeo), an assessment, estimate, expression of opinion. TRANSF., in jest: bubula, a scourging, Pl.

censor -ōris, m. (censeo), the censor. LIT., a Roman magistrate, of whom there were regularly two, responsible esp. for the census; q.v. TRANSF., a severe judge, a rigid moralist, a censurer: Cic.; castigatorem censorque minorem, Hor.; Ov.

censōrius -a -um, relating to the censor. LIT., homo, one who has filled the office of censor, Cic.; tabulae, the censor's lists, Cic.; lex, locatio, a contract relating to building or to the public revenue, Cic.; opus, a fault which was punished by the censor, Cic. TRANSF., rigid, severe: Quint.

censūra -ae, f. (censor), the censor's office, censorship. LIT., censuram gerere, Cic., Liv., Ov. TRANSF., judgment, in gen.: Ov., Juv.

census -ūs, m. (censeo), the enrolment of the names and the assessment of the property of all Roman citizens, the census.

LIT., census habere, Cic.; agere, to take a census, Liv.; censu prohibere, Cic.; censu excludere, to refuse to enrol in the census, Liv.; census perficere, Liv.; census accipere, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) the censor's list: Cic. (2) the amount of property necessary for enrolment in a certain rank: senatorum=800,000 sesterces, Suet.; equester=400,000 sesterces, Suet. (3) in gen., property, wealth: homo sine censu, a poor man, Cic.; dat census honores, Ov.; Hor., Liv.

centaurēum and **centaurium** -i, n. (κентаύρειον), the plant centaury: Lucr., Verg.

Centaurus -i, m. (Κένταυρος), a centaur, a supposed monster of Thessaly, half man and half horse: Verg.; nobilis, Chiron, Hor.; also as the name of a ship: Verg. Adj. **Centaurēus** -a -um.

centēnārius -a -um (centenus), containing a hundred, relating to a hundred: Varr., Plin.

centēni -ae -a; poet. also sing., centena arbore, Verg.; (centum), a hundred together, esp. distributively, a hundred each: centeni quique sequuntur, Verg.; often also in

giving large numbers: *viciens centena milia passuum*, Caes.

centēsīmus -a -um, num. ordin. (centum), the hundredth: *lux ab interitu Clodii*, Cic.

F. sing. as subst. **centēsīma** -ae (sc. pars), the hundredth part; hence (1) a tax of one per cent.: Cic. (2) as interest on money, one per cent. (reckoned at Rome by the month, therefore = 12 per cent. per annum); *binæ centesimae* = 24 per cent.; *quaternae*, Cic.; *perpetuae, compound interest*, Cic.

centiceps -cipitis (centum/caput), hundred-headed: *belua, Cerberus*, Hor.

centiens or **centiēs**, adv. (centum), a hundred times: HS. *centies* (sc. centena milia), ten million sesterces, Cic.; fig.: *centiens eadem imperare*, Pl.

centimānus -a -um (centum/manus), hundred-handed: Hor. Ov.

cento -ōnis, m. (κέντηρον), patchwork: Juv.; in war, coverings to ward off missiles or extinguish fires: Caes.; prov.: *centones sarcire alicui, to deceive with a tissue of lies*, Pl.

centum, indecl. numer. (1) a hundred: Cic. (2) hyperbol., any indefinitely large number: *centum puer artium*, Hor.; *linguae*, Verg.

centumgēminus -a -um, hundred-fold: *Briareus, hundred-armed*, Verg.

centumpondium -i, n. (centum/pondus), a weight of a hundred pounds: Pl.

centumvīrālīs -e (centum viri), relating to the *centumviri*: *causa, heard before the centumviri*, Cic.

centum vīri or **centumvīri** -ōrum, m. pl. a bench of judges (first 105; under the emperors 180) appointed annually at Rome to deal with civil suits.

centuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of cento), a little piece of patchwork: Sen.; as a saddle-cloth: Liv.

centūplex -icis (centum/plico), a hundred-fold: Pl.

centūria -ae, f. (centum), a division of 100. (1) a company of soldiers, esp. as milit. t. t., a century, one-sixtieth of a legion: Caes., Liv. (2) a century, one of the 193 divisions into which Servius Tullius distributed the Roman people: Cic., Liv.; praerogativa, the century which obtained by lot the privilege of first voting, Cic.

centūriātīm, adv. (centuria), by centuries or companies: Caes., Cic.

centūriātus -ūs, m. (centurio). (1) a division into companies or centuries: Liv. (2) the centurion's office: Cic.

centūrio -are (centuria), to divide into centuries: *iuventutem*, Liv.; *comitia centuriata*, the assembly in which the whole Roman people voted in their centuries (e.g., at the election of a consul), Cic.; *lex centuriata*, a law passed in such an assembly, Cic.

centūriō -ōnis, m. (centuria), a commander of a century, a centurion: Caes., Cic., Liv.

centūriōnātus -ūs, m. (centurio), an election of centuries: Tac.

Centūripae -ārum, f. and **Centūripa** -ōrum, n. (τὰ Κεντόριπα), a town in Sicily (now Centuripe).

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Centūripinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Centuripa; an inhabitant of it.

centussis -is, m. (centum/as), a hundred asses: Pers.

cēnūla -ae, f. (dim. of cena), a little meal: Cic., Mart.

cēnum, see caenum.

Cēos, see Cea.

Cēphallēnia -ae, f. (Κεφαλληνία), island in the Ionic Sea (now Cephalonia).

¶ Hence **Cēphallēnes** -um, m. inhabitants of Cephalonia.

Cēphāloedis -is, f. a small town in Sicily. Adj. and subst. **Cēphāloeditānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cephaloedis, an inhabitant of it.

Cēphēnes -um, m. pl. (Κηφῆνες), a people of Ethiopia.

¶ Hence adj. **Cēphēnus** -a -um, Cephonian.

Cēpheus (dissyl.) -ēi, m. (Κηφεύς), a mythical king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda. Adj. **Cēphēius** -a -um, of or belonging to Cephēus: virgo, Andromeda, Ov.; arva, Ethiopia, Ov.; **Cēphēus** -a -um, Ethiopian: Prop., Ov.; also **Cēphēis** -idis, f. = Andromeda: Ov.

Cēphīsus (-os) -i, m. (Κηφισός). (1) a river in Boeotia, and, as a river-god, the father of Narcissus; hence **Cēphīsius** -i, m. = Narcissus: Ov. F. adj. **Cēphīsīs** -idis, of or belonging to Cephīsus: undae, Ov.

(2) a river of Attica: Ov. Adj. **Cēphīsīas** -ādis, f. of or belonging to the Cephīsus.

cēra -ae, f. (connected with κηρός), wax. LIT., mollissima, Cic.; *ceras excudere* (of bees making their hive), Verg. TRANSF., of articles made of wax; a writing-tablet coated with wax: Cic., Ov.; a wax seal: Cic.; a waxen image of an ancestor: Sall., Ov.

Cērāmicus -i, m. (Κεραμεικός), the name of two places at Athens, one inside the walls, the other outside, used as cemeteries; in the latter, statues were erected to those who fell in war.

cērārium -i, n. (cera), a fee for sealing a document: Cic.

cērastēs -ae, m. (κεράστης), the horned snake: Prop., Plin.

cērāsūs -i, f. (κέρασος). (1) a cherry-tree: Ov. (2) a cherry: Prop.

Cērāsūs -untis, f. (Κερασούς), a town in Pontus, from which Lucullus brought the cherry to Italy.

cēraunius -a -um (κεραύνιος): ceraunia gemma, a kind of precious stone, Plin.; **Cēraunī montes** and alone **Cēraunīa** -ōrum, n. mountains in Epirus.

Cerbērus -i, m. (Κερβερος), the three-headed (or hundred-headed) dog guarding Hades. Adj. **Cerbērēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cerberus.

cercōpithēcus -i, m. (κερκοπιθηκος), a kind of long-tailed ape: Mart., Juv.

cercūrus -i, m. (κερκουρος). (1) a light species of vessel peculiar to Cyprus: Pl., Liv. (2) a kind of sea-fish: Ov.

Cercyōn -ōnis, m. (Κερκύων), a brigand in Attica, killed by Theseus. Adj. **Cercyōnēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cercyōn.

cerdo -ōnis, m. (κέρδος), a workman, artisan: Juv.; sutor cerdo, a cobbler, Mart.

cērēbellum -i, n. (dim. of cerebrum), a small brain: Plin.

cērēbrōsus -a -um (cerebrum), hot-headed, hot-tempered: Hor.

cērebrum -i, n. the brain. LIT., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) the understanding: Pl., Hor. (2) hot temper: Pl.; *cerebri felicem*, Hor.

Cērēs -ēris, the Roman goddess of agriculture, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, and mother of Proserpine. TRANSF., bread, grain, corn: Verg., Hor.; sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter.

Adj. **Cērēālis** -e, relating to Ceres, relating to cultivation and agriculture: Ov.; papaver, the emblem of Ceres, Verg.; cenae, splendid, fit for Ceres, Pl.; aediles, who superintended the supply of provisions. N. pl. as subst. **Cērēālia** -ium, the festival of Ceres on April 10.

cērēs -a -um (cera), waxen. LIT., Cic.; castra, the cells of a hive, Verg. M. as subst., a wax taper: Cic. TRANSF., wax-coloured: pruna, Verg.; flexible like wax: cereus in vitium flecti, Hor.

cērīntha -ae, f. (κηρήθνη), the wax flower, a plant of which bees are fond: Verg.

cērīnus -a -um (κηρίνος), wax-coloured: Plin.; n. pl. as subst. **cērīna** -orum, wax-coloured garments: Pl.

cerno cernere crēvi crētum (see also certus; connected with *cernere*), to separate, sift.

LIT., in cribris, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to distinguish: a, with the senses: ut non sensu, sed mente cernatur, Cic.; esp. with the eyes: acies ipsa, qua cernimus, quae pupula vocatur, Cic.; with acc.: Pompeianum non cerno, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: cernebatur novissimos illorum premi, Caes.: b, with the mind, to perceive: animus plus cernit et longius, Cic.; often in pass. to be distinguished: fortis animus et magnus duobus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. (2) to decide: a, in battle: ferro, Verg.; magnis in rebus inter se, Lucr.: b, to resolve, determine: quodcumque senatus creverit, agunto, Cic.; quid de Armenia cernerent, Tac.: c, as legal t. t., to decide to accept an inheritance: hereditatem cernere, Cic.; fig., hanc quasi falsam hereditatem alienae gloriae, Cic.

cernuus -a -um, falling headlong, with the face towards the ground: equus, Verg.

cēro -are, to smear or cover with wax, gen. in perf. partic. pass.: cerata tabula, Pl.; tabella, Cic.; taedae, Ov.

cērōma -ātis, n. (κηρώμα), an ointment of oil and wax used by wrestlers: Juv. TRANSF., a place for wrestling: Plin.; wrestling: Mart.

cērōmaticus -a -um (κηρωματικός), anointed with the ceroma: Juv.

cerritus -a -um (contracted from cerebritus, from cerebrum), frantic, mad: Pl., Hor.

certāmen -inis, n. (*certo), a contest, struggle.

LIT., (1) in games, etc.: biium, Verg.; pedum, Ov. (2) in battle: vario certamine pugnatum, Caes.; navale certamen, Liv., Verg.

TRANSF., any contention or rivalry: honoris et gloriae, Cic.; in certamen virtutis venire, Cic.; est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, Cic.

certātum, adv. (*certo), emulously, eagerly: Cic., Liv., Verg.

certatio -ōnis, f. (*certo), a contest. LIT., in games: corporum, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., rivalry: honesta inter amicos, Cic.; relinquere . . . virtuti cum voluptate certatio, Cic.; esp. a legal contest: poenae, as to the amount of a fine to be inflicted, Cic.

certē, adv. from certus; q.v.

¹**certo**, adv. from certus; q.v.

²**certo** -are (connected with cerno), to settle by contest; hence to contend, struggle.

LIT. (1) in games: cursu, Sall.; sagitta, Verg. (2) in battle: armis, Cic., Tac.; acie, Verg.: de imperio cum populo Romano, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen. to contend, to vie with: officiis inter se, Cic.; ioco, Hor.; verbis, oratione, Liv.; foll. by infin.: vincere, Verg.; esp. in law, to dispute: inter se, Cic.; foro si res certabitur, Hor.

certus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (originally partic. of cerno).

(1) settled, resolved, decided: certum est mihi consilium, Pl.; certum est mihi, I am resolved; sibi certum esse a iudiciis causisque discedere, Cic.; of persons: certus mori, determined to die, Verg.; certus eundi, determined to go, Verg., Tac.

(2) definite, certain, fixed: certus ac definitus locus, Cic.; dies, Cic., Liv., Tac., Verg.; signum, agreed upon, Caes.; also indef. (like quidam, but emphatic): certi homines, certain men, Cic.

(3) sure, to be depended on: bona et certa tempestate, Cic.; certissima populi Romani vectigalia, Cic.; of persons: homo certissimus, to be depended upon, Cic.; certissimus auctor, Verg.

(4) of things as known, undoubted, sure: res, Caes., Liv.; argumentum, Cic.; si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv.; certum scio, I know for certain, Ter., Cic. L.; certum habeo or pro certo habeo, I consider it certain, I feel sure, Cic. L., Liv.; pro certo nego, Cic.; polliceor, Cic.; dico, Cic.; adfirmo, Liv.; pono, Liv.

(5) of persons knowing, sure, certain of a thing: certi sumus perisse omnia, Cic. L.; with genit.: spei, Tac.; with de: de genitura, Suet.; esp. in prose in the phrase: certiorum facere aliquid, to inform; with genit.: sui consilii, Cic.; with de: de Germanorum discessu, Caes.; with acc. and infin.: Caes.; with ind. quest.: quid egerim, Cic.

Adv. **certē**, certainly, assuredly: certe scio, Cic.; ea quae certe vera sunt, Cic.; in answers, without doubt: Cic.; also in a restrictive sense, esp. after a concessive clause, or with a pronoun, at least, at all events: res fortasse verae, certe graves, Cic.

Adv. **certō**, certainly, assuredly: nihil ita expectare quasi certo futurum, Cic.; esp. in phrase: certo scio, I am convinced, Pl., Ter., Cic.; in answers, certainly: Pl., Ter.

cērūla -ae, f. (dim. of cera), a little piece of wax: miniata, a kind of red pencil for marking errors, Cic. L.

cērussa -ae, f. white lead, used by painters and as a cosmetic: Ov., Mart., Plin.

cērussatus -a -um (cerussa), painted with white lead: buccae, Cic.; cutis, Mart.

cerva -ae, f. (cervus), a hind: Ov.; poet., gen., deer: Cat., Verg.

cervārius -a -um (cervus), relating to deer: Plin.

cervical -ālis, n. (cervix), a cushion for the head, a pillow, bolster: Juv.

cervicūla -ae, f. (dim. of cervix), a little neck: Cic., Quint.

cervīnus -a -um (cervus), *relating to a stag*: pellis, Hor.; senectus, *extreme old age*, because the stag was believed to be very long-lived, Juv.

cervix -icis, *f. the nape of the neck, the neck*; in Sall. and Cic., always plur., *cervices*.

LIT., of living beings: Cic., Verg., Hor., Liv.; *alicii cervices frangere, to break a person's neck*, Cic.; *dare cervices alicui, to submit to the executioner*, Cic.; so also: *cervices securi subicere*. Esp. fig., from the bearing of a yoke: *imposuistis in cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum*, Cic.; *bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, they had on hand*, Liv.; so of endurance or effort: *suis cervicibus rempublicam sustinent*, Cic.

TRANSF., of inanimate things: *amphorae, Mart.*; *Peponnesi, the Isthmus of Corinth*, Plin.

cervus (formerly *cervos*) -i, *m. a stag, a deer*. LIT., Lucr., Hor., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., milit. t. t.: *cervi, stakes stuck in the ground as a palisade, chevaux-de-frise*, Caes., Liv.

cespes, see *caespes*.

cessatio -ōnis, *f. (cesso), a delaying*; Pl.; hence, in gen., *inactivity, laziness*: *libera atque otiosa*, Cic.

cessator -ōris, *m. (cesso), one who loiters*: *cessatorem esse solere, praesertim in litteris*, Cic. L., Hor.

cessio -ōnis, *f. (cedo), a giving up, a cession*; legal t. t.: *in iure cessio, a surrender*, Cic.

cesso -are (freq. of *cedo*), *to give over, leave off*.

(1) *to be slack, delay or cease work at a particular task*: *si tabellarii non cessarint*, Cic.; *quid cessas?* Ter.; in suo studio atque opere, Cic.; ab opere, Liv.; *nullo officio*, Liv.; in vota precesque, Verg. With infin.: *adloqui, adoriri*, Ter.; *de nobis detrahere*, Cic., Pl., Hor. Also in impers. pass.

(2) *gen., of persons, to do nothing, be idle, rest*: *deos nihil agere et cessare patitur*, Cic. (of Epicurus' philosophy); *cessare et ludere*, Hor.

(3) *gen., of things, to be left alone, to be at rest, do nothing*: *opus*, Tib.; *arma*, Prop.; *cessasse Letoidas aras, remained unvisited*, Ov.; of land, *to lie fallow*: *alternis cessare novalis*, Verg.

(4) *as legal t. t., to default*: Suet.

cestrospendōnē -ēs, *f. (κεστροσπενδόνη), an engine for hurling stones*: Liv.

†cestus and **cestos** -i, *m. (κεστός), a girdle*, esp. *the girdle of Venus*: Mart.

***cēstus** -ūs, *m. see caestus*.

cētārium -i, *n. (cetus), a fish-pond*: Hor.

cētārius -i, *m. (cetus), a fishmonger*: Ter., Cic.

cēte, see *cetus*.

cētēroquī or **cētēroquīn**, *adv., otherwise*, else: Cic.

cētērus -a -um (connected with *ἕτερος*), *the other, the rest*; nom. sing. *m. not found*; sing. otherwise used collectively: *cetera classis*, Liv.; usually found in the plur. **cētēri** -ae -a: *omnes ceterae res, all the other*, Cic.; also as subst., *the others*: *cetera de genere hoc*, Hor.; esp. in phrase: *et cetera, or ceteraque, or cetera, and so on*, Cic.

Acc. n. sing. as *adv. cētērum, for the rest, otherwise*: *praeterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode*, Cic. L.; also used, esp. after Cicero, in the senses of *moreover*: Liv., and *but*: Liv., Suet.

Acc. n. pl. as *adv. cētērā, otherwise*: *excepto quod non simul esses, cetera laetus*, Hor.; Verg., Liv.

Cēthēgus -i, *m. a Roman cognomen in the gens Cornelia*; esp. of C. Cornelius Cethegus, *a conspirator with Catiline, put to death by Cicero in 63 B.C.*

cētra, see *caetra*.

cētrātus, see *caetratus*, Liv.

cette, see *cēdo*.

cētus -i, *m. and cētōs*, *n., plur. cēte (κητος), any large sea-creature, such as the whale, seal, dolphin*: Pl., Verg., Plin.

ceu, *adv., as, like as*; used for comparisons, esp. in poetry and late prose: *fugit ceu fumus*, Verg.; *ceu cum, as when*, Verg.; *ceu si, as if*, Lucr. Also in conditional sense by itself, *as if*: *per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, aequora*, Verg.; and so with subjunc.: *ceu cetera nusquam bella forent*, Verg.

Cēyx -ycis, *m. (Κήϋς), husband of Alcione, changed with her into a kingfisher*: Ov. Plur., appell. **cēyces** -um, *m. the male kingfishers*: Plin.

Chaeorōnēa -ae, *f. (Χαιρώνεια), a town in Boeotia, scene of a victory of Philip of Macedon over the Athenians and Thebans, 338 B.C.*

Chalcēdon (**Calchēdon**) -ōnis, *f. (Χαλκηδών), a town in Bithynia on the Bosphorus, opposite Byzantium*. Adj. and subst. **Chalcēdōniūs** -a -um, *Chalcedonian, a Chalcedonian*.

Chalcioecōs -i, *f. (Χαλκίοικος), with the brazen house, name of the Greek Athena, a temple of Minerva*: Liv.

Chalcīōpē -ēs, *f. (Χαλκίοπη), daughter of Aeetes, sister of Medea, wife of Phrixus*.

Chalcis -idis or -idos, *f. (Χαλκίς), the chief city of Euboea, on the banks of the Euripus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Chalcidicūs** -a -um, *Chalcidian*: versus, poems of Euphoriion, born at Chalcis, Verg.; *arx, Cumae, said to have been a colony of Chalcis*, Verg.; **Chalcidensis** -e, *Chalcidian*.

Chaldaei -orum, *m. pl. (Χαλδαῖοι), the Chaldaeans, an Assyrian people, famous as astronomers and astrologers*; hence gen., *astrologers*: Cic.

Adj. **Chaldaeus** -a -um: *grex, band of astrologers*, Juv.; **Chaldāicus** -a -um, Cic.

chālŷbēiūs -a -um, *of steel*: Ov.

Chālŷbes -um, *m. (Χάλυβες), a people in Pontus, famous for their steel*.

chālŷbēs -ybis, *m. (χάλυξ), steel*: *vulnificus*, Verg., Prop. TRANSF., *articles made of steel*; *a sword*: Sen.; *a horse's bit*: Luc.; *the tip of an arrow*: Luc.

chamaelēon -ōnis and -ontis, *m. (χαμαιλέον), the chameleon*: Plin.

chānē or **channē** -es, *f. (χάνη, χάννη), a fish, the sea perch*: Ov., Plin.

Chāōnes -um, *m. (Χάωνες), a people of north-western Epirus*.

¶ Hence **Chāōnia** -ae, *f. their district*; adj. **Chāōniūs** -a -um, *Epirote*: *pater, Jupiter, whose oracle was at Dodona*, Verg.; *f. adj. Chāōnis* -idis, *Chaonian*: *arbos, an oak at Dodona*, Ov.

Chāōs, acc. *Chaos*, abl. *Chao* (other cases not found), *n. (χάος), boundless empty space*. Hence (1) *the lower world*: Ov.; personified, *Chaos, the father of Night and Erebus*: Verg.

(2) *the shapeless mass out of which the universe was made*: Ov.; a *Chao*, since the world began, Verg.

chara -ae, f. *an edible root*: Caes.

Chāristia -ōrum, n. (χαρίστια), *a festival celebrated among the Romans on February 22, the chief object of which was the reconciliation of family disagreements*: Ov.

Chārites -um, f. pl. (Χαρίτες), *the Graces* (pure Lat. Gratiae), *Aglaiā, Euphrosyne, and Thalia*: Ov.

Chāron -ontis, m. (Χάρων), *Charon, the ferryman, who took the souls of the dead over the river Styx*.

Chārondās -ae, m. (Χαρώνδας), *a celebrated legislator of Catana*.

charta -ae, f. (χάρτης), *a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper*.

LIT., Plin., Lucr., Hor.; *charta dentata, smoothed*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *the papyrus plant*: Plin. (2) *that which is written upon paper, a letter, poem, etc.*: ne charta nos prodat, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. (3) *a thin leaf of any substance*: plumbea, Suet.

chartūla -ae, f. (dim. of charta), *a little paper, a small piece of writing*: Cic. L.

Chārybdis -is, f. (Χάρυβδις), *a dangerous whirlpool in a narrow channel (commonly identified with the Straits of Messina) opposite the rock Scylla*: Cic.; fig., *anything voracious, greedy or destructive*: Charybdis bonorum, voraginem potius dixerim, Cic.; *quanta laborabas Charybdi*, Hor.

Chatti (Catti) -ōrum, m. (Χάττοι), *a Germanic people*.

Chauci -ōrum, m. *a Germanic people on the coast of the North Sea*.

chēlē -ēs, f. (χήλη), plur. chelae, *the arms of the Scorpion in the signs of the Zodiac, and (since these reach into the constellation of Libra) Libra*: Verg.

chēlydrus -i, m. (χελυδρος), *an amphibious snake*: Verg.

chēlys, acc. -yn, voc. -y, f. (χέλυς), *the tortoise*: Petr.; and hence, *the lyre made of its shell* (pure Latin, testudo): Ov.

chēagra and **chirāgra** -ae, f. (χειράγρα), *the gout in the hands*: Hor., Mart.

Cherrōnēsus and **Chersonēsus** -i, f. (Χερρόνησος and Χερσόνησος), *a peninsula*; esp. (1) Cher. Thracia (or absol. Cherronesus), *the Thracian Cherronesus* (now Gallipoli). (2) Cher. Taurica (or absol. Cherronesus), *the Crimea*.

Chērūsi -ōrum, m. *a people in North Germany*.

chiliarchēs -ae and **chiliarchus** -i, m. (χιλιάρχης and χίλιαρχος), *a commander of 1,000 soldiers; among the Persians, the chancellor, or prime minister*: Nep.

Chimaera -ae, f. (χίμαιρα, a goat), *a fire-breathing monster with the fore parts of a lion, the middle of a goat, and the hind parts of a dragon, killed by Bellerophon; also the name of a ship*: Verg. Adj. **Chimaerēus** -a -um.

chimaerifēr -fēra -fērūm (Chimaera/fero), *producing the Chimaera*. F. as epithet of Lycia: Ov.

Chionē -ēs, f. (Χιώνη). (1) *mother of Eumolpus by Neptune*. (2) *mother of Autolycus by Mercury*.

Chios or **Chius** -i, f. (Χίος), *an island in the Aegean Sea, famous for its wine and marble*.

¶ Hence adj. **Chius** -a -um, *Chian*: vinum, Pl.; n. also as subst. **Chium** (sc. vinum), *Chian wine*: Hor.; **Chii** -orum, m. *the Chians*: Cic.

chirōgrāphum -i, n. (χειρογράφον), *an autograph, a person's own handwriting*: alicuius chirographum imitari, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *a document so written*: Cic. (2) *a bond*: Suet.

Chirōn -ōnis, m. (Χείρων), *a centaur, son of Saturn and Philyra, tutor of Aesculapius, Jason, and Achilles; he was finally transformed into a constellation*.

chirōnōmos -i, c. and **chirōnōmōn** -untis or -ontis, m. (χειρονόμος, χειρονομῶν), *one who uses the hands skilfully, a mime*: Juv.

chirurgia -ae, f. (χειρουργία), *surgery*; fig.: sed ego diaetā curare incipio, chirurgiae taedet, *violent remedies*, Cic. L.

chlāmūdātus -a -um (chlamys), *dressed in a chlamys*: Pl., Cic.

chlāmys -ydis, f. (χλαμῶς), *a large upper garment of wool, Greek in origin, sometimes purple and inwrought with gold, worn mainly but not exclusively by soldiers*: Pl., Cic., Verg., Ov.

Chlōris -idis, f. (Χλωρίς) = *Flora, the goddess of flowers*, Ov.; also as a Greek female name: Hor.

Choeirilus -i, m. (Χοειρίλος), *a bad poet of Iasus who accompanied Alexander the Great on his Persian expedition*.

chōrāgium -i, n. (χορηγία), *the training and production of a chorus*: Pl.

chōrāgus -i, m. (χορηγός), *he who pays for the production of a chorus*: Pl.

chōraulēs -ae, m. (χοραυλῆς), *a flute-player, accompanying the dance of the chorus*: Juv., Mart.

chorda -ae, f. (χορδή), *cat-gut; usually as the string of a musical instrument*: Cic., Lucr., Hor.

chōrēa (poet. also chōrēa) -ae, f. (χορεία), *a dance, a dance in a ring*: Verg., Hor., Ov.

chōrēus -i, m. and **chōrius** -i, m. (χορείος), *the metrical foot —, afterwards called a trochee*: Cic.

chōrōcithārista -ae, m. (χοροκιθαριστής), *one who accompanies a chorus on the cithara*: Suet.

chōrus -i, m. (χορός), *a dance in a circle, a choral dance*.

LIT., agitare, exercere, Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *the persons singing and dancing, the chorus*: Cic.; Dryadum, Verg.; Nereidum, Verg.; *the chorus of a tragedy*: Hor. (2) *a crowd, troop of any kind*: Catilinam stipatum choro iuventutis, Cic.

Chrēmēs -ētis, -is, or ī, m. *name of an old miser in Roman comedy*: Ter., Hor.

Christus -i, m. (Χριστός), *Christ*: Plin. L.;

Christiānus -i, m. (Χριστιανός), *a Christian*: Tac., Suet., Plin. L.

chrōmis -is, c. (χρόμις), *a sea-fish*: Ov.

Chrysā -ae, f. and **Chrysē** -ēs, f. (Χρῆση), *a town on the Troas coast, with a temple of Apollo*.

chrysanthus -i, m. (χρυσός ἄθος), *a flower, perhaps the marigold*: Verg.

Chrysās -ae, m. *a river in Sicily* (now Dittaino).

Chrysēs -ae, m. (Χρῆσης), *a priest of Apollo at Chrysa*.

¶ Hence **Chrysēis** -idis, f. (Χρυσήτις), *his daughter, carried off by Agamemnon*.

Chrysippus -i, m. (Χρυσίππος), *Stoic philosopher of the third century B.C., from Soli in Cilicia, pupil of Cleanthes and Zeno. Adj. Chrysippus* -a -um, of or belonging to Chrysippus.

chrysólithus -i, m. and f. (χρυσόλιθος), *chrysolite, or topaz*: Plin., Prop., Ov.

chrysóphrys, acc. -yn, f. (χρυσόφρυς), *a kind of sea-fish with a golden spot over each eye*: Ov.

chrysós -i, m. (χρυσός), *gold*: Pl.

cibārius -a -um (cibus), *relating to food. Lit., res, Pl.; uva, used for eating only, not for wine, Pl. N. pl. as subst. cibāria -orum, food, rations, corn allowed to provincial magistrates*: Cic.; *for soldiers*: Caes.

TRANSF. (from the food of slaves), *ordinary, common*: panis, *black bread*, Cic.

cibātus -ūs, m. (cibo), *food, nourishment*: Pl., Lucr.

cibo -are (cibus), *to feed (animals)*: Suet.

cibōrium -i, n. (κυβώριον), *a large drinking-vessel shaped like the seed-pod of the Egyptian bean*: Hor.

cibus -i, m. *food for man and beast, nourishment, fodder. Lit., capere, Pl.; capessere (of animals), Cic.; sumere, Nep.; cibus animalis, nourishment that the lungs draw from the air, Cic.; fallax, bait, Ov.*

TRANSF., *sustenance*: quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic.

Cibyra -ae, f. (Κιβύρα), *a town in Magna Phrygia, near Caria*.

¶ Hence **Cibyrāta** -ae and **Cibyrāticus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cibyra.

cicāda -ae, f. *a cicada, or tree cricket*: Verg.; *expectate cicadas, wait for summer*, Juv.

cicatricōsus -a -um (cicatrix), *covered with scars*: Pl., Quint.

cicatrix -icis, f. *a scar, cicatrice. Lit., Cic., Hor., Ov.; adversae or corpore adverso, wounds received in front, and therefore honourable, Cic. TRANSF., (1) on plants, a mark of incision*: Verg. (2) *the patch upon an old shoe*: Juv. (3) *fig.: refricare obductam iam republicae cicatricem, Cic.*

ciccus -i, m. (κίκκος), *the core of a pomegranate; hence something worthless*: ciccum non interduim, Pl.

cicer -ēris, n. *a chick-pea*: Pl., Hor.

Cicéro -ōnis, m. *a cognomen in the gens Tullia, esp. of:*

(1) *M. Tullius Cicero, Roman statesman, orator, and writer, born 106 B.C. at Arpinum, murdered at the command of Antony, 43 B.C.; adj. Cicerōnianus* -a -um, *Ciceronian*.

(2) *Q. Tullius Cicero, brother of the above.*

cichōrēum -i, n. (κικχόριον), *succory or endive*: Hor.

cicilindrum and **cicimandrum** -i, n. *fanciful names for spice*: Pl.

cicōnia -ae, f. *a stork*: Hor., Ov.

cicur -ūris, *tame*: bestia, Cic.

cicūta -ae, f. *hemlock*: Ov. TRANSF., (1) *poison extracted from the hemlock*: Lucr., Hor. (2) *a shepherd's pipe, made from the hemlock stalk*: Lucr., Verg.

ciēo ciēre civi citum (connected with κίω, κινέω), *to cause to move, to move, stir*.

LIT., (1) *gen., to move*: natura omnia ciens et agitant motibus et mutationibus suis, Cic.; *puppes sinistrorsum citae, Hor.; in stronger sense, to disturb, agitate*: mare venti et aurae cient, Liv. (2) *to rouse for a specific purpose,*

to incite, to summon: aliquem ad arma, Liv.; *to summon to help*: nocturnos manes carminibus, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *gen. to give rise to, to excite, to arouse*: procellas proelia atque acies, Liv.; *seditiones, Liv.; motūs, Lucr., Cic.; gemitus, to utter; sometimes to intensify*: pugnam ciere, *to give new impulse to the battle*, Liv. (2) *to call by name*: aliquem magna voce, Verg.; *patrem, name one's father, i.e. prove one's free birth*, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **citus** -a -um, *quick, speedy*: navis, Ov., Verg., Hor., Tac. TRANSF., *mors, Hor.; vox, Cic.; pes, the iambus, Ov.*

Adv. **citō**, compar. citius, superl. citissime, *quickly, speedily*: Pl., Cic., Hor. Esp. in phrases: non cito, *not easily*, Cic.; *serius aut citius, sooner or later, Ov.; citius quam, sooner than, rather than, Cic., Hor.*

Cilicia -ae, f. (Κιλικία), *a region in Asia Minor*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Cilix** -icis, *Cilician, a Cilician*; f. adj. **Cilissa** -ae, *Cilician*: spica, *saffron*, Ov.; adj. **Cilicius** -a -um, *Cilician*; n. as subst. **Ciliciūm** -i, *a coarse garment, originally made of Cilician goats' hair; and adj. Ciliciensis, Cilician*.

ciliūm -i, n. *the eyelid*: Plin.

Cilnius -a -um: *Cilnia gens, a distinguished Etruscan family, from which Maecenas was descended*.

Kimber -bri, m.; usually pl. **Cimbri** -ōrum (Κίμβριοι), *the Cimbrians, a German tribe who invaded Italy and were defeated by Marius. Adj. Cimbricus* -a -um, *Cimbrian*.

cimex -icis, m. *a bug*: Cat.; as a term of reproach: Hor.

Ciminus -i, m. and **Ciminus lacus**, *a lake in Etruria near to a mountain of the same name*.

Cimmērii -ōrum, m. (Κιμμέριοι). (1) *a Thracian people, living on the Dnieper. Adj. Cimmērius* -a -um, *Cimmerian*.

(2) *a mythical people, living in caves between Baiae and Cumae, in eternal darkness. Adj. Cimmērius* -a -um, *Cimmerian* = *dark*: lacus, *the lower world*, Tib.

Cimōn -ōnis, m. (Κίμων), *an Athenian statesman and general, son of Miltiades*.

cinaedicus -a -um (cinaedus), *unchaste*: Pl.

cinaedus -i, m. (κίναϊδος). (1) *one who indulges in unnatural lust*: Pl., Cat.; as adj., *wanton, shameless*: Cat., Mart. (2) *a wanton dancer*: Pl. (3) *a fish of inelegant habits, the wrasse*: Plin.

Cināra -ae, f. (Κινάρα). (1) *an island in the Aegean Sea*. (2) *a woman's name*: Hor.

cincinnātus -a -um (cincinnus), *having curled hair*: Pl., Cic.

Cincinnātus -i, m. *a cognomen in the gens Quinctia, esp. of L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, a type of old Roman honesty and simplicity, called from the plough to be dictator in 458 B.C.*

cincinnus -i, m. (κίκκιννος), *curled hair, a lock of hair*: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., *artificial rhetorical ornament*: Cic.

Cincius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, esp. (1) L. Cincius Alimentus, Roman historian at the time of the second Punic war. (2) M. Cincius Alimentus, tribune of the people, 204 B.C., author of the lex Cincia forbidding advocates to receive pay.*

cincticulus -i, m. a little girdle: Pl.

cinctūra -ae, f. (cingo), a girdle: Suet., Quint.

cinctus -ūs, m. (cingo), a girding. LIT., cinctus Gabinus, a particular way of wearing the toga, at religious festivals, so as to make it look like a girdle, Liv., Verg. TRANSF., a girdle: Suet.

cinctūtus -a -um (cinctus), girded: Hor., Ov.

cinēfactus -a -um (cinis/facio), turned to ashes: Lucr.

cinērārius -i, m. (cinis), an attendant who heated in hot ashes the irons for curling the hair: Cat.

Cinga -ae, m. a tributary of the Iberus in Hispania Tarraconensis (now Cinca).

Cingētōrix -rigis, m. (1) a chief of the Treveri in Gaul. (2) a British chief.

cingo cingere cinxi cinctum, to surround, to encircle.

(1) in a narrow sense: a, to surround or equip the body, to gird; esp. pass., cingi, as middle, to gird oneself; with clothing: zona, Pl.; often with a weapon: ense, Ov.; gladio, Liv.; poet. with acc.: inutile ferrum cingitur, Verg.; in a particular manner: alte, Hor.; Gabino cinctu, Liv.; absol., to prepare, gird oneself: Pl., Verg.: b, to crown or wreath the head: tempora floribus, Hor.; comam lauro, Hor.

(2) in a wider sense, to surround: a, of places: tellus oras maris undique cingens, Lucr.; colles cingunt oppidum, Caes.; esp. as milit. t. t., to surround with hostile intent, or for protection: hiberna castra vallo, Caes.; urbem obsidione, Verg. TRANSF., Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, Cic.: b, of persons, to escort, to accompany: cingere alicui latus, Liv., Ov.

cingūla -ae, f. (cingo), a girdle: Ov.

cingūlum -i, n. (cingo), a girdle, a sword-belt: Petr.; usually pl.: Verg.

***Cingūlum** -i, n. a town in Picenum.

cingūlus -i, m. (cingo), a girdle of the earth, a zone: Cic.

ciniflo -ōnis, m. = cinerarius, Hor.

cinis -ēris, m., rarely f. (connected with κίνη), ashes.

LIT., gen.: in cinerem dilabi, to become ashes, Hor.; from the use of ashes for scouring came the prov.: huius sermo cinerem haud quaeritat, Pl. Esp. the ashes, remains of some particular thing; of a corpse after cremation: cinis atque ossa alicuius, Cic.; of a city that has been burnt: patriae cineres, Verg.

TRANSF., as a symbol of destruction: Troia virum acerba cinis, the grave, Cat.

Cinna -ae, m. a Roman cognomen, esp. of (1) L. Cornelius Cinna, partisan of Marius in the civil war against Sulla, noted for his cruelty. Adj. **Cinnānus** -a -um.

(2) his son, one of Caesar's murderers.

(3) C. Helvius Cinna, a poet, friend of Catullus.

cinnāmōmum or **cinnāmum** -i, n. (κιννάμωμον, κιννάμωμον), cinnamon: Ov.; as a term of endearment: Pl.

Cinyps -ŷphis, m. (Κινύψ), a river in Libya, between the two Syrtes.

¶ Hence adj. **Cinŷphius** -a -um, relating or belonging to the Cinyps: Verg.; in gen., African: Ov.

Cinŷras -ae, m. (Κινύρας), a mythical king of Cyprus, father of Myrrha, and by her of Adonis. Adj. **Cinŷrēius** -a -um, relating or belonging to Cinyras: virgo, Myrrha, Ov.; iuvenis, Adonis, Ov.

cippus -i, m. a pale, stake; esp. (1) a tombstone: Hor. (2) plur. milit. t. t., palisades: Caes.

circā (alternative form for circum; possibly from circum ea), adv. and prep.

Adv., around, round about: gramen erat circa, Ov.; sometimes directly connected with the subst. without esse: multarum circa civitatum, Liv.; omnia circa, all things around, Liv.; circa undique, all around, Liv.

Prep. with acc. (1) of space: a, around, near: templa circa forum, Cic.: b, around to: legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv. (2) of persons, around or with: trecentos iuvenes circa se habebat, Liv. (3) of time, about: circa eandem horam, Liv.; lucem, Suet.; Demetrium, about the time of Demetrius, Quint. (4) of number (like circiter), about: ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. (5) about, in respect to: circa bonas artes publica scordia, Tac.

circāmoerium -i, n. (circa/muras), the space around a wall = pomerium; q.v., Liv.

Circē -ēs and -ae; acc. -am and -ēn; abl. -a, f. (Κίρκη), an enchantress, daughter of the Sun and Perse, said to have lived at one time near Circeii.

¶ Hence adj. **Circaeus** -a -um, Circean: poculum, enchanted, Cic.; moenia, Tusculum, said to have been built by her son Telegonus, Hor.; litus, the promontory of Circeii, Ov.

Circēiī -ōrum, m. the town of Circeii, on the promontory of the same name in Latium. Adj. **Circēiensis** -e, of or belonging to Circeii.

circensis -e (circus), belonging to the circus: ludi, the games in the circus, Cic., Liv. M. pl. as subst. **circenses** -ium, m. (sc. ludi), the circus games: Verg., Juv.

circino -are (circinus), to make round, to form into a circle: Plin.; poet.: easdem circinat auras, flies through in a circle, Ov.

circinus -i, m. (κίρκινος), a pair of compasses for describing a circle: Caes.

circitēr (circus). (1) adv., about; of time: media circiter nocte, Caes.; of number: circiter ccxx naves, Caes. (2) prep. with acc., about; of time: circiter Kalendas, Cic. L., Caes., Hor.; of place (very rare): loca haec circiter, Pl.

circulus = circulus; q.v.

circūeo, see circumeo.

circūitio and **circūmītio** -ōnis, f. (circueo, circumeo), a going round. LIT., esp. as milit. t. t., patrol: Liv. TRANSF., a roundabout way of speaking: quid opus est circumitione et anfractu? Cic.

circuitus (circūmītus), -ūs, m. (circueo, circumeo), a going round in a circle, circūit. LIT., of physical movement: circuitus orbis, Cic.; hence a roundabout way, circuitous course: longo circuitu petere aliquem locum, Caes., Liv.; also compass, circumference, extent: eius munitionis circuitus xi milia passuum tenebat, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) rhet., a period: Cic. (2) a roundabout way of speaking: Quint.; of acting: Petr.

circulātīm, adv. (circular), *in circles or groups*: Suet.

circulātor -ōris, m. (circular), *a stroller, a pedlar*; of certain philosophers: Sen.

circulor -ari, dep. (circulus). (1) *to gather in groups for conversation*: Caes. (2) *to collect a group around oneself*: Sen.

circūlus (syncope. **circulus** Verg.) -i, m. (dim. of circus), *a circle, circular figure, circuit*. LIT., circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic.; priusquam hoc circulo excedas, Liv.; muri, Liv.; of the orbit of a planet: stellae circulos suos orbesque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *any circular body*: flexilis obtorti circulus auri, poet. = *a golden collar*, Verg. (2) *a circle or group for conversation*: circulos aliquos et sessiunculas consecrari, Cic.; Tac., Mart.

circum (prob. acc. of circus = κίρκος, *in a circle*), adv. and prep.

Adv., *round about, around*: quae circum essent, Caes.; stant circum, Verg.; circum undique, *round about, on all sides*, Verg.

Prep. with acc. (sometimes following its noun, esp. in poetry). (1) *round, around*: terra circum axem se convertit, Cic.; hence *round about, near*: circum haec loca commorabor, Cic.; urbes quae circum Capuam sunt, Cic.; circum pedes, *in attendance*, Cic.; often of persons: circum aliquem esse, Cic.; habere aliquem circum se, Sall. (2) *around to*: legatio circum insulas missa, Liv.

circūmāgo -āgere -ēgi -actum, *to drive or turn round, to drive in a circle*.

(1) *to turn round*. LIT., equos frenis, Liv.; se, Liv.; corpora, Tac.; also as a technical term for the manumission of a slave, because his master took him by the right hand, and turned him round: Sen. TRANSF., of time, circumagi or circumagere se, *to pass away, to be spent*: annus se circumegit, Liv.; Lucr.; of changing the feelings, *to influence, bring round*: facile circumegit et flexit, Suet.

(2) *to drive about from one place to another*. LIT., huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac.; nil opus est te circumagi, Hor. TRANSF., *to distract*: rumoribus vulgi circumagi, Liv.

circumāro -are, *to plough round*: Liv.

circumcaesūra -ae, f. *the external outline of a body*: Lucr.

circumcido -cidere -cidi -cisum (circum/caedo), *to cut round, to cut, trim*. LIT., ars agricolarum quae circumcidat, Cic.; caespitem gladiis, Caes. TRANSF., *to make less, by cutting, diminish, cut off*: multitudinem, Cic.; sumptus, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **circumcīsus** -a -um. (1) of localities, *abrupt, steep, inaccessible*: saxum, Cic.; collis ex omni parte circumcīsus, Caes. (2) *abridged, brief*: Plin. L.

circumcircā, adv., *all round about*: ap. Cic. L., Pl.

circumclūdo -clūdēre -clūsi -clūsum, *to shut in, enclose on all sides, surround*: cornua argento, Caes.; esp. *to surround in a hostile manner*: circumcludi duobus exercitibus, Caes. TRANSF., Catilina meis praesidiis, meā diligentia circumclusus, Cic.

circumcōlo -ēre, *to dwell around, dwell near*: Liv.

circumcurso -are (intens. of circumcurro), *to run round*: Pl., Lucr., Cat.

circumdo -dare -dēdi -dātum, *surround*.

(1) *to put something round something else*; with acc. of the thing placed, and dat. of the thing round which it is placed: tectis ac moenibus subicere ignes circumdareque, Cic.; arma umeris, Verg.; equites cornibus, Liv.; in tmesis: collo dare brachia circum, Verg. TRANSF., *to supply*: paci egregiam famam, Tac.

(2) *to surround something with something else*; with acc. and abl. (rarely double acc.). LIT., animum corpore, Liv.; tempora vittis, Ov.; regio insulis circumdata, Cic. Esp. in a hostile sense: oppidum coronā, Liv. TRANSF., exiguis quibusdam finibus totum oratoris munus, Cic.

circumdūco -dūcēre -duxi -ductum, *to lead round, move or drive round*.

LIT., exercitum, Pl.; aratrum (of the founding of a colony when a plough was driven around the site of the wall), Cic.; flumen ut circino circumductum, Caes.; cohortes quattuor longiore itinere, Caes.; absol.: praeter castra hostium circumducit, *hemarches round*, Liv.; with two accusatives: aliquem omnia sua praesidia, *to take him round them*, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to cheat*: Pl. (2) of discourse, *to extend, amplify*: Quint.

circumductio -ōnis, f. (circumduco). (1) *cheating*: Pl. (2) rhet. t. t., *a period*: Quint.

circumēo (circuēo) circum(m)ire, circum(m)ii or -ivi, *circuitum, to go round*.

LIT., (1) in gen.: flagrantēs aras, Ov.; hostium castra, Caes.; metam ferventi rotā, Ov.; esp. milit., *to surround*: aciem, cornu, urbem, Caes. (2) *to go all round, to visit*: urbem, Liv.; plebem, Liv.; praedia, Cic.; oram maris, Cic.; vigiliās, Liv. Esp. *to go round to canvass or solicit*: senatum cum veste sordida, Liv.; circumire ordines et hortari, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to cheat, circumvent*: Pl., Verg. (2) *to express by circumlocution*: Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant, *avoided mentioning*, Tac. (3) fig., *to surround, beset*: circumiri totius belli fluctibus, Cic.

circumēquito -are, *to ride round*: moenia, Liv.

circumferro -are, *to wander round*: Sen.

circumferō -ferre -tūli -lātum, *to carry round, take round*.

LIT., in gen.: circumferuntur tabulae inspiciendi nominis causa, Cic.; poculum circumfertur, Liv.; circa ea omnia templa infestos ignes, Liv.; esp. of the eyes, *to turn them all round*: acies, Verg.; oculos, Liv.; as religious t. t., *to lustrate, purify*, by carrying round consecrated objects: socios pura circumtulit unda, Verg.

TRANSF., in gen., *to spread*: incendia et caedes et terrorum, Tac.; bellum, Liv.; esp. *to spread news*: quae se circumferat esse Corinnum, Ov.

circumflecto -flectēre -flexi -flexum, *to bend round, to turn about*: longos cursus, Verg.

circumflo -are, *to blow round*; fig.: ut ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari posse videatur, Cic.

circumflūo -fluere -fluxi -fluxum, *to flow round*.

LIT., utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) intransit., *to overflow, abound*: nec ea redundans tamen nec circumfluens oratio, *diffuse*, Cic.; with abl., *to abound in*: circumfluere omnibus copiis, Cic.; gloria, Cic. (2) transit., *to encompass*: Luc.

circumflūus -a -um (circumfluo). (1) act., *flowing round, circumfluent*: umor, Ov. (2) pass., *flowed round, surrounded by water*: insula, Ov., Tac.

circumfōrānēus -a -um (circum/forūm). (1) *round the forum*: aes, money borrowed from the bankers whose shops were round the Forum, Cic. (2) *attending at markets*: pharmacopola, Cic.

circumfundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum.

(1) *to pour around*. LIT., usually in pass., circumfundi, or reflexive, se circumfundere, *to be poured round=to surround*; with dat.: amnis circumfunditur parvae insulae, Liv. TRANSF., of persons or abstract things: equites Hannoni Afrisque se circumfundere, Liv.; unidique circumfusus molestiis or voluptatibus, Cic.

(2) act., *to surround, encompass, and pass., to be surrounded*; usually with instrumental abl. LIT., mortuum cera, Nep.; parva quaedam insula est circumfusa illo mari quem oceanum appellatis, Cic. TRANSF., of persons, etc.: praefectum castrorum et legionarios milites circumfundunt, Tac.; multis circumfusus Stoicorum libris, Cic.

circumgēmo -ēre, *to growl round about*: ovile, Hor.

circumgesto -are, *to carry round*: epistulam, Cic. L.

circumgrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus sum (circum/gradior), *to go round, travel round*, esp. with hostile intent: exercitum, Sall.; terga, Tac.

circumiacēo -ēre, *to lie round about, adjoin*; absol. or with dat.: circumiacent Europae, Liv.

circumicio -icere -iēci -iectum (circum/iacio).

(1) *to throw round, put round*; with acc. alone: vallum, Liv., Tac.; or with acc. of thing thrown and dat. of thing round which: multitudinem hominum moenibus, Caes.

(2) *to surround one thing with another*; with acc. and instrumental abl.: extremitatem caeli rotundo ambitu, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **circumiectus** -a -um, in sense (1) of the verb, *thrown round, so surrounding, adjacent*: nationes, Tac.; with dat.: aedificia circumiecta muris, Liv.

circumiectus -ūs, m. (circumicio), *a surrounding, enclosing*: qui (aether) tenero terram circumiectu amplectitur, Cic.; ut ita munita arx circumiectu arduo niteretur, Cic.

circumitiō = circuitio; q.v.

circumlīgo -are. (1) *to bind round, bind to*: natam mediae hastae, Verg. (2) *to bind round with*: ferrum stappa, Liv.; circumligatum esse angui, Cic.

circumlīno -linēre, no perf., -litum (also **circumlīnio** -ire (Quint.)). (1) *to smear one thing over another*: circumlita taedis sulfura, Ov. (2) *to besmear with, bedaub*: circumlitos

auro, Ov.; poet., gen., *to cover*: circumlita saxa musco, Hor.

circumlūo -lūere, *to wash round, flow round*: quo (mari) in paeninsulae modum pars (arcis) circumlucitur, Liv.

circumlūvīo -ōnis, f. (luo), *alluvial land*: Cic.

circummitto -mittere -misi -missum, *to send round*: legationes, Caes.; tribuno cum duorum signorum militibus circummisso, Liv.

circummūnio (circummoenio: Pl.), -ire, *to fortify round, to wall round, to shut in by lines of circumvallation*: Uticam vallo, Caes.

circummūnitio -ōnis, f. (circummunio), *the investing or circumvallation of a fortress*: Caes.

circumpādānus -a -um (circum/Padus), *round about the Po, near the river Po*: campi, Liv.

circumpendeo -ēre, *to hang around*: Ov.

circumplaudo -ēre, *to clap or applaud on all sides*: aliqueum, Ov.

circumplector -plecti -plexus, dep. *to embrace, enclose, surround*: domini patrimonium circumplexus quasi thesaurum draco, Cic.; collem opere, Caes.

circumplico -are, *to fold round, wind round*: si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, Cic.

circumpono -ponere -posui -positum, *to place or put round*: nemus stagno, Tac.; piper catillis, Hor.

circumpōtātio -ōnis, f. (circum/poto), *drinking round in succession*: ap. Cic.

circumrētio -ire (circum/rete), *to enclose in a net, ensnare*. TRANSF., aliqueum, Lucr.; te circumretitum frequentia populi Romani video, Cic.

circumrōdo -rōdere -rōsi, *to gnaw round*: escam, Plin. TRANSF., dudum enim circumrōdo quod devorandum est, I have long hesitated to speak out, Cic.; dente Theonino circumroditur, is slandered, Hor.

circumsaepio -saepire -saepitus, *to hedge round, enclose*: stagnum, Suet. TRANSF., ignibus, Cic.; corpus armatis, Liv.

circumscindo -ēre, *to tear off, round, to strip*: quo ferocius clamitabat, eo infestius circumscindere et spoliare lictor, Liv.

circumscribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum, *to describe a circle round, to enclose in a circular line*.

LIT., orbem, Cic.; stantem virgula, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to draw the outline of an object, to fix the boundaries of*: locum habitandi alicui, Cic.; vitae spatium, Cic. (2) *to confine, limit, restrict*, esp. of the powers of magistrates: tribunum plebis, Cic., Caes. (3) *to set aside, exclude*: sententias, Cic. (4) *to take in, deceive, ensnare*: fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti, Cic.; adulescentulos, *to defraud*, Cic.; vectigalia, *to embezzle*, Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **circumscriptus** -a -um, as rhet. t. t. (1) *rounded, periodic*: verborum ambitus, Cic. (2) *concise*: explicatio, Cic. Adv. **circumscriptē**. (1) *in rhetorical periods*: circumscripte numeroque dicere, Cic. (2) *fully*: complete singulas res, Cic.

circumscripio -ōnis, f. (circumscribo), *an encircling; hence circumference*: Cic. TRANSF., (1) *outline, boundary*; gen.: terrae, Cic.; temporis, limit, Cic.; in rhetoric, *a period*: Cic. (2) *swindling, defrauding*: adulescentium, Cic.

circumscrip̄tor -ōris, m. (circumscribo), *a cheat, swindler*: Cic., Juv.

circumsēco -ēcāre -sectum, *to cut round*: aliquid serra, Cic.

circumsēdēo -sēdēre -sēdi -sessum, *to sit round*: Sen. Esp. *to surround with hostile intent, besiege, beleague*: aliquem vallo, Cic. TRANSF., lacrimis omnium circumsessus, *assailed*, Cic.; blanditiis, Liv.

circumsessio -ōnis, f. (circumsedeo), *an encircling, a beleaguering*: Cic.

circumsido -ēre, *to sit down before a place, besiege*: Liv., Tac.

circumsilio -ire (circum/salio), *to leap or jump round*: (passer) circumsiliens, Cat. TRANSF., circumsilit agmine facto morborum omne genus, Juv.

circumsisto -sistere -stēti, or (more rarely) -stiti, *to place oneself round, to surround*, esp. with hostile intent: me, Pl.; plures paucos circumsistebant, Caes.; sex lictores circumsistunt, Cic.; curiam, Liv.

circumsōno -sonare -sonui. (1) transit.: a, *to sound all around*: clamor hostes circumsonat, Liv., Sen.: b, *to make to resound*: murum armis, Verg.

(2) intransit., *to resound, to echo with*: locus circumsonat ululatus, Liv.; aures tuas vocibus undique circumsonare, Cic.

circumsōnus -a -um (circumsono), *sounding all around*: turba canum, Ov.

circumspectātrix -icis, f. (circumspecto), *one who looks about her, a female spy*: Pl.

circumspectio -ōnis, f. (circumspicio), *a looking about*. TRANSF., *circumspection, caution*: circumspectio aliqua et accurata consideratio, Cic.

circumspecto -are (freq. of circumspicio), *to look around*.

(1) intransit., *to look round repeatedly*: bestiae in pastu, Cic., Liv.; fig.: dubitans, circumspectans, haesitans, Cic.

(2) transit.: a, *to look round at*, esp. with anxiety or suspicion: omnia, Cic.; patriorum vultus, Liv.: b, *to look round to seek for something or somebody*: circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem raroque usquam noscitare, Liv.: c, gen., *to wait for, watch for*: defectionis tempus, Liv.

circumspectus -a -um, partic. from circumspicio; q.v.

circumspectus -ūs, m. (circumspicio). (1) *looking round*: Plin. TRANSF., *attention to*: detinere aliquem ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, Liv. (2) *prospect, view on every side*: Cic.

circumspiciō -spicere -spexi -spectum, *to look round*.

(1) intransit.: qui in auspiciū adhibetur nec suspicere nec circumspicit, Cic.; esp. *anxiously*: circumspicit, aestuat, Cic.; diversi circumspiciunt, Verg. TRANSF., *to consider*: circumspicere celeriter animo qui sint rerum exitus consecuti, Cic.

(2) transit., *to look round at, to survey*: cornua sua, Liv.; lucos, Ov.; *to look round and see*: saxum ingens, Verg. TRANSF., *to consider carefully*: consilia, Caes.; omnia pericula, Cic.; also *to look about for, seek for*: externa auxilia, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **circumspectus** -a -um. (1) pass., of things, *deliberate, well considered*:

verba circumspecta, Ov., Quint. (2) act., of persons, *circumspect, cautious*: Suet., Quint., Sen.

circumsto -stare -stēti, *to stand round or in a circle*.

(1) intransit.: Caes., Verg.; hence partic. as subst. **circumstantes**, *the bystanders*: Liv.

(2) transit., *to surround*: equites senatum, Cic.; sellam, Liv., Verg., Ov.; esp. with hostile intent, *to beleague*: circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, Cic. TRANSF., cum tanti undique terrores circumstarent, Liv.; also transit.: Cic., Liv., Verg.

circumstrēpo -ēre, *to make a noise round, shout clamorously around*: legatus clamore seditiosorum circumstreptitur, Tac.; also with what is said as object: quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, Tac.

circumstrūo -struere -struxi -structum, *to build round*: Suet.

circumsurgens -entis, *rising round*: iuga, Tac.

circumtēro -tērere, *to rub against on all sides*; poet., *to crowd round*: Tib.

circumtextus -a -um (texo), *woven all round*: circumtextum croceo velamen acantho, Verg.

circumtōno -tōnare -tōnui, *to thunder round*; poet., *to make a loud noise around*: hunc circumtonuit Bellona, Hor.

circumtonsus -a -um (tondeo), *shaven or shorn all round*: Suet. TRANSF., of discourse, *artificial*: Sen.

circumvādo -vādere -vāsi, *to attack from every side, to surround*. LIT., immobiles naves circumvadunt, Liv. TRANSF., cum terror circumvasisset aciem, Liv.

circumvāgus -a -um, *wandering round, flowing round*: Oceanus, Hor.

circumvālo -are, *to surround with a fortification, to blockade, beleague*: oppidum, Caes.; Pompeium, Cic.; fig.: tot res repente circumvallant, Ter.

circumvectio -ōnis, f. (circumvehor). (1) *a carrying round of merchandise*: portorium circumvectionis, transitus duos, Cic. L. (2) *circuit, revolution*: solis, Cic.

circumvector -ari (intens. of circumvehor). (1) *to ride or sail round*: Ligurum oras, Liv. (2) poet., *to go through, describe*: singula dum circumvectamur, Verg.

circumvehor -vehi -vectus, *to be carried round*.

(1) *to ride or sail round*: iubet circumvectos (equites), ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem, Liv.; navibus circumvecti, Caes.; with acc.: cum classe Corsicae oram, Liv.

(2) poet., *to describe*: frustra circumvehor omnia verbis, Verg.

circumvêlo -are, *to veil round, envelop*: aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov.

circumvênio -vênire -vêni -ventum, *to come round, surround, encircle*.

LIT., homines circumventi flamma, Caes.; Cocyotus sinu labens circumvenit atro, Verg.; Rhenus modicas insulas circumveniens, Tac. Esp. *to surround with hostile intent*: hostes a tergo, Caes.; cuncta moenia exercitu, Sall.

TRANSF., (1) *to beset, oppress, assail*: aliquem iudicio capitis, Cic. (2) *to cheat, defraud*: innocentem pecunia, Cic.

circumvertor (-vortor) -verti, to turn oneself round: Pl.; with acc.: rota perpetuum qua circumvertitur axem, Ov.

circumvestiō -ire, to clothe all round, poet.: ap. Cic.

circumvinciō -ire, to bind all round: aliquem virgis, Pl.

circumvisō -ēre, to look around at: Pl.

circumvōlito -are, to fly round: lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Verg. TRANSF., to rove about, hover round: circumvolitant equites, Lucr.

circumvōlo -are, to fly round: turba praedam circumvolat, Verg. TRANSF., nox atra caput, Verg.; alis (of death), Hor.

circumvōlvo -volvēre -volvi -vōlūtum, to roll round; usually pass., to revolve: sol magnum circumvolvitur annum, completes its annual course, Verg.

circus -i, m. (κίρκος), a ring.

(1) in gen., a circle, orbit: candens, the Milky Way, Cic.

(2) an oval course for races; esp. the Circus Maximus, or Circus, the great circus or racecourse in Rome, surrounded by galleries which accommodated over 100,000 spectators: Liv., Cic., Tac., Ov.; also the Circus Flaminius and Circus Maritimus.

ciris -is, f. (κίρις), a mysterious bird, into which Scylla, daughter of Nisus, was transformed: Ov., Verg.

cirrātus -a -um (cirrus), curly-haired: Mart.

Cirrhā -ae, f. (Κίρρα), a city of Phocis, near Delphi, sacred to Apollo.

¶ Hence adj. **Cirrhæus** -a -um, relating to Cirrha or Apollo.

cirrus -i, m. (1) a lock, curl, or ringlet of hair: Juv. (2) the fringe of a garment: Phaedr.

Cirta -ae, f. (Κίρτα), a town in Numidia.

cis, prep., with acc., on this side of. (1) of place: cis Taurum, Cic. (2) of time: cis dies paucos, within a few days, Pl.

Cisalpinus -a -um, on this (the Roman) side of the Alps: Gallia, Caes., Cic., Liv.

cisium -i, n. a light two-wheeled vehicle: Cic.

Cisrhēnānus -a -um, on this (the Roman) side of the Rhine: Germani, Caes.

Cisseus -ēi, m. (Κισσεύς), king of Thrace, father of Hecuba.

¶ Hence **Cissēis** -idis, f. daughter of Cisseus, Hecuba.

cista -ae, f. (κίστη), a chest, box, for keeping money, fruit, books, etc.: Cic.; for sacred utensils: Cat., Ov., Tib.; a ballot-box: Plin.

cistella -ae, f. (dim. of cista), a little chest or box: Pl., Ter.

cistellātrix -icis, f. (cistella), the female slave whose business it was to keep the cash-box: Pl.

cistellūla -ae, f. (dim. of cistella), a little chest or box: Pl.

cisterna -ae, f. a subterranean reservoir, a cistern: piscinae cisternaeque sevandis imbribus, Tac.

cistifer -fēri, m. (cista/fero), one who carries a box or chest: Mart.

cistophōrus -i, m. (μιστοφόρος), an Asiatic coin worth about four drachmae, so called from the impression of a cista upon it: in cistophoro in Asia habeo ad HS. bis et vices, in Asiatic coinage: Cic. L.; Liv.

cistula -ae, f. (dim. of cista), a little chest or box: Pl.

citātus -a -um, partic. from *cito; q.v.

citēr -tra -trum (cis), on this side; positive found in Cato; usually compar. **citēriōr** -us, genit. -ōris. LIT., on this side: Gallia, Cic. TRANSF., nearer: ad haec citeriora veniam et notiora nobis, more closely concerning us, Cic.

Superl. **citīmus** -a -um, nearest: terris, Cic.

Abl. f. **citrā** as adv. and prep.; q.v.

Cithaerōn -ōnis, m. (Κίθαρώνας), a mountain in the south-west of Boeotia, scene of the Bacchic orgies.

cithāra -ae, f. (κίθάρα), a stringed instrument, lyre, lute: Lucr., Verg., Hor., Tac. Meton., the art of playing the cithara: Hor., Verg.

cithārista -ae, m. (κίθαριστής), a player on the cithara: Cic.

cithāristria -ae, f. (κίθαριστρια), a female player on the cithara: Ter.

cithārizo -are (κίθαρίζω), to play the cithara: Nep.

cithāroedīcus -a -um (κίθαροεδικός), relating to the citharoedus: Suet.

cithāroedus -i, m. (κίθαροεδός), one who plays the cithara, with voice accompanying: Cic., Hor.

Citium -i, n. (Κίτιον), a city on the coast of Cyprus, birth-place of the Stoic philosopher, Zeno.

¶ Hence **Citiensis** -e and **Citiēus** -a -um, belonging to Citium, a Citian.

***citrō**, adv. from cieo; q.v.

***cito** -are (freq. of cieo).

(1) to put into violent motion: arma, Stat. (mainly post-Aug., except in partic. citatus; see below). TRANSF., to excite, start up: motum (animi), Cic.

(2) to summon, call forward; esp.: a, for political or military purposes; so to summon the senate: patres in curiam, Liv.; the people to vote: in campo Martio centuriatim populum, Liv.; the citizens to take the oath of military allegiance: citati milites nominatim apud tribunos militum in verba P. Scipionis iuraverunt, Liv.: b, at law: si Lysiaes citatus iudex non responderit, Cic.; citat reum, non respondet; citat accusatorem, Cic.; omnes ii ab te capitis C. Rabirii nomine citantur, Cic.; in hanc rem te, Naevi, testem citabo, Cic.: c, fig., from the summoning of witnesses, to appeal to, point to authorities, supporting facts, etc.: quamvis citetur Salarni clarissimae testis victoriae, Cic.: d, to call upon a god for help: aliquem falso, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.: Liv.) **citātus** -a -um, quick, rapid, speedy: Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes.; citato equo, at full gallop, Liv.; gradu, agmine, Liv.

Adv. **citātīm**, quickly, hastily: Auct. B. Afr.

citrā (abl. f. from citer). (1) adv., on this side, nearer than some particular point: Ov., Liv., Tac. (2) prep. with acc., on this side of, nearer than: citra Veliam, Cic.; citra Rhenum, Caes.; of time, since: citra Troiana tempora, Ov. TRANSF., short of, not extending to: scelus, necem, Ov.; hence post-Aug. (esp. Quint. and Plin.), without: usum, Quint.; vulnus, Plin.

citrēus -a -um (citrus). (1) *belonging to the citrus-tree: mensa, made of citrus-wood*, Cic. (2) *belonging to the citron-tree*: Plin.

citrō, adv. (dat. from citer), *to this side*; found only in combination with *ultra*: *ultra et citro, ultra citroque, ultra citro, up and down, hither and thither, backwards and forwards*, Cic.

citrus -i, m. (1) *the citrus, a kind of African cypress with an aromatic timber used in making furniture*: Luc., Plin. (2) *the citron-tree*: Plin.

citus -a -um, partic. from *cieo*; q.v.

civicus -a -um (civis), *relating to a citizen, civic*: *bella, civil war*, Ov.; esp. *civica corona*, or absol. *civica* -ae, f. *the civic crown, a chaplet of oak leaves awarded to one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in war, bearing the inscription ob civem servatum*: Cic.

civilis -e (civis), *of a citizen*.

(1) *relating to a citizen, civic, civil*: *bellum, Cic.; discordia, Sall.; irae, Tac.*; *quercus = corona civica (see civicus)*, Verg. Esp.: *ius civile, the civil law of the Romans*, Cic.; or *civil rights*: Cic.; or *the Roman forms of procedure in law*: Liv.

(2) *becoming a citizen, befitting a citizen*: *nulli civilis animus*, Liv.; hence, *popular, affable, courteous*: *quid civilius illo?* Ov., Tac., Suet.

(3) *relating to public life or the state*: *scientia, Cic.; ratio, Cic.; civium rerum peritus, Tac.*; esp. *civil* as opp. to *military*: *non militaria solum sed civilia quoque munera*, Liv.

Adv. **civiliter**. (1) *like a citizen*: Liv., Juv., Tac. (2) *politely*: Ov., Tac.

civilitās -ātis, f. (civilis). (1) *the science of politics*, used by Quint. as a translation of *ἡ πολιτική*. (2) *politeness, civility*: Suet.

civis -is, c. *a citizen*; esp. of Rome (opp. *hostis* or *peregrinus*): *civis Romanus*, Cic.; *aliquem civem asciscere, Cic.; fieri civem Romanum, Cic.*; also *a fellow citizen*: *cives mei*, Cic.

Outside Rome, *a citizen of some other country*: *civis Attica, f., Ter.*; *a subject under a king*: *imperare corpori ut rex civibus suis, Cic.*; *a citizen of the world*: *totius mundi*, Cic.

civitas -ātis, f. (civis).

(1) *abstr., citizenship, the condition or rights of a citizen*: *civitatem dare alicui, Cic.*; *amittere, Cic.*; *aliquem civitate donare, Cic.*; *aliquem in civitatem asciscere, Liv.*; in *populi Romani civitatem suscipi, Cic.*; *civitatem consequi, adipisci, habere, impetrare, adimere, Cic.*; *civitatem mutari, Cic.*

(2) *concr.: a, a union of citizens, a state, commonwealth*: *concilia coetusque hominum iure sociati, quae civitates appellantur, Cic.*; *civitates aut nationes, civilized states or barbarous tribes, Cic.*; *civitatem instituere, administrare, Cic.*; *civitates condere, Cic.*; *b, the inhabitants of a city, townfolk*: Caes., Cic.: *c, (rarely) a city, town*: *expugnare civitatem, Quint., Tac.*

clādēs -is, f. (connected with *κλάω*). Lit., *destruction, material damage or loss*: *dextrae manus, Liv.*; of *plague*: Lucr.; of *fire*: Suet., Tac.

TRANSF., in gen., *disaster, injury*: *civitatis, Cic.* Esp., *misfortune in war, defeat*: *cladem*

inferre, Liv.; *facere, Sall.*; *accipere, Cic., Liv.*; *hosti inferre, Cic.* Meton., *of persons that cause disaster*: *militum clades, Cic.*; *geminus Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, Verg.*

clam (connected with *celo*). (1) *adv., secretly* (opp. *palam*), *in secret*: *esse, to remain unknown, Liv.*; *plura clam remove, Cic.*; *clam ferro incautum superat, Verg.*

(2) *prep., unknown to, without the knowledge of*: *a, with abl.: clam vobis, Caes.*; *b, (more often) with acc.: clam matrem, Pl.*; *clam me est, it is unknown to me, Cic.*

clāmātor -ōris, m. (clamo), *a shouter, a bawler, noisy declaimer*: Cic.

clāmītiō -onis, f. (clamito), *a shouting, bawling*: Pl.

clāmīto -are (freq. of clamo), *to cry loudly or often, shout violently*. Lit., *Caeneas clamitabat, cried figs of Caunus, Cic.*; *ad arma clamitans, Liv.*; *foli. by acc. and infin.: saepe clamitans liberum se esse, Caes.*; *foli. by jussive subjunc.: Tac., or ut or ne: Tac.*; *to call a person something: aliquem sycophantam, Ter.* TRANSF., *to proclaim, declare*: *nonne ipsum caput et supercilia illa penitus abrasa clamitare calliditatem videntur, Cic.*

clāmo -are (connected with *καλέω*), *to call, shout, cry aloud*.

Lit., (1) in gen. of men: *loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt, Cic.*; *de suo et exoris interitu, Cic.*; of animals: *anseris qui tantummodo clamant, nocere non possunt, Cic.* (2) *to call to or upon*: *comites, Ov.*; *morientem nomine, Verg.* (3) *to shout something*: *hoc de pecunia, Cic.*; with words quoted: *Io triumphel clamasse, Liv.*; with acc. and infin.: *clamare ille cum raperetur, nihil se miserum fecisse, Cic.*; with ut and the subj.: *clamare coeperunt sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic.*; *to proclaim*: *aliquem furem, Hor.*

TRANSF., *to proclaim, declare*: *eum clamat virtus beatiorem fuisse, Cic.*

clāmōr (old form **clāmos**) -ōris, m. *a loud shouting, cry*.

Lit., of men: *clamor populi infestus atque inimicas, Cic.*; *clamorem edere, tollere, Cic., Liv., Verg.*; *excitare, Liv.*; *clamor oritur, Sall.*; *auditur, Caes.* Esp. (1) *shout of applause*: *haec sunt, quae clamoris et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic.*; of *disapproval*: *aliquem clamoribus et conviciis et sibilis consecrari, Cic.* (2) *war-cry*: *clamorem tollere, Caes., Liv.* (3) *cry of sorrow*: *lamentantium militum, Liv.* (4) *of birds*: *gruum, Lucr.*

TRANSF., of *lifeless things, echo, reverberation*: *montium, Hor., Verg.*

clāmōsus -a -um (clamo). (1) *act., noisy, clamorous*: Quint., Juv. (2) *pass., filled with noise*: *circus, Mart., Juv.*

clancūlum (clam). (1) *adv., secretly, in secret*: Pl., Ter. (2) *prep. with acc., unknown to*: *clanculum patres, Ter.*

clandestinus -a -um (clam), *secret, concealed, hidden, clandestine*: *conloquia cum hostibus, Cic.*; Pl., Caes., Lucr.

Adv. **clandestinō**, *secretly*: Pl.

clango -ere, *to sound, resound*: Stat. **clangor** -ōris, m. (clango), *a sound, clang, noise*: Liv.; of *birds*: Ov.; of *a trumpet*: Verg. **Clānius** -i, m. *a river of Campania*.

clārē, adv. from *clarus*; q.v.

clārēo -ēre (*clarus*). *LIT.*, to be bright, to shine: Enn., Cic. poet. *TRANSF.*, (1) to be clear to the mind, be evident: Lucr. (2) to be distinguished, illustrious: Enn.

clāresco *clārescere* *clārūi* (inch. of *clareo*).

LIT., to the sight, to become clear, bright: Tac.; to the hearing, to sound or resound clearly: *clarescunt sonitus*, Verg.; Quint.

TRANSF., (1) to become clear to the mind, become evident: Lucr. (2) to become illustrious: Tac.; ex gente Domitiā duae familiae *claruerunt*, Suet.

clārīgātio -ōnis, f. (*clarigo*). (1) the demand for satisfaction and ultimatum delivered by the *Fetialis*: Quint., Plin. (2) the fine imposed on one caught beyond prescribed limits: Liv.

clārigo -are (*clarus*), to demand satisfaction, used of the *Fetialis*: Plin.

clārīsonus -a -um (*clarus/sono*), clearly sounding: vox, Cat.

clārītās -ātis, f. (*clarus*). *LIT.*, to the sight, clearness, brightness: Plin; to the hearing: in voce, Cic.; vocis, Quint. *TRANSF.*, (1) clearness to the mind, plainness: Quint. (2) fame, celebrity, renown: num *claritatis*, num *gloriae* *paenitebat*? Cic.; *Herculis*, Tac.

clārītudo -inis, f. (*clarus*), clearness, brilliancy. *LIT.*, to the sight: deae (i.e., lunae), Tac. *TRANSF.*, fame, renown, celebrity: Sall., Tac.

clāro -are (*clarus*). *LIT.*, to the sight, to make bright or clear: Cic. poet. *TRANSF.*, (1) to make plain to the mind: *animi naturam versibus*, Lucr. (2) to make illustrious, renowned: labor *Isthmii clarabit pugilem*, Hor.

Clārōs -i, f. (*Klāros*), a small town in Ionia, on a promontory near Colophon, famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo.

¶ Hence adj. **Clārīus** -a -um (*Klārios*), *Clarian*, surname of Apollo: Ov.; poeta, the poet *Antimachus* of Colophon.

clārus -a -um (connected with *clamo* and obs. *calo*), clear, distinct.

LIT., of sound, clear, loud: clamor, Pl.; vox, Caes., Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to the sight, bright, shining, brilliant: *lumina mundi*, Verg.; *lucerna*, Hor.; *clarissimae gemmae*, Cic.; poet., of the wind, making clear, bringing fair weather: *aquilo*, Verg. (2) to the understanding: clear, evident, plain: certa et clara, Ter.; luce sunt *clariora nobis tua consilia*, Cic. (3) of reputation: a, in a good sense, illustrious, renowned, distinguished: *vir clarissimus*, Cic.; *clarus gloria*, Cic.; *clarus in philosophia et nobilis*, Cic.; ex doctrina nobilis et *clarus*, Cic.; *clarus ob obscuram linguam*, Lucr.; of things: pugna, Pl.; oppidum, Cic.; *victoria clarissima*, Cic.: b, in a bad sense, notorious: illa oppugnatio fani antiquissimi quam clara apud omnes, Cic.; *populus luxuriā superbīaque clarus*, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. **clārē**, clearly. *LIT.*, as regards sight, clearly, brightly: *videre*, Pl.; *fulgere*, Cat. As regards hearing, aloud, distinctly: *plaudere, dicere*, Pl.; *gemere*, Cic. *L. TRANSF.*, (1) of understanding, clearly, distinctly: *apparere*, ap. Cic.; *ostendere*, Quint. (2) *illustriously*: *explendescere*, Nep.

classiārius -a -um (*classis*), of the fleet: *centurio*, Tac. More often m. pl. as subst. **classiārii**, *marines, naval forces*: Caes., Tac.

classicūla -ae, f. (dim. of *classis*), a little fleet, *flotilla*: Cic. L.

classicus -a -um (*classis*). (1) relating to the classes into which the Roman citizens were divided: Varro. Esp. of the highest *classis*: Cato.

Hence Gellius' distinction between *scriptor classicus* ('classical') and *scriptor proletarius*.

(2) relating to the armed forces, esp. to the fleet: *milites*, Liv.; *bella, naval war*, Prop.; so m. pl. as subst. **classici** -ōrum, *marines*, Tac. N. sing. also as subst. **classicum** -i, the signal for battle given by a trumpet: *classicum canit*, Liv.; meton., the trumpet itself: *classicum inflare*, Verg., Liv.

classis -is, f. (connected with *κλέω* and *calo*, to summon), a summoning; hence a group as summoned, a division, class.

(1) one of the divisions into which *Servius Tullius* divided the whole Roman people: Cic., Liv.; hence fig.: *quintae classis*, of the lowest rank, Cic.

(2) the armed forces: a (archaic), a land army: *Hortinae classes*, Verg.: b (usual sense), the fleet: *classem facere*, Caes.; *comparare, aedificare, to build a fleet*, Cic.; *instruere atque ornare, to fit out a fleet*, Cic.; *classem appellere, to land*, Cic.; *armare, deducere*, Verg.

(3) in gen., a class, group: Quint., Suet., Petr.

Clastidium -i, n. a town in *Gallia Cisalpina* (now *Chiasteggio*).

Clāterna -ae, f. a fortress in *Gallia Cisalpina*, near *Bononia*.

clātri -ōrum, m. (*κλήθρα*), a trellis or grating: Hor.

clatro -are (*clatri*), to provide or cover with a trellis or grating: Pl.

claudéo -ēre and **claudio** -ēre (*claudus*), to limp, halt, be lame; gen. used fig.: si (*beata vita*) una ex parte *clauderet*, Cic.; of orators: in quacunque enim una (parte) plane *clauderet*, orator esse non posset, Cic.

Claudiānus -i, m. (*Claudius*), a Roman poet of *Alexandria* (c. A.D. 400).

claudiciatio -ōnis, f. (*claudico*), a limping: Cic.

claudico -are (*claudus*), to limp, be lame: *graviter claudicare ex vulnere ob rempublicam accepto*, Cic. *TRANSF.*, (1) to incline, be deflected: *claudicat axis mundi*, Lucr. (2) fig., to halt, waver, be defective: tota res *vacillat et claudicat*, Cic.; of speech: nihil *curtum, nihil claudicans*, Cic.

clauditas -ātis, f. *lameness*: Plin.

Claudius (*Clōdīus*) -a -um, the name of two Roman gentes, one patrician and the other plebeian, of whom the most celebrated members were:

(1) *Appius Claudius Crassus*, the most notorious of the *decemvirs* of 451 B.C.

(2) *Appius Claudius Caecus*, censor 312 B.C., the builder of several great public works.

(3) *Publius Clodius Pulcher*, tribune of the people, enemy of *Cicero*, killed by *Milo*, 52 B.C.

(4) the emperor *Claudius* (10 B.C.-A.D. 54).

Adj. **Claudiānus** -a -um, **Claudiālis** -e, **Clōdiānus** -a -um, *Claudian*.

claudio *claudēre clausi clausum* and **clūdo** *clūdere clūsi clusum* (connected with *clavis* and *κλέω*).

(1) in gen. to shut, close (opp. aperire). *LIT.*, forem cubiculi, Cic.; portas alicui, Caes.; Ianum, to close the gates of the temple of Janus, Liv. *TRANSF.*, to stop, to close: claudere aures alicui rei, Cic.; in ipsius consuetudinem, quam adhuc meus pudor mihi clausit, me insinuo, Cic.; horum ferocia vocem Evandri clausit, Liv.

(2) to close up a passage or place, to make inaccessible: omnes aditus clauduntur, Cic.; quod clausae hieme Alpes essent, Liv.; adhuc clausum fuisse mare scio, Cic.; rivos, to dam, Verg.

(3) to conclude, bring to an end: opus, Ov.; octavum lustrum, Hor.; esp. as milit. t. t.: agmen claudere, to bring up the rear, Caes.

(4) to shut in, shut up. *LIT.*, aliquem in curiam or in curia, Liv.; urbs loci nativa terra marique clauditur, is enclosed, Cic.; n. as subst. **clausum** -i, an enclosed place: Verg., Sall. Esp. as milit. t. t., to blockade, invest: oppidum undique, Sall.; of hunting: nemorum saltus, Verg. *TRANSF.*, in gen., to confine, hide: aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habere, Sall.; of character: clausus, close, reserved, Tac.; of rhythm in speech or writing: sententias numeris, Cic.; pedibus verba, Hor.

***claudio**=claudio; q.v.

claudus (cludus) -a -um, limping, halting, lame. *LIT.*, Volcanus, Cic.; claudus altero pede, lame on one foot, Nep.; claudi ac debiles equi, Liv.; prov.: iste claudus pilam, one who can make proper use of nothing, Cic. *TRANSF.*, crippled, defective, wavering: naves, Liv.; clauda nec officii pars erit ulla tui, Ov.; poet.: carmina alterno versu, elegiac verse, Ov. **claustrum** -i, n. (claudio), gen. plur., a means of closing or shutting in.

LIT., of physical objects: a, a bolt, bar: claustra revellere, Cic.; laxare, Verg.; relaxare, Ov.: b, an enclosure, prison, den: venti circum claustra ferunt, Verg.; diu claustris retentae ferae, Liv.: c, a barricade, dam, fortress: claustra loci, Cic.; montium, Tac.; milit. t. t., the key to a position: claustra Aegypti, Liv.

TRANSF., arta claustra portarum naturae effringere, to break into her secrets, Lucr.; vitai claustra, 'the fastnesses of life', Lucr.; claustra ista nobilitatis refregissem, Cic.

clausula -ae, f. (claudio), the end, conclusion: epistulae, Cic.; in quo (mimo) cum clausula non invenitur, Cic.; esp. in rhetoric, the close of a period: Cic.

clāva -ae, f. (clavus), a knotty staff or cudgel: Pl., Cic., Verg.; also a foil for teaching the use of weapons: Cic.; the club of Hercules: Verg., Ov.

clāvārium -i, n. (clavus), an allowance to Roman soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails: Tac.

clāvātor -ōris, m. (clava), one who carries a cudgel: Pl.

clāvīcula -ae, f. (dim. of clavis), the twig or tendril by which the vine clings to its prop: Cic.

***clāviger** -gēri, m. (clava/gero), the club-bearer, epithet of Hercules: Ov.

***clāviger** -gēri, m. (clavis/gero), the key-bearer, epithet of Janus as god of doors: Ov. **clāvis** -is; acc. clavem or -im; abl. clavis or -i; f. (connected with κλεις), a key: Pl., Liv.;

adulterina portarum, a false or skeleton key, Sall.; claves adimere uxori, to separate from one's wife, Cic. *TRANSF.*, clavis adunca trochi, a stick for trundling a hoop, Prop.

clāvus -i, m. (cf. κλεις).

(1) a nail. *LIT.*, clavis ferreis confixa transtra, Caes.; clavus trabalis, a spike, as a sign of firmness, an attribute of Necessitas, Hor.; prov.: trabali clavo figere, to fix firmly, Cic.; annalis, the nail which on the ides of September every year was driven into the wall of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome; hence fig.: ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, reckon the beginning of the year, Cic. *TRANSF.*, a tiller, helm, rudder: Verg.; fig.: clavum imperii tenere, Cic.

(2) a stripe of purple on the tunic, worn broad by the senators (latus), narrow by the knights (angustus): latum clavum a Caesare impetravi, I have become a senator, Plin.; also worn by sons of senators or knights: Ov., Liv. *TRANSF.*, clavus=a tunic, with either the broad or the narrow stripe: Hor.

Clāzōmēnae -ārum, f. (Κλαζομεναί), a town on the coast of Asia Minor.

Clēanthēs -is, m. (Κλεάνθης), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno.

¶ Hence adj. **Clēanthēus** -a -um, Stoic: Pers.

clēmens -entis, adj. (with compar. and superl.), mild, placid, kind, merciful.

LIT., of persons: Pl., Liv.; clementes iudices et misericordes, Cic.; ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic.

TRANSF., of things: castigatio, Cic.; esp. of wind, water, weather, calm, mild: flamen, Cat.; amnis clementissimus, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **clēmētēr**. *LIT.*, mildly, gently, mercifully: clementer ferre aliquid, Pl., Lucr., Cic. L.; clementer et moderate ius dicere, Caes.; clementer ductis militibus, without plundering, Liv. *TRANSF.*, gently, gradually: clementer editum iugum, gently rising, Tac.

clēmēntia -ae, f. (clemens). *LIT.*, mildness, mercy, clemency: Ter., Ov.; clementia mansuetudine, Cic.; confugere in clementiam alicuius, Cic.; clementia uti, Cic.

TRANSF., of weather, mildness: aestatis, Plin.

Clēōnae -ārum, f. (Κλεωναί), a city in Argolis, near Nemea.

¶ Hence adj. **Clēōnaeus** -a -um, Cleonean.

Clēōpātra -ae, f. (1) the daughter of Philip of Macedon and wife of Alexander, king of Epirus. (2) the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, queen of Egypt, the mistress of Antony, whose forces allied with hers were overthrown by Augustus at Actium.

clēpō clēpēre clepsi cleptum (κλέπω), to steal: ap. Cic.; se, to conceal oneself, Sen.

clepsydra -ae, f. (κλεψύδρα), a water clock, esp. as used to measure the time allotted to orators: ad clepsydram latrare, Cic. Hence of the time so allotted: binas clepsydrias petere, to wish to speak for the length of two clepsydrae, Plin.; dare, to give leave to speak, Cic.

clepta -ae, m. (κλέπτης), a thief: Pl.

clībānus -i, m. (κλίβανος), an earthen or iron vessel used for baking bread: Plin.

cliēns -entis, m. (archaic cliens, from clueo, κλῦω, to hear; lit. a listener). In Rome, a client, dependent, one under the protection of a

patronus (q.v.); in Gaul and Germany, *a vassal*; used of entire nations, *allies*: Caes.

TRANSF., cliens Bacchi, Hor.

clienta -ae, f. (cliens), *a female client*: Pl., Hor.

clientēla -ae, f. (cliens), *clientship*.

(1) at Rome, *the relation between the client and his patron*: esse in alicuius clientela, Cic.; in alicuius clientelam se conferre, Cic. TRANSF. (gen. in plur.), *clients*: Caes., Cic., Tac.

(2) elsewhere, *the relation of a weaker nation to a more powerful one, dependence*: dicare se alicui in clientelam, Caes.

clientulus -i, m. (dim. of cliens), *a little client*: Tac.

clināmen -inis, n. (*clino), *inclination, swerving aside*: Lucr.

clinātus -a -um (partic. from obsolete verb clino = κλῖνω), *inclined, bent, leaning*: Cic. poet.

Clīnias -ae, m. (Κλεινας), *the father of Alcibiades*.

¶ Hence **Cliniādes** -ae, m. *Alcibiades*.

Clīō -ūs, f. (Κλειώ). (1) *the Muse of history*.

(2) *a daughter of Oceanus*.

clīpēo -are, *to arm with a shield*; ante-class. except in partic. **clīpēatus** -a -um, *armed with a shield*: agmina, Verg., Ov.; m. pl. as subst. **clīpeati** -orum, *soldiers with shields*: Pl., Liv.

clīpēus -i, m. and **clīpēum** -i, n. *the (round) bronze shield of the Roman soldiers*.

LIT., Pl., Cic., Verg., Hor.; prov.: clipeum post vulnera sumere, *to do anything too late*, Ov.

TRANSF., of objects resembling a shield in shape. (1) *the disk of the sun*: Ov. (2) (gen. clipeum), *a medallion portrait of a god or distinguishing man*: Liv., Tac.

Clīsthēnēs -is, m. (Κλεισθένης), *an Athenian statesman of the sixth century B.C.*

Clitarchus -i, m. (Κλειταρχος), *a Greek historian who accompanied Alexander the Great on his expeditions*.

clitellae -arum, f. *a pack-saddle, a pair of panniers*: Pl., Hor., Cic. L.

clitellārius -a -um (clitellae), *belonging or relating to a pack-saddle*: Pl.

Cliternum -i, n. *a town of the Aequi*.

Clitōmāchus -i, m. (Κλειτόμαχος), *an Academic philosopher, pupil of Carneades*.

Clitōr -ōris, m. (Κλειτώρ) and **Clitōrium** -i, n. *a town in Arcadia*. Adj. **Clitōrius** -a -um, *Clitorian*.

Clitumnus -i, m. *a river in Umbria (now Clitunno)*.

clivusus -a -um (clivus), *hilly, steep, precipitous*: rus, Verg.; Olympus, Ov.

clivus -i, m. (*clino), *a slope, rise, gradient*.

LIT., lenis ab tergo clivus erat, Liv.; clivum mollire, Caes.; Verg., Hor. TRANSF., *an ascent, rising road*, esp.: clivus Capitolinus, *the ascent from the Forum up the Capitoline hill*, Cic. L., Liv.; so: clivus sacer, Hor. Prov. of the early stages of a task: clivo sudamus in imo, Ov.

clōāca -ae, f. (from *cluo, *I cleanse*), *a sewer or drain*: fossas cloacasque exhaurire, Liv., Cic., Hor. Esp.: cloaca maxima, *the sewer (attributed to Tarquinius Priscus) which drained the Forum and discharged into the Tiber*, Liv.

Clōācina -ae, f. (from *cluo, *I cleanse*), *the cleanser, surname of Venus whose image stood*

where the Romans, after the Sabine war, purified themselves with myrtle boughs.

Clōdius = Claudius; q.v.

Clōelius (**Cluilius**) -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*, of which the most famous member was **Clōelia** -ae, f. *a Roman girl, given as a hostage to Porsenna, who swam back across the Tiber to Rome*.

Clōthō f. (nom. and acc. only) (Κλωθώ), *the spinner, one of the Parcae*.

clūēo -ēre (κλῦω), *I hear myself called, I am called, am named*: quaecunque cluent, *whatever has a name*, Lucr.; Pl.

clūnis -is, m. and f. (usually pl.), *the buttocks, hinder parts*: Pl., Hor., Liv.

clūrinus -a -um, *of or pertaining to apes*: Pl.

Clūsium -i, n. *a town of Etruria (now Chiusi)*. Adj. **Clūsinus** -a -um, *of Clusium*.

Clūsus -ii, m. (cludo), *the shutter*, epithet of Janus.

Clýmēne -ēs, f. (Κλυμένη), *the wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaëthon*.

¶ Hence adj. **Clýmēnēius** -a -um: proles, Phaëthon, Ov.

clystēr -ēris, m. (κλυστήρ). (1) *a clyster*: Suet. (2) *syringe*: Suet.

Clýtaemnestra -ae, f. (Κλυταιμνήστρα), *daughter of Leda, sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux, wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Electra, and Iphigenia. She killed her husband with the help of Aegisthus, and was herself killed by Orestes*.

Clýtīē -ēs, f. (Κλῡτή), *daughter of Oceanus, beloved by Apollo, changed into the plant heliotropium*.

Cnidus (-ōs), or **Gnīdus** (-ōs), -i, f. (Κνίδος), *a town in Caria, famed for the worship of Venus*. Adj. **Cnīdus** -a -um, *Cnidian*.

Cnossus = Gnossus; q.v.

coācervātio -ōnis, f. (coacervo), *a heaping up (of proofs)*: Cic., Quint.

coācervo -are, *to heap up, accumulate*: pecuniae coacervantur, Cic. TRANSF., *argumenta*, Cic.

coācesco -ācescere -ācūi, *to become sour*: ut enim non omne vinum, sic non omnis natura vetustate coacescit, Cic.; fig.: quam valde eam (gentem Sardonum) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse, Cic.

coactiō -ōnis, f. (cogo), *a collecting*: coactiones argentarias facitavit, Suet.

coactō -are (intens. of cogo), *to compel*: Lucr.

coactor -ōris, m. (cogo). (1) *a collector of rents, money at auctions, etc.*: Cic., Hor.

(2) *coactors agminis, the rear-guard*, Tac.

(3) *one who compels*: Sen.

coactū, abl. sing. as from coactus, m. (cogo); *by force, under compulsion*: coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.; Caes., Lucr.

coactum -i, n., subst. from coactus, partic. of cogo; q.v.

coaedifico -are, *to build on*: campum Martium, Cic.

coaequo -are, *to level, make plain, even*. LIT., montes, Sall. TRANSF., *ad libidines tuas omnia coaequasti, placed on the same footing*, Cic.

coagmentatiō -ōnis (coagmento), *a connexion, binding together*: corporis, Cic.

coagmento -are (coagmentum), *to fix together, stick together, join together*. LIT., opus ipsa suum eadem, quae coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. TRANSF., *verba compone et quasi coagmenta*, Cic.; *pacem, to conclude*, Cic.

cōagmentum -i, n. (cogo), *a joining together, a joint*: Pl.; lapidum, Caes.

coāgūlum -i, n. (cogo), *that which causes to curdle, rennet*: Ov.; Plin.; meton., curds: Plin.

cōālesco -ālescere -ālūi -ālītum.

(1) *to grow together, to become one in growth*: saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr. TRANSF., *to coalesce, unite*: sic brevi spatio novi veteresque (milites) coaluere, Sall.; ut cum patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv.; in hunc consensum, Tac.

(2) *to take root, grow*. LIT., of plants: novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov.; grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall. TRANSF., *to become established or firm*: dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset, Tac.; so in perf. partic.: coalita libertas, Tac.

cōangusto -are, *to narrow, limit, confine*: haec lex coangustari potest, Cic.

coarcto, etc. = coarto, etc.; q.v.

cōargūo -ūere -ūi (cum/arguo), *to show in a clear light*.

(1) in gen., *to demonstrate fully, to prove by evidence*: certum crimen multis suspicionibus, Cic.; perfidiam alicuius, Cic.; sin autem fuga laboris desidiā, repudiatio supplicum superbiā coarguit, Cic.

(2) *to prove false or wrong*: a, of things: (legem) coarguit usus, Liv.: b, of persons, *to prove to be wrong, to convict of error, to confute*: quo (decreto) maxime et refelli et coargui potest, Cic.: c, of persons, *to prove to be guilty, to convict of a crime*: criminibus coarguitur, Cic.; with genit. of crime: aliquem avaritiā, Cic.

cōartatio -ōnis, f. (coarto), *a drawing together, a confining in a small space*: Liv.

cōarto -are, *to confine, draw together* (opp. laxare, dilatare).

LIT., Thermopylarum saltum, ubi angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv.; Cic. L., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *of discourse, to compress, abbreviate*: ut quae coartavit, dilatet nobis, Cic.

(2) *of time, to shorten*: consulatūs aliorum, Tac.

cōaxo -are (onomatop.; cf. κᾰᾰξῆ), *to croak* (of a frog): Suet.

coccinātus -a -um (coccinus), *clad in scarlet*: Suet., Mart.

coccinēus -a -um (coccum), *scarlet-coloured*: Petr.

coccinus -a -um (coccum), *scarlet-coloured*: Juv., Mart. N. pl. as subst. **coccina** -orum, *scarlet colours*: Mart.

coccum -i, n. (κόκκος), *the berry of the scarlet oak (Quercus coccifera Linn.), used as a scarlet dye by the ancients (the real source of the dye has since been discovered to be an insect)*: Plin.

TRANSF., (1) *scarlet dye*: Verg., Hor.

(2) *scarlet cloth or garments*: Suet.

coclēa (coclēā) -ae, f. (κocλῆα), *a snail*: Pl., Cic., Hor. Meton. *the snail-shell*: Mart.

coclēare (coclēāre) -is, n. and **coclēarium** -i, n. (coclea), *a spoon (in the form of a snail-shell)*: Mart., Plin.

cocles -itis, m. *a one-eyed man*: Pl.; also *a Roman cognomen*, esp. of Horatius Cocles, *the Roman who defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Porsenna*.

coctilis -e (coquo), *baked*: lateres, Varr.; muri (Babylonis), *made of burnt brick*, Ov.

Cōcýtōs and -ūs, -i, m. (Κocκyτός, *the stream of wailling*), *a river of the lower world*. Adj. **Cōcýtius** -a -um, *Cocytian*: virgo, Alecto, Verg.

cōda = cauda; q.v.

cōdex (older form **caudex**) -dīcis, m. *the trunk of a tree*: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *a block to which men were bound for punishment*: Pl., Juv. (2) *as a term of abuse, dolt, block-head*: Ter. (3) *a book, made up of wooden tablets, covered with wax*; hence gen., *a book*: Cic., Quint. Esp. *an account-book, a ledger* (adversaria = *a day-book*, the accounts from which were entered into the codex every month): in codicem referre, Cic.

cōdicārius (caudicārius) -a -um (codex), *made of tree trunks*: naves, Sall.

cōdicilli -ōrum, m. (dim. of codex), *little trunks, logs*: Cato. TRANSF., (1) *small tablets upon which to make memoranda*: Plin. (2) *something written on tablets, a letter*: Cic.; *a petition*: Tac.; *a codicil*: Tac.; *an imperial rescript or order*: Suet.

Codrus -i, m. (Κόδρος). (1) *the last king of Athens*. (2) *a bad poet, mentioned by Vergil*.

coel-, see cael-.

cōēmo -ēmēre -ēmi -emptum, *to buy in large quantities, buy up*: te quae te delectarint coemisse, Cic.; Hor.

cōemptio -ōnis, f. (coemo), legal t. t. (1) *a form of marriage which consisted in a mock sale of the parties to one another*: Cic. (2) *a fictitious sale of an estate, to rid it of sacrificial duties attached to it*.

cōemptiōnālis -e (coemptio), *relating to a coemptios*: senex, *an old man used for a fictitious marriage*; hence gen., *poor, worthless*, Pl.

coen-, see caen-.

cōēo -īre -īi (rarely -īvi) -ītum (cum/eo), *to go together, come together, assemble*.

LIT., of the actual movement of persons.

(1) gen.: populus coibat, Hor.; ad solitum locum, Ov. (2) *as enemies, to engage*: inter se coisse viros et cernere ferro, Verg.; Ov. (3) *to unite so as to form a whole, to combine*: coire inter se, Caes.; in unum, Liv.; in orbem, Liv.; *sp. to unite in marriage, cohabit*: Ov.; cum uxore, Quint.

TRANSF., (1) *of other associations of persons*, esp. political: cum hoc tu coire ausus es, Cic.; adversus rempublicam, Liv. As transit. verb, with noun societas; act., *to form an alliance*: societatem vel periculi vel laboris, Cic.; pass.: societas coitur, Cic. (2) *of things, to unite, come together*: ut placidis coeant imititia, Hor.; of wounds: neve retractando nondum coeuntia rumpam vulnera, Ov.; coit formidine sanguis, curdles, Verg.; mentiar, an coeat duratus frigore pontus, freezes, Ov.

coepio coepēre coepi coeptum (the present-stem tenses ante-class., being replaced by those from incipio; the perfect-stem tenses, supine, etc., are class.; derived from the obs. verb apio), *to begin, commence*.

(1) act., coepi = *I have begun or I began*; fut. partic. coepturus; absol.: dies coepit, Sall.; with acc.: orationem, Tac.; Romanos coepturos bellum, Liv.; usually with infin. act.: ire, Lucr.; oppugnare, Caes.; dicere, Cic.; with dicere understood: coepit cum talia vates, Verg., Liv.; with infin. pass.: rapinae fieri, Cic.

(2) pass., in past partic., perf. tense, etc.: coeptum bellum, Sall.; nocte coepta, Tac. With infin. (esp. pass. infin.): lapides iaci coepti sunt, Caes.; postquam armis disceptari coeptum sit, Cic. N. as subst. **coeptum** -i, *a thing begun or undertaken*: Lucr., Verg., Liv.

coepto -are (intens. of coepi). (1) transit., *to begin or undertake eagerly*; with infin.: coercere seditionem, Tac.; appetere ea, Cic.; with acc.: Ter.; fugam, Tac. (2) intransit.: coeptantem coniurationem disiecit, Tac.

coeptum -i, n. from coepio; q.v.

coeptus -ūs, m. (from coepi; rare and only in plur.), *a beginning*: appetendi, Cic.

coëpūlonus -i, m. *a fellow-reveller, companion at a feast*: Pl.

coërcere -cêre -cūi -citum (arceo), *to enclose, shut in*.

LIT., physically, *to encompass, enclose*: mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic.; Lucr., Ov. Hence *to confine, restrain*: (aqua) iubetur coerceri Cic.; quibus (operibus) intra muros coercetur hostis, Liv.; *to keep in order*: virgā aureā turbam, Hor.; *to prune*: vitem ferro ampuntans coercet, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., *to limit, confine, restrain*: cupiditates, Cic.; seditionem, Liv.; magistratus noxium civem multā, vinculis verberibusque coerceto, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; of speech or writing: Cic., Hor.

coërcitio -ōnis, f. (coerceo), *a confining, restraint*: profusarum cupiditatum, Tac.; hence *punishment*: magistratus, Liv.; *the right to punish*: Suet.

coeruleus = caeruleus; q.v.

coetus (cōitus) -ūs, m. (coeo). LIT., *a meeting together*: Lucr.; esp. (coitus only), *sexual union*: Ov. TRANSF., *a meeting, assemblage*: in omni coetu concilioque, Cic.; coetus nocturni, Liv.; coetum or coetus celebrare, *to assemble in large numbers*, Verg., Cic. poet.

Coeus (diassyll.) -i, m. (Κόιος), *a Titan, father of Latona*.

cōgitatio -ōnis, f. (cogito), *thinking*.

LIT., in gen., *the act or faculty of thinking, conception*: homo solus percipiens rationis et cogitationis, Cic.; dicebas, speciem dei percipi cogitatione, non sensu, Cic.; ea quae cogitatione depingimus, Cic.; on a particular topic, *reflection, meditation, consideration, reasoning*: ad hanc causam non sine aliqua spe et cogitatione venerunt, Cic.; ad reliquam cogitationem belli se recepit, Caes.

TRANSF., *a thought, idea*: num ullam cogitationem habuisse videantur ii, etc., Cic.; esp. in plur.: mandare litteris cogitationes suas, Cic.; posteriores enim cogitationes sapientiores solent esse, Cic. Esp. *a thinking of, intention, design*: accusationis cogitatio, Cic.

cōgitātus -a -um, partic. from cogito; q.v.

cōgito -are (cum/agito), *to turn over in the mind, to think, reflect, consider*.

(1) in gen.: cui vivere est cogitare, Cic.; with acc.: rem, Ter.; beneficia alicuius, Cic.; Scipionem, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: homines ea si bis accidere posse non cogitant, Cic.; with de and the abl.: de deo, Cic.; with indir. quest.: cogita qui sis, Cic.; with ad and the acc.: ad haec igitur cogita, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj.: Caes. (2) more

particularly: a, *to think of, intend, plan*: nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, Caes.; qui nocere alteri cogitat, Cic.; de parricidio, Cic.; ellipt.: inde ad Taurum cogitabam, *I intended to go*, Cic. L.: b, with adv., *to be disposed towards*: si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **cōgitātus** -a -um, *considered, deliberate*: Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **cōgitāta** -ōrum, *thoughts, reflections, ideas*: Cic.; adv. **cōgitātē**, *carefully, thoughtfully, with consideration*: rem tractare, Pl.; scribere, Cic.

cognatio -ōnis, f. (cognatus).

LIT., *relationship, connexion by blood*: cognatio quae mihi tecum est, Cic.; cognatione cum aliquo coniunctum esse, Cic.; aliquem cognatione attingere, Cic.; propinqua cognatione Hannibali iunctus, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) meton., *persons related, kindred, family*: cognationis magnae homo, *with a large connexion*, Caes.; tota cognatio advehatur, Cic. (2) in gen., *connexion, agreement, resemblance*: studiorum et artium, Cic.; Quint.

cognātus -a -um (gnatus = natus, from nascor), *related, connected by blood*.

LIT., Ter., Cic.; m. and f. often as subst. **cognātus** -i, m., **cognāta** -ae, f. *a relation either on the father's or mother's side*.

TRANSF., (1) (poet.) of objects and animals, *kindred, akin*: urbes, sanguis, Verg. (2) in gen., *related, similar, cognate*: nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri, Cic.; Hor.

cognitio -ōnis, f. (cognosco), *getting to know, study, knowledge of or acquaintance with a person or thing*.

(1) in gen.: aliquem cognitione atque hospitio dignum habere, Cic.; cognitio contemplatioque naturae, Cic.; plur., meton., *an idea, a conception*: insitas deorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic.

(2) in certain special senses (cf. cognosco): a, *recognition*: Ter.: b, *a legal inquiry, investigation*: consilibus cognitionem dare, Cic.; cognitionem de existimatione alicuius constituere, Cic.; rerum capitalium, Liv.; de libellis, Tac.

cognītor -ōris, m. (cognosco), *a knower*. As legal t. t. (1) *a witness to the identity of a Roman citizen in a foreign country*: Cic. (2) *an attorney, advocate*: Cic. Hence in gen., *a supporter*: huius sententiae, voucher for, Cic.; Liv., Hor.

cognōmēn -inis, n. (gnomen = nomen).

LIT., *a surname, family name, the name following the name of the gens* (e.g., Cicero): quorum alteri cognomen Capitoni est, Cic.; Liv.; cognomen habere sapientis, Cic.; cognomen sumere or trahere or sibi adripere ex aliqua re, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., *a name*: Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt, Verg.

cognōmentum -i, n. *a surname*: Pl., Tac.

TRANSF., in gen., *a name*: Tac.

cognōmīnātus -a -um (gnomen = nomen).

(1) = ἀνώνυμος, *of the same meaning*: verba, synonyms, Cic. (2) *surnamed*: Suet.

cognōmīnis -e (cognomen), *having the same name*: Pl., Verg.; with dat.: cognomine Insubribus pago, Liv.

cognosco -gnoscerē -gnōvi -gnitūm (cum/gnosco=nosco), to become acquainted with, get to know, learn; and in the perf. tenses, to know.

(1) in gen., through the senses or the understanding; with acc.: regiones, Caes.; amnem, Verg.; cognoscere naturam rerum, Cic.; aliquem bene cognovisse, Cic.; aliquid experiendo magis quam discendo, Cic.; aliquem ex litteris alicuius, Cic.; aliquem hominem pudentem et officiosum, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Attici nostri te valde studiosum esse cognovi, Cic. L.; Lucr., Caes.; abl. absol. cognito, it being known: cognito vivere Ptolemaeum, Liv.; with indir. quest.: cognoscite nunc, quae potestas decemviris et quanta detur, Cic.

(2) in certain special senses: a, to know again, recognize: cum eum Syracusis amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic.: b, of judges, to examine, hear, decide: causa cognita, Cic.; cognoscere de actis Caesaris, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **cognitus** -a -um (with compar. and superl., poet.), known, proved: homo virtute cognita, Cic.

cōgēre cōgēre cōgēri cōactum (cum/ago), to bring, drive, or draw to one point.

LIT., (1) in gen., to bring together, collect; of cattle: pecudes, Verg.; of men: vi et necessario in portum coacti, Cic.; of troops: exercitum magnasque copias, Caes.; of political or legal gatherings: senatum, Cic.; comitium, Caes.; iudices, Cic.; of lifeless objects: pecuniam ex decumis, Cic.; Ter., etc. (2) esp. to bring close together, compress: in artissimas ripas cogitur amnis, Liv.; so to thicken, of liquids or of a thin material: frigore mella cogit hiems, Verg.; lac coactum, curdled, Ov.; n. of partic. as subst. **cōactum** -i, thick woven cloth, felt: Caes.; as milit. t. t.: agmen cogere, to bring up the rear, Caes.; hence fig., to be the last: ut nec duces simus nec agmen cogamus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to bring together, restrict, confine: ius civile in certa genera, Cic.; Boios in ius iudiciumque populi Romani, Liv. (2) esp., to compel to do something: aliquem ad militiam, Sall; ad bellum, Liv.; with infin.: te emere coegit, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Liv.; with ut and the subj.: cogere incipit eos ut absentem Heraclium condemnarent, Cic.; with acc. of the thing one is compelled to do: cogi aliquid, Liv., Quint.; quid non mortalia pectora cogis? Verg.; partic. **cōactus**, constrained: invitus et coactus, Cic. (3) as t. t. in logic, to infer, conclude: Cic.

cōhaerentia -ae, f. (cohaereo), coherence: mundi, Cic.

cōhaerēo -haerēre -haesi -haesum, to cling together.

LIT., (1) of a whole, to have coherence, subsist, hold together: mundus ita apte cohaeret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, Cic. (2) of one thing, to cling to, adhere to another thing: nec equo mea membra cohaerent, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to be coherent or consistent, to hang together: vix diserti adolescentis cohaerebat oratio, Cic. (2) to be connected in any way to a person or thing: haec ratio implicita est cum illis pecuniis et cohaeret, Cic.

cōhaeresco -haerescere -haesi (inch. of cohaereo), to hang together, mutually adhere: atomi inter se cohaerentes, Cic.

cōhērēs -ēdis, m. a coheir: Cic., Hor.

cōhibēo -ēre -ūi -itum (cum/habeo). (1) to hold in, contain, hold together: brachium togā, Cic.; omnes naturas ipsa (natura) cohibet et continet, Cic.; auro lacertos, Ov.

(2) to confine, restrain. LIT., ventos carcere, Ov.; crimem nodo, to tie, Hor. TRANSF., to hinder, hold back, control, repress: conatus alicuius, Cic.; manūs, oculos, animum ab auro, Cic.; iras, Verg.; spes, Tac.

cōhōnesto -are, to do honour to: exsequias, Cic.; statuas, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

cōhorresco -horrescere -horrui, to shudder or shiver: quo (sudore) cum cohorrisset, Cic.; quem ubi agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic.

cōhōrs (chors) -tis, f. (connected with χορτός and hortus).

LIT., an enclosure, yard, esp. for cattle, poultry, etc.: Ov., Mart.

TRANSF., a troop, company, throng: fratrum stipata, Verg.; gigantum, Hor.; of things: februm, Hor. Esp. (1) as milit. t. t., a cohort, a division of the Roman army, being the tenth part of a legion: Caes.; often, as opposed to legiones, the auxiliary forces of the allies: Sall., Tac. (2) praetoria cohors, the retinue of the governor of a province, Cic.

cōhortatio -ōnis, f. (cohortor), an exhortation, encouragement: cohortatio quaedam iudicium ad honeste iudicandum, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

cōhorticula -ae, f. (dim. of cohors), a little cohort: ap. Cic. L.

cōhortor -ari, dep. to encourage, incite, exhort; esp. of the general's speech to his soldiers before a battle, but also in gen.: Caes., Cic., Tac. Followed (1) by ad: aliquem ad virtutem, Cic.; exercitum more militari ad pugnam, Caes. (2) by ut or ne with the subj.: Caes., Tac. (3) by ad and the gerund: aliquem ad honorandum Serv. Sulpicius, Cic.

cōinquinō -are, to pollute, defile: Col.

cōitio -ōnis, f. (coeo). (1) a coming together, meeting: Ter. (2) a faction, party, coalition, conspiracy: suspicio coitionis, Cic.; coitiones tribunorum adversus nobilitatem iuventutem ortae, Liv.

cōitus -ūs, see coetus.

cōlāphus -i, m. (κόλαφος), a cuff, blow, box on the ear: colapho icere, Pl.; colaphos infringere, Ter.; incutere, Juv.

Colchis -idis, f. (Κολχίς), Colchis, a country on the eastern shore of the Black Sea.

¶ Hence adj. **Colchicus** -a -um, of Colchis: Hor.; f. adj. **Colchis** -idis, Colchian; used as subst., esp. of Medea: Hor.; adj. and subst. **Colchus** -a -um, of Colchis, a Colchian: Hor., Ov.

cōlēus -i, see culleus.

cōliphia (cōliphia) -ōrum, n. a kind of nourishing food used by athletes: Pl., Juv.

cōlis = caulis; q.v.

coll-, see also under conl-.

collāre -is, n. (collum), a chain for the neck: Pl.

Collātia -ae, f. a town in Latium.

¶ Hence **Collātinus** -a -um, belonging to Collatia; esp. as surname of L. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, native of Collatia.

collinus -a -um (collis), hilly, relating to a hill, situated on a hill. Esp. of or on the Quirinal

Hill: tribus, Cic.; esp.: porta Collina, a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill, Liv.; herbae, growing near the Porta Collina, Prop.

collis -is, m. a hill, high ground: Cic., Caes., Verg., Liv.

collum -i, n. (**collus** -i, m.), the neck. LIT., of men and animals: in collum invasit, fell on his neck, Cic.; collum torquere, to arrest, take prisoner, Liv.; posuit collum in pulvere, Hor. TRANSF., the neck of a bottle: Phaedr.; of a poppy: Verg.

collŭbus -i, m. (κόλλυβος), exchange of money: Cic. L.; the rate of exchange: Cic.

collŭra -ae, f. (κόλλυρα), a kind of pastry broken into broth, vermicelli: Pl.

collŭricus -a -um: ius, vermicelli broth, Pl.

collŭrium -i, n. (κόλλυριον), eye-salve: Hor.

cōlo cōlere cōlui cultum, to cultivate, till, tend.

LIT., (1) of agriculture: agrum, Cic.; praedia studiose, Cic.; vitem, Cic.; Hor., Verg. (2) to dwell in a place, inhabit: hanc domum, Pl.; nemora, Lucr.; urbem, Cic.; insulas, Liv.; absol.: circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv.; Tac.

TRANSF., in gen., to take care of, attend to. (1) of physical objects: formam augere colendo, Ov. (2) of a quality, study, or way of life, to foster, cultivate, practise, study: studium philosophiae a prima adolescentia, Cic.; fidem virtutem, sapientiam, Cic.; amorem, Verg.; vitam, Pl., Cic. L. (3) to pay respect to, honour, worship; of deities: deos, Cic.; of religious objects: Musarum delubra, Cic.; templum miro honore, Verg.; of men, to honour, reverence, court: aliquem summa observantia, Cic.; donis, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **cultus** -a -um, cultivated, tilled, planted. LIT., loci culti, Cic.; ager cultissimus, Cic. N. pl. as subst. **culta** -orum, cultivated land: an culta ex silvestribus facere potui? Liv.; Lucr., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) physically; tidy, well-dressed, smart: femina cultissima, Ov.; sonum linguae et corporum habitum et nitorem cultiora quam pastoralia esse, Liv. (2) mentally; refined: Cic., Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **cultē**, elegantly: Ov., Quint., Tac.

cōlōcāsia -orum, n. pl. (κολοκάσιον), the Egyptian bean: Verg., Mart.

cōlōna -ae, f. (colonus), a country-woman: Ov.

Cōlōnae -arum, f. (Κολωναι), a town in Troas.

Cōlōnēus -a -um (Κολώνεος), belonging to the Attic deme Colonus: Oedipus Coloneus, a tragedy of Sophocles.

cōlōnia -ae, f. (colonus). (1) a farm, estate, dwelling: Pl., Col. (2) a colony. LIT., constituitur coloniam, Cic.; colonos deducere in colonias, Cic., Liv. Often as part of a proper name; e.g. Colonia Agrippina or Agrippinensis, now Cologne: Tac. TRANSF., the colonists: deducere, Cic.; mittere in locum, Cic., Caes., Liv.

cōlōnicus -a -um (colonus). (1) relating to agriculture: leges, Varr. (2) relating to a colony, colonial: cohortes, levied in Roman colonies, Caes., Suet.

cōlōnus -i, m. (colo). (1) a farmer: Cic., Verg., Hor.; sometimes a tenant farmer: Caes., Cic. (2) a colonist, inhabitant of a colony: Caes., Cic.; poet. gen.=inhabitant: Verg.

Cōlōphōn -ōnis, f. (Κολοφών), one of the twelve Ionian towns on or near the coast of Lydia, famed for its cavalry. Adj. **Cōlōphōniācus** -a -um, **Cōlōphōniūs** -a -um, Colophonian.

cōlor (old form **colos**) -ōris, m. colour, tint, hue.

LIT., in gen.: Pl., Cic.; colorem ducere, of the grape, to become coloured, Verg. Esp. (1) complexion: verus, real, Ter.; fucatus, artificial, Hor.; mutare, to change colour, Hor., Ov. (2) beautiful complexion, beauty: nimium ne crede colori, Verg.

TRANSF., like English 'colour'. (1) outward show, external appearance: colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. (2) esp. of style in speech or writing, cast, character, tone: color urbanitatis, Cic.; tragicus, Hor. (3) an artful excuse or colouring of a questionable action: Juv., Quint.

cōlōro -are (color), to colour. LIT., corpora, Cic.; cum in sole ambulem natura fit ut colorer, get tanned, Cic. TRANSF., to give tone or colour to: urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **cōlōrātus** -a -um, coloured: arcus, Cic.; esp. of complexion, tanned, dark: Verg., Tac., Quint.

cōlosserōs -ōtis, m. (Κολοσσός/ῥως), appellation of a large handsome man: Suet.

cōlossēus -a -um (κολοσσαῖος), colossal, gigantic: Plin., Suet.

cōlossicus -a -um (κολοσσικός), colossal, gigantic: Plin.

cōlossus -i, m. (κολοσσός), a colossus, a statue larger than life; esp. applied to the gigantic statue of Apollo at the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes: Plin.

cōlostra -ae, f. (**cōlostrum** -i, n.), the first milk after calving, beestings: Mart., Plin.; used as a term of endearment: Pl.

cōlūber -bri, m. a serpent, snake: Verg., Ov.

cōlūbra -ae, f. a female serpent, a snake: Hor., Ov.

cōlūbrifer -fēra -fērum (coluber/fero), snake-bearing, snake-haired, epithet of Medusa: Ov.

cōlūbrinus -a -um (coluber), snake-like.

TRANSF., cunning, wily: Pl.

cōlūm -i, n. a colander, sieve, strainer: Verg.

cōlūmba -ae, f. (columbus), a pigeon, dove: Pl., Cic.; Cythereiades (as sacred to Venus), Ov.; as a term of endearment: Pl.

cōlūmbar -āris, n. (columba), a kind of collar for slaves like a pigeon-hole: Pl.

cōlūmbārium -i, n. (columba). (1) a dove-cot: Plin. (2) a tomb with niches to carry urns of ashes: Inscr.

cōlūmbinus -a -um (columba), relating or belonging to a pigeon: pulli, Cic. L., Hor.; also as subst., a little dove: Mart.

cōlūmbūlus -i, m. (dim. of columbus), a little pigeon: Plin. L.

cōlūmbus -i, m. a male dove or pigeon: Pl., Hor.

cōlūmella -ae, f. (dim. of columna), a little column: Caes., Cic.

cōlūmella -ae, m. a Roman cognomen, esp. of L. Iunius Moderatus, a Roman writer upon agriculture, native of Cadiz, contemporary of Seneca and Celsus.

cōlūmen -inis, n. (*cello), that which is raised on high, a height, summit, ridge.

LIT., sub altis Phrygiae columinibus, mountains, Cat.; of buildings, roof, gable: Cato, Sen.

TRANSF., (1) *chief, summit, crown*: audaciae, Pl.; columnen amicorum Antonii Cotyla Varius, Cic. (2) *support*: familiae, Ter.; reipublicae, Cic.; rerum, Hor.

cōlūna -ae, f. (connected with columnen), *a pillar, column*.

LIT., marmorea, Cic.; prov.: incurere amentem in columnas, *to run one's head against a stone wall*, Cic. Esp. of particular columns. (1) *columna rostrata, a column adorned with beaks of ships, erected in honour of the victory of Duilius over the Carthaginians*, Quint. (2) *columna Maeniana, a pillar in the Roman Forum to which thieves and slaves were tied to receive punishment*, Cic.; hence: adhaerescere ad columnam, Cic.; ad columnam pervenire, Cic. (3) *columnae, pillars as signs of booksellers' shops in Rome*, Hor. (4) *columnae Protei, the boundaries of Egypt* (columns being used to mark boundaries), Verg. (5) *columnae Herculis, the pillars of Hercules, i.e. Calpe and Abyla at the Straits of Gibraltar*, Tac., Plin.

TRANSF., (1) *a support, pillar of the state*: iniurioso ne pede promas stantem columnam, Hor. (2) *a water-spout*: Luer.

cōlūnārius -a -um (columna), *belonging to a pillar*; used only as subst. (1) **cōlūnārius** -i, m. *one punished at the columna Maeniana* (see columna), *a rascal, thief*: ap. Cic. L. (2) **cōlūnārium** -i, n. *a tax on pillars*: Cic. L., Caes.

cōlūnātus -a -um (columna), *supported on columns*: Varr.; os, *resting on the hand*, Pl.

cōlūnus -a -um (for corulus, from corulus), *made of hazel-wood*: hastilia, Verg.

cōlus -i and -ūs, f. (m.: Cat., Prop., Ov.), *a distaff*: Verg., Stat.

cōlūtea -orum, n. pl. (κολουτέα), *a pod-like kind of fruit*: Pl.

cōma -ae, f. (κόμη), *the hair of the head*.

LIT., of men: Cic., Verg., Hor.; often in plur.; also of animals: aureā comā, *of the golden fleece*, ap. Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *the leaves of trees*: Hor., Verg. (2) *of rays of light*: Cat.

cōmans -antis (coma), *hairy*: colla equorum, Verg.; galea, *crested*, Verg. TRANSF., stella, *a comet*, Ov.; narcissus sera comans, *putting out late leaves*, Verg.

cōmarchus -i, m. (κόμαρχος), *the mayor or chief officer of a village*: Pl.

cōmātus -a -um (coma), *hairy*. LIT., tempora, Mart.; hence Gallia Comata, *as a name for Transalpine Gaul*: Cic., Plin. TRANSF., silva, *in full leaf*, Cat.

combibo -bibō -bibī. (1) *to drink with another*: Sen. (2) *to drink in, suck up, imbibe*: venenum corpore, Hor.; fig.: quas (artes) si dum est tener combiberit, Cic.

combibo -ōnis, m. (from combibo), *a boon companion, comrade in drinking*: Cic. L.

combūro -ūrēre -ussi -ustum, *to burn up, consume entirely*.

LIT., libros, Caes.; aliquem vivum, Cic.; of the burning of the dead: aliquem in foro, Cic.

TRANSF., aliquem iudicio, *to ruin*, Cic.; diem, *to consume*, Pl.; combustus, *consumed by passion*, Prop.

¶ Hence, from past partic. pass. **combustum** -i, n. *a burn or scald*: Plin.

Cōmē -ēs, f. (κώμη, village). (1) *Hiera Come, a place in Caria*. (2) *Xylina Come, a place in Pisidia*. (3) *Acoridos Come, a place in Phrygia*.

cōmēdo -esse -ēdi -ēsūm or -estum, *to eat up, consume*.

LIT., ex se natos (of Saturn), Cic.; Pl., Ter., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *gen., to consume*: aliquem oculis, *to devour with one's eyes*, Mart.; se, *to consume oneself in grief*, Cic. (2) *of property, to waste, squander*: patrimonium, Cic., Hor.; so, comically, of the owner, *to eat him out of house and home*: Pl., Ter.

cōmes -itis, c. (cum/eo), *a fellow-traveller, companion on a journey*.

¶ Hence (1) *a companion, comrade, associate*; mainly used of persons, often with genit. of the enterprise shared: fugae, Cic.; victoriae, Caes.; seditionum, Tac.; aliquem comitem habere, Cic.; non praebere se comitem illius furoris sed ducem, Cic. Fig., of things and abstractions: mortis comes gloria, Cic.

(2) *one who attends for a particular purpose, an attendant*, esp.: a, *the tutor of a boy*: Verg., Suet.; b, usually in plur., *comites, the retinue which accompanied a Roman magistrate*: comites omnes magistratum, Cic.; c, usually in plur., in later times, *courtiers, the imperial court*: Suet.

cōmētēs -ae, m. (κομήτης), *a comet*: Cic., Verg.; in position to sidus: Tac.

cōmicus -a -um (κωμικός), *relating to comedy, comic*: poeta, Cic.; res, Hor.; esp. *represented in comedy*: adulescens, Cic. M. as subst.

cōmicus -i, m. (1) *an actor in comedy*: Pl. (2) *a writer of comedy*: Cic.

Adv. **cōmicē**, *in the manner of comedy*: comice res tragicas tractare, Cic.

cominus = *communis*; q.v.

cōmis -e, *courteous, kind, friendly, obliging, amiable*; of persons: dominus, Cic.; in amicis tuendis, Cic.; erga aliquem, Cic.; in uxorem, Hor.; of things: comi hospitio accipi, Liv.; sermo, Tac.

Adv. **cōmiter**, *courteously, kindly*: Pl., Cic., Ov.

cōmissābundus -a -um (comissor), *revelling, rioting*: temulento agmine per Indiam comissabundus incessit, Liv.

cōmissatio -ōnis, f. (comissor), *a revel, riotous procession*: Cic., Liv.

cōmissātor -ōris, m. (comissor), *a reveler*: Cic., Liv. TRANSF., comissatores coniurationis, of those involved in Catiline's conspiracy, Cic. L.

cōmissor (κωμίζω) -ari, dep. *to make a joyful procession, to revel*: comissatum ire, Pl., Liv.; comissari in domum Pauli, Hor.

cōmitās -ātis, f. (comis), *courtesy, friendliness, obligingness, civility*: comitas adfabilitasque sermonis, Cic.; Pl., Tac.

cōmitātus -ūs, m. (comitor), *a train, retinue, following*: optimorum et clarissimorum civium, Cic.; praedonis societas atque comitatus, Cic.; Caes., Verg.; esp. (1) *in imperial times, the court, imperial suite*: Tac. (2) *a caravan, convoy*: Caes., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., tanto virtutum comitatu (opus est), Cic.

cōmītēr, adv. from comis; q.v.

comitia, see comitium.

comitiālis -e (comitia), relating to the comitia: dies, mensis, when the comitia were held, Cic.; homines, men constantly in attendance on the comitia, and ready to sell their votes, Pl.; morbus, epilepsy, so called because its occurrence put a stop to the comitia, Sen., Cels.

¶ Hence subst. **comitiālis** -is, m. one afflicted with epilepsy: Plin.

comitiātus -ūs, m. (comitia), the assembly of the people in the comitia: Cic.

comitium -i, n. (cum/eo).

(1) sing. a place of assembly, esp. one at Rome, at the end of the forum.

(2) plur. **comitia** -ōrum, n. the assembly of the Roman people for the election of magistrates, etc.; hence the elections. There were three official forms of comitia: centuriata, an assembly according to the centuriae instituted by Servius Tullius; curiata, an assembly of the curiae, in later times rarely held except formally; tributa, the assembly of the people in their tribes; of these the centuriata is the form usually referred to. Comitā habere, to hold an assembly of the people, Cic., Liv.; consulum or consularia, assembly for the purpose of electing a consul, Liv.; tribunicia, quaestoria, Cic.; comitia conficere, dimittere, Cic. L.; differre, Liv. Sometimes used of elections outside Rome: Cic., Liv. Fig.: de capite meo sunt comitia, Pl.

comito -are (comes) to accompany: Prop., Ov. Esp. as partic. **comitātus** -a -um, accompanied: alienis viris, Cic.; dolore, Ov.; with adverbs: bene, parum, Cic.

comitor -ari, dep. (comes), to attend, to accompany, to follow; absol.: magnā comitante catervā, Verg.; with acc.: matrem, Lucr.; eos, Caes.; nautas fuga, Verg.; esp. to follow to the grave: Verg.; with dat., esp. fig.: tardis mentibus virtus non facile comitatur, Cic.

commaculo -are, to spot all over, pollute: manus sanguine, Verg.; Tac. TRANSF., se isto infinito ambitu, Cic.; Tac.

Commāgēnē -ēs, f. (Κομμαγήνη), a province in the north of Syria (capital Samosata). Adj. and subst. **Commāgēnus** -a -um, of Commagene, an inhabitant of Commagene.

commānipulāris -is, m. a soldier belonging to the same manipulo or company, a comrade: Tac.

commārītus -i, m. a fellow-husband: Pl.

commēātus -ūs, m. (commeo), free passage, going and coming. (1) a thoroughfare, communication: Pl. (2) milit. t. t., leave of absence, furlough: sumere, dare, Liv.; in commeatu esse, to be on furlough, Liv.; commeatu abesse, Suet. (3) a transporting, passage, trip: duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare, Caes. (4) milit. t. t., sing. or plur., supply of provisions, food, forage: parare, Liv.; Sall.; accipere, accersere, convehere, advehere, portare, Liv.; petere, Caes.; aliquem commeatu et reliquis copiis intercludere, Cic.

commēditor -ari, dep. to practise, represent, imitate: Lucr.

commēmīni -isse, to remember fully; absol.: Pl.; with genit.: Pl.; with infin.: dicere, Pl.; with acc.: hoc, Pl.; hominem, Cic.

commemōrābilis -e (commemoro), worthy of mention, memorable: Pl.; pietas, Cic.

commemōrātio -ōnis, f. (commemoro), reminding, mention: officiorum, Cic.; Quint., Tac.; posteritatis, by posterity, Cic.

commemōro -are. (1) to call to mind, recollect: quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic.

(2) to remind another person of something, so to mention, relate, recount: gratiam amicitiam cognationemque, Cic.; humanam societatem, Cic.; Critolaus iste, quem cum Diogene venisse commemoras, Cic.; de alicuius virtute, Cic.

commendābilis -e (commendo), commendable, praiseworthy: nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv.

commendāticūs -a -um (commendatus), giving recommendation: litterae, a letter of introduction, Cic.

commendātio -ōnis, f. (commendo). (1) recommendation, commendation: commendatio nostra ceterorumque amicorum, Cic.; Sall.; fig.: oculorum, by the eyes, Cic. (2) that which recommends, excellence: ingenii, liberalitatis, Cic., Quint.

commendātor -ōris, m. (commendo), one that commends: Plin. L.

commendātrix -icis, f. (commendo), one that commends: legem commendatricem virtutum, Cic.

commendo -are (cum/mando), to commit to the care, keeping, or protection of anyone.

LIT., ego me tuae fidei, Ter.; totum me tuo amori, Cic. L.; tibi eius omnia negotia, Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) to commit, in gen.: nomen suum immortalitati, Cic.; aliquid litteris, to commit to writing, ap. Cic. L. (2) to recommend; hence to set off, render agreeable: nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copiā, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **commendātus** -a -um, recommended, commended: quae (res) commendatior erit memoriae hominum? Cic.; hence esteemed, prized, valued: Plin.

commensus, partic. of commetior; q.v.

commentāriolum -i, n. (dim. of commentarius), a short treatise: Cic., Quint.

commentārius -i, m. and **commentārium**, -i, n. (commentus, from comminiscor). (1) a note, memorandum, or note-book, a diary: in commentariis referre, Cic. (2) as title of a book, notes written up, a memoir, usually plur.; so of Caesar's works on the Civil War and Gallic War: Cic. (3) legal t. t., a brief: Cic.

commentātio -ōnis, f. (commentor). (1) reflection, careful consideration, meditation; hence practice: philosophorum vita commentatio mortis est, Cic.; so of an orator's practising: commentationes cotidianae, Cic. (2) a dissertation: Plin.

commenticiūs -a -um (commentus, from comminiscor), invented, fictitious: nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic.; civitas Platonis, ideal, Cic.; crimen, false, Cic.

commentor -ari, dep. (freq. of comminiscor).

(1) to consider thoroughly, reflect upon deeply: futuras secum miseriae, Cic.; de populi Romani libertate, Cic.; ut ante commentemur inter nos qua ratione nobis traducendum sit hoc tempus, Cic.

(2) *to practise, prepare*: commentabar declamations saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio cotidie, Cic.; with acc.: commentari orationem in reum, Cic.; partic. perf. pass.: commentata oratio, Cic.

(3) *to produce as the result of thought and study, to invent*: Pl.; esp. of written works, to compose, write: mimos, Cic.

***commentor** -ōris, m. (comminisor), a discoverer, inventor: uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

commēo -are, to go up and down, come and go, visit frequently: vulgatum erat inter Veios Romamque nuncios commeare, Liv.; ut tuto ab repentino hostium incurso etiam singuli commeare possent, Caes.; Delos quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, Cic.

So of ships: navis, quae ad ea furta, quae reliquisses, commealet, Cic.; of the heavenly bodies: sursum deorsum, ultro citro, Cic.; of letters: crebro enim illius litterae ab aliis ad nos commeant, find their way to us, Cic.

commercium -i, n. (commercior).

(1) *trade, commerce*: commercio prohibere aliquem, Sall., Tac., Liv., Plin. Hence, meton.: **a**, the right to trade: commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic.; salis commercium dedit, Liv.: **b**, an article of traffic, merchandise: Plin.: **c**, a place of trade, depot: Plin.

(2) in gen., *intercourse, communication, correspondence*: commercium habere cum Musis, Cic.; commercium sermonum facere, Liv.; commercium belli, negotiations as to ransom of prisoners, etc., Verg., Tac.; plebis, with the people, Liv.

commercior -ari, dep. (merx), to buy together, buy up: captivos, Pl.; arma, tela alia, Sall.

commēreo -ēre (also **commēreōr**, dep.: Pl., Ter.). (1) *to deserve fully*: aestimationem, Cic.; poenam, Ov. (2) *to commit a fault*: noxiam, Pl., Ter., Ov.

commētor -mētiri -mensus, dep. (1) *to measure*: siderum ambitus, Cic. (2) *to measure against something, compare*: negotium cum tempore, Cic.

commēto -are (freq. of commeo), to go frequently: Pl., Ter.

commigro -are, to remove in a body, to migrate: huc vicinae, Ter.; Pl., Cic. L.

commilitium -i, n. (cum/miles), companionship in war or military service: Tac. Hence, in gen., companionship, fellowship: Ov.

commilito -ōnis, m. (cum/miles), a fellow-soldier: Cic., Suet.

comminatio -ōnis, f. (comminor), a threatening, threat: Cic., Liv.

commingo -mingere -minxi -mictum, to make water on: Hor. TRANSF., to defile: Cat.

comminisor -minisci -mentus, dep. (connected with memini and mens), to think out, contrive, invent; in gen., of expedients, lies, etc.: mendacium, Pl.; also of philosophical speculation: monogrammos deos, Cic.; of practical devices: litteras, balinearum usum, Suet.; perf. partic. in passive sense, **commentus** -a -um, feigned, invented: funera, Ov.; crimen, Liv. N. as subst. **commentum** -i, a fiction, an invention: opinionum commenta, fancies, Cic.; millia rumororum commenta, Ov.; also a contrivance, device: Liv., Suet.

comminor -ari, dep. to threaten: comminati inter se, Liv.; with acc.: pugnam, obsidionem, oppugnationem, Liv.; necem alicui, Suet.

comminūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum, to make small, lessen, break into small pieces, crush to pieces: Pl.; statuum, anulum, Cic. TRANSF., to lessen, diminish, to weaken, deprive of strength: opes civitatis, Cic.; vires ingenii, Ov.; comminuti sumus, Cic. L.

comminus, adv. (manus). (1) *hand to hand* (opp. *eminus*), esp. as milit. t. t., in close combat: nec *eminus* hastis aut *comminus* gladiis uteretur, Cic.; *comminus* acriter instare, Sall.; manum *comminus* conserere, Liv.; of hunting: *comminus* ire in apros, Ov.; fig.: *comminus* agamus, Cic. (2) without the notion of contest, close up, close at hand: *comminus* aspicere, Ov.; videre, Tac.

commiscēo -miscēre -miscui -mixtum, to mix together, to mix up. LIT., ignem Vestae cum communi urbis incendio, Cic.; commixta frusta mero cruento, Verg.; fumus in auras commixtus, Verg. TRANSF., temeritatem cum sapientia, Cic.; Verg.

commiseratio -ōnis, f. (commiseror), pity, a pitying; in rhetoric, part of an oration intended to excite pity: Cic.

commisēresco -ēre, to pity: Enn. Impersonal: Ter.

commiseror -ari, dep. to pity, commiserate, bewail: fortunam, Nep.; of a speaker, to excite pity: cum commiserari, conqueri coeperit, Cic.

commissio -ōnis, f. (committo), a setting together; hence the start of games, contests, etc.: ab ipsa commissione, Cic. L.; ludorum, Suet. TRANSF., a prize declamation: Suet.

commissūra -ae, f. (committo), a joining together, connexion, joint, knot: molles digitorum, Cic.; navium, Plin. TRANSF., verborum, Quint.

commitigo -are, to make soft: Ter.

committo -mittere -misi -misum.

(1) to unite, connect, combine. LIT., duas noctes, Ov.; opera, Liv.; nondum commissa inter se munimenta, Liv.; esp. to bring together in a contest, to match: pugiles Latinos cum Graecis, Suet.; hence to compare: Juv., Prop. TRANSF., to begin, set on foot, initiate: **a**, of contests: pugnam cum aliquo, Cic.; proelium, Caes.; bellum, Liv.; ludos, Cic.: **b**, in gen.: iudicium, Cic.; so with ut and the subj., to bring it about that: non committam posthac ut me accusare de epistularum negligentia possis, Cic. L.; with cur, Liv.; quare, Caes.; infin.: Ov.: **c**, esp. of crimes, etc., to commit, perpetrate: tantum facinus, Cic.; multa et in deos et in homines impie, Cic.; fraudem, Hor.; absol., to commit a crime, to sin: nemo enim committeret, Cic.; contra legem, Cic.: **d**, hence of penalties, to incur: poenam, Cic.; perf. partic., forfeited: hereditas Veneri Erycinæ commissa, Cic.

(2) to entrust, commit, esp. with reflex. pronoun: se in senatum, Cic.; se urbi, Cic.; aliquem fidei potestate eius, Cic.; collum tonsori, Cic.; alicui republicam, Liv.; committere alicui, ut videat ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat, Cic.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **commissum** -i. (1) something undertaken, an undertaking: supererat nihil aliud in temere commissio

quam, Liv. Esp. *a crime, fault, transgression*: factum aut commissum audacius, Cic.; Pl.; Verg. (2) *something entrusted, a trust, a secret*: commissa enuntiare, Cic.

commōdē, adv. from commodus; q.v.

commōditās -ātis, f. (commodus). (1) *proportion, symmetry*: membrorum, Suet. (2) *fitness, esp. of style*: Cic. (3) *a fit occasion*: commoditas ad faciendum idonea, Cic. (4) *convenience, advantage*: qui ex bestii fructus, quae commoditas percipi potest, Cic.; ob commoditatem itineris, Liv. (5) *of persons, kindness*: Ov.; as term of endearment: Pl.

commōdo -are (commodus). (1) *to make fit, adapt, accommodate*: Plin. (2) *to adapt oneself to suit another person, to please, oblige, serve*: ut eo libentius iis commodos, Cic. L.; tantum ei in hac re, Cic. L.; hence, with acc., *to furnish, lend, give*: nomen suum alicui, Cic.; aurum, Cic.; reipublicae tempus, Liv.; alicui aurem, Ov.

commōdūle and **commōdūlum**, adv. (from dim. of 'commodus), *quite conveniently*: Pl.

commōdus -a -um (modus), adj. (with compar. and superl.).

(1) *to measure, in full, complete*: talentum, statura, Pl.; cyathis, Hor.

(2) *proper, fit, appropriate, convenient, satisfactory*: a, absol.: valetudine minus commoda uti, Caes.; litterae satis commodae de Britannicis rebus, Cic.: b, *fit for a particular purpose*; with dat.: nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est, Cic.; Verg., Liv.; with ad: Ov.: c, *of persons, character, etc., friendly, obliging, pleasant*: mores commodi, Cic.

N. as subst. **commōdum** -i. (1) *a suitable time, opportunity*; esp. with reference to a person, *his leisure, convenience*: nostro commodo, at our convenience, Cic.; commodo tuo, Cic. L.; per commodum, Liv.; quod commodo valetudinis tuae fiat, Cic. L.; commodum alicuius expectare, Cic. (2) *use, advantage, interest*: pacis, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic., Liv.; servire, or consulere, alicuius commodis, Cic. (3) *remuneration for services*: tribunatus (militum) commoda, Cic. L.; Ov. (4) *a loan*: qui forum et basilicas commodis hospitum, non furtis nocentium ornarent, Cic.

Accus. of above as adv. **commōdum**. (1) *at the right time, opportunely*: Pl.; commodum enim egeram diligentissime, Cic. L. (2) *just then, esp. with temporal clause*: commodum discesseras heri, cum Trebatius venit, Cic. L.; Ter.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **commōdē**. (1) *rightly, properly, fitly, appropriately*: dicere, Cic., Pl., Ter. (2) *pleasantly, comfortably*: navigare, Cic. L.; commodius quam tu vivo, Hor. (3) *kindly*: feceris igitur commode mihi que gratum si, Cic.

Commōdus -i, m. *Roman emperor from A.D. 180 to A.D. 192.*

commōlior -iri, dep. *to set in motion*: fulmina, Lucr.

commōnēfācio -facēre -fēci -factum (commoneo/facio). (1) *to remind, warn*: aliquem etiam atque etiam, Cic.; aliquem beneficii sui, Sall. (2) *with acc. of thing, to call to mind*: istius turpem calamitosamque praeturam, Cic.; Caes.

commōnēō -ēre. (1) *to remind, warn*: quod vos lex commonuit, Cic.; quin is unoquoque gradu de avaritia tua commoneretur, Cic.; non exprobrandi causa, sed commonendi gratia, Cic.; animos de periculo, Cic.; cum quidam ex illis amicis commonerent oportere decerni, Cic. (2) *to call to mind*: amice aliquid, Quint.

commonstro -are, *to show fully and distinctly*: hominem, Pl., Ter.; aurum alicui, Cic.

commōrātio -ōnis, f. (commoror), *a delaying, loitering, lingering*: tabellarium, Cic. L.; rhet. t. t., *the dwelling for some time on one point*: Cic., Quint.

commōrior -mōri -mortuus, dep. *to die together with*; with dat.: tibi, Sen.

commōror -ari, dep. (1) *to linger, make a stay, remain*: Romae, Cic.; unam noctem ad Helorum, Cic.; apud aliquem, Cic.; consilium tuum diutius in armis civilibus commorandi, Cic.; rhet. t. t., *to dwell on*: pluribus verbis in eo, Cic. (2) *transit, to delay*: Pl., Sen.

commōtio -ōnis, f. (commoveo), *a violent movement*: animi, excitement, Cic.

commōtiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of commotio), *a slight indisposition*: Cic. L.

commōvēō -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum (contracted perf. forms commoveo, etc.: Cic.), *to move entirely or violently, to shake, to move away*.

LIT., of physical movement: magni commorunt aequora venti, Lucr.; se ex eo loco, Cic.; castra, Cic.; columnas, *to carry off*, Cic.; cervum, *to chase*, Verg.; sacra, *to carry about* (at festivals, etc.) *the sacred utensils*, Verg.; nummum, *to employ in commerce*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *of the mind or the passions, to move, influence, disturb*: commorat omnes nos, had upset us, Ter.; animus commotus metu, spe, gaudio, Ter.; his omnes, in quibus est virtutis indoles, commoveunt, Cic.; aut libidine aliqua aut metu commotum esse, Cic.; nova atque inusitata specie commotus, Caes.; eiusdem miseriis ac periculis commovetur, Cic.; with ad, or ut, *to incite*. (2) *to start up, produce, cause*: risum, Cic.; magnum et acerbum dolorem, Cic.; bellum aut tumultum, Cic.; iram, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **commōtus** -a -um. (1) *tottering, insecure, unsteady*: aes alienum, Tac.; genus (dicendi) in agendo, Cic. (2) *moved in mind, excited*: animus commotiōr, Cic.

commūnicātio -ōnis, f. (communico), *a communicating, imparting*: consilii, Cic.; sermonis, Cic. L.; as rhet. t. t. = ἀπακλυστικὴ, *in which the orator pretends to consult the audience*: Cic.

communico -are (communis), *to share, divide out*. (1) *in gen., to share, give a share in*: iudicia cum equestri ordine communicata erant, Cic.; rem cum aliquo, Cic. (2) *to communicate, impart, inform, by speaking or writing*: consilia, Caes.; de societate multa inter se, Cic.; so without object, *to take counsel with, confer with*: cum aliquo de maximis rebus, Cic. (3) *to join, unite*: quantas pecunias ab uxoriis dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis cum

dotibus communicant, Caes. (4) to take a share in, participate in: mecum meam provinciam, Pl.; Cic.

***communio** -ire, to fortify thoroughly on all sides: castella, Caes. TRANSF., to fortify, strengthen: causam testimonii, Cic.

***communio** -ōnis, f. (communis), sharing, mutual participation: inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio iuris est, Cic.; Tac.

communis -e (connected with moenia, munus), shared, common, general, universal, public (opp. proprius = individual, private).

In gen.: communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter.; vita, the customs of society, Cic.; sensus, sense of propriety, Hor.; loca, public places, Cic.; loci, philosophical or rhetorical commonplaces, Cic.; with genit.: communis hominum infirmitas, Cic.; with dat.: mors omni aetati est communis, Cic.; with cum and the abl.: quocum fuit et domus et militia communis, Cic.; with inter se: multa sunt civibus inter se communia, Cic.

Esp. of persons, approachable, not pretentious, affable: Cyrum minorem communem erga Lyssandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic.

N. as subst. **commune** -is. (1) common property, esp. in plur.: Cic., Hor. (2) state, commonwealth: Siciliae, Cic.; hence, adverbial phrase in **commune**, for the public good, for common use: in commune conferre, Cic.; also in general: Tac.

Adv. **communiter**, in common with others, jointly, generally: Cic., Hor.

communitās -ātis, f. (communis), community, fellowship: nulla cum deo homini communitas, Cic. TRANSF., (1) sense of fellowship: Cic. (2) condescension, affability: Nep.

communitio -ōnis, f. (communis), rhet. t. t., an introduction: Cic.

commurmūro -are (Plin.) and **commurmūro** -ari, dep. to mutter, murmur: ut scriba secum ipse commurmuratus sit, Cic.

commutābilis -e (commuto), changeable: vitae ratio, Cic.; as rhet. t. t.: exordium, such as could be easily adapted to a speech on the other side of the question, Cic.

commutatio -ōnis, f. (commuto), a change, alteration: temporum, Cic.; aestuum, Caes.

commutatus -ūs, m. (commuto), a change, alteration: Lucr.

commūto -are. (1) to change, alter entirely: iter, consilium, Caes.; cursum, sententiam, Cic.; reipublicae statum, Cic.; tempora in horas commutantur, Cic.; nihil commutari animo, Cic.

(2) to exchange, change one thing for another: gloriam constantiae cum caritate vitae, Cic.; fidem suam et religionem pecuniā, to barter, Cic.; captivos, to interchange, Cic.

cōmo cōmēre compsi comptum (confr. from coemo), to put together. (1) in partic. comptus only, formed, frained: Lucr. (2) to make tidy or beautiful, to arrange, adorn; esp. of the hair, to comb, braid, do the hair: capillos, Cic.; longas compta puella comas, Ov.; praecincti recte pueri comptique, Hor.; of rhetorical ornament: Quint.

Partic. **comptus** -a -um, also as adj., adorned, neat: oratio, Cic., Quint.; comparative: Tac.

cōmoedia -ae, f. (κωμῳδία), a comedy: Ter., Cic., Hor.

cōmoedicē, adv. as in comedy: Pl.

cōmoedus (κωμῳδός). (1) subst. -i, m. a comic actor: Cic., Quint., Juv. (2) as adj. -a -um, comic: natio, Juv.

cōmōsus -a -um (coma), hairy: Phaedr.; of plants, leafy: Plin.

compactio -ōnis, f. (compingo), a putting or joining together: membrorum, Cic.

compactum or **compectum** -i, n. (cum/paciscor), an agreement: compacto, Cic.; de compecto, Pl.; ex compacto, Suet., according to agreement.

compactus -a -um, partic. from compingo; q.v., or = compectus; q.v.

compāges -is, f. (cum/pango). (1) a joining together, connexion: lapidum, Ov. (2) something that joins, a joint, seam; so of a ship: per se ipsa omnibus compagibus aequam acciperet, Liv.; Verg., Tac. (3) something joined together, a structure: inclusi compagibus corporis, Cic.; of the state: Tac.

compāgo -ōnis, f. (cum/pango), a joining together (cf. compages): Ov.

compar -pāris. (1) subst., c. an equal; hence a companion or a mate: Pl., Hor., Ov. (2) as adj., like, similar; with dat.: milites militibus compares, Liv.

comparābilis -e (*comparo), capable of comparison, comparable: comparabile est, quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem continet, Cic.; Liv.

***comparatio** -ōnis, f. (*comparo), a preparing, a providing: novi belli, Cic.; veneni, Liv.; criminis, of evidence necessary for an accusation, Cic.

***comparatio** -ōnis, f. (*comparo), a putting together; hence a comparing, comparison: orationis suae cum scriptis alienis, Cic.; utilitatum, Cic. Esp. in rhetoric: comparatio criminis, the weighing of a good motive against a crime, Cic.

comparativus -a -um (*comparo), relating to comparison, comparative: iudicatio, Cic., Quint.

comparco (comperco) -parcere -parsi or -persi. (1) to scrape together, to save up: Ter. (2) to refrain: Pl.

compāreo -pārere -pārui. (1) to appear, be visible: Pl., Lucr.; cum subito sole obscuro non comparuisset (Romulus), Cic. (2) to be present, be in existence: Pl.; signa et dona comparere omnia, Cic.; Liv.

***compāro** -are (cum/paro), to prepare, get ready, provide, furnish. LIT., convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic.; se, to make oneself ready, Cic.; insidias alicui, Cic.; classem, Cic.; exercitum, Cic.; rem frumentariam, Caes.; alicui a civitatibus laudationes per vim et metum, Cic.; bellum adversus aliquem, Caes.

TRANSF., to arrange, settle, dispose; of character: sic fuimus semper comparati ut, etc., Cic.; of institutions: iura praeclara atque divinitus a nostris maioribus comparata, Cic.; esp. of the arrangements made by magistrates to share out their duties: inter se comparare provincias, Liv.; comparare ut, Liv.; uter, Liv.

***compāro** -are (compar), to couple together, form into pairs.

LIT., *labella labellis*, Pl.; esp. *to bring together for a contest, to match*: comparari cum Aesernino Samnite, cum patrono disertissimo, Cic.

TRANSF., *to liken, to compare*: homo similitudines comparat, Cic.; Attico Lysiae Catonem nostrum, Cic.; meum factum cum tuo comparo, Cic.

compasco -pascere -pastum, *to feed (cattle) together*: si compascuus ager est, ius est compascere, Cic.

compascuus -a -um, *relating to common pasturage*: ager, pasturage held in common, Cic.

compectus (or **compactus**) -a -um (cum/paciscor), *in agreement*: Pl.

compedio -ire (compes), *to fetter*: Pl., Varr.

compellatio -ōnis, f. (*compello), *an accosting, rebuking, reprimanding*: crebrae vel potius cotidiana compellationes, Cic. L.

***compello** -pellere -puli -pulum.

(1) *to drive to one place, collect, bring together*: of cattle: pecus totius provinciae, Cic.; hence of other things, or of persons: consules e foro in curiam, Liv.; naves in portum, Caes.; Romanos in castra, Liv.; fig.: omne Auruncum bellum Pometiam compulsum est, confined to, Liv.

(2) *to force or impel a person to an action or situation, to compel*: aliquem ad bellum, Ov.; in eundem metum, Liv.; in hunc sensum et allici beneficiis hominum et compelli iniuriis, Cic.; with infin.: Ov., Tac.

***compello** -are (connected with appello).

(1) in gen., *to address, accost, call by name*: aliquem voce, Verg. (2) *to reproach, chide, rebuke*: pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum, Liv.; ne compellarer inultus, Hor.

(3) legal t. t., *to accuse before a court of justice*: iudicem qui non adfuerit, Cic. L.; Liv., Tac.

compendiarius -a -um (compendium), *short*: via, Cic.; f. and n. as subst., *a quick method, short cut*: Sen.

compendium -i, n. (cum/pendo), *a weighing together*; hence (1) *saving*, and hence *gain, profit, advantage* (opp. dispendium): privato compendio servire, Caes.; in re uberrima turpe compendium effugere, Cic. (2) *a shortening, abbreviation*: fieri dictis compendium volo, Pl.; so: compendi facere, *to make or keep short*, Pl. (3) plur. in concr. sense, *short ways, short cuts*: per compendia maris, Tac.; montis, Ov.

compensatio -ōnis, f. (compenso), *a balancing of an account, compensation*: incommoda commodorum compensatione leniant, Cic.

compenso -are, *to weight together, to reckon one thing against another, to balance*: laetitiam cum doloribus, Cic.; summi labores nostri magnā compensati gloriā, Cic.; bona cum vitiis, Hor.

comperco = comparco; q.v.

comperendinatio -ōnis, f. (comperendino), *a putting off a trial to the next day but one*: Tac.

comperendinatus -ūs, m. = comperendinatio; q.v.: Cic.

comperendino -are (perendinus), *to remand to the next day but one*: reum, Cic.; absol.: ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, Cic.

compērio -perire -pēri -pertum (cum/pario), *to find out, discover, gain certain information of*: haec certis nuntiis, certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.; nihil de hoc comperi, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: eum posse vivere, Cic.; so also Ter., Hor. Esp. used in perf. partic.

compertus -a -um. (1) *known, undoubted*: levem auditionem pro re comperta habere, for a certainty, Caes.; ea dicimus quae comperta habemus, quae vidimus, Cic.; compertum narrare, Sall.; abl. absol., *comperto, it having been discovered for certain*: satis comperto Eordaeam petivimus Romanos, Liv. (2) *of persons, convicted*: probri, Liv.

compērior = comperio: Ter., Sall., Tac.

compēs -pēdis, f. *a fetter or foot shackle*, gen. found in the plur.: Pl., Ov. TRANSF., qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, Cic.; Telephum tenet puella grata compede vinctum, Hor.

compesco -pescere -pescui, *to hold in, restrain, check, curb*: ramos, Verg.; equum angustis habenis, Tib.; seditionem exercitus verbo uno, Tac.; clamorem, Hor.

compētor -ōris, m. (competo), *a rival, a competitor*: Cic.

compētrix -icis, f. (competo), *a female rival or competitor*: Cic.

compēto -pētēre -pētivi and -pētii -pētītum, *to come together, to meet*. LIT., Varr. TRANSF., (1) *to agree, coincide in point of time*: tempora cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac. (2) *to be equal to, match*; with dat.: animo corpus, Suet.; absol., esp. with negative, *to be competent, capable*: ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competeret animus, Liv.; neque oculis neque auribus satis compete-bant, Tac.

compilatio -ōnis, f. (compilo), *a pillaging, hence (contemptuously), a compilation of documents*: Chresti, Cic. L.

compilo -are, *to bundle together*; hence *to pack up and take off, to plunder, rob*: aedes, Pl.; fana, Cic.; templa ornamentis, Liv.; fig.: consulum sapientiam, Cic.

compingo -pingere -pēgi -pactum (pango), *to put together, construct*. TRANSF., *to confine, lock up, conceal*: aliquem in carcerem, Pl.; aurum, Pl.; se in Apuliam, Cic. L.; fig.: in iudicia et contiunculas tamquam in aliquod pistrinum detruendi et compingendi, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **compactus** -a -um, *constructed, built*: Lucr., Cic., Verg.; hence firm, compact: Plin., Suet.

compitālicius -a -um (compitalis), *relating to the Compitalia*: dies, Cic. L.; ludi, Cic.

compitālis -e (compitum), *relating or belonging to cross-roads*: Lares, the deities who presided over cross-roads, Suet.

N. as subst. **Compitālia** -ium or -orum, *the festival in honour of these deities, celebrated annually at cross-roads on a day appointed by the praetor, shortly after the Saturnalia*: Cic. L.

compitum -i, n. (competo), *a place where two or more roads meet, cross-roads*: Cic., Verg.

complāceo -cēre -cui or -citus sum. (1) *to please several persons at once*: Ter. (2) *to please exceedingly*: Pl., Ter.

complāno -are, *to level*: terram, Cato; domum, *to raze*, Cic.

complector -plecti -plexus, dep. (cum/plecto), *to embrace, to clasp.*

LIT., *to embrace, encircle, surround, encompass*: aliquem medium, Liv.; aliquem artius, Cic.; of a vine: quidquid est nacta complectitur, Cic.; so: amaracus illum floribus, Verg.; collem opere, Caes.; animum mundi caelo, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to hold fast, master*: quam (facultatem) quoniam complexus es, tene, Cic.; so of sleep: me artior somnus, Cic.; sopor artius, Verg. (2) *to attach oneself to, esteem*: quos fortuna complexa est, *the favourites of fortune*, Cic.; aliquem summa benevolentia, Cic.; Liv., Ov. (3) *of the mind, to embrace, grasp, comprehend*: omnia una comprehensione, Cic.; deum cogitatione, Cic.; Ov., Tac. (4) *to unite in oneself or itself*: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic.; esp. *to include*, of speech or writing: omnia istius facta oratione, Cic.

complémentum -i, n. (compleo), *that which completes or fills up, a complement*: inania quaedam verba quasi complementa numerorum, Cic.

complēo -plēre -plēvi -plētum, *to fill up.*

LIT., (1) *fossas sarmentis et virgultis*, Caes.; paginam, Cic.; multo cibo et potione completi, Cic.; with genit.: convivium vicinorum cotidie compleo, Cic. (2) *as milit. t. t.*: a, *to complete the number of an army, fleet, etc.*: legiones, Caes.; cohortes, Tac.: b, *to man, fill with men*, a place, ship, etc.: late loca milite, Verg.; naves, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to fill a place with light, smell, shout, clamour, etc.*: omnia clamoribus, Liv.; sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, Cic. (2) *to fill a person with a feeling*: civitatem summa spe et voluntate, Caes.; Cic., Liv. (3) *to fulfil*: fata sua, Ov.; centum et septem annos complēsse, Cic. (4) *of a sum, to make up*: neque est adhuc ea summa (imperati sumptus) completa, Cic. (5) *to complete, finish a task*: his rebus completis, Caes.

¶ Hence partic. **complētus** -a -um, *perfect, complete*: completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic.

complexio -ōnis, f. (complector), *connexion, combination*. LIT., *complexiones atomorum inter se*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *in rhetoric*: brevis totius negotii, *a short summary of the whole matter*, Cic.; so: verborum, Cic.; absol., *a period*: Cic. (2) *in logic*: a, *the statement of a syllogism*: Cic.: b, *a dilemma*: Cic.

complexus -ūs, m. (complector), *an embrace.*

LIT., (1) *of persons, in love or friendship*: aliquem de complexu matris avellere, Cic.; currere ad alicuius complexum, Cic. (2) *combat*: complexum armorum vitare, Tac.; Caesaris, Caes. (3) *of things, grasp, compass*: qui (mundus) omnia complexu suo coerces et continet, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *affection, love*: complexus totius gentis humanae, Cic. (2) *in discourse, connexion*: Quint.

complico -are -āvi -ātum (post-Aug. -ūi -itum), *to fold together, fold up*. LIT., *epistulam*, Cic. L.; *rudentem*, Pl. TRANSF., *complicata notio, confused, intricate*, Cic.

comploratio -ōnis, f. (comploro), *a lamentation, a weeping and bewailing*: mulierum, Liv.; comploratio sui patriaeque, Liv.

complorātus -ūs, m. = comploratio; q.v.: Liv. **complōro** -are, *to bewail or weep, to lament loudly and violently*: mortem, Cic.; desperata complorataque res est publica, Liv., Ov.

complūres, n. complūra (rarely complūria) -ium, *several*; as adj.: Ter., Cic.; as subst.: Cic., Suet.

complūriens (complūriēs), adv. (complures), *many times, frequently*: Pl.

compluscūli -ae -a (complures), *a good many*: Pl., Ter.

complūvium -i, n. (cum/pluo), *the quadrangular roofless space in the centre of a Roman house, through which the water collected on the roofs found its way to the impluvium below*: Varr., Suet.

compōno -ponere -pōsui -pōsitum.

(1) *to put, place, lay, bring together* separate persons or things, whether like or unlike: in quo (loco) erant ea composita, quibus rex te munere constituerat, Cic.; manibus manus atque oribus ora, Verg. Esp. of unlike persons or things: a, *to match, place together as opponents*: pergis pugnantia secum frontibus adversis componere, Hor.: b, *to compare*: dignitati alicuius suam, Cic.; parva magnis, Verg.; dicta cum factis, Sall.

(2) *to collect together a whole from several parts, compose*: exercitus eius compositus ex variis gentibus, Sall.; venena, Ov.; aggerem tumuli, Verg.; esp. of writers, *to compose*: volumen de tuenda sanitate, Cic.; oratio ad conciliandos plebis animos composita, Liv.; versus, Hor.; also of plans and agreements, *to form*: pacem, Pl., Liv., Verg.; consilium, Liv.; ex composito, *according to plan*, Liv., Tac.

(3) *to put, arrange, settle* separate persons or things or parts in their right places or right mutual relation: sidera, Cic.; agmen, Liv.; verba, Cic.; cinerem, *ashes of the dead*, Ov.; togam, Hor. Esp. of the body and its parts: se thalamis, Verg.; membra, Verg.; comas, Ov.; composito et delibuto capillo, Cic.; vultum, Tac. TRANSF., a, *of immaterial things, to dispose, to settle in a particular way*: itinera sic ut, etc., Cic.; auspicia ad utilitatem reipublicae composita, Cic.: b, *of strife or disturbance, to allay, calm, reconcile*: lites, Verg.; controversias regum, Caes.; Armeniam, Tac.; amicos aversos, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **compōsitus** -a -um, *placed together*. (1) *constructed, put together* (cf. compono (2) above): crimen, *invented*, Cic.; indignatio, *studied*, Tac.; verba, *compound*, Quint. (2) *arranged in order, settled* (cf. compono (3) above): respublica, Cic.; composito agmine legiones ducere, Tac.; so of oratory: oratio, Cic.; and of the orator himself: orator, Cic.; esp. of the features in feigning an expression: composito vultu, Tac. Hence: a, *adapted to a purpose*: in ostentationem, Liv.; historiae, Quint.; adliciendis moribus, Tac.: b, *of strife or disturbance, calm, settled*: adfectus, Quint., Tac.

Adv. **compōsitē**, *in an orderly way*: dicere, Cic., Sall., Tac.

comporto -are, *to carry, bring together, collect*: frumentum ab Asia, Caes.; arma in templum, Cic.; Verg.

compōs -pōtis (cum/potis), *having the mastery or control of, possessed of, sharing in:* animi, Ter.; mentis, in full possession of mental faculties, Cic.; voti, one whose wish is fulfilled, Hor., Liv.; scientiae compotem esse, to be able to know something, Cic.; rationis et consilii compos, Cic.; qui me huius urbis compotem fecerunt, enabled me to be in this city, Cic.; tum patriae compotem me numquam siris esse, Liv.; sometimes also with abl.: Cic., Liv.

compōsitē, adv. from compono; q.v.

compōsitio -ōnis, f. (compono), a putting together. (1) gen. (cf. compono (1) above); so of opponents, a matching: gladiatorum compositiones, Cic. (2) (cf. compono) a composing, compounding: sonorum, Cic.; unguentorum, Cic.; of a book: iuris pontificalis, Cic. (3) (cf. compono) an orderly arrangement: membrorum, Cic.; anni, of the calendar, Cic.; of words: compositio apta, Cic.; also of the settlement of differences: pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destiti, Cic.

compōsitor -ōris, m. (compono), an arranger, adjuster: Cic., Ov.

compōsitūra -ae, f. (compono), a connexion, joining: oculorum, Lucr.

compōsitus -a -um, partic. from compono; q.v.

compōtatio -ōnis, f. a drinking party (translation of συμπόσιον): Cic.

compōtio -ire (compos), to make master or partaker of (ante- and post-class.); with abl. of the thing: Pl.; genit.: App.

compōtor -ōris, m. a drinking-companion: Cic.

compōtrix -icis, f. (compotor), a female drinking-companion: Ter.

compansor -ōris, m. a dinner companion: Cic.

comprecatio -ōnis, f. (comprecor), common supplication: haec sollemnis deorum comprecatio, Liv.

comprecor -ari, dep. to pray to, supplicate: deos, Ter.; caelestem fidem, Cat.; Cytherea, comprecor, ausis adsit, Ov.; with acc., to pray for: Sen., Plin. L.

comprehendo -prehendere -prēhendi -prēhensum and **comprendo** -prendere -prendi -prensum, to grasp.

(1) to take together, to unite: naves, Liv. TRANSF., to embrace, comprise, include: multos amicitia, Cic.; quae omnia una cum deorum notione comprehendimus, Cic.; breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic.; ne plura consector, comprehendam brevi, Cic.; aliquid numero, to count, express in numbers, Verg.

(2) to take firmly, seize. LIT., a, of things and places: quid opus est manibus si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic.; raedas equosque, Caes.; alius comprehensis collibus, Caes.; esp. of things catching fire or of fire catching them: ignem, to catch fire, Verg.; ignis robora comprehendit, seizes on, Verg.; avidis comprehenditur ignibus agger, Ov.; without igne: comprehensa aedificia, Liv.: b, of persons, in supplication: comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Caes.; esp. to capture, arrest: tam capitale hostem, Cic.; vivum in fuga, Caes.; to catch red-handed: in furto, Cic.; so of the crime itself: nefandum

adulterium, Cic. TRANSF., with the senses or intellect, to comprehend, perceive: sensu or sensibus, Cic.; memoria, Cic.; animo intellegentiam alicuius rei, Cic.; intellegere et cogitatione comprehendere qualis sit animus, Cic.; esse aliquid, quod comprehendit et percipi posset, Cic.

comprehensibilis -e (comprehendo), that which can be comprehended, comprehensible: natura non comprehensibilis, Cic.

comprehensio -ōnis, f. (comprehendo), a grasping, laying hold of. (1) (cf. comprehend (1) above) a taking together, uniting; hence of a rhetorical period: verba comprehensione devicta, Cic., Quint. (2) (cf. comprehend (2) above) a seizing, apprehending: sontium, Cic. TRANSF., a perceiving, comprehending, comprehension: complecti omnia una comprehensione, Cic.

comprendo = comprehend; q.v.

compressio -ōnis, f. (comprimo), a pressing together; hence (1) an embrace: Pl. (2) compression of style, conciseness: compressione rerum breves, Cic.

compressū, abl. sing. from verbal noun compressus (comprimo), by pressing together: Cic.; hence by embracing: Pl., Ter.

compressus -a -um, partic. of comprimo; q.v.

comprimo -primere -pressi -pressum (cum/premo), to compress.

(1) to press together, squeeze together separate things: dentes, Pl.; digitos compresserat et pugnum fecerat, Cic.; prov.: compressis manibus sedere, to sit with folded hands, idle, Liv.; ordines, to close the ranks, Liv.

(2) to press a thing tightly; hence to embrace; also to check, hold back: animam, hold the breath, Ter. TRANSF., a, to restrain or stop actions and feelings: delicta magna, Cic.; plausus ipse admiratione compressus est, Cic.; gressum, Verg.; furentis hominis conatum atque audaciam, Cic.; seditonem, Liv.: b, to suppress, hold back things: frumentum, Cic. L.; famam, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **compressus** -a -um, with compar. adv. **compressius**, more or rather concisely: loqui, Cic.

comprobatio -ōnis, f. (comprobo), approval: Cic.

comprobator -ōris, m. (comprobo), one who approves: Cic.

comprobo -are. (1) to approve fully: orationem omnium adsensu, Liv.; istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic. (2) to confirm, prove, establish: patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit, Cic.

compromissum -i, n. (compromitto), a mutual agreement to abide by the decision of an arbitrator: de hac pecunia compromissum facere, Cic.

compromitto -mittere -misi -missum, to agree to refer a cause to arbitration: Cic. L.

Compssa -ae, f. town of the Hirpini in Samnium (now Conza); hence **Compssanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Compssa.

comptus -a -um, partic. from como; q.v.

comptus -ūs, m. (1) (como), a head-dress: Lucr. (2) (=coemptio), a band, tie: Lucr.

compungo -pungere -punxi -punctum, to prick, puncture on all sides.

LIT., collum, Phaedr.; hence to *tattoo*: barbarus compunctus notis Threiciis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) gen. to *prick, sting*: ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, Cic. (2) of the action of light, or heat and cold: Lucr.

compūto -are, to *reckon together, calculate, compute*: rationem digitis, Pl.; facies tua computat annos, *shows thy age*, Juv.; absol.: computarat, pecuniam impetrarat, Cic.

computresco -ēre, to *rot, to putrefy*: Lucr.

Cōmum -i, n. a *lake-side town in Cisalpine Gaul, birth-place of the elder and younger Pliny* (now Como). Adj. **Cōmensis** -e, of or belonging to *Comum*.

cōnāmen -minis, n. (conor). (1) *an effort, endeavour*: Lucr., Ov. (2) in concr. sense, a *support*: Ov.

cōnātum -i, n. (conor), *an undertaking*; gen. in plur.: conata efficere, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., Caes.

cōnātus -ūs, m. (conor), *an exertion, effort*. (1) in gen.: hoc conatu desistere, Cic.; tumultus Gallicus haud magno conatu brevi oppressus est, Liv. (2) *an impulse, inclination*: ut (beluae) conatum habent ad naturales pastus capessendos, Cic. (3) in concr. sense, *an undertaking*: compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic.

concaeco -are, to *defile all over*: Phaedr.

concaedēs -ium, f. pl. a *barricade of trees*: Tac.

concalēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum, and pass. **concalēfio** -feri -factus sum, to *warm thoroughly*: braccium, Cic.; Lucr.

concalēo -ēre, to *be warm through and through*: Pl.

concalēscō -calēscere -cālūi, to *become thoroughly warm*: corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. TRANSF., to *glow with love*: Ter.

concallesco -callescere -callūi (calleo), to *become thoroughly hard*. TRANSF., (1) to *become practised, expert*: tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. (2) to *become callous or without feeling*: Cic. L.

Concāni -ōrum, m. (sing. **Concānus**: Hor.), a *savage tribe in Spain, who drank horses' blood*.

concastigo -are, to *punish, chastise severely*: Pl.

concāvo -are (concavus), to *hollow out, make hollow or concave*: braccia geminos in arcus, curves, bends, Ov.

concāvus -a -um, *hollow, vaulted, arched, concave*: cymbala, Lucr.; altitudines speluncarum, Cic.; aqua, swelling, Ov.

concedō -cedere -cessi -cessum.

(1) intransit., to *go away, retire, withdraw*. LIT., ex aedibus, Ter.; superis ab oris, Verg.; caelo, Verg.; ab allicuius oculis, Cic.; cum coniugibus ac liberis in arcem Capitoliumque, Liv.; docet unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, Cic.; concedere vita, to *die*, Tac.; so absol.: quando concessero, Tac. TRANSF., a, to *come over to, join with*, esp. with in and acc., to *submit*: in allicuius ditionem, Liv.; in Attali sententiam, Liv.: b, to *yield, give way to*, with dat.: voluptas concedit dignitati, Cic.; concedere naturae, to *die a natural death*, Sall.; so, to *be inferior to*: nemini studio, Cic.; amore nobis, Tac.: c, to *give in to, agree to*: tibi, Ter.; allicuius postulationi, Cic.; hence to *pardon*: alienis peccatis, Cic.

(2) transit. (usually with acc. and dat.): a, to *yield a thing, grant, give up*: alicui libertatem in aliqua re, Cic.; alicui primas in dicendo partes, Cic.; reipublicae dolorem atque amicitias suas, *sacrifice*, Cic.: b, to *pardon, overlook*: multa virtuti eorum, Caes.: c, to *permit, allow*; with infin.: Caes., Hor., Liv.; with ut clause: Lucr., Cic.: d, to *concede, grant that*, with acc. and infin.: Lucr., Cic.

concelēbro -are. LIT., to *visit a place often, or in large companies*: Lucr. TRANSF., (1) of any occupation, to *pursue eagerly, assiduously*: studia per otium, Cic. (2) to *celebrate a festivity*: diem natalem, Pl.; triumphum, Cic.; spectaculum, Liv. (3) to *praise, extol*: fama et litteris eius diu victoriam, Cic.

concēnātio -ōnis, f. (ceno), a *supping together* (translation of Gr. συνδειπνον): Cic.

concentio -ōnis, f. (concino), a *singing together, harmony*: Cic.

concenturio -are, to *assemble by centuries*; hence to *bring together*: Pl.

concentus -ūs, m. (concino), a *singing together, harmony*: avium, Cic.; tubarum ac cornuum, Liv. TRANSF., *agreement, harmony of opinion, unity, concord*: melior actionum quam sonorum concentus, Cic.; Tac., Hor.

conceptio -ōnis, f. (concipio). (1) *conception, a becoming pregnant*: Cic. (2) *the drawing up of legal formulae*: Cic.

conceptus -ūs, m. (concipio). (1) a *conceiving, pregnancy*: hominum pecudumve, Cic.; of plants, *budding*: Plin. (2) a *catching, of fire*: Suet. (3) a *collecting, or a collection*: Plin., Sen.

concerpo -cerpere -cerpsi -cerptum (carpo), to *pull, pluck, tear in pieces*. LIT., epistulas, Cic. L., Liv. TRANSF., to *abuse*: aliquem ferventissime, ap. Cic. L.

concertatio -ōnis, f. (concerto), *contest, strife*: magistratuum, Cic.; esp. a *contest in words, dispute*: sine ieiuna concertatione verborum, Cic.

concertator -ōris, m. (concerto), a *rival*: Tac. **concertatōrius** -a -um (concerto), *relating to a contest*: genus dicendi, Cic.

concerto -are, to *strive eagerly*: cum ero, Ter.; proelio, Caes.; esp. of dispute in words: nunquam accidit ut cum eo verbo uno concertarem, Cic.

concessio -ōnis, f. (concedo), a *yielding, granting*. (1) *agrorum*, Cic. (2) as legal t. t., an *admission of a fault*: Cic. (3) as rhet. t. t., a *concession, yielding of a point*: Quint.

concesso -are, to *cease, leave off*: Pl.

concessū, abl. sing. as from concessus, m. (concedo), *by permission, with leave*: concessu omnium, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

concha -ae, f. (κόχνη), LIT., a *sea-shell*: Lucr., Cic., Ov.; and so a *shell-fish*, esp. (1) a *mussel*: Cic. (2) a *pearl-oyster*: Plin.; hence poet., a *pearl*: conchae teretesque lapilli, Ov. (3) the *shell-fish which yielded the purple dye*: Lucr.; poet., *purple dye*: Ov.

TRANSF., a *vessel in the shape of a shell*. (1) for condiments, etc.: concha salis puri, salt-cellar, Hor.; funde capacibus unguenta de conchis, Hor. (2) a *trumpet*: Verg.; esp. the *horn of Triton*: Verg., Hor.

conchis -is, f. (κόγχος), a *kind of bean boiled with its pod*: Juv.

conchīta -ae, m. (κογχίτης), *a mussel-gatherer*: Pl.

conchylīātus -a -um (conchylium). (1) *died with purple*: peristromata, Cic. (2) *dressed in purple*: Sen.

conchylīum -i, n. (κογχύλιον). (1) *a mussel*, or gen. *shell-fish*: Cic. (2) *an oyster*: Cic., Hor. (3) *the shell-fish which yielded the purple dye*: Lucr.; meton.: **a**, *purple dye*: vestis conchylio tincta, Cic.: **b**, *a purple garment*: Quint., Juv. ***concido** -cidēre -cidi (cado), *to fall down, tumble to the ground, sink down*.

LIT., *concidat caelum omne necesse est*, Cic.; *repentinā ruīnā pars eius turris concidit*, Caes.; *equus eius ante signum Iovis Statoris sine causā concidit*, Cic.; *pronus in fimo*, Verg.; esp. in battle: *ita pugnans concidit*, Caes.

TRANSF., *to sink, collapse, perish, waste away*: neque enim tam facile opes Carthaginis tantae concidissent, Cic.; *tum ferocia omnis concidit*, Liv.; *bellum*, Tac.; *venti, subside*, Hor.; so of persons, *to be ruined, to fail*, esp. at law: *malas causas semper obtinuit, in optimā concidit*, Cic.; *iudicum vocibus fractus reus et una patroni omnes conciderunt*, Cic.

***concido** -cidēre -cidi -cisum (caedo), *to cut up, cut in pieces, cut down, destroy*.

LIT., *nervos, Cic.*; *ligna*, Ov.; esp. of beating and fighting: *virgis*, Cic.; *pugnis*, Juv.; in battle: *concisos equites nostros a barbaris nuntiabant*, Cic.; Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to cut through, make breaks in*: *magnos scrobibus montes*, Verg.; *pedestria itinera concisa aestuariis*, Cic. (2) in gen., *to ruin, strike down*: *Antonium decretis, auctoritatem*, Cic. (3) as rhet. t. t., *to divide too minutely*: *concidat delumbetque sententias*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **concisus** -a -um, *cut up small, brief, concise*: *sententiae*, Cic., Quint. TRANSF., of a speaker: Cic.

Adv. **concisē**, *concisely*: Quint.

concio -ciēre -civi -citum and **concio** -ire (Lucr., Liv., Tac.).

(1) *to collect, bring together*: *totam urbem*, Liv.; *exercitum ex tota insula*, Liv.; *auxilia*, Tac.

(2) *to move violently*: *concita navis*, Ov.; *concita flumina*, Ov.; *concita freta*, Verg. TRANSF., *a, to excite, rouse, stir up*: *plebem contionibus*, Liv.; *immani concitus irā*, Verg.: **b**, *to produce, cause, promote* agitations, etc.: *bellum in his provinciis*, Liv.; *seditionem*, Tac.

conciliābūlum -i, n. (concilio), *a place of assembly*: *nundinas et conciliabula obire*, Liv., Tac.

conciliātor -ōnis, f. (concilio), *a bringing together, a uniting, joining*: *communem totius generis hominum conciliationem et consociationem colere*, Cic.

TRANSF., (cf. concilio). (1) *a uniting in sentiment, conciliating*: aut conciliationis causā leniter aut permotiois vehementer aguntur, Cic.; as rhet. t. t., *the gaining the favour of the audience*: Cic. (2) *a procuring or causing* (by conciliation): *gratiae*, Cic. (3) *inclination*: *prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam*, Cic.

conciliātor -ōris, m. (concilio), *one who brings about or procures*: *nuptiarum, a match-maker*, Nep.; *proditionis*, Liv., Tac.

conciliātricūla -ae, f. (dim. of conciliatrix), *that which unites or conciliates*: Cic.

conciliātrix -icis, f. (conciliator), *she who unites*; hence *a match-maker*: Pl., Cic.; *vis orationis conciliatrix humanae societatis, which brings together*, Cic.

conciliātū, abl. sing. of conciliatus, m. (concilio), *by union, by connexion*: Lucr.

conciliātus -a -um, partic. from concilio; q.v. **concilio** -are (concilium), *to bring together, to unite, connect*.

LIT., *corpora*, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *to unite in sentiment, win over*: gen.: *homines inter se*, Cic.; *legiones sibi pecuniā*, Cic.; *animos plebis*, Liv.; hence *to recommend, make acceptable*: *dictis artes conciliare suas*, Ov. (2) *to bring about* (by conciliation): *pacem*, Cic.; *sibi amorem ab omnibus*, Cic.; *nuptias*, Nep. (3) in gen., *to bring about, cause, procure*: *pecunias*, Cic.; *famam clementiae*, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **conciliātus** -a -um, *won over, inclined, favourable*: *ut iudex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliator*, Cic.

concilium -i, n. (cum/calō), *a bringing together*.

(1) of things, *a union, connexion*: *rerum*, Lucr. (2) of persons (sometimes of animals), *a coming together, assembling*: *Camenarum cum Egeria*, Liv.; hence in concr. sense, *a gathering, an assembly*: *pastorum, deorum*, Cic.; *ferarum*, Ov.; esp. *an assembly for deliberation, a council*: *constituere diem concilio*, Caes.; *cogere* or *convocare concilium*, Caes.; *aliquem adhibere ad concilium*, Caes.; *concilium sanctum patrum*, Hor.; *concilium plebis habere*, Liv.; *Gallorum*, Liv.; *Achaicum, the Achaean League*, Liv.

concinnē, adv. from concinnus; q.v.

concinnitās -ātis, f. (concinnus), *elegance, esp. harmony of style*: *verborum* or *sententiarum*, Cic., Sen.

concinnitudo -inis, f. = concinnitas; q.v., Cic. **concinno** -are (concinnus), *to put or fit together carefully, to arrange*: *pallam*, Pl.; *vultum*, Petr. TRANSF., *to produce, cause*: *consuetudo amorem*, Lucr.; *me insanum verbis concinnat suis*, *makes me mad*, Pl.

concinus -a -um, adj. (with compar.), *well put together, pleasing, on account of harmony and proportion*: *sat edepol concinna est virgo facie*, Pl.; *tectorium*, Cic.; *Samos*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *elegant, neat*: *helluo*, Cic.; esp. of discourse, *tasteful, polished*: *oratio*, Cic.; *concinus et elegans Aristo*, Cic. (2) *suited, fit, appropriate, pleasing*: *concinus amicis*, Hor.; *tibi concinnum est, it suits you*, Pl.

¶ Hence adv. **concinnē**, *elegantly*: *vestita*, Pl.; *rogare*, Cic.

concino -cinēre -cinūi (cum/cano).

(1) intransit. LIT., *to sing in chorus, play instruments in concert*: *concinunt tubae*, Liv.; sic ad vada Maeandri concinit albus olor, Ov. TRANSF., **a**, *to join together in an utterance, to agree in saying*: *ne iuvet vox ista veto, qua concinentes conlegas auditis*, Liv.: **b**, in gen., *to agree together, harmonize*: *cum Peripateticis re concinere, verbis discrepare*, Cic.

(2) transit. LIT., haec cum concinuntur, Cic.; carmen ad clausas fores, Ov. TRANSF., a, to celebrate: laetos dies, Hor.: b, to prophesy: tristia omina, Ov.

1concio = concio; q.v.

2concio -ōnis = contio; q.v.

conciōn- = contion-; q.v.

concipio -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (cum/capio).

(1) to take together, hold together. LIT., to contain, hold: multum ignem trullis ferreis, Liv. TRANSF., of words, to express in a certain form: quod EX ANIMI SENTENTIA iuraris, sicut concipitur more nostro, according to our customary form, Cic.; conceptis verbis iurare, Cic.; vadimonium, Cic.; ius iurandum, Liv.; Qu. Marcio Philippo praeunte in foro votum, to repeat formally at his dictation, Liv.; vota, preces, Ov.; foedus, Verg.

(2) to take completely, take in, absorb. LIT., physically: a, of fluids, to draw in, suck in: concipit Iris aquas, Ov.; terra caducas concipit lacrimas, Ov.: b, of fire, to catch: materies, quae nisi admoto igni ignem concipere possit, Cic.; fig., of love: quem mens mea concipit ignem, Ov.: c, of air, to draw in: pars (animae) concipitur cordis parte quadam, quem ventriculum cordis appellant, Cic.; d, to conceive: cum concepit mula, Cic.; with ex and abl.: Cic.; with ab or de: Ov.; fig.: hoc quod conceptum respublica periculum parturit, Cic.: e, of physical qualities, to take, gain: alias aliasque vires, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to receive, take in, grasp by senses or intellect: oculis, Pl.; animo ac mente, Cic. (2) to form inwardly, conceive, imagine: superstitiosa ista, Cic.; of passions, to begin to feel: iram intimo animo et corde, Cic.; spem regni, Liv.; animo iras, Ov.; so of action, to devise, esp. in bad sense: scelus in se, Cic.; nefas, Ov.

conciōis -ōnis, f. (1)concido), rhet. t. t., the breaking up of a clause into divisions: Cic.

conciōis -a -um, partic. from 1conciō; q.v.

conciatio -ōnis, f. (concito), quick or violent movement. LIT., remorum, Liv. TRANSF.,

(1) tumult, sedition: plebi contra patres concitatio et seditio, Cic. (2) disturbance of the mind, passion: ab omni concitatione animi semper vacare, Cic.; animum, Liv.

conciator -ōris, m. (concito), one who excites, stirs up: seditionis, Cic., Liv., Tac.

conco -are (freq. of concio), to move quickly or violently, stir up, excite.

LIT., of physical movement: equum calcariibus, to spur to a gallop, Liv.; navem remis, Liv.; Eurus concitat aquas, Ov.; servos ex omnibus vicis, Cic.; concitare aciem, to move forward the army, Liv.; se concitare in hostem, to rush against the enemy, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to stir up, incite, impel: Etruriam omnem adversus Romanos, Liv.; omnem Galliam ad suum auxilium, Caes.; animi quodam impetu concitatus, Cic.; Tac. (2) of results, to cause, produce: seditionem ac discordiam, Cic.; invidiam in aliquem, Cic.; Liv., Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **concitatus** -a -um, quickly or violently moved; hence (1) quick, rapid: conversio caeli, Cic.; quam concitatissimos equos

immittere, spur the horses to a full gallop, Liv. (2) excited, violent, passionate: contio, Cic.; concitator clamor, Liv.; oratio, Quint.

Adv. **concitātē**, excitedly: Quint.

conciator -ōris, m. (concio), one who excites or stirs up: belli, vulgi, Liv., Tac.

conclāmatio -ōnis, f. (conclamo), a loud shouting or shouting together: universi exercitūs, Caes.; Tac.

conclāmīto -are (freq. of conclamo), to shout loudly, cry violently: Pl.

conclāmo -are. (1) to shout together or shout loudly: vos universi a me conservatam esse rempublicam conclamastis, Cic.; conclamaverunt, uti aliqui ex nostris ad conloquium prodirent, demanded, Caes.; conclamavit, quid as se venirent, called out to ask, Caes.; in joy: cum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, Liv.; conclamare victoriam, Caes.; in grief, to call upon the dead, to bewail: Verg.

(2) to call together: conclamare socios, Ov.; agrestes, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t.: ad arma, to call to arms, Liv.; vasa, to give the signal for packing up baggage before a march, Caes.

conclāve -is, n. (cum/clavis), a room, chamber: Pl., Cic., Hor.

conclūdo -clūdēre -clūsi -clūsum (claudio), to shut up, enclose, confine.

LIT., me in cellam, Pl.; bestias delectationis causā, Cic.; mare conclusum, an inland sea, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) to include, compress, confine: aliquem in angustissimam formulam sponsonis concludere, Cic.; quartus dies hoc libro concluditur, is comprised, Cic. (2) to bring to an end: epistulam, Cic.; perorationem inflammantem restinguentem concludere, Cic.; rhet. t. t., to close rhythmically, to round off in a period: sententias, Cic. (3) as philosoph. t. t., to bring to a conclusion, to argue, infer: deinde concludebas summum malum esse dolorem, Cic.; argumenta ratione concludentia, reasonable, logical proofs, Cic.

¶ Hence, from partic., adv. **conclūsē**, with well-turned periods: concludere apteque dicere, Cic.

conclūsio -ōnis, f. (concludo), a shutting, a closing; hence in military language, a blockade: Caes. TRANSF., a close, conclusion: conclusio muneris ac negotii tui, Cic. L.; esp. as rhet. or philosoph. t. t. (1) conclusion of a speech, peroration: conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, Cic. (2) a period: verborum quaedam ad numerum conclusio, Cic. (3) conclusion in a syllogism, consequence: rationis, Cic.

conclūsīuncula -ae, f. (dim. of conclusio), a foolish inference: contortulae quaedam et minutulae conclusiunculae, Cic.

concolor -ōris, similar in colour: sus, Verg.; with dat.: concolor est illis, Ov.

concoquo -cōquere -coxi -coctum.

LIT., to boil or cook thoroughly or together: Lucr., Sen.; hence to digest: cibum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to bear, endure, stomach: ut eius ista odia non sorbeam solum sed etiam concoquam, Cic. L.; aliquem senatorem (as senator) non concoquere, Liv. (2) to consider maturely, deliberate upon: tibi diu concoquendum est utrum, etc., Cic.; clandestina concocta sunt consilia, have been concocted, Liv. (3) with reflex., to waste away: Pl.

***concordia** -ae, f. (concors), *agreement, union, harmony, concord*. LIT., of persons: concordiam confirmare cum aliquo, Cic.; conglutinare, Cic.; constituere, Cic.; reconciliare, Liv.; meton.: et cum Piriithoo felix concordia Theseus, *one heart and mind*, Ov. TRANSF., of things: rerum, Hor., Quint., Juv.

***Concordia** -ae, f. *the goddess Concord*, to whom several temples in Rome were dedicated.

concordit̃r, adv. from concors; q.v.

concordo -are (concors), *to agree, be in harmony*: Ter.; cum animi iudicia opinionisque concordant, Cic.; with dat.: concordant carmina nervis, Ov.; with cum: Quint.

concors -dis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (cum/cor), *of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious*: fratres concordissimi, Cic.; secum, Liv., Tac.; so also of things: moderatus est concors civitatis status, Cic.; regnum, Liv.; pax, Ov.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.), **concordit̃r**, *harmoniously*: vivere cum aliquo, Cic.; Liv., Ov.

concr̃bescere -brescere -brũi, *to increase*: Verg.

concr̃redo (concr̃duo: Pl.) -cr̃d̃ere -cr̃d̃idi -cr̃d̃itum, *to entrust, to commit to*: rem et famam suam commendare et concredere alicui, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

concr̃emo -are, *to burn down, burn entirely*: omnia tecta, Liv., Suet.

concr̃epo -are -ũi -itum. (1) intransit., *to rattle, creak, clash, grate loudly or together*: scabilla concrepant, Cic.; concrepuere arma, Liv.; also *to make a noise by bringing together*: armis concrepat multitudo, Caes.; exercitus gladiis ad scuta concrepuit, Liv.; digitis concrepare, *to snap the fingers*, Pl., Cic. (2) transit., *to rattle, strike upon*: aera, Ov.; digitos, Petr.

concreresco -crescere -cr̃vi -cr̃etum (perf. infin. concressc: Ov.). (1) *to grow, collect, increase, be formed*: de terris terram crescere parvis, Lucr.; aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis, *is compounded*, Cic. (2) *to become stiff, to congeal, curdle, harden*: nive pruināque concrescit aqua, Cic.; frigore sanguis, Verg.

¶ Hence perf. partic. **concr̃etus** -a -um. (1) *compounded*. (2) *thickened, congealed, condensed, stiffened*: glacies, Liv.; lac, Verg.; dolor, *hard, tearless*, Ov.

concr̃etio -ōnis, f. (concreresco). (1) *a growing together, congealing, condensing*: corporum, Cic. (2) *materiality, matter*: mortalis, Cic.

concr̃ucio -are, *to torture violently*: Lucr.

concũbina -ae, f. (concumbo), *a concubine*: Pl., Cic.

concũbinātus -ũs, m. (concubinus), *concubinage*: Pl.

concũbinus -i, m. (concumbo), *a man living in a state of concubinage*: Cat., Tac.

concũbitus -ũs, m. (concumbo). (1) *lying together or reclining together* (at table): Prop. (2) *copulation*: Cic., Verg.

concũbius -a -um (concumbo), *relating to sleep*, found only in the phrase concubiā nocte: Cic., Liv. (or noctu concubiā: Enn.), *at the time of men's first sleep, at dead of night*.

N. as subst. **concũbium** -i, *the time of the first sleep*: Pl.

conculco -are (cum/calco), *to tread, trample under foot*: Cato. TRANSF., *to misuse, to despise*: miseram Italiam, Cic.; Macedoniam lauream, Cic.

concumbo -cumbere -cũbũi -cũbitum. (1) *to lie together or recline together* (at table): Prop. (2) *to lie with, have intercourse with*: Ter., Cic., Ov.

concũpiens -entis (cupio), *desiring, covetous of*: Enn.

concũpisco -piscere -pĩvi or -pii -pĩtum (cupio), *to desire eagerly, covet, to endeavour after, aim at*: eandem mortem gloriosam, Cic.; signa, tabulas, supellectilem, vestem infinite, Cic.; with infin.: ducere aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.; Hor., Liv., Tac.

concurro -currere -curri (rarely -cũcurri) -cursum, *to run together*.

Hence (1) *to assemble hurriedly, flock to one spot*: tota Italia concurret, Cic.; ad arma, Caes.; ad curiam, Cic.; ad me restituendum Romam, Cic.

(2) *to rush together, run to meet one another*: ne prorae concurrerent, Liv.; esp. *to meet in conflict, attack, engage*: concurrunt equites inter se, Caes.; omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi, Verg.; cum acie legionum rectā fronte, Liv.; with dat.: concurrere equitibus, Liv.; adversus aliquem, Liv.; in aliquem, Sall.; so fig.: concurrentis belli minae, *war on the point of breaking out*, Tac. Also without the idea of conflict: neve aspere (verba) concurrerent neve vastius diducantur, Cic.; concurrat dextera laeva, *of clapping the hands for applause*, Hor. TRANSF., *to happen at the same time*: quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Cic.

concurso -ōnis, f. (concurso). (1) *a running together, concourse*. TRANSF., *coincidence*: somniorum, Cic. (2) *a running about, rushing hither and thither*: puerorum, Cic.; concursatio regis a Demetriade nunc Lamiam in concilium Aetolorum nunc Chalcidem, Liv.; esp. *skirmishing of light troops*: Liv.

concurso -ōris, m. (concurso), *a skirmisher* (opp. statarius): Liv.

concurso -ōnis, f. (concurso). (1) *a running together, concourse*: atomorum, Cic. (2) *a figure of speech in which the same word is frequently repeated* (Gr. συμπλοκή): Cic.

concurso -are, *to run about, rush hither and thither*: tum trepidare et concursare, Caes.; dies noctesque, Cic.; ignes concursant, Lucr.; with object in acc., *to go round visiting*: omnes fere domos omnium, Cic. As milit. t. t., *to skirmish*: inter saxa rupesque, Liv.

concursum -ũs, m. (concurso).

(1) *a running together, concourse*: concursus hominum in forum, Cic.; in forum a tota urbe, Liv., Hor., Verg. TRANSF., of abstractions, *union*: honestissimorum studiorum, Cic.

(2) *a rushing together, meeting*: corpusculorum, Cic.; verborum, Cic.; calamitatum, Cic.; navium, *a dashing together*, Caes.; esp. *a hostile encounter*: concursus utriusque exercitus, Caes.; fig.: non posse sustinere concursum omnium philosophorum, Cic.

concussũ, abl. sing. from concussus, m. (concutio), *by a shaking, by concussion*: Lucr.

concutio -cūtēre -cussi -cussum (cum/quatio), *to shake together or violently, agitate.*

LIT., frameas, Tac.; caput, Ov.; of earthquakes: concussae urbes, Lucr.; terra ingenti motu concussa est, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to shatter, disturb, impair*: rempublicam, Cic.; regnum, Liv. (2) *to alarm, trouble*: terrorem metum concutientem definiunt, Cic.; casu concussus acerbo, Verg. (3) *to arouse, excite*: pectus, Verg. (4) (cf. excutio) *to shake the clothes of, and so to search the person*: te ipsum concute, examine yourself, Hor.

condālium -i, n. (κονδύλιον), *a ring for slaves*: Pl.

condēcet -ēre, impers. *it is proper, fit, decent*: capies quod te condecet, Pl.

condēcōro -are, *to adorn carefully*: ludos scaenicos, Ter.

condemnātor -ōris, m. (condemno), *one who causes condemnation, an accuser*: Tac.

condemno -are (cum/damno), *to condemn*.

LIT., Cic., Tac.; the crime in the genit.: aliquem iniuriarum, Cic.; or with de: aliquem de alea, Cic.; or in abl.: eodem crimine, Cic.; the penalty in the genit.: capitis, Cic.; or abl.: capiti poenā, Suet.; or with ad: ad mortem, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *of an accuser, to urge or effect the condemnation of a person*: condemnare aliquem uno crimine, Cic. (2) *in gen., to blame, disapprove*: aliquem inertiae, Cic.; iniquitatis, Caes.; tuum factum non esse condemnatum iudicio amicorum, Cic.

condenso -are, *to make thick, press close together*: Varr.; condensat (as from condenseo), Lucr.

condensus -a -um, *dense, thick*: puppes litore, Verg.; vallis arboribus condensa, Liv.

condicio -ōnis, f. (condico), *an arrangement, agreement*.

Hence (1) *a condition, stipulation, provision, proviso*: non respuat condicionem, Caes.; condicionem aequissimam repudiare, Cic.; condicionem accipere, Cic.; ea condicione ut . . . (ne . . .), *on condition that* . . ., Cic.; sub condicionibus iis, Liv.; esp. *conditions of marriage, marriage contract, marriage*: aliam condicionem quaerere, Cic.; condicionem filiae quaerere, Liv.; nullius condicionis non habere potestatem, Nep.; also *relations with a mistress*: Ter., Cic.

(2) *state, condition, place, circumstances*: infima servorum, Cic.; eā condicione natus sum ut, Cic.; condicio imperii, Cic.; parem cum ceteris fortunae condicionem subire, Cic.; condicione super communi, Hor.

condico -dicēre -dixi -dictum, *to make arrangement with, agree to, fix, appoint, settle*: sic condicunt, Tac., Liv.; esp.: alicui condicere cenam or ad cenam, *to engage to dine with somebody*, Pl., Suet.; absol.: cum mihi condixisset, Cic. L.

condignus -a -um, *very worthy*: donum, Pl.; with abl., *very worthy of*: Pl.

Adv. **condignē**: Pl.

condimentum -i, n. (condio), *spice, seasoning, sauce, condiment*. LIT., cibi condimentum est fames, potionis sitis, Cic. TRANSF., Pl.; facetae omnium sermonum condimenta, Cic.; severitas alicuius multis condimentis humanitatis mitigatur, Cic.

condio -ire (perhaps from condo).

(1) *of fruits, etc., to pickle, to preserve*: oleas, Cato; hence *to embalm*: mortuos, Cic.

(2) *to season, make savoury*: escas, Pl.; ius, Hor.; unguenta, Cic. TRANSF., *to season, temper*: orationem, Cic.; tristitiam temporum, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **conditus** -a -um, *seasoned, savoury*. LIT., conditiora haec facit venatio, Cic. TRANSF., *seasoned, ornamented*: oratio lepore et festivitate conditor, Cic.

condiscipula -ae, f. *a female schoolfellow*: Mart.

condiscipulatus -ūs, m. (condiscipulus), *companionship in school*: Nep.

condiscipulus -i, m. *a schoolfellow*: Cic.

condisco -discēre -didici, *to learn thoroughly*: modos, Hor.; with infin.: mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic.; pauperiem pati, Hor.

conditio = condicio; q.v.

conditio -ōnis (condio). (1) *pickling or preserving of fruits*: Varr. (2) *a seasoning, making savoury*: ciborum, Cic.

conditor -ōris, m. (condo), *a founder*: urbis, Liv.; Romanae arcis, Verg. TRANSF., in gen., *contriver, composer, author*: Verg.; Romanae libertatis, Liv.; conditor et instructor convivii, Cic.; conditor Romani anni, of himself, as *author of the Fasti*, Ov.

conditōrium -i, n. (condo), *the place in which a corpse or its ashes are preserved*: Suet., Plin. L.

conditus -a -um, partic. of condo; q.v.

conditus -a -um, partic. from condio; q.v.

condo -dēre -didi -ditum.

(1) *to put together*. LIT., *to build, to found*: urbem Romam, Cic.; Liv.; arcis, Verg. TRANSF., in gen., *to form, establish*: Romanam gentem, Verg.; conlegium ad id novum, Liv.; and esp. *to compose, write*: carmen, Cic.; leges, Liv.; also *to write of*: tristitia bella, Verg.; Caesaris acta, Ov.

(2) *to put up, put away a thing (or person) where it will be safe or unobserved*. LIT., a, of things, *to store*: pecuniam, Cic.; litteras publicas in sanctiore aerario conditas habere, Cic.; aliquid domi suae conditum iam putare, Cic.; esp. of wine, fruits, etc.: frumentum, Cic. (cf. condio): b, of things, *to hide, withdraw*: caelum umbra, Verg.; caput inter nubila, Verg.; fig.:ensem in pectore, Verg.: c, of persons, *to hide*: se deserto in litore, Verg.; *to put, place*: aliquem in carcerem, Cic.; *to bury*: aliquem in sepulcro, Cic. TRANSF., of abstractions: a, *to store*: mandata corde, Cat., Cic.; Verg. b, *to hide*: iram, Tac.; conditae res futurae, Cic.: c, of time, *to pass, dispose of*: longos soles cantando, Verg.; Lucr., Hor., Liv.

condōcēfācio -facēre -fēci -factum, *to train, instruct, teach*: beluas, Cic.; animum, Cic.

condōcēo -dōcēre -docui -doctum, *to train, instruct*: Pl.

condōlesco -dōlescēre -dōlūi (doleo), *to suffer severely, to feel pain*: si pes condoluit, si dens, Cic.; latus ei dicenti condoluisse, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; also of mental pain: Cic., Ov.

condōnātio -ōnis, f. (condono), *a giving away*: bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

condōno -are, *to give away, present*.

LIT., agros suis latronibus, Cic.; consuli totam Achaia, Cic.; of the praetor: alicui

hereditatem, *to award the inheritance*, Cic.; sometimes with acc. of gift and of recipient: Pl., Ter.

TRANSF., (1) *to give up to, sacrifice to*: se vitamque suam reipublicae, Sall.; condonari libidini muliebri, Cic. (2) *to forgive a debt*: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic.; hence *to overlook, forgive a fault*: alicui crimen, Cic.; *to forgive an injury for the sake of a third party*: praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, Caes.

condormio -ire, *to sleep soundly*: Suet.

condormisco -ēre, *to go to sleep*: Pl.

Condrūsi -ōrum, m. *a Germanic people in Gallia Belgica*.

condūcibilis -e (conduco), *profitable, useful*: consilium ad eam rem, Pl.

condūco -dūcere -duxi -ductum.

(1) transit.: **a**, *to bring or lead together, collect*; of persons: exercitum in unum locum, Caes.; virgines unum in locum, Cic.; of things, *to bring together, unite, connect*: partes in unum, Lucr.; vineas, Cic.; cortice ramos, Ov. TRANSF., propositionem et adsumptionem in unum, Cic.; **b**, as commercial term, *to hire*: aliquem mercede, Cic.; consulem ad caedem faciendam, Cic.; of mercenaries: homines, Caes.; milites Gallos mercede, Liv.; of things: domum, hortum, Cic.; also, *to contract for, farm*: columnam faciendam, Cic.; portorium, Cic., Liv.

(2) intransit. (3rd person only), *to be of use, to profit, to serve*; with dat.: quae salutis tuae conducere arbitror, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; with ad and acc.: ad vitae commoditatem, Cic., Pl.; with in and acc.: in commune, Tac., Pl.

condūcticius -a -um (conduco), *hired*: fidicina, Pl.; exercitus, mercenary, Nep.

conducitō -ōnis, f. (conduco). (1) *a bringing together, uniting*: Cic. (2) *hiring, farming*: fundi, Cic.; vectigalium, Liv.

conductor -ōris, m. (conduco). (1) *one who hires*: mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donare, Caes. (2) *a contractor*: histriōnum, Pl.; operis, Cic. L.

conduplicatio -onis, f. (conduplico), *comically, an embrace*: Pl.

conduplico -are, *to double*: divitias, Lucr.; comically, of an embrace: corpora, Pl.

condūro -are, *to harden*: ferrum, Lucr.

connecto -nectere -nexui -nexum, *to fasten, tie together, connect*.

LIT., illae (apes) pedibus conexae ad limina pendent, Verg.; nodum, Cic., Ov.; Mosellam atque Ararim factā inter utrumque fossā, Tac.

TRANSF., in gen., *to join, unite*: persequere conexos his funibus dies, *close-following*, Cic.; amicitia cum voluptate conecitur, Cic.; esp. (1) *to unite in discourse*: facilius est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata conectere, Cic. (2) of logical connexion: omne quod ipsum ex se conexum sit verum esse, Cic. (3) of personal relationship: alicui conexus per adfinitatem, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **cōnexus** -a -um, *joined, connected*; n. as subst. **cōnexum** -i, *logical connexion*: Cic.

cōnexio -onis, f. (conecto), *a binding together*; hence *a logical sequence*: Quint.

cōnexus -ūs, m. (conecto), *connexion, union*: Lucr.

confābŭlor -ari, dep. *to talk, converse, or talk over*: Pl., Ter.

confarrēatio -ōnis, f. (confarreo), *an ancient and solemn form of marriage among the Romans, in which panis farreus was used*: Plin.

confarrēo -are (far), *to marry by the ceremony of confarreatio*: patricios confarreatis parentibus genitos, Tac.

confātālis -e, *determined by the same fate*: Cic.

confectio -ōnis, f. (conficio). (1) *a producing, composing, completing*: huius libri, Cic.; belli, *successful completion*, Cic.; tributis, *complete exaction of*, Cic. (2) *consumption*: escarum, Cic.

confector -ōris, m. (conficio). (1) *one who produces, completes, finishes*: negotiorum, Cic.; totius belli, *victor in*, Cic. L. (2) *a destroyer, consumer*: confector et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic.; Suet.

confercio -fercire -fertum (farcio), *to press close together, compress, cram together*; usually in perf. partic. (with compar. and superl.)

confertus -a -um. (1) *closely compressed, dense* (opp. rarus): confertae naves, Liv.; confertissima turba, Liv.; conferti milites, *in close formation*, Caes. (2) with abl., *stuffed with, full of*: cibo, Cic.; ingenti turbā conferta templa, Liv. TRANSF., *vita plena et conferta voluptatibus*, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **confertim**, *compactly*: pugnare, Liv., Sall.

confēro -ferre -tūli -lātum.

(1) *to bring or put together, collect*. In gen.: sarcinas in unum locum, Caes.; capita, Cic.; gradum, *to walk beside*, Verg.; vires in unum, Liv.

Esp.: **a**, *to bring together money, etc., contribute*: tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic.; frumentum, Caes.; quadragena talenta quotannis Delum, Nep.; **b**, as milit. t. t., *to bring into hostile contact or collision*: Galli cum Fonteio ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic.; pedem cum pede, or conferre pedem, *to fight foot to foot*, Liv., Cic.; signa conferre, *to engage*, Cic.; se viro vir contulit, *man fought with man*, Verg.; absol.: mecum confer, ait, *fight with me*, Ov.; fig.: conferre lites, *to contend*, Hor.; **c**, of speech and ideas, *to interchange, discuss*: sermonem cum aliquo, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; iniurias, Tac.; tum si quid res feret, coram conferemus, Cic. L.; **d**, *to compare*: Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes.; cum illius vita P. Sullae vobis notissimam, Cic.; parva magnis, Cic.; vitam inter se utriusque, Cic.; Hor., Ov.: **e**, *to bring into a small compass, condense*: rem in pauca, Cic.

(2) *to bring to a particular place*. In gen., *to remove, transfer*: suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam, Cic.; se conferre, *to betake oneself, flee*: se in fugam, Cic., Pl., Caes., Liv.

Esp.: **a**, *to apply, devote*: pecuniam ad beneficentiam, Cic.; curam ad philosophiam, Cic.; so se conferre, *to devote oneself*: ad studium scribendi, Cic.; **b**, *to put off, postpone*: aliquid in longiorem diem, Caes.; Cic. L., Liv.: **c**, *to impute, attribute*: permulta in Plancium quae ab eo dicta non sunt, Cic.; culpam in aliquem, Cic.; **d**, *to transform, change*: aliquem in saxum, Ov.

confertim, adv. from confercio; q.v.

confertus, partic. from *confercio*; q.v.
confervēfācio -fācēre, to make very hot, to melt: *Lucr.*

confervesco -fervescēre -ferbūi, to begin to boil, begin to glow. *TRANSF.*, mea cum confertibuit ira, *Hor.*

confessio -ōnis, f. (*confiteor*), a confession, acknowledgment: *errati sui*, *Cic.*; *captae pecuniae*, *Cic.*; *adducere aliquem ad ignorantis confessionem*, *Cic.*; *exprimere ab aliquo confessionem culpae*, *Liv.*; ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, *Liv.*

confessus -a -um, partic. from *confiteor*; q.v.

confestim, adv. immediately, without delay: *confestim huc advolare*, *Cic.*; *consequi*, *Cic.*; *patres consulere*, *Liv.*; *Verg.*

conficiens, partic. from *conficio*; q.v.

conficio -ficēre -fēci -fectum (*facio*), to make together.

Hence (1) to finish, make ready, bring about, accomplish: *soccos suā manu*, *Cic.*; *litteras*, *Cic.*; *sacra*, *Cic.*; *tantum facinus*, *Cic.*; *bellum*, *Cic.*; *his rebus confectis*, *Caes.*; *business*, to conclude a bargain or transaction: *negotium ex sententia*, *Cic.*; *rem sine pugna et sine vulnere*, *Caes.*; *fractiones*, *Cic.*; *pretium*, settle the price, *Cic.*; *absol.*: *confice cum Apella de columnis*, settle, arrange, *Cic.* *Esp.*: a, of time or space, to complete, pass through: *cursum*, *Cic. L.*; *iter ex sententia*, *Cic.*; *incredibili celeritate magnum spatium paucis diebus*, *Cic.*; *prope centum conficisse annos*, *Cic.*; *extremum vitae diem morte*, *Cic.*; *nondum hieme confecta*, *Caes.*: b, to produce, cause: *alicui reditum, procure*, *Cic.*; *motus animorum*, *Cic.*; as *philosoph.* t. t.: *ex quo conficitur ut, it follows from this that*, *Cic.*

(2) to get together, obtain: *permagnam ex illa re pecuniam confici posse*, *Caes.*; *frumentum*, *Liv.*; *reliquas legiones*, *quas ex novo delectu confecerat*, *Cic.*; *exercitus maximos*, *Cic.*; *tribum suam necessariis*, to gain over, *Cic.*

(3) to use up, exhaust, consume: a, of food, to chew, eat: *escas*, *Cic.*; *plures iam pavones confeci*, *quam tu pullos columbinos*, *Cic.*; also to digest: *confectus et consumptus cibus*, *Cic.*: b, of property, to waste, destroy: *patrimonium suum*, *Cic.*: c, of living creatures, to destroy, kill: *haec sica nuper ad regiam me paene confecit*, *Cic.*: d, in gen., to weaken, wear out, esp. of persons and communities: *vitae cupiditas*, *quae me conficit angoribus*, *Cic.*; often in pass.: *confici fame*, *frigore*, *lacrims*, *curis*, *dolore*, *Cic.*; *confectus macie et squalore*, *Cic.*; *vulneribus*, *Caes.*; *aevo*, *Verg.*; *Britanniam*, *Cic.*; *praevalentis populi vires se ipse conficiunt*, *Liv.*

¶ Hence partic. **conficiens** -entis, productive, effecting, efficient: *causae*, *Cic.*; with genit.: *cum civitate mihi res est accerrima et conscientissima litterarum*, that notes down everything carefully, *Cic.*

confictio -ōnis, f. (*confingo*), a fabrication, invention: *criminis*, *Cic.*

confidens, partic. from *confido*; q.v.

confidentēr, adv. from *confido*; q.v.

confidentia -ae, f. (*confidens*): a, confidence: *confidentiam adferre hominibus*, *ap. Cic.*: b, more frequently, impudence, boldness,

shamelessness: *confidentia et temeritas tua*, *Cic.*

confido -fidēre -fisis sum, to have complete trust, be assured, *absol.*: *nimis confidere*, *Cic.*; with dat.: *sibi*, *Cic.*; *legioni*, *Caes.*, *Liv.*; with abl.: *militum virtute non satis*, *Cic.*; with de: *de salute urbis*, *Caes.*; with acc. and infin., to believe firmly: *id ita futurum esse confido*, *Cic.*

¶ Hence partic. (*with compar.*: *Pl.*, and *superl.*: *Verg.*) **confidens** -entis, confident, self-reliant: *Pl.*, *Ter.*; often in a bad sense, bold, self-assured: *Cic.*, *Hor.*

Adv. **confidentēr**, confidently, boldly, in good or bad sense: *Pl.*, *Ter.*; *confidentius dicere*, *Cic.*

configo -figēre -fixi -fixum. (1) to fasten together, nail together: *transtra clavis ferreis*, *Caes.* (2) to pierce through, transfix with a weapon. *LIT.*, *filios suos sagittis*, *Cic.* *TRANSF.*, to pin down, paralyse: *ducentis confixis senatus consultis*, *Cic.*

confingo -fingēre -finxi -fictum, to construct, form, fashion. *LIT.*, *nidos*, *Plin.* *TRANSF.*, to fabricate, feign, invent: *crimen incredibile*, *Cic.*; *crimina in aliquem*, *Cic.*, *Liv.*

confinis -e. *LIT.*, having the same boundary, adjacent: *confines erant hi Senonibus*, *Caes.*; *caput collo confine*, *Ov.*; m. as subst.

confinis -is, a neighbour: *Mart. TRANSF.*, nearly allied, similar: *studio confinia carmina vestro*, *Ov.*

confinium -i, n. (*confinis*). *LIT.*, a confine, common boundary, limit, border (of countries or estates): *Trevirorum*, *Caes.*; *convenit in omni re contrahenda vicinitatibus et confinibus aequum et facilem esse*, to those living near, *Cic.*

TRANSF., border-line, boundary: *confinia noctis, twilight*, *Ov.*; *breve confinium artis et falsi*, *Tac.*

confirmatio -ōnis, f. (*confirmo*), a thorough strengthening; hence (1) of an institution, a securing, making firm: *confirmatio perpetuae libertatis*, *Cic.* (2) consolation, encouragement, support: *neque enim confirmatione nostrā egebat virtus tua*, *Cic. L.* (3) confirming or verifying of fact or statement: *Caes.*, *Cic.*; so as *rhet.* t. t., adducing of proofs: *Cic.*

confirmātor -ōris, m. (*confirmo*), one who confirms: *pecuniae*, a surety, *Cic.*

confirmo -are, to make firm, confirm, strengthen.

LIT., *hoc nervos confirmari putant*, *Caes.*; *valetudinem, to recover health*, *Cic.*; *se confirmare, to recover strength*, *Cic. L.*

TRANSF., (1) gen., to strengthen, make lasting: *pacem*, *Cic.*; *consilia, to support*, *Caes.*; *confirmatis rebus, firmly established*, *Caes.*; *se transmarinis auxiliis*, *Caes.*; so as *polit. t. t.*, to ratify: *acta Caesaris*, *Cic. L.*; of the attitudes of persons, to confirm, in allegiance, etc.: *iure iurando inter se*, *Caes.*

(2) to strengthen in mind, encourage: *confirmare et excitare adfectos animos*, *Cic.*; *erige te et confirma, take courage*, *Cic. L.*; *animos Gallorum verbis*, *Caes.*

(3) to confirm an assertion; hence: a, to corroborate, establish it: *nostra argumentis ac rationibus*, *Cic.*, *Caes.*: b, to affirm, assert positively: *id omne ego me rei publicae causā suscepisse confirmo*, *Cic.*

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **confirmatus** -a -um. (1) *encouraged, emboldened*: satis certus et confirmatus animus, Cic., Caes. (2) *certain*: in quibus (litteris) erat confirmatus idem illud, Cic.

confisco -are (fiscus). (1) *to lay up, preserve in a chest*: Suet. (2) *to appropriate to the imperial treasury, to confiscate*: Suet.; also of persons, *to deprive by confiscation*: Suet.

confisio -ōnis, f. (confido), *confidence, assurance*: fidentia, id est firma animi confisio, Cic.

confiteor -fitēri -fessus sum, dep. (fateor). (1) *to confess, admit, acknowledge*: divitias meas, Pl.; peccatum suum, Cic.; amorem nutrici, Ov.; se victos, Caes.; multa se ignorare, Cic.; aliquid de veneno, Cic. (2) *to reveal, make known*: se, Ov.; vultibus iram, Ov.; confessa deam, *manifesting her divinity*, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **confessus** -a -um. (1) in act. sense, *having confessed*; so m. as subst.: Sall. (2) in pass. sense, *undoubtedly, acknowledged, certain*: res manifesta, confessa, Cic.; hence: ex confesso, *confessedly*, Quint.; in confesso esse, Tac.; in confessum venire, *to be generally acknowledged, universally known*, Plin.

conflagro -are, *to blaze up, be well alight*. LIT., classis praedonum incendio conflagrabit, Cic. TRANSF., amoris flammā, Cic.; incendio invidiae, Cic.; Liv. **conflictio** -ōnis, f. (confligo), *a striking together, collision, conflict*: corporum, Quint. TRANSF., causarum, Cic.

conflicto -are (intens. of confligo), *to strike together violently*; usually in pass., as (1) *to collide with, contend with*: conflictarii cum adversā fortunā, Nep.; cum ingeniis eiusmodi, Ter.; once act. in same sense: Ter. (2) *to be grievously troubled, to be harassed, tormented*, usually with abl.: iniquissimis verbis, Cic.; magnā inopiā necessarium rerum, Caes.; duriorē fortunā, Cic.; difficultatibus, Liv.; so in act., *to harass*: Tac.

conflictus, abl. sing. from conflictus, m. (confligo), *by a striking together*: lapidum, Cic.

conflicto -figēre -fixi -flictum.

(1) transit., *to strike or throw together*: corpora, Lucr. TRANSF., *to bring together in order to compare*: factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. (2) intransit., *to collide, clash*: illae (naves) graviter inter se incitatae conflixerunt, Caes.; hence in gen., *to come into conflict*: inter se, Caes.; cum hoste, Cic.; adversus classem, Nep.

conflo -are, *to blow together, to blow up*. Hence (1) *to blow into flame, kindle*. LIT., quorum operā id conflatum incendium, Liv. TRANSF., *to excite*: seditionem, Cic.; coniurationem, Suet.

(2) *to melt*. LIT., of metals: Plin.; falces in ensem, *to forge*, Verg.; of money, *to coin*: aut flare aut conflare pecuniam, Cic. TRANSF., *to forge, fabricate, put together* (often in bad sense): horum consensus conspirans et paene conflatus, Cic.; ut una ex duabus naturis conflata videatur, Cic.; exercitus perditorum civium clandestino scelere conflatus, Cic.; crimen, Cic.; alicui periculum,

Cic.; iudicia domi conflabant, pronuntiabant in foro, Liv.

confliū -flūere -fluxi, *to flow together*: in unum, Cic., Lucr., Liv. TRANSF., *to stream or flock together*. (1) of persons: Athenas, Cic.; ad haec studia, Cic., Caes. (2) of abstractions: ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, Cic.; Lucr., Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **conflūens** -entis, *flowing together*: a confluyente Rhodano castra movi, *from the confluence of the Rhône with the Arar*, ap. Cic. L.

So m. sing. or pl. as subst. **conflūens** -entis or **confluentes** -ium, *the confluence or place of junction of two rivers*: Mosae et Rheni, Caes., Liv. As place-name **Confluentes**, f. pl., *Coblentz*.

confodio -fodere -fodi -fossum. (1) *to dig thoroughly*: hortum, Pl. (2) *to stab, pierce through*: iacentem, Liv.; (Ciceronem) de improvviso domi suae, Sall.; confossus, Verg. TRANSF., tot iudiciis confossi praedamnatique, Liv.

conformatio -ōnis, f. (conformo), *a regular forming, conformation*; hence *form, shape*. LIT., lineamentorum, Cic. TRANSF., vocis, *expression*; verborum, *arrangement*, Cic.; esp. (1) as philosoph. t. t.: conformatio animi, or simply *conformatio, an idea*, Cic. (2) as rhet. t. t., *a figure of speech*: Cic., Quint.

conformo -are, *to form, put together*. LIT., mundum a natura conformatum esse, Cic.; ad maiora quaedam nos natura genuit et conformavit, Cic. TRANSF., *to adapt*: vocem secundum rationem rerum, Cic.; se ad voluntatem alicuius, Cic.

confossus -a -um, partic. (with compar.: Pl.) of confodio; q.v.

confrāgōsus -a -um, *rugged, uneven*: via, Liv.; n. pl. as subst., *uneven places*: Liv. TRANSF., rough, hard: Pl., Quint.

confrāgus -a -um = confragosus: Luc. **confrēmō** -frēmēre -frēmūi, *to murmur, make a noise*: confrēmere omnes, Ov.

confrico -fricare -fricūi -fricātum, *to rub hard*: caput atque os suum unguento, Cic.; fig.: genua, in entreaty, Pl.

confringo -fringere -frēgi -fractum (frango), *to break in pieces*: digitos, Cic.; Pl., Liv. TRANSF., *to destroy, bring to naught*: consilia senatoria, Cic.

confugio -fugere -fūgi, *to fly to, take refuge with*: ad aliquem, ad or in aram, Cic.; in naves, Caes., Verg. TRANSF., *to have recourse to*. (1) of external support: ad alicuius misericordiam, Cic.; ad opem iudicum, Cic. (2) of expedients: patrias ad artes, Ov.; confugit illuc ut neget, Cic.; Ter. **confugium** -i, n. (confugio), *a place of refuge*: Ov.

confūlcio -fulcire -fultus, *to prop up*: Lucr. **confulgeo** -ere, *to shine brightly*: Pl.

confundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum. (1) *to pour together, mingle, mix*. LIT., cum alicuius lacrimis lacrimas confundere nostras, Ov.; Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., a, *to join together*: tantā multitudine confusa, Caes.; duo populi confusi in unum, Liv.; ea philosophia quae confundit vera cum falsis, Cic. b, *to confuse, throw into disorder*: signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv.; iura gentium, Liv.; particulas minutas primum

confusas, postea in ordinem adductas a mente divinā, Cic.; vultum Lunae, *to obscure*, Ov.: **c**, *to confuse, trouble, disturb, upset*: confusa pudore, Ov.; audientium animos, Liv.; maerore recenti confusus, Liv.; quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici, Juv.

(2) *to pour into*: cruor confusus in fossam, Hor.; per quas lapsus cibus in eam venam confunditur, Cic. TRANSF., est hoc quidem in totam orationem confundendum, nec minime in extremam, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **confusus** -a -um, *disorderly, confused*: ita confusa est oratio, ita perturbata, nihil ut sit primum, nihil secundum, Cic.; strages, Verg.; verba, Ov.; confusissimus mos, Suet.; esp. of mental confusion, *embarrassed, troubled*: vultus, Liv.; confusus animo, Liv.; facies confusior, Tac.

Adv. (with compar.) **confusē**, *confusedly*: loqui, Cic.

confusio -ōnis, f. (confundo). (1) *a mixing, blending, union*: haec coniunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. (2) *confusion, disorder*: temporum, Cic.; suffragiorum, *voting not in the centuries, but man by man*, Cic.; religio-num, Cic.; oris, *blushing*, Tac., Liv.

confusus -a -um, partic. from confundo; q.v. **confūto** -are, *to check the boiling of a liquid*, hence TRANSF., (1) *to check, repress*: maximis doloribus adfectus eos ipsos inventorum suorum memoriā et recordatione confutat, Cic. (2) *esp. by speech, to put down, silence*: audaciam alicuius, Cic.; argumenta Stoicorum, Cic.; Lucr., Liv.

congēlo -are.

(1) *transit., to freeze thoroughly*. LIT., Mart. TRANSF., *to harden, thicken*: rictus in lapidem, Ov.

(2) *intransit., to freeze up*. LIT., Ister congelat, Ov. TRANSF., *congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, had become inactive*, Cic.; lingua, Ov.

congēmīno -are, *to double, redouble*: ictus crebros ensibus, Verg.

congēmo -gēmēre -gēmūi. (1) *intransit., to sigh or groan loudly*: congemit senatus frequens, Cic., Verg. (2) *transit., to bewail, lament*: mortem, Lucr.

congēr -gri, m. (γόγγρος), *a sea or conger eel*: Pl.

congērīes -ēi, f. (congero). Gen., *a heap, mass*: lapidum, Liv. Esp. (1) *a heap of wood, a wood pile*: Ov. (2) *chaos*: Ov. (3) *as rhet. t. t., accumulation*: Quint.

congēro -gērere -gessi -gestum, *to carry together, bring together, collect*.

LIT., *undique quod idoneum ad munien-dum putarent*, Nep.; salis magnam viam ex proximis salinis, Caes.; maximam vim auri atque argenti in regnum suum, Cic.; undique saccos, Hor.; hence (1) *in gen., to pile up, accumulate*: alicui vaticum, Cic.; auri pondus, Ov.; oscula, Ov. (2) *esp., to build up*: aram sepulcri arboribus; so of birds: locus aerae quo congregare palumbes, *have built their nests*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *in discourse, to bring together, comprise*: turbam patronorum in hunc sermonem, Cic.; also *to repeat*: argumenta, Quint. (2) *to heap upon*: ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv.; omnia ornamenta ad aliquem, Cic.; maledicta in aliquem, Cic.;

omnes vastati agri periculorumque imminen-tium causas in aliquem, *to ascribe, impute*, Cic.

congesticius -a -um (congero), *heaped up, artificially brought together*: agger, Caes.

congestus -ūs, m. (congero), *a collecting, heaping together*.

LIT., *municipia congestu copiarum vasta-bantur*, Tac.; of birds, *building nests*: herbam (exstittisse) avium congestu, Cic.

TRANSF., *that which is brought together, a heap, mass*: lapidum, Tac., Lucr.

congīarium -i, n. sing. from adj. congiarius (sc. donum), *a donation among the people*, originally of a congius of wine, oil, etc., to each person: Liv. TRANSF., *a donation in money*. (1) *among the soldiers*: Cic. (2) *among the people*: Tac. (3) *among private friends*: ap. Cic. L., Liv.

congīus -i, m. *a Roman measure for liquids, containing six sextarii*: Liv.

conglācio -are. Intransit. LIT., *to freeze*: frigoribus congelat aqua, Cic. TRANSF., Curioni nostro tribunatus congelat, *passes inactively*, ap. Cic. L.

Transit., *to turn to ice*: Plin.

conglōbatio -ōnis, f. (conglobo), *a heaping, pressing, crowding together*: Tac.

conglōbo -are (globus), *to form into a ball or sphere*. LIT., mare conglabatur undique aequabiliter, Cic.; figura conglobata, Cic. TRANSF., *to press together in a mass or crowd*: catervatim uti quosque fors conglabaverat, Sall.; se in forum, Liv.; conglobata in unum multitudo, Liv.; maxime definitiones valent conglobatae, *accumulated*, Cic.

conglōmēro -are, *to roll, twist, entangle together*: Lucr.

conglūtīnatio -ōnis, f. (conglutino), *a sticking, cementing together*. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., *connexion, joining together*: verborum, Cic.

conglūtīno -are, *to stick together, cement together*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *to connect, bind closely*: amicitias, Cic.; voluntates nostras consuetudine, Cic.; conglutinare ut, *so to arrange matters that* . . . Pl.

congrāco -are (graeus), *to spend like a Greek, i.e. to squander*: Pl.

congrātūlor -ari, dep. *to wish one another joy, congratulate*: congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam, Liv.; Pl.

congrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus, dep. (gradior), *to meet*: cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Liv.; locus, ubi congressi sunt, Cic.; congressi sua sponte cum finitimis proelio, Cic.; with dat.: impar congressus Achilli, Verg.; *to dispute in words, argue*: congressi cum Academico, Cic.

congrēgābilis -e (congrego), *sociable, inclined to collect*: examina apium, Cic.

congrēgatio -ōnis, f. (congrego), *an assembling together, society, union*: nos ad congrega-tionem hominum et ad societatem com-munitatemque generis humani esse natos, Cic.

congrēgo -are (grex).

(1) *to collect into a flock*: oves, Plin.; refl., se congregare, or pass., congregari, in a middle sense, *to form into flocks*: apium examina congregantur, *form themselves into swarms*, Cic.

(2) *of men, to collect, gather together*: dispersos homines in unum locum, Cic.;

refl., se congregare, and pass., congregari, in middle sense, to *assemble*: congregari in fano commentandi causa, Cic.

congressio -ōnis, f. (congregior), (1) a *meeting*: Cic. (2) *intercourse, association*: aliquem ab alicuius non modo familiaritate, sed etiam congressione prohibere, Cic.

congressus -ūs, m. (congregior), a *meeting*; hence (1) a *friendly meeting, social intercourse*: alicuius aditum, congressum, sermonem fugere, Cic., Liv.; often in plur.: congressus hominum fugere atque odisse, Cic., Verg. TRANSF., of lifeless things, *combination*: Lucr.

(2) a *hostile encounter, combat*: ante congressum, Cic.; primo congressu terga vertere nostros cogere, Caes.; Verg.

congruentia -ae, f. (congruo), *agreement, harmony, symmetry, proportion*: Suet., Plin. L. **congruo** -uere -ui, to *run together, come together, meet*.

LIT., ut vicesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of time, to *coincide*: qui suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (2) to be *sited, fitted to, correspond with, agree*: sensus nostri ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant, Cic.; with cum and the abl.: eius sermo cum tuis litteris valde congruit, Cic.; with dat.: non omni causae nec auditori neque personae neque temporis congruere orationis unum genus, Cic.; with inter se: multae causae inter se congruere videntur, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **congruens** -entis. (1) *agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable*: vultus et gestus congruens et apta, Cic.; with cum: gestus cum sententiis congruens, Cic.; with dat.: actiones virtutibus congruentes, Cic. (2) *harmonious, uniform*: is concentus ex dissimillarum vocum moderatione concors tamen efficitur et congruens, Cic.; clamor congruens, *unanimous*, Liv.

Adv. **congruenter**, *aptly, agreeably, suitably*: congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic.

congruus -a -um (congruo), *agreeing, fit, suitable*: sermo cum illā, Pl.

conicio -icēre -icēri -iectum (icacio).

(1) to *throw together*. LIT., sarcinas in medium, Liv.; sortes in hydriam, Cic.; sortem conicere, to *cast lots*, Cic.; aggerem in munitionem, Caes. TRANSF., mentally, to 'put two and two together', to *conjecture, guess*: de matre suavianda ex oraculo acute arguteque, Cic.; belle coniecta, *clever surmises*, Cic.; esp. to *interpret dreams or omens*: somnium, Pl.; omen, Cic.

(2) to *throw, to hurl*, in gen. LIT., of things: tela in nostros, Caes.; gladium in adversum os, Caes.; cum haec navis inivit nautis vi tempestatis in portum coniecta sit, Cic.; of persons: quem in carcerem, Cic.; in vincula, Cic.; in lautumias, Cic.; esp. with refl., se conicere, to *betake oneself, flee*: in portum, in fugam, in castra alicuius, Cic.; in latebras, Verg. TRANSF., naves coniectae in noctem, *benighted*, Caes.; se in noctem, to *hasten away under cover of night*, Cic.; forenses turbam in quattuor tribus, to *divide*, Liv.;

aliquem ex occultis insidiis ad apertum latrocinium, to *force*, Cic.; crimina in tuam diligentiam, *bring against*, Cic.; tantam pecuniam in propylaea, to *spend*, Cic.; haec verba in interdictum, to *introduce*, Cic.

coniectio -ōnis, f. (conicio), a *hurling, throwing*: telorum, Cic. TRANSF., *conjectural interpretation*: somniorum, Cic.

coniecto -are (freq. of conicio), to *throw together*. TRANSF., to 'put two and two together', *conclude, infer, conjecture, surmise, guess* at: coniectantes iter, Liv.; rem eventum, Liv.; Caesar coniectans eum Aegyptum iter habere, Caes.; de imperio, Tac.

coniectior -ōris, m. (conicio), an *interpreter of dreams or riddles*: Isiaci coniectores, the priests of Isis, Cic.; Pl.

coniectrix -icis, f. (coniectior), a *female interpreter of dreams or riddles*: Pl.

coniectūra -ae, f. (conicio), a *guess, conjecture, inference*. Gen., coniecturam adhibere, Cic.; aberrare coniectura, to be mistaken in, Cic.; coniecturam facere (or capere) ex (or de) aliqua re, Cic.; adferre coniecturam, Cic.; coniectura adsequi or consequi, Cic.; quantum coniecturā auguramur, Cic. Esp. *interpretation of dreams and omens, divination, soothsaying*: facilis coniectura huius somnii, Pl.; Cic., Ov.

coniectūrālis -e (coniectura), *relating to conjecture, conjectural*: controversia, Cic., Quint.

coniectus -ūs, m. (conicio), a *throwing or throwing together*. LIT., materiai, Lucr.; lapidum, Cic.; venire ad teli coniectum, to come within range, Liv.; ne primum quidem coniectum telorum ferre, Liv.

TRANSF., *casting or directing towards*: vester in me animorum oculorumque coniectus, Cic.

conifer -fēra -fērum (conus/fero), *cone-bearing*: cyparissi, Verg.

coniger (conus/gero), *cone-bearing*: pinus, Cat. **conitor** -niti -nisus or -nixus sum, dep. LIT., to lean or press hard against: Cic. poet.

TRANSF., to *make any great effort*. (1) *physical*: in summum iugum, to *clamber up*, Caes.; in unum locum conixi, Liv.; with infin.: invadere hostem, Liv.; with ut and the subj.: infantes conituntur, sese ut erigant, Cic.; of offspring, to *bring forth with difficulty*: Verg. (2) *mental*: quantum animo coniti potes, Cic.; ad convincendum eum, Tac.

coniūgālis -e (coniunx), *relating to marriage, conjugal*: amor, Tac.

coniūgatio -ōnis, f. (coniugo), the *etymological connexion of words*: Cic.

coniūgator -ōris, m. (coniugo), one who connects, unites: boni amoris, Cat.

coniūgiālis -e (coniugium), *relating to marriage, conjugal*: festa, Ov.

coniūgium -i, n. (coniunx), a *close connexion, union*: corporis atque animae, Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *marriage, wedlock*: Tulliae meae, Cic.; tota domus coniugo et stirpe coniungitur, Cic.; poet., of animals: Ov. (2) *husband*: Prop.; wife: Verg., Tac.

coniūgo -are, to *bind together, connect*: est ea iucundissima amicitia, quam similitudo morum coniugavit, Cic.; coniugata verba, words etymologically connected, Cic.

coniunctio -ōnis, f. (coniungo), *uniting, joining together*: portum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of things: coniunctio confusioque naturae, Cic.; as rhet. and philosoph. t. t., *connexion of ideas*: Cic.; as grammat. t. t., *a connecting particle, conjunction*: cum demptis coniunctionibus dissolute plura dicuntur, Cic. (2) of persons, *union, association, connexion*: societas coniunctioque humana, Cic.; citius cum eo veterem coniunctionem dirimere quam novam conciliare, Cic.; Pompeium a Caesaris coniunctione avocare, Cic.; summa nostra coniunctio et familiaritas, Cic.; esp. *connexion by blood or marriage*: coniunctio sanguinis, Cic.; coniunctio adfinitatis, Cic.

coniungo -iungere -iunxi -iunctum, *to join together*, constr. with dat., cum and abl., or inter se; often also with an instrumental abl.

LIT., navi onerariae alteram, Caes.; calamos plures cerā, Verg.; dextram dextrae, Ov.; eam epistolam cum hac epistula, Cic.; hunc montem murus circumdatus arcem efficit et cum oppido coniungit, Caes.

TRANSF., *to bring into connexion, unite, join*: noctem diei, Caes.; causam alicuius cum communi salute, Cic.; coniungere bellum, *to undertake in common*, Cic.; amicitias, *to form*, Cic.; esp. *to unite persons by marriage, friendship, alliance*, etc.: filias suas filiis alicuius matrimonio, Liv.; me tibi studia communia coniungunt, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **coniunctus** -a -um, *connected, joined*. (1) of place: sublaeae cum omni opere coniunctae, Caes.; with dat. *bordering on, near*: theatrum coniunctum domui, Caes.; Paphlagonia coniuncta Cappadociae, Nep. (2) of time, *contemporary with*: coniunctus igitur Sulpicii aetati P. Antistius fuit, Cic. (3) of other relations, *connected with, agreeing with, proportioned to*: prudentia cum iustitiā, Cic.; talis simulatio est vanitati coniunctor, *is more nearly allied*, Cic.; continuata coniunctaque verba, Cic.; esp. of persons, *connected by blood or marriage or friendship*: homines benevolentia coniuncti, Cic.; homo mihi coniunctus fidissimā gratiā, Cic.; inter se coniunctissimos, Cic.; tam coniuncta populo Romano civitas, Caes.; sanguine coniuncti, Nep.; civium Romanorum omnium sanguis coniunctus existimandus est, Cic.

N. as subst. **coniunctum** -i. (1) *an inherent property or quality*: Lucr. (2) rhet. t. t., *connexion*: Cic.

Adv. **coniunctē** (with compar. and superl.). (1) *conjunctly, in connexion*: coniuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic.; elatum aliquid, *hypothetically* (opp. simpliciter, *categorically*), Cic. (2) *intimately, on terms of friendship*: cum aliquo vivere coniunctissime et amantissime, Cic.

Adv. **coniunctim**, *conjunctly, in common*: huius omnis pecuniae coniunctim ratio habetur, Caes.; Liv.

coniunx (coniux) -iūgis, c. (coniungo), *spouse, wife*: Cic., Hor.; more rarely, *husband*: Cic., Verg.; plur. *a married pair*: Cat.; poet. *a betrothed virgin, bride*: Verg., Ov.

coniuratio -ōnis, f. (coniuro), *swearing together*; hence (1) *union confirmed by an oath*: coniuratio Acarnanica, Liv.; coniurationem

nobilitatis facere, Caes. (2) in bad sense, *conspiracy, plot*: coniuratio Catilinae, Sall.; in ea coniuratione esse, *to be implicated in*, Sall.; coniurationem facere contra rempublicam, Cic. Menton. *the conspirators*: voces coniurationis tuae, Cic.

coniuro -are, *to swear together*.

(1) in neutral or good sense, *to take an oath, to unite together by oath*: omne coniurat Latium, Verg.; barbari coniurare, obsides inter se dare coeperunt, Caes.; with acc. and infin.: per suos principes inter se coniurant nihil nisi communi consilio acturos, Caes.

(2) in bad sense, *to plot, conspire*: coniurasse supra septem millia virorum ac mulierum, Liv.; ii, quibuscum coniurasti, Cic.; principes inter se coniurant, Sall.; contra rempublicam, Cic.; adversus patriam, Liv.; de interficiendo Pompeio, Cic.; cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv.; with infin.: patriam incendere, Sall.; with ut and subj.: urbem ut incenderent, Liv.

¶ Hence perf. partic. (in act. sense) **coniurātus** -a -um, *sworn, united by an oath*: Cic., Verg., Ov. M. pl. as subst. **coniurāti** -orum, *conspirators*: Cic.

coniux = coniunx; q.v.

coniveo -niverē -nivi or -nixi, *to close the eyes, to wink, blink with the eyes*. LIT., oculis somno coniventibus, Cic.; altero oculo, Cic.; poet., of the sun or moon: quasi conivent, Lucr. TRANSF., *to wink at, let pass unnoticed*: consulibus si non adiuvantibus, at coniventibus certe, Cic.; with in and the abl.: quibusdam etiam in rebus coniveo, Cic.

conlābasco -ēre (labo), *to begin to fall, to totter*: Pl.

conlābēfacto -are, *to cause to totter*: Ov.; used also of the liquefaction of hard bodies: Lucr.

conlābēfio -fiēri -factus, *to be made to totter or fall*. LIT., altera (navis), prae fracto rostro tota conlabefieret, *was dashed to pieces*, Caes.; igni conlabefacta, *melted*, Lucr. TRANSF., a Themistocle conlabefactus, *overthrown*, Nep. **conlābor** -labi -lapsus, dep. *to fall down, sink down, collapse*.

LIT., of buildings, towns, etc.: conlapsa quaedam ruinis sunt, Liv.; Verg., Tac.; of persons, *to fall down in a swoon or death*: cecidit conlapsus in artus, Verg.; Tac.

TRANSF., *to fall, sink*: Pl., Verg.

conlācērātus -a -um (lacero), *very much lacerated or torn*: corpus, Tac.

conlācrimatio -ōnis, f. (conlacrimo), *a weeping together*: Cic.

conlācrimo -are, *to weep together or weep much*: Pl., Cic.; transit., *to bemoan, weep for very much*: histrio casum meum totiens conlacrimavit, Cic.

conlāctēus -i, m. -a -ae, f. *a foster-brother or sister*: Juv.

conlātio -ōnis, f. (confero), *a bringing together*.

LIT., (1) in war: signorum, *a battle*, Cic. (2) of money, *a contribution, collection*: stipis aut decimae, Liv.; Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *a combination*: malitiarum, Pl. (2) *comparison, simile, analogy*: conlatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine confers, Cic.

conlātīvus -a -um (confero), *brought together, united*: Pl.

conlātor -ōris, m. (confero), *a contributor*: Pl.

conlātus -a -um, partic. from confero; q.v.
conlaudātio -ōnis, f. (conlaudo), found only in abl. sing.; *strong or hearty praise*: Cic.
conlaudo -are, *to praise very much*: orationem satis multis verbis, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Liv.
conlaxo -are, *to widen, extend*: Lucr.
conlecta -ae, f. ('conligo, partic. conlectus), *a contribution in money*: conlectam a conviva exigere, Cic.
conlectāneus -a -um ('conligo), *collected*: Plin., Suet.
conlecticius -a -um ('conligo), *gathered together*: exercitus, quickly levied, Cic. L.
conlectio -ōnis, f. ('conligo), *a collecting, gathering together, collection*: membrorum, Cic.
 TRANSF., (1) in rhetoric, *a brief recapitulation*: Cic. (2) in logic, *a conclusion, inference*: Sen., Quint.
conlēga -ae, m. (lēgo), *one who is chosen with another, a colleague, partner in office*: alicuius conlegam in quaestura fuisse, Cic.; Hor., Tac.
 TRANSF., in gen., *an associate*: Pl., Cic., Juv.

conlēgium -i, n. (conlega).
 (1) abstr., *colleagueship, the connexion between those who jointly fill the same office*: P. Decius per tot conlegia expertus, Liv., Tac.
 (2) concr., *persons united in colleagueship, a body, guild, corporation, college*; of magistrates: praetorum, tribunorum, Cic.; of priests: pontificum, augurum, Cic.; *a political club*: innumerable quaedam conlegia ex omni faece urbis ac servitio constituta, Cic.; *a trade guild*: mercatorum, Liv.; in gen., *a band, body*: ambubaiarum, Hor.
conlēvo -are, *to make quite smooth*: Sen., Plin.
conlibertus -i, m. *a fellow-freedman*: Pl.
conlibet or **conlūbet** -bēre -būit or -bitum est (cum/lubet or libet), impers. verb., used only in perfect and tenses formed from perfect; *it pleases, is agreeable*: simul ac mihi conlibitum sit de te cogitare, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Hor.

conlido -lidēre -līsi -līsum (laedo), *to strike together, dash together*.

LIT., *umor ita mollis est, ut facile comprimi conlidique possit*, Cic.; Lucr., Ov.; esp. in past partic. conlisus: Cic.

TRANSF., *to bring into hostile collision*: Graecia barbariae lento conlisa duello, Hor.

conligatio -ōnis, f. ('conligo), *a binding together, connexion*: causarum omnium, Cic.
'conligo -ligēre -lēgi -lectum (lēgo), *to gather or bring together, collect*.

LIT., (1) of things: radices, Cic.; vasa, *to pack up*, Liv. (2) of persons: ex agris ingentem numerum perditorum hominum, Cic.; milites, Cic., Liv. (3) *to gather into a smaller space, contract*: pallium, Pl.; togam, Mart.; se conlegit in arma, *shrank into cover behind*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to gather together*: causae, Pl.; dicta, Cic.; hence *to gain, acquire*: ex hoc labore magnam gratiam magnamque dignitatem, Cic. (2) *conligere se, or animum, or mentem, to compose oneself, gain courage*: se ex timore, Caes. (3) in the mind, *to put together*: maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates conligo, Cic.; hence *to infer, conclude*: bene etiam conligit haec pueris et mulierculis esse grata, Cic.; ex eo

conligere potes, Cic. L.; in pass., of numbers, *to be reckoned* (post-Aug.): centum et viginti anni ab interitu Ciceronis in hunc diem conliguntur, Tac.

'conligo -are (ligo), *to bind, tie, fasten together*.
 LIT., manus, Cic., Liv.; omne conligatum solvi potest, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to connect*: res omnes inter se aptae conligataeque, Cic.; esp. in speech or writing: septingentorum annorum memoriam uno libro, Cic.; ut verbis conligentur sententiae, Cic. (2) *to detain, hinder, stop*: aliquem in Graecia, Cic.; impetum furentis vitae suae periculo, Cic.

conlinēo -are, *to direct in a straight line*: hastam aut sagittam, Cic.; absol.: quis est enim qui totum diem iaculans non aliquando conlineat? *hits the mark*, Cic.

conlīno -linēre -lēvi -litum, *to besmear, daub*: crines pulvere, Hor., Ov. TRANSF., Pl.

conliquefactus -a -um (liquefio), *liquefied, melted*: Cic.

conlocatio -ōnis, f. (conloco). (1) *a placing, arrangement*: siderum, Cic.; esp. in speech or writing, *arrangement, order*: verborum, Cic.; argumentorum, Cic.; bene structam conlocationem dissolvere, Cic. (2) *a giving in marriage*: filiae, Cic.

conloco -are, *to place, lay, set, arrange*.

LIT., (1) of persons: aliquem in curru, Cic.; in latebris, Verg.; as milit. t. t., *to station*: duas legiones et omnia auxilia in summo iugo, Caes.; alicui insidias ante fundum suum, Cic.; *to billet, quarter*: exercitum in hibernis, Caes. (2) of things: tabulas bene pictas in bono lumine, Cic.; simulacrum Victoriae ante ipsam Minervam, Caes.; sedes ac domicilium, Cic.; chlamydem ut pendeat apte, *to settle*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *to settle, place*: in eius tetrarchia unum ex Graecis comitibus suis, Cic.; aliquem in patrimonio suo, Cic.; aliquem in amplissimo consilio et in altissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic.; esp. of women, *to settle in marriage*: aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.; alicuius filio filiam suam, Cic. (2) of things: **a**, *to arrange, settle*: res eae quae agentur aut dicentur, suo loco conlocandae, Cic.; verba diligenter conlocata, Cic.; rem militarem, Cic.: **b**, *to lay out, place, employ*: in aliquo magnam spem, Cic.; adulescentiam suam in amore atque voluptatibus, Cic.; esp. of money, *to spend, invest*: pecuniam in praediis, Cic.; patrimonium in reipublicae salute, Cic.

conlocūplēto -are, *to enrich*: Ter.

conlocūtio -ōnis, f. (conloquor), *conversation*: conlocutiones familiarissimae cum aliquo, Cic.

conloquium -i, n. (conloquor), *talk, conversation, colloquy, conference*: ad conloquium evocare, Cic.; congredi, Liv.; conloquia secreta serere cum aliquo, Liv.; clandestina conloquia cum hostibus, Cic.; conloquium expetere, Caes.; dare, Liv.; inter se habere, Caes.; dirimere, Caes.; interrompere, Caes.; in alicuius congressum conloquiumque pervenire, Cic.

conloquor -loqui -locutus, dep. *to speak, talk, converse with anyone, to treat or negotiate with*: cum aliquo, Ter., Caes., Cic.; inter se, Cic.; per litteras, Cic.

conlūcēo -ēre, to shine on all sides, to be completely illuminated. LIT., sol qui tam longe lateque conluceat, Cic.; conlucent moenia flammis, Verg. TRANSF., vidi conlucere omnia furtis tuis, Cic.; floribus agri, Ov.

conlūdo -lūdēre -lūsi -lūsum. LIT., to play with: paribus, Hor. TRANSF., to have a secret understanding with, to act in collusion: Cic.

conlūo -lūere -lūi -lūtum, to wash thoroughly, rinse: os, Plin.; ora, to quench the thirst, Ov.

conlūsio -ōnis, f. (conludo), collusion, a secret understanding: cum aliquo, Cic.

conlūsor -ōris, m. (conludo), a play-fellow; esp. a fellow-gambler: Cic.

conlūstro -are, to illuminate on all sides: sol omnia clarissima luce conlustrans, Cic.; in picturis alios opaca, alios conlustrata delectant, brilliant colouring, Cic. TRANSF., to survey, look at on all sides: omnia oculis, Cic.

conlūtulentō -are, to dirty or defile all over: Pl.

conlūvio -ōnis (Cic., Liv.) and **conlūviēs** -ēi (Tac.), f. (conluo), a flowing together, or collection of impurities, filth: Plin. TRANSF., rabble, medley, offscourings: omnium sceleurum, Cic.; ex hac turba et conluviene discedam, Cic.; conluviens nationum, Tac.

conm-, see comm-.

conn-, see cōn-.

Cōnōn -ōnis, m. (Κόνων). (1) an Athenian admiral, active about 400 B.C. (2) a mathematician and astronomer of Samos, in the third century B.C.

cōnōpēum -i, n. (κωνοπέιον) or **cōnōpium** -i, n. a net to keep off gnats or mosquitoes: Hor., Juv.

cōnor -ari, dep. to undertake, endeavour, attempt, exert oneself, strive; with acc.: opus magnum, Cic.; rem, Liv.; plurima, Verg.; with infin.: facere id quod constituerant, Caes.; ii qui haec delere conati sunt, Cic.; Hor.

comp-, see comp-.

conquassatio -ōnis, f. (conquasso), a violent shaking: totius valetudinis corporis, Cic.

conquasso -are, to shake thoroughly, shatter: conquassatur enim tum mens, Lucr.; Apulia maximis terrae motibus conquassata, Cic. TRANSF., conquassatas externas nationes illius anni furore, Cic.

conquoror -queri -questus, dep. to complain loudly of: fortunas suas, Pl.; bonorum direptiones, Cic.; iniuriam, Liv.; se dissolvi, Lucr.; de istius improbitate, Cic.; conqueror an sileam? Ov.

conquestio -ōnis, f. (conqueror), a loud complaint: ubi nullum auxilium est, nulla questio, Cic.; in rhetoric: questio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic.

conquestū, abl. sing. as from conquestus, m. (conqueror), by loud complaint: Liv.

conquiesco -quiescere -quievi -quietum, to rest thoroughly, take rest, repose.

LIT., to rest bodily: videmus ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.; haec (impedimenta) conquiescere vetuit, to rest from a march, Caes.; conquiescere meridie, to sleep, Caes.

TRANSF., to be still, quiet, to take repose, stop: imbre conquiescente, Liv.; conquiescit mercatorum navigatio, is stopped, Cic.;

conquiescere a continuis bellis et victoriis, Cic.; in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, we find recreation, Cic. L.

conquinsco -ēre, to squat, stoop down: Pl.

conquiro -quirere -quisivi -quisitum (quaero), to seek for, to bring together, to collect, get together.

LIT., sagittarios, Caes.; naves, Caes.; libros, Liv.; pecuniam, Liv.; also of individual things or persons, to search for: aliquid totā provinciā, Cic.

TRANSF., voluptatem conquirere et comparare, Cic.; suavitates, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **conquisitus** -a -um, sought after, selected, chosen, costly: mensas conquisitissimis epulis exstruere, Cic.

conquisitio -ōnis, f. (conquiro), search, collection: pecuniarum, Tac.; talium librorum, Liv.; esp. a levying of soldiers, conscription: exercitus durissimā conquisitione confectus, Cic.; Liv.

conquisitor -ōris, m. (conquiro). (1) a recruiting officer: Cic., Liv. (2) a claqueur: Pl.

conr- = corr-; q.v.

consaepio -saepire -saepsi -saepitum, to fence round, to hedge in: Suet.; esp. as partic.

consaeptus -a -um, fenced round: ager, Cic.; n. as subst. **consaeptum** -i, an enclosure: Liv.

consalutatio -ōnis, f. (consaluto), a mutual salutation of several persons: forensis, Cic. L.; Tac.

consaluto -are, to greet together, hail, salute: inter se amicissime, Cic.; with double acc.: aliquid dictatorem, Liv.; eam Volumniam, Cic.; Tac.

consanesco -sanescere -sānui, to become healthy, to get well: illa quae consanuisse videbantur, Cic. L.

consanguineus -a -um, related by blood, brotherly, sisterly: umbrae, Ov. Generally as subst. **consanguineus** -i, m. brother: Cic. L.; fig.: consanguineus Leti Sopor, Verg.; **consanguinea** -ae, f. sister: Cat.; plur. **consanguinei** -orum, m. relations: necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes.

consanguinitas -ātis, f. (consanguineus), relationship by blood, consanguinity: Verg., Liv.

consaueo -are, to wound severely: Suet.

conscelebro -are, to defile with crime: miseram domum, Cat.; oculos videndo, Ov.; aures paternas, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.), **consceleratus**, wicked, villainous, depraved: consceleratissimi filii, Cic.; mens, Cic. M. as subst.: Cic.

conscondo -scendere -scendi -scensum (scando), to ascend, mount, go up; with acc.: equum, to mount on horseback, Liv.; vallum, Caes.; aequor navibus, Verg.; with in and the acc.: in equos, Ov. Esp. as naut. t. t., to go on board ship, embark; with in and the acc.: in navem, Caes.; with acc.: navem, Caes.; absol., to embark: conscondere a Brundisio, Cic.; Thessalonicae (loc.), Liv.; in Siciliam, for Sicily, Liv.

consensio -ōnis, f. (conscondo), an embark-ing, embarkation: in naves, Cic.

conscientia -ae, f. (conscio).

(1) a joint knowledge with some other person, being privy to; with subjective genit.: horum omnium, Cic.; with objective: coniurationis, Tac.; eiusmodi facinorum, Cic.; absol.:

conscientiae contagio, Cic.; aliquem in conscientiam adsumere, Tac.

(2) *consciousness, knowledge in oneself*. In gen.: nostrarum ac suarum, Liv.; absol.: nostra stabilis conscientia, Cic. Esp. *consciousness of right or wrong*: conscientia bene actae vitae, Cic.; scelerum et fraudum suarum, Cic.; ex nullā conscientiā de culpā, Sall.; praeclārā conscientiā, Cic.; absol.: a, a good conscience: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic.: b, a bad conscience: angor conscientiae, Cic.; conscientiā ictus, Liv.

conscindo -scindere -scīdi -scissum, to tear or rend in pieces: epistulam, Cic. L. TRANSF., conscissi sibilis, hissed at, Cic. L.

conscio -ire, to be conscious of guilt: nil conscire sibi, Hor.

conscisco -sciscere -scīvi and -scīi -scitum (perf. forms conscisse: Liv.; conscisset: Cic.). (1) to agree on, resolve publicly, decree: Cic.; bellum, Liv.; ut bellum fieret, Liv., Cic. (2) to bring or inflict upon oneself: sibi mortem, necem, to kill oneself, Cic.; sibi exsilium, Liv.; sibi letum, Lucr. Sometimes sibi is omitted: Liv., Tac.

conscius -a -um (scio).

(1) *having joint or common knowledge with another, privy to, cognizant of*; with genit.: homo meorum in te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic. L.; poet.: conscia fati sidera, Verg.; alicui conscius esse facinoris, Tac.; with dat. of what is known: conscius facinori, Cic.; coeptis, Ov.; with in and the abl.: conscius in privatis rebus, Cic.; with de and the abl.: his de rebus conscius esse Pisonem, Cic.; absol.: Cic. L., Tac., Hor. M. or f. as subst. **conscius** -i and **conscia** -ae, an accomplice, confidant, fellow-conspirator: Cic., Tac.

(2) *conscious to oneself*; with genit.: si alicuius iniuriae sibi conscius fuisset, Cic.; mens sibi conscia recti, Verg.; etsi mihi sum conscius me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic.; absol.: virtus conscia, Verg.; esp. *conscious of guilt*: animus, Sall., Pl., Lucr.

conscroor -ari, dep. (screo), to clear the throat: Pl.

conscribillo -are (dim. of conscribo), to scribble or scrawl all over: Varr. TRANSF., nates, to mark with beating, Cat.

conscribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum, to write together.

Hence (1) to enter on a list, enroll; as milit. t. t., to levy: exercitus, Cic.; legiones, Caes.; as polit. t. t., to enroll in a colony, class, etc.: centuriae tres equitum conscriptae sunt, Liv.; Collinam (tribum) novam delectu perditissimorum civium conscribebat, Cic.; esp. to enroll as a senator; hence the phrase: patres conscripti (for patres et conscripti), senators, Cic.; sing., a senator: Hor.

(2) to put together in writing, write, compose: librum de consulatu, Cic.; epistulam, legem, Cic.; absol., to write a letter: de Antonio quoque Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, Cic.; of physicians, to prescribe: pro salutari-bus mortifera, Cic. TRANSF., to write all over: mensam vino, Ov.

conscriptio -ōnis, f. (conscribo), a writing, composition, written paper: falsae conscriptiones quaestionum, forged minutes, Cic.

consēco -sēcāre -sēcūi -sectum, to cut in small pieces, dismember: membra fratris, Ov.

consēcratio -ōnis, f. (consecro), a dedication, consecration (to gods above or gods below): capitis, Cic.; esp. of the deification of the emperors, apotheosis: Tac.

consēcro -are (sacro), to consecrate, to dedicate to the service of a god.

LIT., (1) of things: locus consecratus, Caes.; totam Siciliam Cereri, Cic.; diem adventus alicuius, make a feast-day, Liv. Sometimes to consecrate to the gods below, to curse: caput eius, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic.; Liv. (2) of persons, to deify: Liber quem nostri maiores consecra-verunt, Cic.; esp. of the emperors: conse-crare Claudium, Suet.

TRANSF., (1) to devote, make holy: vetera iam ista et religione omnium consecrata, Cic. (2) to make immortal: amplissimis monumentis memoriam nominis sui, Cic. L. **consecrarius** -a -um (consecro), following logically, consequent: Cic. N. pl. as subst. **consecraria** -orum, logical conclusions, inferences: Cic.

consecratio -ōnis, f. (consecro), eager pursuit, desire, striving after: concinnitatis, Cic.

consecratrix -icis, f. (consecrator), an eager pursuer, devoted friend: consecratrices voluptatis libidines, Cic.

consectio -ōnis, f. (consecro), a cutting to pieces: arborum, Cic.

consecro -ari, dep. (freq. of consequor), to follow, pursue eagerly. (1) in favourable sense, to make for, try to join. LIT., Pl., Ter. TRANSF., tardi ingenii est rivulus consecrati, fontes rerum non videre, Cic.; esp. to strive after, try to imitate or gain: opes aut potentiam, Cic.; ubertatem orationis, Cic.; vitium de industria, Cic.

(2) in hostile sense, to chase, hunt. LIT., redeuntes equites, Caes.; Cic., Liv. TRANSF., omnia me mala consecrantur, Pl.; aliquem et conviciis et sibilis, Cic. L.

consēcūtio -ōnis, f. (consequor). (1) philosoph. t. t., that which follows, an effect, consequence: causas rerum et consecutiones videre, Cic. (2) rhet. t. t., order, connexion, arrangement: verborum, Cic.

consēnesco -sēnescere -sēnūi, to become old together, or simply to become old.

In gen.: hac casā, Ov., Liv., Hor.

Esp. to lose one's strength, to decay. LIT., insontem, indemnatum in exilio consensescere, Liv.; consensescere in Sicilia sub armis, Liv.; consensescunt vires atque deficient, Cic. TRANSF., invidia habet repentinos impetus, interposito spatio et cognitā causā consensescit, Cic.; omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario consensescere, to lose power, Cic.

consensio -ōnis, f. (consentio), agreement, harmony, consent; of persons, agreement: omnium gentium, Cic.; nulla de illis magistratum consensio, Cic.; libertatis vindicandae, Caes.; of things, harmony: naturae, Cic. In a bad sense, a plot, conspiracy: consensio sclerata, Cic.

consensus -ūs, m. (consentio), agreement, unanimity, concord, agreement; of persons: omnium, Cic.; optimus in rempublicam consensus, Cic.; abl., consensu, unanimously,

by general consent: resistere, Liv.; of things: mirus quidam omnium quasi consensus doctrinarum concentusque, Cic. In a bad sense, a secret agreement, conspiracy: consensus audacium, Cic.

consentāneus -a -um (consentio), agreeing with, consonant with, fit, suitable: cum iis litteris, Cic. L.; gen. with dat.: Stoicorum rationi, Cic.; impers.: consentaneum est, with ut or infin., it agrees, is reasonable, suitable, Pl., Cic.

Consentes Dii (perhaps from cum/sens, pres. partic. of sum), the twelve chief deities of the Romans, whose gilt statues stood in the forum; perhaps the following: Jupiter, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Diana, Minerva, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.

Consentia -ae, f. a town in Bruttii (now Cosenza). Adj. **Consentinus** -a -um.

consentio -sentire -sensi -sensum, to share in feeling.

(1) of physical sensation, to feel together: vitalis motus, Lucr.

(2) of thought or sentiment, to agree. LIT., of persons; to agree, to assent, to resolve unanimously: animi consentientes, Cic.; with dat.: consentire superioribus iudiciis, Cic.; with cum: cum populi Romani voluntatibus consentiant, Cic.; with de or in and the abl.: Cic.; ad rempublicam conservandam, Cic.; adversus maleficiū, Sen.; with acc.: bellum, to resolve upon war, Liv.; with acc. and infin., or infin. alone: Cic., Tac. Also in a bad sense, to plot, conspire, form an unlawful union: ad prodendam Hannibali urbem, Liv.; belli faciendi causa, Cic. TRANSF., of inanimate objects, to agree, harmonize: vultus cum oratione, Caes.; ratio nostra consentit, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **consentiens** -entis, harmonious: consentiens populi Romani universi voluntas, Cic.; clamore consentienti, Liv.

consēpio = consaepio; q.v.

consēquentia -ae, f. (consequor), a consequence, succession: eventorum, Cic.

consēquia -ae, f. = consēquentia; q.v.: Lucr.

consequor -sequi -secūtus, dep.

(1) to follow, go after. LIT., aliquem vestigiis, on foot, Cic.; in hostile sense, to pursue: consequi statim Hasdrubalem, Liv. TRANSF., a, to follow in point of time: mors, quae brevi consecuta est, Cic.; quia libertatem pax consequeretur, Cic.: b, to follow as an effect or consequence, result from: quam eorum opinionem magni errores consecuti sunt, Cic.: c, to follow as a logical consequence: fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic.: d, to follow a particular object or example: consequi suum quoddam institutum, Cic.; mediam consilii viam, Liv.

(2) to come up to by following, attain to, reach, obtain. LIT., si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic.; in hostile sense, to catch: reliquos omnes equitatu, Caes. TRANSF., to attain to, obtain, get: a, in gen.: cuius rei tantae tamque difficilis facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor; secutum esse prae me fero, Cic.; opes quam maximas, Cic.; amplissimos honores, Cic.; regna, Caes.; fructum amplissimum ex reipublicae causa, Cic.; omnia per senatum, Cic.; fortitudinis

gloriam insidiis et malitia, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj.: Cic. L.: b, of states and events, to befall, happen to a person: tanta prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, Nep.: c, to come up to, to equal: verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero, Cic.; esp. to express adequately in words: alicuius laudes verbis, Cic.: d, to come up to in speech or thought, to understand, grasp: similitudinem veri, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **consēquens** -quentis, appropriate: in coniunctis (verbis) quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic.; esp. following logically, consequent: consequens est, it follows as a logical consequence, Cic.

N. as subst. **consēquens** -quentis, a logical consequence: Cic.

consēro -sērere -sēvi -situm, to sow, plant; either of seeds and plants: arborem, Liv.; or of ground: agros, Cic. TRANSF., lumine arva (of the sun), to cover, Lucr.; consitus senectute, Pl.

consēro -sērere -sērūi -sertum, to connect, tie, join, twine together.

In gen., of a number of objects or one composite object: lorica conserta hamis, Verg.; exodia conserere fabellis potissimum Ateianis, Liv.

Esp. to join in a hostile manner. (1) as milit. t. t.: manum (or manus) conserere, to engage, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Sall.; conserere pugnam, Liv.; proelium, Liv.; navis conseritur, the ship is engaged, Liv.; absol.: conserere cum levi armatura, Liv. (2) as legal t. t.: manum conserere, to commence an action concerning property by laying hands on it, Enn., Cic.

¶ Hence adv. from partic. consertus, **consertē**, connectedly: Cic.

conserva -ae, f. a fellow-slave: Pl. TRANSF., conservae fores, in the same service, Ov.

conservatio -ōnis, f. (conservo), a preservation, keeping, laying up: frugum, Cic. TRANSF., a keeping up: aequilitalis, Cic.

conservator -ōris, m. (conservo), a preserver: inimicorum, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.

conservitium -i, n. joint servitude: Pl.

conservo -are, to keep, preserve; of persons or concrete objects: cives suos, Cic.; omnes salvos, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; rem familiarem, Cic.; of abstract objects, to preserve, maintain, observe: pristinum animum, Liv.; iusiurandum, to keep, Cic.; legem, Quint.

Pres. partic. as adj. **conservans** -antis, preserving; with genit.: ea quae conservantia sunt eius status, Cic.

conservus -i, m. a fellow slave: Pl., Cic., Hor.

consessor -ōris, m. (consido), one who sits near or with; in a court of justice, an assessor: Cic.; a neighbour at a feast or spectacle: Cic., Liv.

consensus -ūs, m. (consido), an assembly (of persons sitting together): in ludo talario, Cic.; praeconum, Cic.; ludorum gladiatorumque, Cic.; Verg., Tac.

consideratio -ōnis, f. (considero), consideration, contemplation: considerationem intendere in aliquid, Cic.

considero -are (cum/sidus; cf. desidero), to look at, regard carefully, contemplate: considerare opus pictoris, Cic. TRANSF., to

consider, weigh, reflect upon: considerare secum eos casus, in quibus, etc., Cic.; consideres quid agas, Cic.; with de and the abl.: nunc de praemiis consideremus, Cic.; absol.: ille (ait) se considerare velle, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **considerātus** -a -um. (1) pass., *thoroughly considered, well weighed, deliberate*: verbum, Cic.; considerata atque provisa via vivendi, Cic. (2) act., of persons, *cautious, wary, circumspect*: homo, Cic., Liv.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **considerāte**, *thoughtfully, carefully*: agere, Cic. **consido** -sidēre -sēdi -sessum, *to sit down, to settle*.

LIT., of persons: hic in umbrā, Cic.; in molli herba, Cic.; transtris, Verg.; saxo, Ov.; esp. (1) *to sit down in a public assembly or court of justice*: ut primum iudices consederant, Cic.; ad ius dicendum, Liv. (2) milit. t.t.: a, *to take up one's position*: triarii sub vexillis considebant sinistro crure porrecto, Liv.; in insidiis, Liv.: b, more commonly, *to stop, encamp*: considere non longius mille passibus a nostris munitionibus, Caes. (3) *to stay, settle down*: hic an Antii, Cic.; Tarquinii, Liv.; vultis et his mecum pariter considerare regnis? Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of things, *to fall to the ground, settle, sink, subside*: quae (Alpes) iam licet considant, Cic.; Ilion ardebat neque adhuc consererat ignis, Ov. (2) of ideas, *to sink in*: iustitia in mente, Cic. (3) of feelings, *to subside*: ardor animi consedit, Cic.; ferocia, terror, Liv. (4) *to be overcome, sink down or fall into neglect*: totam videmus consedissem urbem luctu, Verg.; consedit utriusque nomen in quaestura, Cic.

consigno -are, *to seal, to affix a seal to*: tabulas signis, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to vouch for, authenticate*: antiquitas clarissimis monumentis testata consignataque, Cic. (2) *to record*: litteris aliquid, Cic.

consilesco -silesce-re -silui, *to become quite still*: Pl.

consiliārius -a -um (consilium), *relating to counsel, deliberating*: senatus, Pl. M. as subst. **consiliārius** -i. (1) *an adviser*: consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic.; consiliarii regis, Cic. (2) *an assessor in a court of law*: Suet. (3) of an augur, as *interpreter of the divine will*: Cic.

consiliātor -ōris, m. (consilior), *counsellor, adviser*: Phaedr., Plin. L.

consilior -ari, dep. (consilium). (1) *to hold a consultation, consult, take counsel*: difficilis ad consiliandum legatio, Cic. L.; Hor., Tac. (2) *to give counsel, advise*: amicē, Hor.

consilium -i, n. (connected with consulo).

(1) act., *a deliberation, consultation, taking counsel*: consilium principum habere, *to hold a consultation with the chiefs*, Liv.; quasi consilii sit res, *as if the matter allowed of consideration*, Caes.; consiliis interesse, Cic.; esp. *the deliberation of a public body*: consilii publici participem fieri, Cic.; consilium habere, Cic.; rem ad consilium deferre, Caes. TRANSF., a, *the assembly of persons giving advice, council*: senatus, id est, orbis terrae consilium, Cic.; ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic.; consilium convocare, *a council of war*, Caes.; so: consilio advocato,

Liv.: b, of the appropriate mental quality, *judgment, understanding, prudence*: vir maximi consilii, Caes.; mulier imbecilli consilii, Cic.; vis consili experts, Hor.; Tac.

(2) pass.: a, the result of deliberation; *a resolution, plan, conclusion*: capere consilium, *to form a resolution*, Cic.; belli renovandi, Caes.; subito consilium cepi, *ut antequam luceret exirem*, Cic.; consilium consistit, *holds good*, Cic.; est consilium, foll. by infin.: Cic.; quid sui consilii sit proponit, *he explains what his plan is*, Caes.; inire consilium senatus interficiendi, Cic.; abl.: consilio, *intentionally, designedly*, Cic. L., Lucr., Liv., Verg.; privato consilio, *privatis consiliis* (opp. publico consilio, *publicis consiliis*), *in the interests of private persons*, Cic.; consilium imperatorum, *the strategic plan*, Cic.: b, a contribution to deliberation; *advice, suggestion*: alicui consilium dare, Cic., Hor.; consilii uti, Cic., Hor.; sequi, Liv.

consimilis -e, *like in all respects, exactly similar*; with genit.: causa consimilis earum causarum quae, etc., Cic.; with dat.: consimilis fugae profectio, Caes.; absol.: laus, Cic.

consipio -sipēre (sapio), *to be in one's right mind or senses*: Liv.

consisto -sistere -stiti -stitum, *to put oneself in any place*.

In gen., *to take one's stand, place oneself*.

LIT., of persons: consistere ad mensam, Cic.; hi proximi consistere, Liv.; tota in illa contione Italia constitit, Cic.; as milit. t. t., *to be posted*: ne saucio quidem eius loci, ubi constiterat, relinquendi facultas dabatur, Cic. TRANSF., of things. (1) *to fall to, come upon, rest on*: in quo (viro) . . . ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, Cic.; so of the fall of dice: quadringentis talis centum Venerios non posse casu consistere, Cic. (2) *to agree with*: videsne igitur Zenonem tuum cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere? Cic. (3) *to consist, to be formed of*: maior pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes.; Cic., Lucr. So with ex, or plain abl.: Lucr.

Esp. *to stand still*. (1) *to stop, halt*. LIT., of persons (and animals): consistite! Ov.; consistere et commorari cogit, Cic.; viatores etiam invitos consistere cogunt, *stop for conversation*, Caes.; bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur et consistunt, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., *to halt*: prope hostem, Caes., Liv.; fig., in speech: in uno nomine, Cic.; with duration indicated, *to halt, stop, stay*: consistere unum diem Veliae, Cic. TRANSF., of lifeless objects: vel concidat omne caelum omnisque natura consistat necesse est, Cic.; of water, *to stop still*: ter frigore constitit Ister, froze, Ov.; of abstract things, *to cease*: labor, Cic.; cum ad Trebiam terrestre constitisset bellum, Liv. (2) *to stand firmly, keep one's ground, footing*: in fluctibus, Caes.; vertice celso aerae quercus constiterunt, Verg. TRANSF., in forensibus causis praecclare, *to hold one's own*, Cic.; neque mens, neque vox neque lingua consistit, Cic.

consitio -ōnis, f. (consero), *a sowing, planting*: Cic.

consitor -ōris, m. (consero), *a sower, planter*: uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

consitūra -ae, f. (consero), *a sowing, planting*: agri, Cic.

consōbrīnus -i, m. and **consōbrīna** -ae, f. *cousin on the mother's side*: Cic.; also, in gen., *cousin*: Cic.; and in a more extended sense, *second, third cousin*: Suet.

consōcer -cēri, m. *a joint father-in-law*: Suet. **consōciātiō** -ōnis, f. (consocio), *union, connexion, association*: hominum, Cic., Liv.

consōcio -are, *to unite, connect, share, make common*: consilia cum aliquo, Cic.; iniuriam cum amicis, Cic.; rem inter se, Liv.; nunquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, Cic. TRANSF., *to make by union*: pinus et populus umbram, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **consōciātus** -a -um, *united, harmonious*: consociatissima voluntas, Cic.; di, Liv.

consolābilis -e (consolor), *consolable*: dolor, Cic. L.

consolātiō -ōnis, f. (consolor), *consolation, encouragement, comfort, alleviation*: communiū malorum, Cic. L.; timoris, Cic. L.; adhibere aliquam modicam consolationem, Cic.; adhibere alicui consolationem, Cic.; num me una consolatio sustentat quod, etc., Cic.; uti hac consolatione alicuius (foll. by acc. and infin.), Cic.; meton., *a consolatory treatise or discourse*: Cic., Quint.

consolātor -ōris, m. (consolor), *a consoler*: Cic. **consolātōrius** -a -um (consolator), *relating to consolation, consolatory*: litterae, Cic. L., Suet.

consōlor -ari, dep. (1) of persons, *to console, comfort, to encourage*: se illo solatio quod, etc., Cic.; foll. by acc. and infin.: Cic., Hor.; aliquem de communibus miseriis, Cic.; spes sola homines in miseriis consolari solet, Cic.; absol.: consolando levare dolorem, Cic.; Ter., Caes., Ov. (2) of things, *to alleviate, lighten, solace*: dolorem, Cic. L., Liv.

consōno -sōnare -sōnūi. (1) *to sound together, sound loudly*: consonante clamore nominatim Quintium orare, Liv. TRANSF., *to harmonize, agree with*, with cum or dat. (post-Aug.): Sen., Quint. (2) *to resound, echo*: plausu fremituque virum consonat omne nemo, Verg.; Pl., Tac.

consōnus -a -um, *sounding together, harmonious*. LIT., *fila lyrae*, Ov. TRANSF., *accordant, fit, suitable*: satis consonum fore ut, Cic. L.

consōpio -ire, *to lull to sleep, stupefy*: somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic.; Endymion a Luna consopitus, Cic.; Lucr.

consors -sortis. (1) act., *having an equal share or lot, sharing in, partaking of*: consortes tres fratres, Cic.; usually with genit.: socius et consors gloriosi laboris, Cic.; mecum temporum illorum, Cic.; tribuniciae potestatis, Tac. Poet. as subst., *brother or sister*: consors magni Iovis, Juno, Ov.; as adj., *brotherly, sisterly*: sanguis, Ov.

(2) pass., *shared*: consorti vitā, Lucr.; consortia tecta, Verg.

consortio -ōnis, f. (consors), *companionship, community, partnership*: humana, Cic., Liv.

consortium -i, n. (consors), *partnership*: Suet.; with genit., *participation in*: si in consortio, si in societate reipublicae esse licet, Liv.; Tac.

conspēctus -a -um, partic. from conspicio; q.v.

conspēctus -ūs, m. (conspicio), *look, sight, view*.

(1) act. LIT., *dare se alicui in conspectum, to allow oneself to be seen by*, Cic.; in conspectu esse, with genit., *to be within sight of a person or thing*, Cic.; e conspectu abire, Caes.; adimere conspectum oculorum, Liv.; cadere in conspectum, Cic.; conspectus est in Capitolium, *the view is towards the Capitol*, Liv.; conspectum alicuius fugere, Caes.; privare aliquem omnium suorum consuetudine conspectuque, Cic. TRANSF., *mental view, survey*: in hoc conspectu et cognitione naturae, Cic.; Liv.

(2) pass., *appearance*: conspectu suo proelium restituit, Liv.; tuus iucundissimus conspectus, Cic.

conspērgo -spērgere -spersi -spersum (spargo), *to sprinkle or moisten by sprinkling*: me lacrimis, Cic. TRANSF., *ut oratio conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, interspersed with*, Cic.

conspicio -spicere -spexi -spectum, *to catch sight of, behold, perceive*.

LIT., *conspicere nostros equites*, Caes.; infestis oculis omnium conspici, Cic.; milites in summo colle, Caes.; cum inter se conspici essent, Liv.; Ov.; with acc. and infin.: calones qui nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, Caes.; esp. *to look at with attention*: Demetrium ut pacis auctorem cum ingenti favore conspiciabant, Liv.; locum insidiis, *for an ambush*, Verg.; in pass., conspici, *to attract notice, to be gazed at*: vehi per urbem conspici velle, Cic.; Hor.

TRANSF., *to see mentally, understand*: corde, Pl.; mentibus, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **conspēctus** -a -um.

(1) in gen., *visible*: tumulus hosti conspectus, Liv. (2) *striking, remarkable, conspicuous*: conspectus elatusque supra modum hominis, Liv.; conspecta mors eius fuit, quia publico funere est elatus, Liv.; victor Tyrio conspectus in ostro, Verg.; compar.: turba conspēctor, Liv.

Gerundive **conspiciendus** -a -um, *worth looking at, notable*: opus, Liv.; templam, Ov.

conspīcor -ari, dep. (conspicio), *to catch sight of, perceive*: quem huc advenientem conspīcor, Pl.; ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum, Caes.; quae res in nostris castris gererentur conspīcati, Caes.

conspīciūs -a -um (conspicio). (1) in gen., *visible*: conspicuus polus, Ov. (2) *remarkable, striking, conspicuous*: conspicuus late vertex, Hor.; Romanis conspicuum eum novitas divitiaeque faciebant, Liv.; Ov., Tac.

conspīrātiō -ōnis, f. (conspiro), *a blowing or breathing together*. Hence *harmony, agreement, union*: omnium bonorum, Cic.; magnā amoris conspiratione consentientes amicorum greges, Cic.; in a bad sense, *conspiracy, plot*: conspiratio certorum hominum contra dignitatem tuam, Cic.; Tac.

conspīro -are (cum/spiro), *to blow or breathe together*.

LIT., of instruments, *to blow together, sound together*: aereaque adsensu conspirant cornua rauco, Verg.

TRANSF., *to agree, harmonize in opinion and feeling*. (1) in a good sense: conspirate nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, Cic. (2) in

a bad sense, to conspire, to form a plot: priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes.; in iniuriam, Liv.; in caedem, Tac.; with ad, or ut: Suet.

¶ Hence perf. partic. (in act. sense) **conspirātus** -a -um, *sworn together, united by an oath*: Caes., Phaedr. M. as subst. **conspirātī** -orum, *conspirators*: Suet.

consponsor -ōris, m. *a joint surety*: Cic. L.

conspūo -spūere, *to spit upon*: Pl., Juv. TRANSF., *cana nive Alpes*, Hor. (parodying Bibaculus).

conspurco -are, *to cover with dirt, defile*: Lucr.

conspūo -are (freq. of conspuo), *to spit upon contemptuously*: nostros, Cic. L.

constans -antis, partic. from consto; q.v.

constantia -ae, f. (constans), *steadiness, firmness*. (1) in gen.: cursūs cum admirabili incredibilique constantia (of the stars), Cic.; dictorum conventorumque constantia, Cic. (2) of character, *perseverance, firmness*: pertinacia aut constantia intercessoris, Cic.; animi, Ov.; morum, Tac. (3) *uniformity, harmony*: testimoniorum, Cic.

consternatio -ōnis, f. (*consterno). (1) *fear, alarm, dismay, confusion*: pavor et consternatio quadrigarum, Liv.; pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac. (2) *a mutiny, tumult*: vulgi, Tac.; muliebris consternatio, Liv.

consterno -sternere -strāvī -strātum, *to strew, scatter, cover by strewing*: tabernacula caespitibus, Caes.; omnia cadaveribus, Sall.; cubile veste, Cat.; Verg., Liv.; fig.: forum corporibus civium caede nocturna, Cic.; sometimes of standing objects, *to knock over*: tempestas aliquot signa, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **constrātus** -a -um, esp. *constrata navis, a decked ship*, Caes., Cic. N. as subst., *flooring, deck*: Liv., Petr.

consterno -are (connected with *consterno). (1) *to throw into confusion, to alarm, to frighten*: procella ita consternavit equos, Liv.; esp. in pass.: equi consternati, startled, Liv.; pavida et consternata multitudo, Liv. (2) *to drive to action by fear*, esp. *hasty action*: in fugam consternari, Liv.; metu servitutis ad arma consternati, Liv.; Ov.

constipo -are, *to press, crowd together*: tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic.; Caes.

constitūo -stitūere -stitūtī -stitūtum (statuo), *to cause to stand, set up, place, establish*.

LIT., (1) in gen.: hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii, Cic.; taurum ante aras, Verg. (2) as milit. t. t., *to post, station, arrange*: signa ante tribunal, *to set up the standards*, Liv.; legionem Caesar constituit, *drew up*, Caes.; naves in alto, Caes.; intra silvas aciem ordinesque, Caes.; also *to halt*: agmen, Sall., Liv. (3) *to settle people in homes or quarters*: praesidia in Tolosatibus circumque Narbonem, Caes.; plebem in agris publicis, Cic. (4) *to found, set up, buildings, etc.*: turrets, Caes.; oppidum, Caes.; nidos, Cic.; hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes.; moenia, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *to appoint to an office*: regem, Cic.; aliquem sibi quaestoris in loco, Cic.; Commium regem ibi, Caes. (2) *to settle, fix upon* an amount, time, etc.: vectigal, Cic.; tempus, diem, Cic., Caes.; mercedem funeris, Cic.; pretium frumento,

Cic.; diem cum aliquo, Caes.; with indir. quest.: armorum quantum quaeque civitas quodque ante tempus efficiat constituit, Caes. (3) in gen., *to settle, arrange*, anything already existing: is cui corpus bene constitutum sit, Cic.; animus bene constitutus, Cic.; rem familiarem, rem publicam, Cic.; controversiam, Cic. (4) *to set up, establish, form*, anything new: quaestionem, Cic.; concordiam, Cic.; exemplum iustitiae, Cic.; tres legiones, Caes. (5) *to decide* about a fact, *decide that . . .*: nondum satis constitui molestiae an plus voluptatis adtulerit Trebatius noster, Cic. (6) *to decide* on a course of action, *decide to . . .* (very frequent); absol.: ut erat constitutum, Cic.; with acc. object: haec ex re et ex tempore constitues, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: me hodie venturum esse, Cic. L.; with plain infin.: Lucr.; bellum cum Germanis gerere, Caes.; with ut and the subj.: ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, Cic. L.; ut L. Bestia quereretur, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **constitūtus** -a -um, *arranged, settled*. N. as subst. **constitūtum** -i, *anything arranged, settled or agreed upon*: constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent, Cic.; ad constitutum experiendi gratia venire, *the appointment*; naturam per constituta procedere, Sen.

constitutio -ōnis, f. (constituo). (1) *the act of settling*: religionum; Cic.; summi boni, definition, Cic. (2) *settled condition, disposition*: firma constitutio corporis, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.; illa praeclara constitutio Romuli, Cic. (3) *a regulation, order, ordinance*: cogebatur alia aut ex decreto priorum legatorum aut ex novā constitutione senatus facere, Cic. (4) as rhet. t. t., *the issue, point in dispute*: Cic.

consto -stare -stiti -stātum.

(1) *to stand together*, i.e. to stand in a fixed relation to some person or thing. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., a, *to be composed, consist*: unde omnis rerum nunc constet summa creata, Lucr.; ex animo constamus et corpore, Cic. b, *to depend upon, rest upon*: monuit eius diei victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes.: c, *to correspond to, be consistent with*; with dat.: sibi, Cic., Hor.; constat humanitati suae, Cic.; absol., of accounts, etc., *to correspond, come right*: ratio constat, Cic., Tac.; hence with abl., *to cost*: ambulati uncula prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic.; Caes., Ov.

(2) absol., *to stand firm, stand still*. LIT., nullo loco constabat acies, Liv. TRANSF., a, *to remain the same, to be unaltered*: adeo perturbavit ea vox regem, ut non color, non vultus ei constaret, Liv.; postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, Verg.; uti numerus legionum constare videretur, Caes.; esp. of mental attitudes: nec animum eius satis constare visum, Liv.; of resolves, *to be fixed, firm*: animo constat sententia, Verg.; hence alicui constat, *a person is resolved*: mihi quidem constat nec meam contumeliam nec meorum ferre, ap. Cic.; of evidence, facts, etc., *to be established, certain, sure, well-known*: eorum quae constant exempla ponemus, horum quae dubia sunt exempla adferemus, Cic.; hence impers. constat, often with acc.

and infin., *it is agreed*: quod omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes.; mihi plane non satis constat, utrum sit melius, Cic.; cum de Magio constet, Cic.; de facto, Quint.: **b**, *to exist*: nullum est genus rerum, quod avulsam a ceteris per se ipsum constare possit, Cic.; often in Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **constans** -antis, *steady, firm, unchanging, immovable, constant*. (1) in gen.: constanti vultu graduque, Liv.; quae cursus constantes habent, Cic.; pax, Liv.; fides, Hor.; constans iam aetas, quae media dicitur, Cic. (2) of character, *firm, resolute, constant*: sunt igitur firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici) eligendi, Cic.; Tac., Ov. (3) *consistent, harmonious*: oratio, Cic.; constans parum memoria huius anni, Liv.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **constanter**, *steadily, firmly*. (1) in gen.: constanter in suo manere statu, Cic.; constanter et non trepide pugnare, Caes. (2) of character, *firmly, resolutely*: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. (3) *uniformly, harmoniously*: constanter omnes nuntiaverunt manus cogi, Caes.; constanter sibi dicere, Cic.

constringo -stringere -strinxi -strictum.

LIT., (1) *to draw, bind together*: sarcinam, Pl. (2) *to bind fast, to confine, fetter*: corpora vinculis, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to bind, restrain, confine*: fidem religione potius quam veritate, Cic.; orbem terrarum novis legibus, Cic. (2) of discourse, *to compress, abbreviate*: sententiam aptis verbis, Cic.; Quint.

constructio -ōnis, f. (construo). (1) *a putting together, building, construction, making*: hominis, Cic. (2) rhet. t. t., *the proper connexion of words*: verborum apta et quasi rotunda, Cic.

construō -struere -struxi -structum. (1) *to heap up together*: acervos nummorum, Cic.; divitias, Hor. (2) *to make by heaping up, to construct, build up*: mundum, navem, aedificium, Cic. (3) *to arrange*: dentes in ore constructi, Cic.

constuprator -ōris, m. *a ravisher, debaucher*: Liv.

constupro -are, *to debauch, to ravish*: matronas, Liv.; fig.: emptum constupratumque iudicium, *corrupt*, Cic. L.

consuādēo -suādere -suāsi -suāsum, *to advise earnestly*: Pl.

Consuālia, see Consus.

consuāsor -ōris, m. (consuadeo), *an adviser*: Cic.

consūdo -are, *to sweat profusely*: Pl.

consuefācio -fācere -fēci -factum (consuesco/facio), *to accustom, habituate*: ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium, Ter.; multitudinem ordines habere, Sall.

consuesco -suescere -suevi -suētum (perf. forms often contr. consuesti, consuestis, consuemus, consuerunt, consueram, consuerim, consuesse).

(1) transit., *to accustom, habituate*: braccia, Lucr.

(2) intransit.: **a**, in gen., *to accustom oneself*; esp. in perf., consuevi, *I am accustomed*; with infin.: qui mentiri solet, peierare consuevit, Cic.; with inanimate

things as subjects: naves quae praesidii causā Alexandriae esse consueverant, Caes.; ut consuesti, *as you are accustomed*, Cic.; in teneris consuescere multum est, Verg.: **b**, *to cohabit with*: cum aliquo, cum aliquā, Cic., Ter.

¶ Hence partic. **consuetus** -a -um. (1) of persons, *accustomed to* (poet.): Pl., Liv.; with infin.: Lucr. (2) of things, *accustomed, usual* (poet.): Ter., Verg., Sall.; superl.: consuetissima verba, Ov.

consuetudo -inis, f. (consuesco), *custom, usage, habit*.

LIT., in gen.: mos consuetudoque civilis, Cic.; consuetudo populi Romani, Cic.; consuetudo sermonis nostri, Cic.; consuetudo peccandi, Cic.; consuetudo bona, Cic.; adducere aliquem in eam consuetudinem ut, Caes.; ab omnium Siculorum consuetudine discedere, Cic.; non est meae consuetudinis rationem reddere, Cic.; ut est consuetudo, *as is the usual practice*, Cic.; mutare consuetudinem dicendi, Cic.; tenere consuetudinem suam, Cic.; in consuetudinem venire, *to become customary*, Cic.; ex consuetudine, Caes.; consuetudine, *according to custom*, Cic.; ad superiorem consuetudinem reverti, Cic.; sometimes for *manner of speaking*: consuetudo indocta, Cic.

TRANSF., of *habitual dealings with persons*; in gen., *intimacy, familiar acquaintance*: insinuare in consuetudinem alicuius, Cic.; esp. of lovers: stupri vetus consuetudo, *an intrigue of long standing*: Sall.; Ter., Liv., Suet.

consuetus -a -um, partic. from consuesco; q.v. **consul** -sulis, m. (old forms consol, cosol; abbreviation cos., plur. coss.; etymology doubtful), *a consul*; plur. consules, the consuls, the two chief magistrates of the Roman state under the republic, chosen annually by the comitia centuriata, originally from patricians only, but after 367 B.C., also from the plebeians: consul ordinarius, *one elected at the usual time*, opp. consul suffectus, *one chosen in the course of the year to replace a consul deceased or resigned*, Liv.; consul designatus, *consul elect*, so called between the election in July and entrance upon office on the 1st of January, Cic.; consul maior, *the consul who had precedence of his colleague*; consul Flaminius consul iterum, *for the second time*, Cic.; aliquem dicere consulem, Liv.; facere, declarare, Cic.; creare, Cic., Caes.; pro consule, *an officer in the place of the consul*, a proconsul, e.g. a governor of a province: pro consule in Ciliciam proficisci, *to go as proconsul to Cilicia*, Cic.

The year was generally called by the consuls' names, e.g.: L. Pisone et A. Gabinio coss. (i.e. consulibus), i.e. 696 A.U.C., Caes.; consule Tullo, Hor.; so was the year of a vintage: Bibuli consulis amphora, Hor.

consulāris -e (consul). (1) *relating to a consul, consular*: aetas, *the age (namely the forty-third year) at which a man might lawfully be chosen consul*, Cic.; fasces, Liv.; lictor, auctoritas, Cic.; candidatus, Cic.; familia, Cic.; imperium, Cic.; locus, *place in the senate*, Cic. (2) *having been a consul*; as adj.: homo, vir, Cic.; m. as subst. **consulāris** -is, *an ex-consul*: Cic.; in the imperial period, a provincial governor of consular rank: Tac.

Adv. **consulārīter**, in a manner worthy of a consul: vita omnis consulariter acta, Liv. **consulātus** -ūs, m. (consul), the office of consul, the consulship: abdicare se consulatu, Cic.; abdicare consulatum, Liv.; abire consulatu, Liv.; adipisci consulatum, Cic.; adferre consulatum in eam familiam, Cic.; petere consulatum, Cic.; peracto consulatu, Caes.

consūlo -sūlĕre -sūlūi -sultum (cum/root sed- or root sal-).

(1) to reflect, consult, consider. LIT., in gen.: in commune, for the common good, Liv.; in longitudinem, for the future, Ter.; facto non consulto in tali periculo opus esse, Sall.; re consulta et explorata, Cic.; quid agant consulant, Caes.; esp. with dat., to take counsel for some person or thing, to have regard for the interests of, look to: tuae rei, Pl.; parti civium consulere, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; dignitati alicuius, Cic.; alicui optime, Cic.; suae vitae, Caes. TRANSF., after deliberation, to come to a conclusion, to take measures: quae reges atque populi male consuluerint, Sall.; obsecro ne quid gravius de salute et incommunitate tuā consulas, Caes.; consulere in, to take measures against: nihil in quemquam superbe ac violenter, Liv.; aliquid boni (or optimi) consulere, to take in good part: haec missa, Ov.; Quint.

(2) to ask the advice of, consult: nec te id consulo, consult about that, Cic.; quod me de Antonio consulis, Cic.; quid mihi faciendum esse censeat, Cic.; esp.: a, to refer to a political body: senatus a Bestiā consultus est, placeretne legatos Iugurthae recipi moenibus, Sall.; populum de eius morte, Cic.; b, to take legal advice: qui de iure civili consuli solent, Cic.; c, to consult an oracle or deity: haruspicem, Cic.; Phoebi oracula, Ov.; exta, Verg.; Apollinem Pythium quas potissimum regiones tenerent, Cic.; id possetne fieri, consuluit, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **consultus** a-um. (1) of things, well considered, deliberated upon, well weighed: omnia consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. (2) of persons, experienced, with genit.: consultissimus vir omnis divini et humani iuris, Liv.; consultus insanientis sapientiae, Hor.; esp. in law, iuris consultus, as adj. or m. subst.: Cic.; so **consultus** -i, alone, as m. subst., a lawyer: Hor.

N. as subst. **consultum** -i. (1) the act of deliberation, reflection, consideration: consulto opus est, Sall. (2) the result of deliberation, a resolution, plan, decision: consulto conlegae, virtute militum victoria parta est, Liv.; facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, Cic.; of the considered answer of an oracle: dum consulta petis, Verg. Esp. a decree of the senate at Rome, senatus consultum (shortened to S.C.): senatus consultum facere, Cic.; S.C. facere in aliquem, Liv.; S.C. facere ut, etc., Cic.; alicui senatus consulto scribendo adesse, Cic.; consulta patrum, Hor.; so of the decree of a Sicilian senate (Βουλή):

Abl. as adv. **consultō**, deliberately, designedly: consulto fecisse aliquid, Cic.; non consulto sed casu in eorum mentionem incidere, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

Adv. (with compar.) **consultē**, advisedly, after consideration: caute ac consulte gerere aliquid, Liv.; Pl., Tac.

consultatio -ōnis, f. (consulto). (1) a full consideration, deliberation: venit aliquid in consultationem, Cic.; consultationem raptim transigere, Liv.; meton., a case or subject under consideration: Quint. (2) an asking for advice, inquiry: consultationi alicuius respondere, Cic. L.

consulto -are (freq. of consulto). (1) to consider maturely, weigh, ponder. In gen.: quid illaec consultant? Pl.; de officio, Cic.; triduum ad consultandum dare, Liv.; ad eam rem consultandam, Liv.; in longius, for the future, Tac.; in medium, for the common good, Sall.; consultabat, utrum Romam proficisceretur, an Capuam teneret, Cic.; esp. with dat., to consult for, provide for: reipublicae, Sall.

(2) to consult, ask advice of: quid me consultas? Pl.; Tib., Plin.

consultor -ōris, m. (consulto). (1) an adviser: egomet in agmine, in proelio consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall.; Tac. (2) one who asks advice, esp. legal advice, a client: consultoribus suis respondere, Cic.; Hor.

consultrix -icis, f. (consultor), she who consults, cares for, provides: natura consultrix et provida utilitatum, Cic.

consum -futurum -fore, to be, to happen; only found in future forms: Pl., Ter.

consummatio -ōnis, f. (consummo). (1) a summing up, adding up: Plin. (2) a finishing, completion, consummation: maximarum rerum, Sen.

consummo -are (summa). (1) to add together, sum up. TRANSF., to form a whole, complete: quae consummatur partibus, una dies (of an intercalary day), Ov.; in suum decus nomenque velut consummata eius belli gloria, Liv. (2) to bring to perfection: ars, Quint.; animus, Sen., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **consummātus** -a -um, complete, perfect, consummate: eloquentia, Quint.; orator, Quint.; ars, Plin.

consumō -sūmĕre -sūmpsi -sumptum, to take altogether, consume.

(1) in doing something, to spend, employ: pecuniam in agrorum coemptionibus, Cic.; omne tempus in litteris, Cic.; ingenium in musicis, Cic.; omnem laborem, operam, curam, studium in salute alicuius, Cic.; curam in re una, Hor.; tota in dulces consumment ubera natos, Verg.

(2) in gen., to use up, consume, finish. LIT., omnia tela, to shoot away, Caes.; omne frumentum, Caes.; patrimonium, Cic.; omnes fortunas sociorum, Caes.; of effort: multam operam frustra, Cic.; esp. of time, to spend, pass: magna diei parte consumpta, Caes.; aetatem in Treviris, Caes.; consumendi otii causa, Cic. TRANSF., to waste or wear away, destroy: omnia flammā, Caes.; aedes incendio, Liv.; viscera morsu, Ov.; of life, to destroy, kill: si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, Cic.; totidem plagis hostem, Hor.; garrulus hunc consumet, will be the death of him, Hor.; fame consumi, to die of hunger, Caes.

consumptio -ōnis, f. (consumo), a consuming, destroying: Cic.

consumptor -ōris, m. (consumo), a consumer, destroyer: confector et consumptor omnium, Cic.

consũo -sũere -sũi -sũtum, *to sew together, stitch together*: Varr. TRANSF., *dolos, to form*, Pl.; *os, to close*, Sen.

consurgō -surgere -surrexi -surrectum, *to rise up together, or simply rise up, stand up*.

LIT., (1) of persons: triarii consurrexerunt, Liv.; ex insidiis, Caes.; toro, Ov.; ad iterandum ictum, Liv.; senatus cunctus consurgit, Cic.; esp. of an orator, *to rise up to speak*: consurgit P. Scaptius de plebe et inquit, Liv.; also *to rise up in honour of someone*: consurrexisse omnes et senem sessum recepisse, Cic. (2) of things without life: consurgunt geminae quercus, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *to be roused to action*: magno tumultu ad bellum, Liv.; ad gloriam, Liv. (2) of things, *to rise, arise, break out*: consurgunt venti, Verg.; novum bellum, Verg.; ira, Quint.

consurrectio -ōnis, f. (consurgo), *a general standing up*: iudicium, Cic.

Consus -i, m. (? condo), *an ancient Roman deity, apparently concerned with agriculture*; hence **Consũalia** -ium, n. pl., *the festivals of Consus*, on the 19th of August and 15th of December.

consũsurro -are, *to whisper together*: Ter.

contabẽfãcio -fãcere, *to consume, cause to waste away*: Pl.

contabesco -tabescere -tãbũi, *to waste away gradually*: cor, Pl.; Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit, Cic.

contãbulãtio -ōnis, f. (contabulo), *a covering with boards, planking, floor, storey*: Caes.

contãbũlo -are, *to cover with boards, to equip with floors or storeys*: murum, turrem, Caes.

contactus -ũs, m. (contingo), *contact, touching, touch*: sanguinis, Ov., Verg.; esp. of what is unclean, *contagion*: contactus aegrorum vulgabat morbos, Liv. TRANSF., oculos a contactu dominationis inviolatos, Tac.

contãgẽs -is, f. (contingo), *touch, contact*; perhaps with the extra notion of *harmony, fellow-feeling* (Epicurus' *συνãδεια*): Lucr.

contãgio -ōnis, f. (contingo), *a touching, contact*: cum est somno sevocatus animus a societate et contagione corporis, Cic.; esp. *a touching of something unclean, contagion, infection*: contagio pestifera, Liv. TRANSF., *moral infection, bad companionship, evil example*: turpitudinis, Cic.; furoris, Liv.

contãgium -ii, n. (contingo), *a word perhaps coined by Lucr. as a convenient metrical alternative to contagens and contagio, q.v., touch, contact*; sometimes in Lucr. with the extra notion of *harmony, fellow-feeling* (Epicurus' *συνãδεια*), but esp. *infection, contagion*: contagia morbi, Lucr.; mala vicini pecoris contagia, Verg. TRANSF., *moral infection*: aegrae mentis, Ov.; contagia lucris, Hor.

contãmĩno -are (cum'root tag-, as in tango). (1) *to pollute, to render unclean by contact or mixture, infect*: sanguinem, Liv.; se scelere, Cic.; veritatem aliquo mendacio, Cic. (2) in Ter., describing the methods of Ter., Pl., and others, perhaps *to blend original Greek plays, perhaps even here to spoil*.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **contãmĩnãtus** -a -um, *polluted, unclean*: Cic., Liv., Hor., Tac.

contechnor -ari, dep. (techna), *to devise a trick*: Pl.

contẽgo -tẽgere -texi -tectum, *to cover*.

LIT., se corbe, Cic.; caput amictu, Verg.; locum linteis, Liv.; eos uno tumulo, *to bury*, Liv.; esp. *to conceal or shield by covering*: corporis partes, quae aspectum sint deformem habiturae, contegere atque abdere, Cic.

TRANSF., libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantiã, Cic.

contẽmẽro -are, *to pollute, defile*: Ov.

contemnno -temnere -tempsti -temptum, *to think meanly of, despise, contemn*: tuum consilium, Ter.; mea dona, Lucr.; dicta, Sall.; humanos, Cic.; Romam prae sua Capua inridere atque contemnere, Cic.; with infin.: contemnere coronari, Hor.; with acc. and infin.: ut ipsum vinci contemnerent, Cic.; se non contemnere, *to have a high opinion of oneself*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **contemptus** -a -um, *despised, despicable, contemptible*: vita contempta ac sordida, Cic.; homo contemptus et abiectus, Cic.; Hor., Tac.

contemplãtio -ōnis, f. (contemplor), *a surveying, contemplation*. LIT., caeli, Cic. TRANSF., naturae, Cic.; Tac., Plin. L.

contemplãtor -ōris, m. (contemplor), *one who surveys or contemplates*: caeli, Cic.

contemplãtu, abl. sing. from contemplatus, m. (contemplor), *by surveying, by contemplation*: Ov.

contemplor (contemplo) -ari, dep. (templum), *to mark out a quarter or enclosure (templum)*; hence *to look at attentively, survey, regard, contemplate*.

LIT., caelum suspicere caelestiaque contemplari, Cic.; situm Carthaginis, Liv.; Pl., Ter., Hor.

TRANSF., *to consider carefully*: ut totam causam quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplermini, Cic.

contemptim, adv. (contemnno), *contemptuously*: Pl., Lucr.; de Romanis loquentes, Liv.

contemptio -ōnis, f. (contemnno), *contempt, scorn, disdain*: pecuniae, Cic.; deorum, Liv.; hostibus in contemptionem venire, Caes.

contemptor -ōris, m. (contemnno), adj. and subst., *a despiser or contemptuous*: divitiarum, Liv.; divum, Verg.; nemo tam contemptor famae est, Liv.; contemptor lucis animus, Verg.; contemptor animus, Sall.

contemptrix -ricis, f. form of contemptor; q.v.: Pl., Ov., Plin.

¹**contemptus** -a -um, partic. from contemnno; q.v.

²**contemptus** -ũs, m. (contemnno), *contempt, disdain*. (1) act.: operis, Quint.; ambitionis, Tac. (2) pass.: turpis contemptus, Lucr., Liv., Ov.; esp. in dat.: Gallis brevis nostrae contemptui est, Caes.

contendo -tendere -tendi -tentum, *to strain, to exert*.

(1) *to strain in relation to some other person or thing*; hence: a, transit., *to compare, contrast*: ipsas causas, quae inter se configunt, Cic.; Hor., Tac.: b, intransit., *to strive with another*: cum victore, Caes.; cynis (dat.), Lucr.; contra Paridem, Verg.; pro vulvis contra leones, Cic.; inter se de principatu,

Caes.; cum Libone de mittendis legatis, Caes.; at an auction, to bid against: Cic.

(2) in gen.: a, transit., to stretch, strain, exert. LIT., vincla, Verg.; tormenta, Cic.; arcum, Verg.; ballistas lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum contendere atque adducere, Cic.; and hence of missiles, to shoot, cast: tela, Verg. TRANSF., summam vires, Lucr.; omnes nervos ut, Cic.: b, intransit., to strain, exert oneself. LIT., of physical exertion: eniti et contendere debet ut vincat, Cic.; fuga salutem petere contendunt, Caes.; esp. to hasten on a journey, try to reach: Bibracte ire contendit, Caes.; fig.: si potuissimus, quo contendimus pervenire, Cic. TRANSF., in gen.: maximis laboribus et periculis ad summam laudem gloriamque, Cic.; ob eam causam contendit, ut plura dicerem, Cic.; esp. to strive for a concession, favour, etc.: non erat causa, cur hoc tempore aliquid a te contenderem, Cic.; ab aliquo valde de reducti in gratiam, Cic.; vehementer contendere ab aliquo ut, etc., Cic.; also to assert with confidence, maintain: contententes numquam eam urbem fuisse ex Triphylia, Liv.; Cic., Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **contentus** -a -um, strained, stretched, tense. LIT., funis, Hor.; onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, Cic.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., eager, zealous: ad tribunatum contento studio cursuque veniamus, Cic.; Lucr.

Adv. (with compar.) **contentē**, eagerly, earnestly: pro se dicere, Cic.

1contentē, adv. from contento; q.v.

2contentē, adv. from contineo; q.v.

contentio -ōnis, f. (contendo), exertion, effort, striving. (1) in relation to some other person or thing; hence: a, a contrast, comparison: hominum ipsorum, Cic.; fortunarum contentiōnem facere, Cic.; as rhet. t. t., *antithesis, juxtaposition of opposed ideas*: Cic., Quint.: b, in competition with others, combat, contest, strife: magna contentio belli, Cic.; adversus procuratores contentio dicendi, Cic.; contentiones habere cum aliquo, Caes.; also competition for: honorum, Cic.; libertatis, Liv., Quint.

(2) in gen., exertion, straining: vocis, Cic.; animi, Cic.

contentiōsus -a -um (contentio), pertaining to a contest, contentious, quarrelsome: oratio, Plin.

1contentus -a -um, partic. from contento; q.v.

2contentus -a -um, contented, partic. from contineo; q.v.

conterminus -a -um, bordering upon, adjacent, near: contermina stabula ripae, Ov. N. as subst., an adjoining region, a confine: Tac., Plin.

contēro -tērere -trīvi -trītum, to rub away, reduce to small portions by rubbing, to grind, pound.

LIT., cornua cervi, Ov.; Lucr.

TRANSF., to destroy, wear away: omnes iniurias voluntariā quādam oblivione, to obliterate, Cic.; reliqua conterere et contemnere, trample under foot, Cic.; ferrum, to wear away by using, Ov.; se in musicis, geometriā, astris, Cic.; of time, to consume, spend: omne otiosum tempus in studiis, Cic.; bonum otium socordiā atque desidiā, Sall.

conterrēo -ēre, to terrify, frighten exceedingly: conterrere loquacitatem alicuius vultu ipso aspectuque, Cic.; his nuntiis senatus conterritus, Liv.; Verg., Ov.

contestor -ari, dep. to call to witness: deos hominesque, Cic.; hence as legal t. t., contestari litem, to inaugurate an action by calling witnesses, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **contestātus** -a -um, in pass. sense: lis contestata, Cic. TRANSF., virtus contestata, approved, Cic.

contexo -texere -texui -textum, to weave together, twine together. LIT., lilia amaranthi, Tib.; ovium villis contextis homines vestiuntur, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of material things, to lay together; hence to build, construct, put together: sic deinceps omne opus contextitur, Caes.; equum trabibus acernis, Verg.

(2) of abstract things, to connect, unite: extrema cum primis, Cic.; hence to form, devise: crimen, Cic.; carmen longius, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **contextus** -a -um, interwoven, connected, united: contexta condensae corpora, Lucr.; perpetuae et contextae voluptates, an unbroken series of pleasures, Cic.; contexta historia eorum temporum, continuous, Nep.

Adv. **contextē**, in close connexion: Cic.

1contextus -a -um, partic. from contexo; q.v.

2contextus -ūs, m. (contexo), uniting, connexion: contextum dissolvere, to break up the connexion between atoms or the fabric composed of atoms, Lucr. TRANSF., mirabilis contextus rerum, Cic.; totus quasi contextus orationis, Cic.; Quint., Tac.

conticesco (conticisco) -ticescere -ticui (taceo), to become silent, to be silent.

LIT., conscientiā convictus repente conticuit, Cic.; neque ulla aetas de tuis laudibus conticescet, Cic.; Hor., Verg.

TRANSF., to become still or quiet, to abate, cease: illae scilicet litterae conticuerunt forenses et senatoriae, Cic.; tumultus, Liv.

contignatio -ōnis, f. (contigno), a constructed floor, storey: Caes., Liv.

contigno -are (tignum), to put planks together, to floor: Caes.

contiguus -a -um (contingo). (1) act., that which touches another, contiguous, near: domus, Ov.; pars circi quae Aventino contigua, Tac.; Cappadoces, Tac. (2) pass., with dat., within reach of: contiguus missae hastae, Verg.

contiens -entis, partic. from contineo; q.v.

continentia -ae, f. (contineo), self-control, moderation, temperance: continentia in omni victu cultuque corporis, Cic.; Sall., Caes.

contineo -tinere -tinui -tentum (teneo).

(1) to hold together, to keep together: cum agger altiore aquā contineri non posset, Caes.; legiones uno in loco, Caes.; so to connect, join: quod oppidum Genabum pons fluminis Ligeris continebat, Caes. TRANSF., nec enim ulla res vehementius rempublicam continet quam fides, Cic.

(2) to keep in, surround, contain. LIT., mundus qui omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic.; beluas immanes saeptis, to confine, Cic.; se suo loco, Caes.; alvus continet quod recipit, Cic.; milit. t. t., to shut in: Pompeium quam augustissime,

Caes.; milites sub pelliis, Caes. **TRANSF.**, in gen.: se in suis perennibus studiis, Cic.; Belgas in officio, *to maintain in allegiance*, Caes.; petimus ab Antonio, ut ea quae continet neque adhuc protulit explicet nobis, Cic.; esp. *to include, comprise*: tales res quales hic liber continet, Cic.; de summo bono quod continet philosophiam, *which is the main point in philosophy*, Cic.; status reipublicae maxime iudicatis rebus continetur, *is involved in, depends upon*, Cic.

(3) *to hold back, restrain*. **LIT.**, naves copulis, Caes.; risum, Cic.; gradum, *to check*, Verg. **TRANSF.**, suos a proelio, Caes.; contineo me ab exemplis, Cic.; omnes cupiditates, Cic. **L.**; non posse milites contineri quin, Caes.

¶ Hence pres. partic. act. **continens** -entis. (1) *lying near, adjacent, bordering upon*: praedia continentia huic fundo, Cic.; continenti litori, Liv.; continentibus diebus, *in the days immediately following*, Caes. (2) *hanging together, unbroken*: agmen, Liv.; terra continens, *the mainland*, Nep.; so also without terra, as subst., **continens** -entis, *f. a continent*: Caes., Liv.; of time, *continuous, unbroken*: e continenti genere, *in unbroken genealogical succession*, Cic.; totius diei continens labor, Caes.; continenti cursu, Liv. (3) *self-controlled, temperate, continent*: puer, Cic.; continentior in vita hominum, quam in pecuniā, Caes.; superl.: Cic.

N. as subst. (rhet. t. t.) **continens** -entis, *the main point*: causae, Cic., Quint.

Adv. continenter. (1) *without break, of space: sedetis, close together*, Cat.; of time, *continuously*: totā nocte ierunt, Caes., Liv. (2) *continently, temperately*: vivere, Cic.

¶ Past partic. pass. **contentus** -a -um, *contented, satisfied*; with abl.: suis rebus, Cic.; ea victoria, Cic.; paucis, Hor.; contentus quod, Cic.; with infin.: Ov., Quint.

contingo -tingere -tigi -tactum (tango).

(1) *transit., to touch*: a, in gen.: terram osculo, Liv.; paene terram (of the moon), Cic.; funem manu, Verg.; dextram, *to grasp*, Liv.; cibos ore, Ov.: b, *to touch with something, smear or sprinkle with*: oras pocula circum mellis liquore, Lucr.; lac sale, Verg. **TRANSF.**, *to affect, infect*; esp. in perf. partic.: contacta civitas rabie iuvenum, Liv.; contactum nullis ante cupidinibus, Prop.; ora nati sacro medicamine, Ov.: c, as geograph. t. t., *to border on, touch*: quorum agri non contingunt mare, Cic., Liv.; with dat., or with inter se: Caes.; of personal relationship: aliquem sanguine ac genere, Liv., Hor.: d, *to reach*: Italiam, Verg.; avem ferro, Verg.; ex tantā altitudine contingere hostem non posse, Liv.; optatam cursu metam, Hor.; nec contigit ullum vox mea mortalem, Ov. **TRANSF.**, aevi florem, Lucr.; hence *to concern, affect*: Romanos nihil (consultatio) contingit, nisi quatenus, etc., Liv.

(2) *intransit., to happen, to befall* (usually of good luck); with dat.: mihi omnia, quae opto, contingant, Cic.; with infin.: celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloriā contigit, Cic.; non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor.; with ut: quoniam autem, tecum ut essem, non contigit, Cic.

contīnūatio -ōnis, f. (continuo), *an unbroken continuance or succession*: tribunatus, Liv.; imbrum, Caes.; causarum, Cic.; rhet. t. t., *a period*: nimis longa continuatio verborum, Cic.

contīnūitās -ātis, f. (continuus), *continuity, unbroken succession*: Varr., Plin.

contīnūō, adv. from continuus; q.v.

contīnūō -are (continuus), *to connect up, unite, make continuous*. **LIT.**, in space: (aer) mari continuatus et iunctus est, Cic.; fundos, Cic.; binas aut amplius domos, Sall.; aedificia moenibus, Liv.; so: verba, *to form into a sentence*, Cic. **Pass.** in middle sense, *to join up with*: Cic., Tac.

TRANSF., esp. in time: prope continuatis funeribus, *in almost immediate succession*, Liv.; diem noctemque potando, *continue drinking day and night*, Tac.; iter die et nocte, Caes.; militiam, Liv.; magistratum, *to prolong*, Sall.; alicui consulatum, Liv.

contīnūus -a -um (contineo), *connected up, hanging together, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted*.

LIT., in space: Leucada continuum veteres habuere coloni, *connected with the mainland*, Ov.; Rhenu alveo continuo, Tac.

TRANSF., esp. in time, *successive, following on, uninterrupted*: secutae sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, Caes.; superiora continuorum annorum decreta, Cic.; oppugnatio, Liv.; amor, Prop.; with abl. of persons or periods, *continuously occupied with*: Tac.; translationes, *in an unbroken stream*, Cic.

Abl. n. sing. as adv. contīnūō, *immediately, at once*: Pl., Cic., Caes., Verg.; esp. in conjunction with a temporal clause introduced by ubi, postquam, etc., *immediately after, as soon as*: Pl., Cic., Hor. **TRANSF.**, in argument, *forthwith, necessarily, as an immediate consequence* (usually with neg. or virtual neg.): non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, Cic.

contio -ōnis, f. (contr. from conventio). **LIT.**, *an assembly of the people or of the soldiers, a public meeting*: contionem advocare, Cic., Caes., Liv.; populi, militum, Caes.; vocare ad contionem, Liv.; contionem habere, dimittere, Liv.; prodire in contionem, Cic.; producere aliquem in contionem, Liv.; aliquid in contione dicere, Cic.; pro contione, *at a meeting*, Sall., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *the speech made in such an assembly*: contiones turbulentiae Metelli, temerariae Appii, furiosissimae Publii, Cic.; habere contiones in Caesarem graves, Caes.; funebres, *a funeral oration*, Cic., Tac. (2) *the speaker's platform*: in contionem ascendere, Liv., Cic.

contionābundus -a -um (contionor), *hanging, speaking in public*: Liv.

contionālis -e (contio), *relating to a public assembly*: contionalis prope clamor senatus, Cic. **L.**; illa contionalis hirudo aerarii, *that blood-sucker and demagogue*, Cic. **L.**; senex, Liv.

contionārius -a -um (contio), *relating to a public assembly*: ille contionarius populus, Cic. **L.**

contionātor -ōris, m. (contionor), *a popular orator, demagogue*: Cic.

contionor -ari, dep. (contio). (1) *to attend an assembly*: nunc illi vos singuli universos contionantes timent, Liv. (2) *to speak in public before an assembly*: apud milites, Caes.; superiore e loco, Cic.; also *to proclaim publicly*: C. Cato contionatus est se comitia haberi non siturum, Cic. L.

contioncūla -ae, f. (dim. of contio), *a short harangue*: Cic.

contollo -ēre (obsol. for confero), *to bring together*: gradum, Pl.

contōnat, impers. *it thunders violently*: Pl.

contorquēo -torquēre -torsi -tortum, *to twist, whirl, turn violently, contort*: gubernaculum, Lucr.; membra quocunque vult, Cic.; proram ad laevas undas, Verg.

Esp. *to whirl in throwing a spear, etc., so to hurl*: lit., telum validis contortum viribus ire, Lucr.; contorquere hastam in latus, Verg. TRANSF., verba, *to hurl forth*, Cic., Plin. L.

¶ Hence partic. **contortus** -a -um. (1) *intricate, confused, complicated*: contortae et difficiles res, Cic. (2) *whirling; so powerful, vigorous*: oratio, Cic.

Adv. (with compar.) **contortē**, *intricately*: Cic.

contortio -ōnis, f. (contorqueo), *a whirling, twisting*: contortiones orationis, intricacies of speech, Cic.

contortor -ōris, m. (contorqueo), *a twister, one who perverts*: legum, Ter.

contortulus -a -um (dim. of contortus), *somewhat intricate*: Cic.

contortus -a -um, partic. from contorqueo; q.v.

contrā (from cum, as extra from ex), adv. and prep.

Adv., *opposite, over against, on the opposite side*. LIT., of place: adia contra, Pl.; ulmus erat contra, Ov.; omnia contra circaque plena hostium erant, Liv. TRANSF., in other relations: a, of equivalence, *in return, back*: cum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, Pl.; amare, Pl.; diligere, Cat.; auro contra constat filius, *is worth his weight in gold*, Pl.: b, of difference, *otherwise*: alia aestimabilia, alia contra, Cic.; often foll. by atque, or quam: simulacrum Iovis contra atque antea fuerat convertere, Cic.; cum contra fecerint quam polliciti sint, Cic.: c, of opposition, *against*: accingere, Lucr.; pugnare, Lucr.; consistere, Caes.; dicere, Cic.

Prep. with acc., *opposite to, over against*. LIT., of place: insula quae contra Brundisium portum est, Caes. TRANSF., *against, in opposition to, contrary to*: contra opinionem, Cic.; contra ea, *on the contrary, on the other hand*, Caes.; esp. of *hostile action or speech*: contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes.; contra populum Romanum coniurasse, Caes.; contra deos disputare, Cic. Contra occasionally also after its acc.: quos contra, Cic.; so, in Vergil, after nouns.

contractio -ōnis, f. (contraho), *a drawing together, contraction*. LIT., contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic.; frontis, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *abbreviation, shortness*: orationis, Cic.; syllabae, Cic. (2) *anxiety, depression*: animi, Cic.

contractiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of contractio), *slight depression*: animi, Cic.

contractus -a -um, partic. from contraho; q.v. **contrādico** -dicēre -dixi -dictum, *to gainsay, speak against, contradict*: sententiis aliorum, Tac.; nec contradici quin amicitia de integro reconcilietur, Liv.

contradictio -ōnis, f. (contradico), *a speaking against, contradiction*: Quint., Tac.

contrāho -trāhēre -traxi -tractum.

(1) *to draw together, collect, unite* (opp. dissipare). LIT., omnia in unum locum, Cic. L.; cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes.; magnam classem, Nep.; Luceriam omnes copias, Cic.; Scipionem et Hasdrubalem ad conloquium, Liv. TRANSF., a, *to unite*: contrahit celeriter similitudo eos, Liv.: b, *to conclude or complete a business arrangement*: rem, rationem, negotium, Cic.; contrahere magnam rationem cum Mauritaniae rege, Cic.: c, in gen., *to cause, bring on, bring about*: amicitiam, Cic.; offensionem, Cic.; aes alienum, *to contract debt*, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; lites, Cic.; porca contracta, *due to expiate a crime*, Cic.

(2) *to draw together by way of shortening or narrowing, to contract*. LIT., frontem (in frowning), Pl., Cic., Hor.; castra, Caes.; pulmones se contrahunt, Cic.; contractum aliquo morbo bovis cor, Cic.; orbem (of the moon), Ov.; vela, *to furl one's sails*, fig. *to be moderate*, Cic.; of the action of cold: contracto frigore pigrae, i.e. *numbed*, Verg. TRANSF., *to shorten, reduce, draw in*: orationem in verbum contrahere, Cic.; appetitus omnes contrahere, Cic.; of the spirits, *to depress*: animum, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar.) **contractus** -a -um, *drawn in, contracted, narrow*. LIT., in space: locus exiguus atque contractus, Verg., Hor., Cic. TRANSF., his iam contractionibus noctibus, Cic.; contractum genus vocis, Cic.; dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic.; of circumstances, *strained*: paupertas, Hor.; of persons, *retired, quiet*: contractus leget, Hor.

contrārius -a -um (contra), *opposite, over against*. LIT., of place: collis adversus huic et contrarius, Caes.; vulnera, *wounds in front*, Tac.; contrarius ictus, Liv.; classi contraria flamina, *contrary winds*, Ov.; also of mutual opposition: in contrarias partes fluere, Cic.; in comparison, followed by atque: qui versantur contrario motu atque caelum, Cic.

TRANSF., *opposed, contrary*: contrariae epistulae, *contradictory*, Cic.; in contrarias partes disputare, disserere, *to speak for and against*, Cic.; with genit.: huius virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic.; with dat.: nihil malum esse, nisi quod virtuti contrarium esset, Cic.; in comparison, followed by atque or ac: contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, Cic.; esp. of *hostile action or speech*: arma, Ov., Lucr., Verg.; hence *injurious*: otium maxime contrarium esse, Caes.

N. as subst. **contrārium** -i, *the opposite*: Cic., Tac.; also in plur.: Verg., Ov., Cic.; ex contrario, *on the other side*, Caes., Cic.

Adv. **contrāriē**, *in an opposite direction or manner*: sidera contrarie procedentia, Cic.; verba relata contrarie, Cic.

contractabiliter, adv. (contractabilis), *with feeling*: Lucr.

contractatio -ōnis, f. (contracto), *a touching, handling*: Cic.

contracto -are (tracto), *to touch, feel, handle*. LIT., vulnus, Ov.; pectora, Ov.; esp. of *familiar handling*: Hor.; and so of *defling*: Pl., Tac. TRANSF., *totaque mente contractare varias voluptates, consider*, Cic.

contrémisco -trémiscere -trēmūi. (1) intransit., *to tremble violently, to quake*: contrémiscere totā mente atque artubus omnibus, Cic.; Lucr., Verg. (2) transit., *to tremble before, be afraid of*: periculum, Hor.

contrēmo -ēre, *to tremble violently, quake*: tellus, Lucr.

contribūo -tribūere -tribūi -tributum (tribus), *to put in the same division with, brigade with, incorporate with, unite*: Calagurritani qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Caes.; Ambracia quae tum contribu erat se Aetolis, Liv. TRANSF., *to bring together, bring in, contribute*: Ov., Tib.

contristo -are (tristis), *to make sorrowful, sadden*: contristat haec sententia Balbum Cornelium, ap. Cic. L. TRANSF., *pluvio frigore caelum, make gloomy*, Verg.; Hor.

contritus -a -um, partic. from contero; q.v.

controversia -ae, f. (controversus), *a dispute, properly at law, but also in gen.*: hereditatis, *about an inheritance*, Cic.; *controversiam habere de fundo*, Cic.; *componere*, Caes.; in *controversiā versari, esse*, Cic.; *rem adducere in controversiam, deducere in controversiam, vocare in controversiam, to make matter of debate*, Cic. TRANSF., *possible dispute, contradiction, question*: sine controversia, *indisputably*, Ter., Cic.; *controversia non erat quin, there was no doubt that*, Cic.

controversiosus -a -um (controversia), *controverted, strongly disputed*: res, Liv.

controversus -a -um (contro, like contra, formed from cum), *that which is a subject of debate, controverted*: res, Cic., Liv., Quint.

contrucido -are, *to cut in pieces, hew down, slay*: debilitato corpore et contrucidato, Cic.; fig.: rempublicam, Cic.

contrūdo -trūdēre -trūsi -trūsum, *to thrust, push together*: nubes in unum, Lucr.; aliquos in balneas, Cic.

contrunco -are, *to cut in pieces*: filios, Pl.; cibum, Pl.

contubernālis -is, c. (contubernium). LIT., as milit. t. t. (1) *a messmate, comrade, one who shares the same tent*: domi una eruditi, militiae contubernales, Cic. (2) *a young man who accompanied a general to learn the art of war*: fuit in Cretā postea contubernalis Saturnini, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *a comrade, mate*: alicui contubernalem in consulatu fuisse, Cic.; habuisses non hospitem sed contubernalem, Cic. (2) *the husband or wife of a slave*: Plin.

contubernium -i, n. (taberna). (1) concr.: *a, a tent in which ten men and an officer lodged*: deponere in contubernio arma, Caes.; Tac.: *b, the common dwelling of a male and female slave*: Tac.

(2) abstr.: *a, a sharing in the same tent, comradeship*: militum, Tac.: *b, the attendance of a young man on a general to learn the art of war*: contubernii necessitudo, Cic., Liv.: *c, fig., in gen.: companionship, intimacy*,

Suet., Tac.: *d, esp. the living together of slaves as man and wife*: Col., Curt.; hence *concubinage*: Cic.

contūēor -tūēri -tūtus sum, dep. (1) *to survey, to look at attentively*. LIT., aspice ipsum, contuemini os, Cic. TRANSF., *to consider, reflect upon*: a contuendis nos malis avocat, Cic.; Lucr. (2) *to catch sight of*: Pl.

contūtū (contutu), abl. sing. from contuitus, m. (contueor), *by surveying, attentive looking*: Plin., Pl.

contūmācia -ae, f. (contumax), *stubbornness, obstinacy*; gen. in a bad sense: insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic., Liv., Tac.; in a good sense, *firmness*: libera contumacia (of Socrates), Cic.

contūmax -ācis, *stubborn, obstinate*: quis contumaciior? quis inhumanior? quis superbior? Cic.; *contumaces et inconsumtae voces*, Tac.; in a good sense, *firm, unyielding*: contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, Tac.

Adv. **contūmācītēr**, *stubbornly, obstinately*: Cic., Liv.; in a good sense: Sen., Quint.

contūmēlia -ae, f. outrage.

LIT., *physical violence*: from persons: Tac.; from things: naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Caes.

TRANSF., esp. of speech, *insult, affront*: contumeliam iacere in aliquem, Cic.; facere, Pl., Ter.; lacerare aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; onerare contumeliis, Cic.; vexare omnibus contumeliis, Cic.; contumeliae causa describere, Cic.; contumelia appellare perfugam, *insultingly*, Caes.; vertere aliquid in contumeliam suam, *to take as an insult*, Caes., Hor.

contūmēliōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (contumelia), *outrageous, insulting, abusive*: epistulae in aliquem contumeliosae, Cic.; id contumeliosum est plebi (followed by acc. and infin.), Liv.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **contūmēliōsē**, *abusively*: dicere, Cic., Ter., Liv.

contūmūlo -are. (1) *to heap up in a mound*: Plin. (2) *to bury, inter*: Ov.

contundo -tundēre -tūdi -tūsum, *to bruise, crush, pound, break to pieces*.

LIT., *allia serpyllumque*, Verg.; of persons, *to beat up*: anum saxis, Hor.; pugiles caestibus contusi, Cic.; contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupeque, Liv.

TRANSF., *to crush, demolish*: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv.; animum, Cic.; audaciam alicuius contundere et frangere, Cic.; calumniam stultitiamque alicuius obtinere ac contundere, Cic.

contūor -i = contueor; q.v., Pl., Lucr.

conturbatio -ōnis, f. (conturbo), *disorder, confusion, perturbation*: mentis, Cic.

conturbo -are, *to disturb, throw into disorder, confusion*: ordines Romanorum, Sall.; rempublicam, Sall. TRANSF., (1) *to disturb in mind, cause anxiety*: valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. L.; animum, Lucr. (2) *conturbare rationes (or absol., conturbare: Cic.) to bring a person's finances into confusion, to ruin, make bankrupt*: conturbare putat sibi licere, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar.), **conturbātus** -a um, *disordered*: Cic.

contus -i, m. (κοντός). (1) *a pole used for pushing a boat along*: Verg. (2) *a long spear or pike*: Tac.

conūbiālis -e (conubium), *relating to marriage, connubial*: Ov.

conūbium -i, n. (from nubo; in poets sometimes trisyll.), *marriage, intermarriage*. Esp. of legal Roman marriage: sequuntur conubia et adfinitates, Cic.; hence ius conubi, or simply conubium, *the right to intermarry*: conubium finitimis negare, Liv. In gen., poet., *marriage*: Pyrrhi conubia servare, Verg; *intercourse*: Ov.

cōnus -i, m. (κῶνος), *a cone*: Cic., Lucr. TRANSF., *the apex of a helmet*: Verg.

convādor -ari, dep. *to bind to appear before a court*: Pl.

convālescō -vālescere -vālūi, *to become strong*.

(1) in gen.: postquam pestifer ignis convaluit, *blazed up*, Ov.; cum mala per longas convaluere moras, *have become rooted*, Ov.; so of political power: (Milo) in dies convalescebat, Cic.; his ille (Caesar) rebus ita convaluit ut, Cic.

(2) esp. *to recover from a disease, gain strength, get well*: non aegri omnes convalescunt, Cic.; ex morbo, Cic. TRANSF., ut convalescere aliquando et sanari posset, Cic.; ut tandem sensus convaluere mei, Ov.

convallis -is, f. *a valley shut in on all sides*: Lucr., Cic., Verg.

convāso -are (vasa), *to pack up baggage*: Ter.

convecto -are (freq. of convehō), *to bring together, collect*: praedam, Verg., Tac.

convector -ōris, m. (conveho), *a fellow-traveller*: Cic. L.

convēhō -vēhēre -vexi -vectum, *to bring together, carry into one place*: frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes.; lintribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma, Cic.; Liv.

convello -vellēre -velli -vulsum, *to tear, pluck up, pull away, wrench off*.

LIT., repagula, Cic.; gradus Castoris, Cic.; Herculem ex suis sedibus convellere atque auferre, Cic.; viridem ab humo silvam, Verg.; dapes avido dente, *devour*, Ov.; as milit. t. t.: convellere signa, *to pluck up the standards, to decamp*, Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., *to weaken, overthrow, destroy*: cuncta auxilia reipublicae labefactari convellique, Cic.; si eam opinionem ratio convellet, Cic.; quo iudicio convulsam penitus scimus esse rempublicam, Cic.; verbis pectus, Ov.

convēna -ae, c. adj. (convenio), *coming together*: Pl.; in plur., subst., *a concourse of strangers, assembled multitude*: pastores et convenas congregare, Cic.

convēniens, partic. from convenio; q.v.

convēniētia -ae, f. (conveniēns), *agreement, harmony, conformity*: quaedam conveniētia et coniunctio naturae, Cic.

convēniō -vēnire -vēni -ventum. (1) *to meet*. Intransit., *to come together, to assemble*: ex provinciā, Caes.; ad hoc iudicium, Cic.; celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter millia sex convenerant, Caes.; uno tempore undique comitiorum ludorum censendique causā, Cic.; so, fig., of communities: civitates

quae in id forum conveniunt, *which belong to that district*, Cic.; as legal t. t.: convenire in manum, of the wife, *to come into the power of her husband by marriage*, Cic. Transit., *to visit, meet, call upon*: videre et convenire, Pl.; quotidie plurimos, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

(2) *to fit*. LIT., si cothurni laus illa esset ad pedem apte convenire, Cic. TRANSF., *to agree with, be congenial to, be fitting to*: haec tua deliberatio non convenit cum oratione Largi, Cic.; non in omnes omnia convenire, Cic.; impers.: convenit, *it is fitting*; with infin., or acc. and infin.: illicone ad praetorem ire convenit? Cic.; Ter., Lucr., Hor.

(3) *to agree*; usually in pass. sense, *to be agreed upon*: id signum quod convenerat, *which had been agreed upon*, Caes.; pax convenit, Liv.; impers., convenit, *it is agreed*: mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut ille in meis castris esset, Cic.; cum de facto conveniret, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **convēntus** -a -um; n. as subst. **convēntum** -i, *an agreement, compact*: pactum, convēntum, stipulatio, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.: Suet.; superl.: Plin. L.) **convēniēns** -entis. (1) *agreeing, unanimous, concordant*: bene convenientes propinqui, Cic. (2) *fit for, appropriate, suitable*: conveniens decretis eius, Cic.; oratio temporis conveniens, Liv.; nihil est enim tam naturae aptum, tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic.; with inter se: Lucr.; with cum: Ov.

Adv. **convēniēter**, *agreeably with, suitably to*: conveniēter cum naturā vivere, Cic.; constanter conveniēterque sibi dicere, Cic.; conveniēter ad praesentem fortunae statum loqui, Liv.

convēnticiūs -a -um (convenio), *to do with coming together*: patres, assembled, Pl. N. as subst. **convēnticiūm** -i (sc. aes) = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, *the money received by Greek citizens for attendance in the popular assembly*: Cic.

convēnticūlum -i, n. (dim. of convēntus). (1) *a coming together, assembly, association*: convēnticula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic. (2) *a place of meeting*: Tac.

convēntiō -ōnis, f. (convenio). (1) *an assembly*: Varr. (2) *an agreement, compact*: Liv.

convēntum -i, n. from convenio; q.v.

convēntus -ūs, m. (convenio). LIT., (1) *a coming together, an assembly*: virorum mulierumque celeberrimus, Cic.; in nocturno convēntu fuisse apud M. Laecam, Cic.; omnium sociarum civitatum, Liv.; esp. *an assembly of the inhabitants of a province*: convēntus agere, *to hold the assizes*, Cic.; hence *a corporation or company formed in a province*: convēntus Syracusanus, Cic. (2) of atoms, union, combination: Lucr.

TRANSF., *agreement*: Cic.

convērbēro -are, *to beat violently*: Plin. TRANSF., Sen.

converro (convorro) -verrēre -verri -versum, *to sweep together, brush up*: Pl. TRANSF., (1) *to beat thoroughly*: Pl. (2) *hereditates omnium, scrape together*, Cic.

conversātiō -ōnis, f. (conversor). (1) *frequent use*: Sen.; esp. *frequent sojourn in a place*: Plin. (2) *dealings with persons*: Sen., Quint., Tac.

conversio -ōnis, f. (convertio).

LIT., a turning round: caeli, Cic.; mensium annorumque conversiones, periodical return, Cic.

TRANSF., in rhetoric. (1) the rounding off of a period: ut (oratio) conversiones habeat absolutas, Cic. (2) the repetition of the same word at the end of a clause: Cic. (3) change: naturales esse quasdam conversiones rerum publicarum, Cic.

converso -are (freq. of convertio), to turn round frequently: animus se ipse conversans, Cic. Pass. **conversor** -ari, in middle sense, to live: Plin.; to have dealings with: Sen.

convertio (convorto) -vertēre -verti -versum, to turn round, whirl round. LIT., (terra) circum axem se summa celeritate convertit et torquet, revolves, Cic. Esp. to turn in the opposite direction.

(1) to turn back: palam anuli ad palmam, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t.: signa convertere, to wheel round, Caes.; terga or se convertere, to flee, Caes.; vox boum Herculem convertit, makes Hercules turn round, Liv.; iter convertere, Caes.; reflex.: se ad montes, Caes.; as intransit. verb. cum paucis ad equites, Sall. TRANSF., a, to change, alter: convertere formas, Lucr.; mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, Caes.; cavendum ne in graves inimicitias convertant se amicitiae, Cic.; Hecubam in canem esse conversam, Cic.; as intransit. verb. hoc vitium in bonum convertibat, Cic.: b, to translate: librum e Graeco in Latinum, Cic.

(2) to turn in any direction, direct towards. LIT., naves in eam partem, quo ventus fert, Caes.; ferrum in me, Verg.; spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, facing, Cic.; video in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos, Cic. TRANSF., to direct, devote: omne studium curamque ad hanc scribendi operam, Cic.; reflex., se ad otium pacemque, Cic.; rationem in fraudem malitiamque, Cic.; pecuniam publicam domum, to embezzle, Cic.; as intransit. verb. to turn: ad sapientiora, Tac.

convestio -ire, to clothe: Enn. TRANSF., to cover, surround: domus duobus lucis convestita, Cic.; luce, Lucr.

convexitās -ātis, f. (convexus), convexity: mundi, Plin.

convexus -a -um (conveho). (1) vaulted, arched, convex: Verg., Ov.; n. as subst. (sing. or pl.), an arch: convexa caeli, Verg. (2) sloping downwards: iter, Ov.; vallis, Plin.

conviciātor -ōris, m. (convicior), a railer, reviler: Cic., Suet.

convicior -ari, dep. (convicium), to rail at, revile: Liv., Quint.

convicium -i, n. (cum/vox). (1) a loud cry, shout, clamour: mulierum, Cic. (2) violent reproach, reviling, insult: clamore et conviciis et sibilis consecrari, Cic.; alicui convicium facere, Cic., Pl., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., censure, reproof: aurium, Cic.; verberavi te cogitationis tacito dumtaxat convicio, Cic.; meton.: nemorum convicia, picae, mocking-birds, Ov.

convictio -ōnis, f. (convivo), social intercourse, familiarity: ap. Cic. L.; meton., familiar friends: Cic. L.

convictor -ōris, m. (convivo), one who lives with another, constant associate: ap. Cic., Hor., Plin. L.

convictus -ūs, m. (convivo). (1) a living together, constant intercourse: conventus hominum ac societatis, Cic. (2) entertainment, feast: Tac., Juv.

convincio -vincēre -vīci -victum. (1) to convict of a crime: aliquem summae negligentiae, Cic.; multis avaritiae criminibus, Cic.; convictus in hoc scelere, Cic.; with infin. or acc. and infin.: Liv., Sall., Tac.

(2) to prove mistaken: convincere falsum, Lucr., Cic.

(3) of things, esp. of crimes or mistakes, to prove conclusively, demonstrate: errores Epicuri, Cic.; inauditus facinus ipsius qui commisit voce, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Stoicos nihil de diis explicare convincit, Cic.; Quint.

convīso -ēre, to look at attentively, examine: omnia loca oculis, Lucr.; poet. (of the sun, etc.), to beam upon: Lucr.

convīva -ae, m. (cum/vivo), a table-companion, guest: hilarus et bene acceptus, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., Hor.

convivālis -e (conviva), of a feast: Liv., Tac.

convivātor -ōris, m. (convivor), one who gives a feast, a host: Hor., Liv.

convivium i, n. (convivor). (1) a feast, entertainment, banquet: accipere aliquem convivio, Cic.; adhibere aliquem convivio or in convivium, Cic.; convivium apparare, Cic.; ornare, Cic.; dimittere convivium, Liv.; discedere de convivio, Cic.; inire convivium publicum, Cic.; interesse in convivio, Cic.; producere convivium vario sermone ad multam noctem, Cic.; venire in convivium, Cic., Verg., Hor., Tac.

(2) meton., the company assembled, guests: vinosas convivia, Ov.; Sen.

convīvo -vivēre -vixi -victum, to live with: avaro, Sen. TRANSF., to feast with: cum aliquo, Quint.

convivor -ari, dep. (conviva), to eat and drink in company, feast: non solum in publico sed etiam de publico, Cic.

convōcātio -ōnis, f. (convoco), a calling together: populi Romani ad rempublicam defendendam, Cic.

convōco -are, to call together, assemble, convoke: dissipatos homines, Cic.; principes ad se, Caes.; ad contionem, Liv. TRANSF., of the thoughts: consilia in animum, Pl.

convōlo -are, to fly together, run together, come together hastily: cuncta ex Italia ad me revocandum convolaverunt, Cic.; Ter., Liv.

convolvero -volvēre -volvi -volutum. (1) to roll together or roll round: sol se convolvens, Cic.; of a snake: in lucem lubrica terga, Verg.; of a scroll: Sen. (2) to intertwine: testudo convoluta omnibus rebus, quibus ignis iactus et lapides defendi possent, Caes.

convōmo -ēre, to vomit all over: Cic., Juv.

convulnēro -are, to wound severely: Plin.

convulsus -a -um, partic. of convello; q.v.

cōōlesco = coalesco; q.v.

cōōpērio -ōpērire -operui -opertum, to cover entirely, envelop, overwhelm: aliquem lapidibus, to stone to death, Cic.; Decii corpus coopertum telis, Liv. TRANSF., nefariis sceleribus, Cic.; flagitiis atque facinoribus, Sall.

cōoptatio -ōnis, f. (coopto), *election of a colleague, co-optation*: conlegiorum, Cic.; censoria, *filling up of the senate by the censors*, Cic., Liv.

cōopto -are, *to choose, elect*, esp. to join to oneself in a public office, *to co-opt*: senatores, Cic.; tres sibi conlegas, Liv.; aliquem in patrum auguratum locum, Cic.; aliquem magistrum equitum, Liv.

cōorior -oriri -ortus sum, *to arise, come forth at once or together*.

Hence (1) in gen., of things, *to appear, break out*: tum subito tempestates sunt coortae maximae, Lucr.; quod pluribus simul locis ignes coorti essent, Liv.; pestilentia coorta, minacior quam periculosior, Liv.; bellum, Caes.; seditio tum inter Antiatas Latinosque coorta, Liv.; risus, Nep.; libero conquestu coortae voces sunt, Liv.

(2) of people, *to rise for insurrection or fight*: infensa erat coorta plebs, Liv.; Volscos summa vi ad bellum coortos, Liv.; Tac.

cōortus -ūs, m. (coorior), *an arising, breaking forth*: Lucr.

Cōos (Cōus) = Cōs; q.v.

cōpa -ae, f. (cf. copo, caupo), *the hostess of a wine-shop*: Verg., Suet.

cōphinus -i, m. (κόφινος), *a basket or hamper*: Juv.

cōpia -ae, f. (cōpia, from cum/ops), *plenty, abundance*.

LIT., (1) of things: agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, Cic.; frumenti, Caes.; lactis, Verg.; copia cum egestate confligit, Cic.; in plur.: omnium rerum adfluentes copiae, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., *supplies, provisions*: copias Dyrhachii comparare, Caes. (2) of persons: virorum fortium atque innocentium tanta copia, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., *troops, forces*: omnis armorum copia, Cic.; augebatur illis copia, Caes.; copiae peditum equitumque, Liv.; terrestres navalesque, Liv.; copias magnas cogere, Caes.; comparare, Cic.; contrahere, Cic.; dimittere, Caes. (3) of abstract things: argumentorum, Lucr.; dicendi, Cic.; verborum, Cic., Quint.

TRANSF., *means, opportunity*: somni, Liv.; dimicandi cum hoste, Liv.; ab hoste copia pugnandi fit, Sall.; facere civibus consilii sui copiam, *to make one's advice available*, Cic.; with genit. of person, *access to*: Pl., Ter.; pro copia, *according to one's ability*, Pl., Liv.

cōpiōsus -a -um (copia), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) *richly provided, wealthy*: urbs celebris et copiosa, Cic.; copiosus a frumento locus, *rich in*, Cic.; opulenti homines et copiosi, Cic. TRANSF., *copious in speech, eloquent*: homo copiosus ad dicendum, Cic.; oratio, Cic.; lingua, Cic.

(2) *plentiful, abundant*: Caes., Phaedr., Quint.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **cōpiōsē**, *abundantly, plentifully*: large et copiose comparare pastum, Cic.; senatorum urna copiose absolvit, *with a large majority*, Cic.; of speech, *copiously*: dicere, Cic.

cōpis -e (cum/ops), *richly provided*: Pl.

cōpo, **cōpona** = caupo, caupona; q.v.

cōpreā -ae, m. (κομπρία), *a low buffoon*: Suet.

cōpta -ae, f. (κόπη), *a hard cake or biscuit*: Mart.

cōpūla -ae, f. (cum/*apio), *a link, bond, tie*.

LIT., *a rope*: Pl.; dura copula canem tenet, *a leash*, Ov.; plur.: copulae, *grapnels*, Caes. TRANSF., *a bond, connexion*: quos inrupta tenet copula, Hor.; Quint.

cōpūlatio -ōnis, f. (copula), *a union, connexion*: atomorum inter se, Cic. TRANSF., *union socially, or between abstract things*: Cic., Quint.

cōpūlo -are (copula), *to join together, connect, unite*. LIT., altera ratis huic copulata est, Liv.; Lucr., Cic. TRANSF., *copulare honestatem cum voluptate*, Cic.; an haec inter se iungi copularique possint, Cic.; concordiam, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **cōpūlātus** -a -um (cōplātus: Lucr.), *connected, united, coupled*: quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam copulata, Cic. TRANSF., *nihil est amabilius neque copulatus quam morum similitudo*, Cic.

cōqua -ae, f. (coquus), *a female cook*: Pl.

cōquīno -are (coquo), *to cook*: Pl.

cōquo coquere coxi coctum, *to cook, prepare food*.

(1) of physical action. LIT., *to cook*: is qui illa coxerat, Cic.; cibaria, Liv. TRANSF., *a, to bake, burn*: coquit glebas aestas matutinis solibus, Verg.; *b, to ripen*: poma matura et cocta, Cic.; *vindemia*, Verg.; *c, to digest*: cibus confectus coctusque, Cic.

(2) mentally: *a, to think of, meditate, contrive*: consilia secreto ab aliis, Liv.; Pl., Cic.; *b, to harass*: ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant, Verg.; Pl., Quint.

cōquus (cocus) -i, m. (coquo), *a cook*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

cōr cordis, n. (connected with καρ, καρδία), *the heart*.

LIT., *the heart*: cor palpitat, Cic.; Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *the heart as the seat of the emotions*: corde amare, Pl.; percussit laudis spes magna meum cor, Lucr.; exsultantia corda, Verg.; cordi esse, with dat., *to be to a person's liking*, Pl., Ter., Hor.; idque mihi magis est cordi, Cic.; with infin.: Pl., Liv.

(2) *the heart as the seat of thought, the mind, judgment*: sapere corde, Pl.; propter haesitantiam linguae stuporemque cordis.

(3) meton., *a person*: lecti iuvenes, fortissima corda, Verg.

Cōra -ae, f. *an old town in Latium (now Cori)*.

Adj. **Cōrānus** -a -um.

cōram (cum/os, face). (1) adv., *personally, openly, publicly*: commodius fecissent, si ea coram potius me praesente dixissent, Cic.; intueri aliquid, *to behold with one's own eyes*, Cic.; agere, i.e., *not by letters*, Cic.; ut veni coram, *when I came into the presence*, Hor.

(2) prep. with abl., *in presence of*: genero meo, Cic.; populo, Hor.; sometimes placed after the noun, esp. in Tac.

Corbio -ōnis, f. (1) *a town of the Aequi*. (2) *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

corbis -is, m. and f. *a wicker basket*: messoria, Cic., Pl., Ov.

corbīta -ae, f. (corbis), *a slow-sailing merchant vessel*: Pl., Cic. L.

corbūla -ae, f. (dim. of corbis), *a little basket*: Pl., Suet.

corcūlum -i, n. (dim. of cor), *a little heart*; sometimes used as a term of endearment: Pl.

Corcýra -ae, f. (Κέρκυρα), *Corcyra, an island in the Ionian Sea (now Corfu)*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Corcȳraeus** -a -um, *Corcȳraean*, a *Corcȳraean*: horti, the gardens of Alcinoos, Mart.

cordātus -a -um (cor), *prudent, sagacious, wise*: Enn., Sen. Adv. **cordātē**, *wisely, prudently*: Pl.

cordax -dācis (κόρδαξ), a *licentious dance*: Petr. TRANSF., of the trochaic rhythm: Cic.

cordōlium -i, n. (cor/doleo), *heartache*: Pl.

Cordūba -ae, f. a town in *Hispania Baetica*, birth-place of *Lucan* and the *Senecas* (now *Cordova*). Adj. **Cordūbensis** -e.

cordȳla -ae, f. (κορδύλη), (1) *the fry of the tunny fish*: Mart. (2) *the mackerel*: Mart.

Corfinium -i, n. the capital of the *Paeligni*, headquarters of the *Italians* during the *Social War*. Adj. **Corfiniēnsis** -e, *Corfinian*.

coriandrum -i, n. or **coriandrus** -i, f. (κοριάνδρον), *coriander*: Pl.

cōriārius -i, m. (corium), a *tanner*: Plin.

Cōrinna -ae, f. (Κόρινα), (1) a *Greek poetess of Tanagra*, contemporary with *Pindar*. (2) *the feigned name of Ovid's mistress*.

Cōrinthus -i, f. (Κόρινθος), *Corinth*, a city of *Greece* on the *Isthmus* of *Corinth*.

¶ Hence adj. (1) **Cōrinthiācus** -a -um. (2) **Cōrinthiēnsis** -e. (3) **Cōrinthius** -a -um, *Corinthian*: aes, an alloy of gold, silver, and copper, greatly prized by the ancients, Cic.; vasa, supellex, made of this alloy, Cic.; and absol., **Cōrinthia** -orum, n. (sc. vasa): Cic.

Cōriōli -ōrum, m. pl. a town of the *Volsci* in *Latium*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Cōriōlānus** -a -um, belonging to *Corioli*; esp. as cognomen of Cn. or C. *Marcus*, the *capturer* of *Corioli*.

cōrius -i, n. (**corius** -i, m.: Pl.). (1) *hide, skin*: animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, Cic.; petere corium, to thrash, Cic.; prov.: canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, old dogs will not learn new tricks, Hor. (2) *leather*; hence a *leathern thong, strap*: Pl. (3) of plants, rind, bark: Plin.

Cōrnelius -a -um, name of a *Roman gens*, the most famous members of which were:

- (1) P. Corn. Scipio Africanus maior, the conqueror of *Hannibal* (236-184 B.C.).
- (2) P. Corn. Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, son of L. Aemilius Paulus, the destroyer of *Carthage* (c. 185-129 B.C.).
- (3) *Cornelia*, wife of *Ti. Sempronius Gracchus*, the mother of the *Gracchi*.
- (4) L. Corn. Sulla, the dictator (138-78 B.C.).

¶ Adj. **Cōrneliānus** -a -um, *Cornelian*.

Cōrnelius Nepos, see *Nepos*.

cōrneōlus -a -um (dim. of ¹corneus), *horny*: Cic.

¹**corneus** -a -um (cornu). (1) *horny, made of horn*: rostrum, Cic., Verg., Ov. (2) *like horn*; so, hard: cornea fibra, Pers.; *horn-coloured*: Plin.

²**corneus** -a -um (cornus), of *cornel-trees* or of *cornel-wood*: virgulta, Verg.; Liv., Ov.

cornicēn -cinis, m. (cornu/cano), a *horn-blower*: Cic., Liv., Juv.

cornicōr -ari, dep. (cornix), to *caw like a crow*: Pers.

cornicūla -ae, f. (dim. of cornix), a *little crow*: Hor.

cornicūlārius -i, m. (⁴corniculum), a *soldier decorated with the corniculum, and promoted*; e.g. an *adjutant* to a *centurion*: Suet.

¹**cornicūlum** -i, n. (dim. of cornu). (1) *a little horn*: Plin. (2) *a horn-shaped decoration awarded to brave soldiers*: Liv.

²**Cornicūlum** -i, n. a town in *Latium*. Adj. **Cornicūlānus** -a -um, *Corniculan*.

cornīger -gēra -gērum (cornu/gero), *horned*: Lucr., Verg., Ov.; n. pl. as subst. **cornigēra** -orum, *horned cattle*: Plin.

cornipēs -pēdis (cornu/pes), *horn-footed, hooped*: equi, Verg., Cat., Ov.

cornix -icis, f. (connected with *corvus*, κορώνη, κόραξ), the *crow*: natura cornicibus vitam diuturnam dedit, Cic.; garrula, Ov.; annosa, Hor.; prov.: cornicum oculos configere, to give anyone a dose of his own medicine, Cic.

cornū -ūs (and **cornum** -i: Ov.), n. a *horn*.

LIT., the *horn* of animals, of the bull, ram, goat, stag, etc.: Lucr., Cic., Hor., Verg.; esp.: Cornu Copiae (*Cornucopia*), the *horn* of the goat *Amalthea*, the *sign* of plenty, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) as in *Hebrew*, poet. for strength, courage: tollere cornua in aliquem, Hor.; cornua sumere, Ov.

(2) of anything made of horn; esp. a bow: Verg.; a large curved trumpet, or horn: Cic., Verg.; a lantern: Pl.; an oil cruet: Hor.; a funnel: Verg.

(3) of anything resembling a horn; esp. a hoof: Verg.; a bird's beak: Ov.; the tip or cone of a helmet: Verg.; the ends of the sail-yards: Verg.; the ends of the stick round which parchments were rolled: Ov.; the horns of the moon: Verg., Ov.; the arm of a river: Ov.; the end of a promontory: Liv.; the corner or extremity of a country: Liv.; the wing of an army: dextrum, sinistrum, Caes.

Cornūcōpia -ae, see *cornu*.

cornum -i, n. (cornus). (1) the *cornel-cherry*: Verg. (2) meton., a *spear* made of *cornel-wood*: Ov.

cornus -i (and -ūs), f. (1) the *cornel-tree* (*Cornus mascula* Linn.): Verg., Plin. (2) the *wood* of the *cornel-tree* and meton. a *spear* made of *cornel-wood*: Verg.

cornūtus -a -um (cornu), *horned*: animalia, Varr.

Cōroeus -i, m. a *Phrygian*, son of *Mygdon*.

cōrolla -ae, f. (dim. of corona), a *little crown*: Pl., Cat.

cōrollārium -i, n. (corolla), originally, a *garland* of flowers, then a *garland* of gilt or silvered flowers given away to actors, etc.: Varr.; hence a *present, douceur, gratuity*: Cic.

cōrōna -ae, f. (cf. κορώνη).

LIT., *garland, chaplet, crown*; in gen. as worn at festivals and ceremonies: Pl., Cic., Hor., Tac.; as a military decoration: corona caestrensis, triumphalis, navalis, civica, obsidionalis, muralis, Cic.; sub corona vendere, to sell into slavery prisoners of war, who wore chaplets, Cic.; sub corona venire, Liv.; regni corona, a *diadem*, Verg.

TRANSF., of things resembling a crown. (1) a constellation, the *northern crown*: Cic. (2) a circle, assembly of men, bystanders, audience: Cic., Hor., Ov. (3) as milit. t. t., the besiegers of a city: (urbem) coronā cingere, to invest, Caes.; or, the defenders: coronā vallum defendere, Liv. (4) the halo round the sun: Sen.

cōrōnārius -a -um (corona), *relating to a garland*: Plin.; *aurum, the present sent by the provinces to a victorious general*, originally in the form of a golden crown.

Cōrōnē -ēs, f. (Κορώνη), *a town in Messenia*. Adj. **Cōrōnāeus** -a -um, of Corone: Plin.

Cōrōnēa -ae, f. (Κορώνεια), *a town in Boeotia*. Adj. **Cōrōnāeus** -a -um, of Coronea: Liv.

Cōrōnis -idis, f. (Κορωνίς), *daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius*.

¶ Hence **Cōrōnides** -ae, m. = *Aesculapius*. **cōrōno** -are (corona).

LIT., *to wreath, crown with a garland*: aras, Prop.; puppim, Ov.; cratera, Verg.; sequebantur epulae quas inibant propinqui coronati, Cic.; *magna coronari Olympia, to be crowned as conqueror at the Olympic games*, Hor.

TRANSF., *to surround, enclose in the form of a circle*: coronant myrteta summum lacum, Ov.; omnem abitum custode, Verg.

corpōrālīs -e (corpus), *relating to the body, corporeal*: voluptates, Sen.

corpōrēus -a -um (corpus). (1) *relating to the body, corporeal*: ille corporeus (ignis), Cic. (2) *fleshy, consisting of flesh*:umerus, Ov.

corpulentia -ae, f. (corpulentus), *fatness, corpulence*: Plin.

corpulentus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (corpus), *fat, stout, corpulent*: Pl., Quint.

corpus -pōris, n. *body, substance, matter as perceived by the senses* (opp. mens, animus, anima).

LIT., (1) *body in gen.*: tangere enim aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res, Lucr.; also plur., of the primary particles of matter, atoms: Lucr., Cic. (2) *the body of men and animals*: animi voluptates et dolores nasci e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic.; esp. the body as: **a**, *flesh*: ossa subiecta corpori, Cic.; corpus amittere, *to lose flesh*, Cic.; abiit corpusque colorque, Ov.: **b**, *a corpse*: Caes., Liv.; poet. *the shades of the dead*: Verg.: **c**, *the trunk*: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *a person, 'a body'*, poet.: delecta virum corpora, Verg.; Liv. (2) *the 'body politic'*: totum corpus reipublicae, Cic.; civitatis, Liv. (3) *in gen., the main mass of a thing; of a ship, or of military works*: Caes.; of the world: universitatis corpus, Cic.; of a book: corpus omnis iuris Romani, Liv.

corpusculum -i, n. (dim. of corpus). (1) *a little particle, corpuscle, atom*: Cic. (2) *a small human body*: Pl., Juv.

corrādo -rādēre -rāsi -rāsum (cum/rado), *to scrape or rake together*: corpora, Lucr.; esp. of money: Pl. TRANSF., of abstract things: fidem, Lucr.

correctio -ōnis, f. (corrigo), *straightening out, improvement, amendment*: correctio philosophiae veteris et emendatio, Cic.; in rhetoric, *a figure of speech, in which an expression already used is replaced by a stronger one* (Gr. ἐναντιόθεσις): Cic.

corrector -ōris, m. (corrigo), *an improver, amender, corrector*: corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

corrēpo -rēpēre -repsi -reptum (cum/repo), *to creep, to slink*: in onerariam (navem), Cic.; in fear: correptum membra pavore, *crawl with fear*, Lucr.; Sen.

correptius, compar. adv. from corripio; q.v. **corrīdeo** -ēre (cum/rideo), *to laugh loudly*: Lucr.

corrīgīa -ae, f. *a shoe-string, boot-lace*: Cic. **corrigo** -rigēre -rexi -rectum, *to put straight, reduce to order, set right*.

LIT., physically: curva, Plin. L.; cursum, Liv.

TRANSF., in gen., *to reform, amend*: praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv.; mores, Cic.; sententiam, Cic.; non modo superiores sed etiam se ipse correxerat, Cic.; esp. of speech or writing, *to correct*: eas epistulas perspiciam, corrigam, Cic. L.; corrige sodes hoc, Hor.; Quint.

corripio -ripēre -ripui -reptum, *to seize violently, lay hold of, take up*.

LIT., *hominem corripui iussit*, Cic.; arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Verg.; se corripere, *to hasten off*, Pl., Ter., Verg.; viam, *to hasten on a journey*, Verg.; so: gradum, Hor.; esp. *to snatch away, steal, carry off*: pecuniam, Cic., Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) of disease, etc., *to attack*: nec singula morbi corpora corripuit, Verg., Lucr., Ov. (2) of the passions, *to overcome*: visae correptus imagine formae, Ov. (3) *to blame, rebuke*: consules, Liv.; voce magistri corripui, Hor. (4) *to accuse, bring to trial*: statim corripit reum, Tac. (5) *to shorten*: numina corripiant moras, Ov.; of syllables: Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **correptus** -a -um, and compar. adv. **correptius**, *more shortly*: Ov. **corrōbōro** -are (cum/roboro), *to strengthen, invigorate*: cum is se corroboravisset et vir inter viros esset, Cic. TRANSF., *coniurationem non credendo corroborare*, Cic.; Tac.

corrōdo -rōdēre -rōsi -rōsum (cum/rodo), *to gnaw away*: Platonis Politium nuper apud me mures corroserunt, Cic.; Juv.

corrōgo -are (cum/rogo), *to bring together, collect by begging*: nummulos de nepotum donis, Cic.; auxilia ab sociis, Liv.

corrūgo -are (cum/rugo), *to wrinkle up*: ne sordida mappa corruget nares, *make you turn up your nose in disgust*, Hor.

corrumpo -rumpēre -rūpi -ruptum, *to break to pieces*.

Hence (1) *to destroy, annihilate*: sua frumenta corrumpere et aedificia incendere, Caes.; vineas igni et lapidibus, Sall.; res familiares, Sall.; libertatem, Tac.; multo dolore corrupta voluptas, Hor.

(2) *to spoil, mar, make worse*. In gen.: conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, Cic.; Ceres corrupta undis, *corn spoiled by seawater*, Verg.; of animals and men, *to weaken*: corrupti equi macie, Caes.; of pronunciation, *to corrupt*: nomen eorum paulatim Libyes corrumpere, barbarā linguā Mauros pro Medis appellantes, Sall.; of writings, etc., *to falsify*: tabulas publicas municipii manu sua corrumpere, Cic. Esp. morally, *to corrupt*: mores civitatis, Cic.; huius urbis iura et exempla corrumpere, Cic.; milites soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia corrumpat, Sall.; corrumpere pecuniā, *to bribe*, Cic., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **corruptus** -a -um, *spoilt, damaged, corrupt*; physically: caelum, Lucr.; iter factum

corruptius imbrī, Hor.; morally: homines corruptissimī, Sall.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **corruptē**, *corruptly, incorrectly*: neque depravate iudicare neque corrupte, Cic.

corrūo -rūrē -rūi (cum/ruo).

(1) intransit., *to fall to the ground, fall together, sink down*. LIT., corruerunt aedes, Cic.; conclave illud proxima nocte corruit, Cic.; of persons: paene ille timore, ego risu corruī, Cic.; ubi vero corruit telis obrutus, Liv.; of animals: Prop. TRANSF., illa plaga pestifera qua Lacedaemoniorum opes corruerunt, Cic.; of persons, *to be ruined*: si uno meo fato et tu et omnes mei corruistis, Cic., Liv.

(2) transit.: **a**, *to throw down, overthrow*: hanc rerum summam, Lucr.: **b**, *to heap up*: Pl.

corruptē, adv. from corrumpo; q.v.

corruptēla -ae, f. (corruptus), *the means of corruption; corruption, bribery, seduction*: mores hac dulcedine corruptelaque depravati, Cic.; pecuniosi rei corruptelam iudicii molientes, Cic.; meton., *a corrupter*: Pl., Ter.

corruptio -ōnis, f. (corrumpo), *a corrupting or corrupt state*: corporis, Cic.; opinionum, Cic.

corruptor -ōris, m. (corrumpo), *a corrupter, seducer, briber*: iuventutis, Cic.; exercitus, Liv.

corruptrix -icis, f. (fem. of corruptor), *she that corrupts or seduces*; as f. adj., *corrupting*: tam corruptrice provincia, Cic.

corruptus -a -um, partic. from corrumpo; q.v.

cors = cohors; q.v.

Corsica -ae, f. *the island of Corsica in the Mediterranean Sea*. Adj. **Corsus** -a -um and **Corsicus** -a -um, *Corsican*.

cortex -ticis, m. and f. *bark, rind, shell*; in gen., of trees and plants: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci (liber = the inner bark), Cic.; esp. *the bark of the cork tree, cork*: Hor., Ov.; prov.: nare sine cortice, *to swim without corks, i.e. to need no assistance*, Hor.; levior cortice, Hor.

cortina -ae, f. *a round kettle or cauldron*: Pl.; esp. *the cauldron-shaped Delphic tripod*: cortina Phoebi, *the oracle of Apollo*, Verg. TRANSF., *a thing in the shape of a cauldron; the vault of heaven*: Enn.

Cortōna -ae, f. (Κόρτων), *Cortona, a town of Etruria*. Adj. **Cortōnensis** -e, of Cortona.

cōrulus = corylus; q.v.

cōrus = caurus; q.v.

cōrusco -are (connected with κορόσσω). (1) transit., *to move quickly, swing, shake*: telum, Verg.; of snakes: linguas, Ov.; in butting: frontem, Juv. (2) intransit., *to move quickly, tremble, flutter*: apes pennis, Verg.; abies, Juv.; of butting: agni, Lucr.; esp. of light, *to twinkle, flash*: Verg.

cōruscus -a -um (corusco), *shaking, trembling*: silvae, Verg.; esp. of light, *twinkling, flashing*: fulgura, Lucr.; sol, Verg.; iuvenes auro corusci, Verg.

corvus -i, m. (cf. κορώνη, κόραξ, *cornix*), *a raven*: Pl., Cic., Ov.; prov.: in cruce corvos pascere, *to be crucified*, Hor.; perhaps also sometimes *a rook*.

Cōrýbantes -ium, m. pl. from Corybas (Κορύβαξ), *the priests of Cybele*. Adj. **Cōrýbantiūs** -a -um, *Corybantian*.

Cōrýcius -a -um (Κωρύκιος), *belonging to the Corycian caves on Mount Parnassus*.

¶ Hence **Cōrýcides** Nymphae, *the Muses*: Ov.

Cōrýcius -a -um, adj. from Corycos; q.v.

Cōrýcos or **-us** -i, f. (Κόρυκος), *a promontory and city of Cilicia, famous for the cultivation of saffron*.

¶ Hence adj. **Cōrýcius** -a -um, *Corycian*: crocum, Hor.

cōrýcus -i, m. (κόρυκος), *a sand-bag in the palaestra, which the athletes used as a punch-ball*; fig.: corycus laterum et vocis meae, Bestia, Cic.

cōrýlētum -i, n. (corylus), *a hazel copse*: Ov.

cōrýlus -i, f. (κόρυλος), *a hazel-tree*: Verg., Ov.

cōrýmbifer -fēra -fērum (corymbus/fēro), *carrying bunches of ivy berries, epithet of Bacchus*: Ov.

cōrýmbus -i, m. (κόρυμβος), *a bunch of flowers or fruit, esp. a cluster of ivy berries*: Verg., Ov.

cōrýphaeus -i, m. (κορυφαίος), *a leader, chief, head*: Epicureorum Zeno, Cic.

Cōrýthus -i (Κόρυθος). (1) *a town in Etruria (afterwards Cortona)*. (2) *m. the name of several obscure persons in mythology*.

cōrýtus or **cōrýtos** -i, m. (κορυτός), *a quiver*: Verg., Ov.

cōs cōtis, f. *any hard, flinty stone*: Cic., Liv., Verg.; esp. *a whetstone, grindstone*; hence, fig. of any stimulus: Cic., Hor.

Cōs or **Cōus** (Cōos) Cōi, f. (Κῶς, Κῶος), *a small island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Caria*.

¶ Adj. **Cōus** -a -um, *Coan*: poeta, Philetas, Ov.; artifex, Apelles, Ov.; Venus, the Venus Anadyomene of Apelles, Cic. As subst. **Cōum** -i, n. *Coan wine*: Hor.; **Cōa** -orum, n. pl. *Coan garments*: Hor., Ov.

cosmēta -ae, m. (κοσμήτης), *the slave who had charge of his mistress's wardrobe and toilet*: Juv.

cosmicos -a -um (κοσμικός), *belonging to the world*. M. as subst., *a citizen of the world*: Mart.

Cossýra (Cōsýra) and **Cossūra** -ae, f. *a small island between Sicily and Africa (now Pantellaria)*.

costa -ae, f. *a rib*. LIT., Pl., Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., *a side*: aeni, Verg.

costum -i, n. (κόστος), *an eastern aromatic plant, employed in the preparation of unguents*: Hor., Ov.

cōthurnātus -a -um (cothurnus), *provided with a buskin, hence tragic or elevated*: Ov.

cōthurnus -i, m. (κόθουρος). (1) *a large hunting boot, reaching to the calf, and laced up the front*: Verg. (2) *the thick-soled boot worn by tragic actors*. LIT., cothurnus tragicus, Hor.; cothurnus maior, minor, Cic. TRANSF., *tragedy*: Hor.; *a tragic, elevated style*: sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno, Verg.

cotid- = quotid-; q.v.

Cotta -ae, m. *a cognomen of a family of the gens Aurelia*.

cōttābus -i, m. (κότταβος), *a game played by throwing heeltaps of wine into a metal basin; hence, from the similarity of sound, the strokes of a beating*: Pl.

cōttāna (cotōna, coctōna, coctāna) -ōrum, n. (κόττανα, from Syrian), *a kind of small fig*: Juv.

Cottius -i, m. name of two successive Alpine kings; the father was recognized by Augustus, but after the son's death Nero annexed their territory, known as the Alpes Cottiae. Adj. **Cottius** and **Cottiānus** -a -um.

cōtūla or **cōtūla** -ae, f. (κοτύλη), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius: Mart.

cōturnix -icis, f. a quail: Pl., Lucr., Ov.

Cōtys -tysis; acc. -tyn, voc. -tŷ, abl. -tŷe, m. (Κότυς). (1) name of several Thracian princes. (2) brother of Mithridates, prince of the Bosphorus.

Cōtytō -ūs, f. (Κοτυτώ), the goddess of chastity, originally worshipped in Thrace, afterwards in Athens and Corinth also: Juv. ¶ Hence **Cōtyttia** -ōrum, n. pl. the festival of Cōtytō: Hor.

cōvinnārius -i, m. (covinnus), one who fights from a war chariot: Tac.

cōvinnus -i, m. (a Celtic word). (1) the war-chariot of the ancient Britons and Belgae: Luc. (2) a travelling-chariot: Mart.

cōxa -ae, f. the hip-bone: Plin. L.

coxendix -icis, f. (coxa), the hip: Pl., Suet.; the hip-bone: Plin.

Crabra or **Aqua Crabra**, a water conduit between Tusculum and the Tiber.

crabro -ōnis, m. a hornet: Verg., Ov.

crambē -ēs, f. (καμβή), cabbage: Plin. TRANSF., crambe repetita, cold cabbage warmed up, i.e. stale repetitions, Juv.

Crannōn -ōnis, f. (Κρανών), a town in Thessaly. Adj. **Crānnōnius** -a -um.

crāpūla -ae, f. (κραπάλη), drunkenness, and esp. its after-effects, 'hangover': crapulam edormire et exhalare, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

crāpūlarius -a -um, to do with drunkenness: unctio, to prevent it, Pl.

cras, adv. tomorrow: scies igitur fortasse cras, Cic. L.; Hor.; as n. subst.: cras istud, quando venit? Mart. TRANSF., poet., in the future: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor.; Ov.

crassitūdo -inis, f. (crassus), thickness: parietum, Caes.; aëris, density, Cic.

crassus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), thick, dense, solid. LIT., unguentum, Hor.; aër, misty, heavy, Cic., Hor.; restis, Pl.; toga, coarse-grained, Hor.

TRANSF., infortunium, a sound thrashing, Pl.; esp. of intellect, dull or uneducated: turba, Mart.; Ofellus rusticus abnormis sapiens crassaque Minerva, Hor.

¶ Adv. **crassē**, roughly, rudely: compositum poema, Hor.; Sen.

Crassus -i, m. name of a family of the gens Licinia; q.v.

crastinus -a -um (cras), of tomorrow: dies crastinus, Cic.; die crastinā, tomorrow, Liv.; Verg., Hor. N. as subst. **crastinum** -i, the morrow: in crastinum differre, Cic.

crātera -ae, f. and **crāter** -ēris, m. (κρατήρ), a large bowl in which wine was mixed with water: Cic., Hor., Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) a receptacle for other liquids; for oil: Verg. (2) the crater of a volcano: Lucr.; or a volcanic fissure in the earth: Ov. (3) a constellation, the Bowl: Cic., Ov.

Crāterus -i, m. (Κρατῆρ). (1) a general of Alexander the Great. (2) a physician in the time of Cicero: Cic. L., Hor.

Crāthis -thidis, m. (Κράθις), a river in southern Italy, near Thurii (now Crati).

Crātinus -i, m. (Κρατινός), an Athenian comic poet, contemporary of Aristophanes: Hor.

Crātippus -i, m. (Κρατίππος), a peripatetic philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero's son.

crātis -is, a frame or basket made of wicker- or hurdle-work. LIT., Verg., Hor.; sub crate necari, to be crushed with stones while lying under a hurdle, an old method of execution, Pl., Liv., Tac.; also, a harrow: Verg.; as milit. t. t., fascines: Caes. TRANSF., favorum, honeycomb, Verg.; spinae, the joints of the backbone, Ov.; pectoris, Verg.

crēatio -ōnis, f. (creo), choice, election: magistratum, Cic.

crēator -ōris, m. (creo), the creator, maker, founder: huius urbis Romulus creator, Cic.; father: Ov.

crēatrix -icis, f. (creator), she who creates, a mother: natura rerum, Lucr.; diva, Verg.

creber -bra -brum (connected with cresco); compar. crebrior, superl. creberrimus.

(1) of space, thick, crowded together, close; esp. of growth: silva, Lucr., Ov.; hence in gen.: a, crowding, numerous, thick: hostes, Pl.; creberrima aedificia, Caes.; creberrima grando, Liv.: b, crowded with, full of; with abl.: creber arundinibus lacus, Ov.; creber procellis Africus, Verg.; fig.: (Thucydides) creber rerum frequentia, Cic.

(2) of time, repeated, numerous, frequent: crebra inter se colloquia habere, Caes.; crebri ictus, Verg.; creberrimus sermo, Cic.; hence of persons, to signify repeated action: creber pulsus, he beats repeatedly, Verg.; in scribendo multo essem crebrior quam tu, Cic.

¶ Adv. **crebrō**, with compar. crebrius and superl. creberrime, repeatedly, frequently, often: crebrius litteras mittere, Cic.; crebro respicere Romam, Ov.

crebresco (crebesco) -ēre -brūi (or -būi) (creber), to become frequent, increase, gather strength, extend: seditio crebrescent, Tac.; horror: Verg.; crebrescent optatae aerae, Verg.; crebrescit vivere Agrippam, the report spreads that, Tac.

crebrītās -ātis, f. (creber), frequency: sententiarum, Cic.; officiorum, Cic. L.

crebrō, adv. from creber; q.v.

crēdibilis -e (credo), credible, worthy of belief: narrationes credibiles, Cic.; followed by acc. and infin.: fit credibile deorum et hominum causā factum esse mundum, Cic.; vix credibile est, Hor.

¶ Adv. **crēdibiliter**, credibly: Cic.

crēditor -ōris, m. (credo), a creditor: tabulae creditoris, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

crēdo -dēre -didi -ditum, to trust.

(1) with acc. and dat., to entrust, commit, trust something to someone; in gen.: arma militi, Liv.; se perfidis hostibus, Ov.; aciem campo, Verg.; esp.: a, of secrets: arcana libris, Hor.; alicui arcanos sensus, Verg.: b, of money, to lend: pecuniam, Cic.; hence absol., to lend: credendi modum constituere, Cic.; often in partic. perf.: pecunia credita or res creditae, loans, Cic.; also n. of partic. as subst. **creditum** -i: Sall., Liv.

(2) with dat., to trust in, rely upon, place confidence in: credere nemini, Cic.; praesenti fortunae non credere, Liv.; ne crede colori, Verg.

(3) with dat., *to believe, give credence to* a person or thing: his auctoribus temere credens, Caes.; often parenthetic: mihi crede or crede mihi, *believe me, take my advice*, Cic., Hor., Ov.; fabulis, Cic.; lacrimis, Ov.; somniis, Cic.

(4) with acc., *to believe as a fact, to accept as true*: fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes.; parenthetic: quod quidem magis credo, Cic.

(5) *to believe, to think, to be of the opinion*; with acc. and infin.: credo ego vos, iudices, mirari, Cic.; in pass., with nom. and infin.: pro certo creditur necato filio vacuum domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, Sall.; impers., with acc. and infin.: quorum neminem nisi iuvante deo talem fuisse credendum est, Cic.; parenthetic, credo, *I suppose, I believe*: male, credo, mererer de meis civibus, si, Cic.; past potential, in 2nd person, crederes: maesti (crederes victos) redeunt, *you would have thought them beaten men*, Liv.

crēdūlītās -ātis, f. (credulus), *credulity*: Ov., Tac.

crēdūlus -a -um (credo), *believing easily, credulous, confiding*; with dat.: Verg., Tac.; in vitium, Ov.; stultus et credulus auditor, Cic. TRANSF., of things: spes, Hor.; fama, Tac.

Crēmēra -ae, m. *a river in Etruria, near which the Fabii were killed*. Adj. **Crēmērensīs** -e: Tac.

crēmō -are, *to burn, consume by fire*: libros in conspectu populi, Liv.; regalia tecta, Ov.; esp. of the burning of the bodies of the dead: Sulla primus e patriciis Corneliis igni voluit cremari, Cic.; corpus alicuius, Cic.; also of sacrifices: crematos igni vitulos, Ov.

Crēmōna -ae, f. *Cremona, a town in N. Italy*. Adj. and subst. **Crēmōnēnsīs** -e, of *Cremona, a man of Cremona*.

Crēmōnis iugum, *a range in the Pennine Alps*.

crēmōr -ōris, m. *the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, pulp, cream*, etc.: Pl., Ov.

crēō -are (connected with cresco), *to make, create, produce*.

(1) in gen. LIT., *natura creet res auctet alateque*, Lucr.; *quas et creat natura et tuetur*, Cic. TRANSF., *periculum*, Cic.; *tribunicium potestatem*, Liv.

(2) *to elect to an office*: consules, Caes., Cic.; with double acc: *Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit*, Liv.

(3) of parenthod, *to beget, bear*: Hor., Liv., Ov.; hence partic., *creatus* with abl., of father or mother=*daughter or son*: *Telamone creatus*, Ov.

Crēō and **Crēōn** -ontis, m. *king of Corinth, whose daughter Creusa was married to Jason*.

crēper -pēra -pērum (Sabine word connected with *κρηρ*), *dark, obscure, uncertain*: Lucr.

crēpīda -ae, f. (*κρηπίς*), *a sandal*: Cic., Liv., Hor.; prov.: *ne sutor ultra crepidam, let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin.

crēpīdātus -a -um (crepida), *wearing sandals*: Cic.

crēpīdo -inis, f. (*κρηπίς*). (1) *a base, foundation, pedestal*: Plin. (2) *a quay, pier, dam*, etc.: Cic., Verg., Liv.

crēpīdūla -ae, f. (dim. of crepida), *a little sandal*: Pl.

crēpītācillum -i, n. (dim. of crepitaculum), *a little rattle*: Lucr.

crēpītācūlum -i, n. (crepito), *a rattle*: Mart., Quint.

crēpīto -are (freq. of crepo), *to rattle, creak, crackle, rustle, clatter*: crepitantia arma, Ov.; lenis crepitans auster, *rustling*, Verg.; multā grandine nimbi culminibus crepitant, Verg.

crēpītus -ūs, m. (crepo), *a rattling, creaking, rustling, clattering*: digitorum, *snapping of the fingers*, Mart.; pedum, Cic.; dentium, Cic.; aeris, Liv.; viridis materiae flagrantis, Liv.; alarum, Liv.

crēpo -pare -pūi -pitum.

(1) intransit., *to creak, rattle, rustle, crackle*: crepat foris, Pl., Ter.; *digiti crepantis signa, a snapping of the fingers to call a servant's attention*, Mart.; *acuto in murice remi obnixi crepuere, crashed*, Verg.; *crepat in mediis laurus adusta foris, crackle*, Ov.

(2) transit.: a, *to cause to resound, rattle*: cum populus frequens laetum theatris ter crepuit sonum, Hor.: b, *to talk much of, chatter about, prate about*: publicas res, Pl.; post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem, Hor.

crēpundia -ōrum, n. pl. (crepo), *a child's plaything, a rattle, or amulet*: naevo aliquo aut crepundiis aliquem cognoscere, Cic.; Pl.

crēpusculum -i, n. (creper), *twilight*. (1) gen.: *dubiae crepuscula lucis*, Ov. (2) esp. *evening twilight*: *inducunt obscura crepuscula noctem*, Ov.

Crēs -ētis, m. see ¹Creta.

cresco crescēre crēvi crētum.

(1) *to come into existence, spring forth, arise*: quaecunque e terrā corpora crescunt, Lucr.; esp. in past partic. cretus, *sprung from*: *mortali semine*, Ov.; *Troiano a sanguine*, Verg.

(2) of what exists, *to grow, increase in size*: a, of living creatures: *fruges, arbusta, animantes*, Lucr.; in longitudinem: Plin.; *ut cum lunā pariter crescant pariterque decrescant*, Cic.; of boys, *to grow up*: *toti salutifer orbi cresce puer*, Ov.: b, of other objects, *to increase in height, number*, etc.: *Roma interim crescit Albae ruinis*, Liv.; *cum Albanus lacus praeter modum crevisset*, Cic.; *luna crescens, waxing*, Cic.: c, of abstract things: *crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus*, Cic.; *crescentes morbi*, Cic.; *crescebat in eos odium*, Cic.: d, of persons, *to grow great, increase in fame, power*, etc.: *pater per se crevisset*, Caes.; Cic., Liv., Hor.

¹**Crēta** -ae, f. and Crētē -ēs, f. (*Κρήτη*), *the Mediterranean island of Crete (now Kriti)*.

¶ Hence m. adj. and subst. **Crēs** -ētis, *Cretan, a Cretan*; plur. **Crētes** -um, m. *the Cretans*; f. adj. and subst. **Cressa** -ae: *Cressa nota, of Cretan chalk*, Hor.; *bos=Pasiphae*, Prop.; as subst.=*Ariadne or Aerope*: Ov.; adj. **Crēsīus** -a -um, *Cretan*; adj. and subst. **Crētaeus** -a -um, *Cretan*; as subst.=*Epimenides*: Prop.; m. subst. **Crētānus** -i, *a Cretan*; adj. **Crētēnsīs** -e, *Cretan*; adj. **Crētīcus** -a -um, *Cretan*; also the surname of Q. Metellus, from his conquest of the island.

²**crēta** -ae, f. (prop. adj. of ¹Creta), *Cretan earth, chalk, or a kind of fuller's earth, used*

for whitening garments: Pl.; used also for painting the face: Hor.; for seals: Cic.

crētātus -a -um (*creta), *chalked*: fascia, Cic. L., Juv. TRANSF., ambitio, canvassing by the white-robed candidates, Prop.

crētēus -a -um (*creta), *made of chalk or Cretan earth*: Lucr.

crētio -ōnis, f. (cerno), *a declaration by an heir accepting an inheritance*: Cic.

crētōsus -a -um (*creta), *abounding in chalk*: Ov.

crētūla -ae, f. (dim. of *creta), *white clay for sealing*: Cic.

Crēusa -ae, f. (Κρέουσα). (1) *daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, wife of Jason, killed by Medea*. (2) *daughter of Priam, wife of Aeneas*. (3) *a port in Boeotia*.

cribrum -i, n. (connected with κλέω and cerno), *a sieve*: Cic.

crimen -inis, n. (connected with κλέω and cerno). (1) *an accusation, charge*: esse in crimine, *to be accused*, Cic.; dare alicui aliquid crimini, Cic.; propulsare, defendere, *to repel, confute*, Cic.; meton., *an object of reproach*: perpetuae crimen posteritatis eris, Ov.

(2) *the fault, guilt, crime, with which a person is charged*: foedati crimine turpi, Lucr.; tuum crimen, *your fault*, Prop.; pictas caelestia crimina vestes, Ov.; meton., *cause of crime*: se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Verg.

crimīnatio -ōnis, f. (crimino), *an accusation, calumny, charge*: illa criminatio quā in me absentem usus est, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

crimīnator -ōris, m. (crimino), *an accuser, calumniator*: Tac.

crimīnor -ari, dep. (crimino -are: Pl.) (from crimen), *to bring a charge or accusation*.

(1) *with acc. of person, to accuse, charge; esp. to calumniate*: patres apud populum, Liv.; Sistium, Cic.; Q. Metellum apud populum Romanum criminatus est bellum ducere, Cic.; Tac.

(2) *with acc. of offence, to complain of, bring up against*: licet omnia criminari, Cic.; contiones quibus quotidie meam potentiam invidiose criminabatur, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: me esse gratum criminari, Cic.; Liv.; absol., *to reproach*: argumentando criminari, Cic.

crimīnōsus -a -um (crimen), *reproachful, calumnious, slanderous*: ille acerbis criminosus popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic.; orationes, Liv.; iambi, Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **crimīnōsē**, *by way of accusation, reproachfully*: qui suspiciosius aut criminosius diceret, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

crīnālis -e (crinis), *relating to the hair*: Verg.; vitta, Ov. N. as subst. **crīnāle** -is, *a hair-band*: Ov.

crīnis -is, m. *a hair or the hair*, esp. of the head, and esp. in plur.: Cic.; crines sparsi, Liv.; crinibus passis, Liv., Hor., Verg., Tac. TRANSF., *the tail of a comet*: Verg., Ov.

crīnitus -a -um (crinis), *hairy, with long hair*: Apollo, Verg., Ov. TRANSF., *stella crinita, a comet, Cic.*; galea, *crested*, Verg.

crispisulcans -antis (crispus/sulco), *forked, wavy*: igneum fulmen, *forked lightning*, poet. ap. Cic.

crispo -are (crispus), *to curl, crisp*: capillum, Plin. TRANSF., *to move rapidly, brandish*: hastilia manu, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **crispans** -antis, in intransit. sense, *curled, wavy*: Plin., Pers.

crispūlus -a -um (dim. of crispus), *curly-haired, curly*: Mart., Sen.

crispus -a -um, curly, *curly-headed*: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., *in trembling motion, trembling, quivering*: latus, Verg.; pecten, Juv.

crista -ae, f. (connected with crinis), *the crest of an animal or bird, such as the comb of a cock*: Ov., Juv. TRANSF., *the crest or plume of a helmet*: Lucr., Verg., Liv.

cristātus -a -um (crista), *crested*: draco, Ov.; aves, cocks, Mart. TRANSF., *having a crest or plume*: galeae, Liv.; Achilles, Verg.

criticus -i, m. (κριτικός), *a critic*: Cic. L., Hor., Quint.

Critōlaus -i, m. (Κριτόλαος). (1) *a peripatetic philosopher, ambassador from Athens to Rome, 155 B.C.* (2) *a general of the Achaean League*.

crōcēus -a -um (crocus). (1) *of saffron*: odores, Verg. (2) *saffron-coloured, golden, yellow*: flores, Verg., Ov.

crōcīnus -a -um (κρόκινος), *belonging to saffron, saffron-coloured, yellow*: tunica, Cat.

¶ N. as subst. **crōcīnum** -i, n. (sc. oleum), *saffron oil*: Prop.; as a term of endearment: Pl.

crōcīo -ire (κράζω), *to croak like a raven*: Pl.

crōcōdīlus -i, m. (κροκόδειλος), *a crocodile*: Cic.

crōcōtārius -a -um (crocus), *of or belonging to the preparation of saffron-coloured garments*: Pl.

crōcōtūla -ae, f. (dim., from crocus), *a saffron-coloured robe*: Pl., Verg.

crōcūs -i, m., **crōcūm** -i, n. (κρόκος). LIT., *the crocus*. TRANSF., (1) *saffron, prepared from it by the ancients for use in spices, medicines, and perfumes*: Lucr., Hor., Ov. (2) *the colour of saffron, yellow*: Verg.

Croesus -i, m. (Κροῖσος), *a king of Lydia, famous for his wealth*; appell. = *a rich man*: Ov. Adj. **Croesus** -a -um, *of Croesus*.

crōtālīa -ōrum, n. (κροτάλια), *ear-rings*: Petr., Plin.

crōtālīstrīa -ae, f. *a castanet-dancer*: Prop.

crōtālūm -is, n. (κροτάλον), *a castanet*: Cic.

Crōtōn -ōnis, c. (Κρότων), *a Greek colony near the 'toe' of Italy (now Crotone)*.

¶ Hence subst. **Crōtōniātes** -ae, m. (Κροτωνιάτης), *an inhabitant of Crotone*; adj. **Crōtōniensis** -e, of Crotone.

Crōtōpiādes -ae, m. (Κροτωνιάδης), *the poet Linus, grandson on the mother's side, of Crotopus, king of Argos*: Ov.

crūciābilitās -atis, f. (crucio), *only in plur.*: cruciabilitates, *tortures*, Pl.

crūciābilitēr, adv. (crucio), *with tortures*: Pl.

crūciāmentum -i, n. (crucio), *only in plur.*: cruciamenta, *tortures*, Pl., Cic.

crūciātus -ūs, m. (crucio), *torture, torment*: omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, Cic.; per cruciatum interficere, Caes.; quin tu abi in malam pestem malumque cruciatum, *go and be hanged*, Cic. TRANSF., *instruments of torture*: Cic.

crūcio -are (crux), *to torture, torment*; physically: cum vigilis atque fame cruciaretur, Cic.; Pl., Ov.; mentally: me deliberatio cruciat, Cic. L.; pass. in middle sense,

crucior, sometimes followed by acc. and infin.: Pl., Ter.

crūdēlis -e adj. (with compar.) (crudus), *unfeeling, cruel*; of persons: mulier, Cic.; Lepidus crudelis in liberos, Cic.; in hominis calamitate crudelis, Cic. TRANSF., of things: bellum, Cic.; consilia, Cic.; poena, Verg., Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **crūdēliter**, *cruelly*: imperare, Caes.; interficere, Cic., Liv.

crūdēlitas -ātis, f. (crudelis), *cruelty, inhumanity*: importuna in me crudelitas, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

crūdesco -descēre -dūi, *to become hard, violent*: crudescit morbus, Verg.; pugna, Verg.; seditio, Tac.

crūdītās -ātis, f. (crudus), *overloading of the stomach, indigestion*: Cic.

crūdus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (connected with cruor).

LIT., (1) *bleeding*: vulnera, Ov., Plin. L. (2) *uncooked, raw*: exta cruda victimae, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of material, *fresh, not prepared*: cortice crudo hasta, Verg. (2) of fruit, *unripe*: poma, Cic.; hence of development in gen., *green, immature, untimely*: puella, Mart.; senectus, still fresh, Verg., Tac.; servitium, novel, Tac. (3) of food, *undigested*: pavo, Juv.; of persons, *stuffed, dyspeptic*: Cic., Mart.; hence of feeling and conduct, *hard, rough, cruel*: Getae, Ov.; ensis, Verg.; of the voice, *harsh*: Cic.

crūento -are (cruentus), *to make bloody, to stain with blood*: manus sanguine, Nep.; gladium, Cic.; fig.: haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, wounds, Cic.

crūentus -a -um (cruor), *bloody*.

LIT., guttae imbrum quasi cruentae, Cic.; cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic.; cadaver, Cic.; gaudens Bellona cruentis, in the shedding of blood, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of abstr. things, *bloody*: victoria, Sall.; ira, Hor.; pax, Tac. (2) of character, *bloodthirsty*: Mars, Hor.; Ov. (3) of colour, *blood-red*: myrta, Verg.

crūmēna -ae, f. *a leathern pouch for money, usually carried by a strap round the neck*: Pl. TRANSF., *store of money, funds*: non deficiente crumenā, Hor.; Juv.

crūor -ōris, m. (connected with crudus), *the blood which flows from a wound, gore*: cruor inimici recentissimus, Cic.; Hor., Ov., Tac.; rarely of the blood circulating in the body: Lucr.

TRANSF., *murder, slaughter*: cruor Cinna, Cic.; castus a cruore civili, Cic.; ad caedem et cruorem abstrahi, Cic.

cruppellārīi -ōrum, m. pl. *Gaulish gladiators, who fought in full armour*: Tac.

crūrīfragius -i, m. (crus/frango), *one whose legs or skins are broken*: Pl.

crūs crūris, n. *the shin, shin-bone, leg*: frangere alicui crus or crura (of persons crucified), Cic.; rigida crura, Cic.; succidere crura equo, Liv. TRANSF., in plur., *the supports of a bridge*: Cat.

crusta -ae, f. (1) *the crust, rind, shell, bark of any substance*: concresecunt subitae currenti in flumine crustae, coating of ice, Verg. (2) *inlaid work on walls, bas-relief or embossing on silver plate*: Cic., Juv.

crustūlum -i, n. (dim. of crustum), *a little cake*: Hor., Sen.

crustum -i, n. (crusta), *anything baked, bread, cake*: Verg., Hor.

Crustumēria -ae, f.; also **Crustumērium** -i, n.; **Crustumēri** -orum, m. pl. *a town of the Sabines, near the sources of the Allia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Crustuminus** -a -um and **Crustumius** -a -um, of Crustumeria.

crux crūcis, f. *a cross*: agere (or rapere) aliquem in crucem, Cic.; adfigere cruci, Liv.; detrahare ex cruce, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *torment, trouble*: abi in malam crucem, go and be hanged! Pl., Ter. (2) as a term of abuse, *gallows bird*: Pl.

crypta -ae, f. (κρυπτη), *a covered gallery, vault, crypt, grotto*: Juv., Suet.

cryptoptoticus -us, f. *a covered passage*: Plin. L.

crystallinus -a -um (κρυστάλλινος), *crystalline, made of crystal*: Plin. N. pl. as subst.

crystallina -ōrum (sc. vasa), *crystal vases*: Juv., Mart.

crystallus -i, f. and **crystallum** -i, n. (κρυστάλλος), *crystal*: Curt., Sen.

TRANSF., (1) *a crystal drinking vessel*: Mart. (2) *a precious stone looking like crystal*: Prop.

Ctēsiphōn -phontis. (1) m. (Κτησιφῶν), an Athenian, friend of Demosthenes. (2) f. (Κτεσιφῶν), a city on the Tigris.

cūbiculāris -e (cubiculum), of a bedchamber: lectus, Cic.

cūbiculārius -a -um (cubiculum), of a bedchamber: Mart. M. as subst. **cūbiculārius** -i, a chamber-servant: Cic.

cūbicūlum -i, n. (cubo). (1) *a bedchamber, bedroom*: Pl., Cic., Liv. (2) *the emperor's raised seat in the theatre*: Suet., Plin.

cūbile (cubo), *a bed*: Lucr., Cic., Hor.; esp. *the marriage-bed*; of animals, *lair, den, nest*; of a mouse, Pl.; ferarum bestiarum, Liv.; rimosa cubilia, of bees, hives, Verg.

TRANSF., in gen., *seat, resting-place*: ut omnes mortales istius avaritiae non iam vestigia sed ipsa cubilia videre possint, Cic.

cūbital -tālis, n. (cubitum), *an elbow cushion*: Hor.

cūbitalis -e (cubitum), of the elbow; hence one cubit long: cubitalis fere cava, Liv.

cūbito -are (freq. of cubo), *to lie down often, be accustomed to lie*: Pl., Cic., Tac.

cūbitum -i, n. (cubo), *the elbow*: cubito remanere presso, Hor.; Pl., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., *a cubit*: Pl., Cic.

cūbitus -us, m. (cubo), *a lying down*: Verg., Pl.

cūbo -are -ūi -itum, *to lie down, recline*. LIT., in lectica, Cic.; esp. *to lie down to sleep*: cubitum ire, to go to bed, Cic.; *to recline at table*: quod meminisset quo eorum loco quisque cubuisset, Cic.; *to lie down from illness, to lie in bed ill*: cubantem disputare de aliqua re, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., Hor.

TRANSF., of inanimate objects, *to lie*; esp. in partic. cubans, *sloping*: Lucr., Hor.

cūcullus -i, m. *a hood, cowl*: Juv., Mart.

cūcūlus -i, m. (κόκυλος), *the cuckoo*: Plin.; as a term of reproach: Pl., Hor.

cūcūmīs -mēris, m. *a cucumber*: Verg.

cūcūrbīta -ae, f. *a gourd*: Plin. TRANSF., in medicine, *a cupping-glass*: Juv.

cūdo -ēre, *to beat, pound: fabas, to thresh; prov.: istaec in me cudetur faba, I shall suffer for that, Ter.; of metals, to forge, stamp, coin: plumbeos nummos, Pl.; Ter., Quint.*

cūcuimōdi (for cuius-cuius-modi, from quicquid/modus), *of whatever kind: Pl., Cic. cūiās -ātis (cuius), of what country? whence? Cic.*

cūiūs (old form **quoius**) -a -um. (1) interrog. pron. *to whom belonging? whose? cuium pecus? whose flock? Verg. (2) relat. pron. whose? quoiā causā, wherefore, Pl., Cic.*

cūiūscēmōdi (qui/cē/modus), *of whatever kind: Cic.*

cūiūsdam-mōdi, *of a certain kind: Cic.*

cūiūsmōdi (qui/modus), *of what kind? Cic.*

cūiūsqēmōdi (quisque/modus), *of every kind: Cic., Lucr.*

cūlcita -ae, f. (calco), *a bolster, pillow: plumea, Cic., Pl.*

cūlēus = culleus; q.v.

cūlēx -icis, m. *a gnat, midge: Pl., Lucr., Verg., Hor.*

cūlīna -ae, f. *a kitchen: tua (philosophia) in culina, mea in palaestra est, Cic. L.; Pl., Hor.; meton., food, fare, victuals: Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor.*

cūlēus (**cūlēus**) -i, m. (κολέος, Ion. κουλέος, sheath). *LIT., a leather sack: Pl., Nep.; aliquem insuere in culeum (the punishment of parricides), Cic., Juv. TRANSF., (1) a liquid measure: Cato. (2) (also in form coleus), the scrotum: Cic. L., Mart.*

culmen -inis, n. (for columen from *cello).

LIT., (1) like culmus, an upright thing; a stalk: Ov. (2) the top, summit: culmen Alpium, Caes.; the ridge of a roof: culmen tecti, Verg.

TRANSF., in gen., summit: summum culmen fortunae, Liv.; Verg.

culmus -i, m. (from *cello, like culmen), *a stalk, haulm, esp. of grain: Cic., Verg. TRANSF., thatch: Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo, Verg.*

culpa -ae, f. *fault, blame.*

LIT., culpa delicti, Cic.; huius culpā, non meā, Ter.; haec mea culpa est, Cic.; culpa est penes aliquem, Ter.; Liv.; esse in culpa, Cic.; extra culpam esse, Cic.; abesse a culpa, Cic.; vacare culpa, Cic.; culpam in aliquem conferre, transferre, Cic.; liberare aliquem culpa, Cic.; in se suscipere istius culpam, Cic.; esp. the fault of unchastity: Verg., Ov., Tac.

TRANSF., the cause of error or sin: culpam ferro compecse, Verg.

culpito -are (freq. of culpo), *to blame severely: Pl.*

culpo -are (culpa), *to blame, find fault with, accuse, disapprove: laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor.; Ov., Quint.; fig. of things: arbore nunc aquas culpante, Hor.*

cultellus -i, m. (dim. of culter), *a little knife: Hor.*

culter -tri, m. *a knife: Pl., Cic., Liv.; cultri tonsorii, razors, Cic.; a ploughshare, coulter: Plin.; prov.: me sub cultro linquit, leaves me under the knife, i.e., in the greatest peril, Hor.*

cultiō -ōnis, f. (colo), *cultivation: Cic.*

cultor -ōris, m. (colo), *a cultivator, planter, labourer.*

LIT., terrae, Cic.; agrorum, Liv.; absol., husbandman: Sall., Verg., Liv.; hence, with

genit., an inhabitant, occupier: eius terrae, Sall., Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., in gen., a friend, supporter: bonorum (of the optimates), Liv.; veritatis, Cic.; esp. a worshipper: deorum, Hor.; religionum, Liv.

cultrārius -i (culter), *a slayer of the victim (for sacrifice): Suet.*

cultrix -icis, f. (cultor). (1) *she who tends or takes care of: Cic. (2) inhabitant: nemorum Latonia virgo, Verg.; Cat., Ov.*

cultūra -ae, f. (colo), *tilling, culture, cultivation. LIT., agri, Cic.; vitis, Cic.; absol., agriculture, husbandry: Hor.*

TRANSF., (1) mental culture, cultivation: animi, Cic. (2) courting: potentis amici, Hor.

cultus -a -um, partic. from colo; q.v.

cultus -ūs, m. (colo), *tilling, cultivation, tending. LIT., of agriculture: agrorum, Liv., Cic.; also of cattle-farming: Cic., Verg.*

TRANSF., (1) physically: care, tending: corporis, Cic. (2) mentally: a, culture, training, education: animi, ingenii, Cic.; b, reverence, respectful treatment; of the gods: cultus deorum, Cic., Ov.; of men: benevolis officium et diligens tribuitur cultus, Cic.; Tac. (3) of civilization in gen.; refinement, culture, physical and mental: a fera agrestique vita ad humanum cultum, Cic.; cultus Punicus, Liv.; Caes., Verg.

cūllullus -i, m. *a drinking-vessel: Hor.*

cūlus -i, m. *the fundament: Cat., Mart.*

cum, conj., less correctly quum; q.v.

cum (old form com, as seen in compound verbs), as a separate word or suffixed to a pronoun (mecum, quocum, quicum, etc.), is a preposition governing the abl. and meaning *together with*.

(1) of accompaniment in space; by persons: cum Pansa vixi, Cic.; vagamur cum coniugibus, Cic. L.; cenas mecum, Hor.; by things, esp. equipment: cum impedimentis venire, Caes.; cum pallio purpureo versabatur in conviviis, Cic.; fig., abstr.: legatos cum auctoritate mittere, Cic.; mors cum gloria, Cic.

(2) of time, *simultaneously with: cum prima luce, Cic.*

(3) of circumstances or results, *with, among, to: cum cura, Cic.; cum lacrimis, Caes., Liv.; cum summa tua dignitate, Cic.; hunc abstulit magno cum gemitu civitatis, Cic.; esp. of heaven's blessing or favour: volentibus cum magnis dis, Enn.; of conditions; cum eo quod, ut, or ne, on the condition that: sit sane sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic.*

(4) of various relations, to complete the sense of a verb, esp. of dealings with persons, whether friendly or hostile: agere cum, bellum gerere cum, Caes., Cic.; of comparison: conferre, comparare cum, Cic.

Cūmae -ārum, f. (Κῦμη), *an ancient city on the coast of Campania, famous as the residence of the Sibyl. Adj. Cūmānus -a -um; Cūmaeus -a -um, Cumaeae: virgo, the Sibyl, Ov.*

cumba (**cymba**) -ae, f. (κύβη), *a small boat, skiff: Cic., Ov.; esp. Charon's boat: Verg., Hor.; fig.: non est ingenii cumba gravanda tui, Prop.*

cūmēra -ae, f. *a corn-bin: Hor.*

cūminum -i, n. (κῠμῖνον), a herb, supposed to make the face pale: Hor.

cum primis, see primus.

cumque (cunque, quomque), an adverb usually found in composition, added to a relative with the force of *-ever, -soever*; thus quicumque, *whoever, whosoever*; sometimes separated by tmesis from the relative (esp. in Lucr.): quae demant cumque dolorem, Lucr.; perhaps used alone in Hor., Odes I, 32: mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, *whenever I call*.

cūmūlo -are (cumulus). (1) to heap up, pile up: cetera omnis generis arma in acervum, Liv. TRANSF., to pile on: cum aliae super alias clades cumularentur, Liv.; omnes in aliquem honores, Tac.; also to increase, heighten: invidiam, Liv.; cumulare eloquentiā bellicam gloriam, Cic.

(2) to fill by heaping up, fill up, overload: fossas corporibus, Tac.; altaria donis, Verg.; Liv. TRANSF., confiteor me cumulari maximo gaudio, Cic.; cumulus laude, loaded with praise, Cic.; also to crown, bring to perfection: cumulata erant officia vitae, perfectly fulfilled, Cic.; gaudium, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **cūmūlātus** -a -um. (1) heaped up, increased, enlarged: Hesiodus eadem mensurā reddere iubet, quā acceperis, aut etiam cumulare, si possis, Cic.; Liv. (2) crowned, perfected: hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulaeque virtutis est, Cic.; Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **cūmūlātē**, abundantly, fully: Cic.

cūmūlus -i, m. (connected with κῠμῖν and κῠμα), a heap, pile, mass.

LIT., hostium coacervatorum, Liv.; aquarum, Ov.; legum, Liv.

TRANSF., addition, increase, finishing touch: commendationis tuae, Cic.; gaudii, Cic.; addit perfidia cumulum, Ov.

cūnābūla -ōrum, n. pl. (cunae), a cradle: esse in cunabulis, Cic.; the bed of the young bees: Verg. Fig., the earliest abode: gentis, Verg.

cūnae -ārum, f. pl. a cradle: in cunis dormire, Cic.; primis cunis, in earliest childhood, Ov.; the nest of young birds: Ov.

cunctābundus -a -um (cunctor), loitering, delaying, dilatory: Liv., Tac.

cunctātiō -ōnis, f. (cunctor), a delay, lingering, hesitation: invadendi, Liv.; sine cunctatione, Cic.; abiecta omni cunctatione, Cic.

cunctātor -ōris, m. (cunctor), one who delays, lingers, hesitates: cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, Liv.; a surname of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus.

cuncto -are=cunctor; q.v.: Pl.

cunctor -ari, dep. to delay, linger, hesitate: cunctari diutius in vitā, Cic.; sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv.; with infin.: non est cunctandum profiteri, Cic.; non cunctor, foll. by quin: non cunctandum existimavit, quin pugnā decertaret, there ought to be no delay in, etc., Caes.; impers. pass.: nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac.

TRANSF., of things: tardum cunctatur olivum, moves slowly, Lucr.; amnis, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar.) **cunctans** -antis, loitering, lingering, slow: Plin.; ilex glebae, tenacious, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **cunctantēr**, slowly, lingeringly: Liv.

cunctus -a -um (contr. from coniunctus or cointunctus), all, all collectively, the whole; sing.: Gallia, Caes.; senatus, Cic.; orbis terrarum, Verg.; plur.: cuncti cives, Cic.; in poet. sometimes with genit.: hominum cunctos, Ov.; esp. in n. pl.: cuncta terrarum, Hor.

cūnēātim, adv. (cuneus), in shape of a wedge: Caes.

cūnēo -are (cuneus). (1) to secure with wedges: Plin., Sen. (2) to shape like a wedge; hence partic. (with compar.) **cūnēātus** -a -um, pointed like a wedge: iugum in angustum dorsum cuneatum, Liv.; Ov.

cūnēus -i, m. a wedge.

LIT., cuneis scindere fissile lignum, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) a wedge as a triangular figure: Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, is narrowed in the shape of a wedge, Tac. (2) troops drawn up in the form of a wedge: cuneum facere, Caes. (3) the wedge-shaped compartments into which the seats of a theatre were divided: Verg.; meton.: cuneis omnibus, to all the spectators, Phaedr.

cūnicūlosus -a -um (cuniculus), full of rabbits or of caverns: Cat.

cūnicūlus -i, m. a rabbit, cony: Cat. TRANSF., an underground passage: omne genus cuniculorum apud eos notum atque usitatum est, Caes.; esp. as milit. t. t., a mine: agere cuniculum, Caes.; aperire cuniculum, Caes.

cunnus -i, f.=pudendum muliebre; meton., a prostitute: Hor.

cūpa -ae, f. a cask or butt: Caes., Cic.

cūpidē, adv. from cupidus; q.v.

cūpīditās -ātis, f. (cupidus), eager desire, passionate longing. In gen.: cupiditas in-explebilis, insana, nimia, Cic.; with objective genit.: pecuniae, Cic.; dominandi, Cic.; with ad: tanta cupiditas ad reditum, Cic.; ardere cupiditate, Cic.; coercere cupiditates, Cic.; explere cupiditates, Cic.; servire cupiditatibus, Cic.

Esp. (1) ambition: popularis (of a demagogue), Cic. (2) desire for money, avarice: cupiditas et avaritia, Cic. (3) factiousness, party spirit: cupiditatis atque inimicitiarum suspicio, Cic. L.

cūpīdo -inis, f. (m. in some poets; forms cūpēdo and cuppēdo: Lucr.) (from cupio), longing, desire. In gen.: Lucr., Hor., Ov., Tac.; with genit.: auri, Tac.; pecuniae, honoris, Sall.; flagrare cupidine regni, Liv.; Hannibalem ingens cupido incesserat Tarenti potendi, Liv.

Esp. (1) desire for power, ambition: honoris, Sall., Liv., Tac. (2) desire for money, avarice: cupido sordidus, Hor. (3) physical desire: somni, Sall.; most often of love: cupido visae virginis, Ov.

¶ Hence personified **Cūpīdo** -inis, m. Cupid, the god of love, son of Venus: Cic.; plur. **Cūpīdīnes**, Cupids; adj. **Cūpīdīneus** -a -um.

cūpīdus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (cupio), desirous, eager, keen.

In gen.: consul non cupidus, Cic.; with genit. of object: novarum rerum, Caes., Cic.; te audiendi, Cic.; vitae, Lucr.; mortis, Hor.; with infin.: Prop., Ov.; in perspicienda cognoscendaque rerum natura, Cic.

Esp. (1) *eager for power, ambitious*: Caes. (2) *eager for money, avaricious*: homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic. (3) physically, *desirous*: vini, Pl.; most often of *love*: Cat., Ov. (4) towards persons, *attached, partial*; in a good sense: homo tui cupidus, Cic.; in a bad sense: quaestores vehementer istius cupidi, Cic.; absol.: iudex cupidus, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **cupīdē**, *eagerly, passionately, keenly, warmly*: cupide appetere, Cic.; ego vero cupide et libenter mentiar tuā causā, Cic.

cūpio cūpēre cūpīvi or -īi -itum, *to desire, long for, wish for*; with acc.: is quem cupimus optamusque vestitus, Cic.; pacem, Liv.; domum, agros, Sall.; with infin.: Ter., Lucr., Cic., Caes.; with acc. and infin.: equidem cupio Antonium haec quam primum audire, Cic.; with ut: Pl.

Sometimes *to want things on another's behalf*, and so *to favour him, wish him well*: cuius causā omnia cupio, Cic.; cupio omnia quae vis, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **cūpiens** -entis, *desiring, longing, eager*; absol.: Tac.; as adj. with genit.: nuptiarum, Pl.; novarum rerum, Tac.

¶ Adv. **cūpīenter**, *eagerly*: Pl.

cūpītor -ōris, m. (cupio), *one who desires*: matrimonii, Tac.

cuppēdiā -ae, f. (cuppes), *taste for delicacies*: Cic.

cuppēdiā -orum, n. pl. (cuppes), *delicacies, tit-bits*: Pl.

cuppēdinārius -i, m. (cuppedia), *a confectioner*: Ter.

cuppēs (cūpēs) -ēdis, m. adj., *fond of delicacies*: Pl.

cupressētum -i, n. (cupressus), *a cypress wood*: Cic.

cupressēus -a -um (cupressus), *made of cypress wood*: signa Iunonis, Liv.

cupressifer -fēra -fērum (cupressus/fero), *cypress-bearing*: Ov.

cupressus -i (-ūs), f. (from κυπάρισσος; form cyparissus in Verg.), *the cypress*, sacred to Pluto, used at funerals: Verg. Meton., *a casket of cypress wood*: Hor.

cūr (older form **quor**: Pl.) interrog. adv. *why? wherefore?* (1) in direct questions: Pl., Ter., Cic., Hor., etc. (2) in indirect questions: miror cur, Cic.; quid est cur, Cic., Liv.; esp. with causa: Cic.

cūra -ae, f. (caveo), *care, carefulness, concern*.

(1) *care taken, pains, trouble* (opp. negligentia), *attention*. In gen.: magna cum cura et diligenter scribere, Cic.; with genit.: rerum alienarum cura, Cic.; cura colendi, Verg.; with de: studium tuum curaue de salutē mea, Cic.; adhibere curam in capris et ovibus parandis, Cic.; agere curam civium, Liv.; conferre magnam curam in alicuius salutem, Cic.; maxima erat cura duci ne, etc., Liv.; curae esse (with dat. of person), *to be an object of concern* (to somebody), Caes., Cic., Hor.; imprimis tibi curae sit ne mihi tempus prorogetur, Cic.; habere curam rerum divinarum, Liv.; incumbere in eam curam, *devote yourself to*, Cic.; ponere curam in aliqua re, *to devote one's attention to*, Cic.; suscipere curam, Cic.; sustinere maximam curam belli, Cic. Esp., in some specific business, *attention to, care for, minding*: a, in

farming: quae cura boum, Verg.: b, in medicine, *medical care, healing, a cure*, fig.: simplex illa iam cura doloris tui, Cic. L.: c, in special personal relations, such as *guardianship*: suum sororisque filios in eadem cura habere, Liv.: d, in religion: cura deorum, Liv.: e, in public affairs, *management, administration*: cura reipublicae, Liv.; cura navium, *of the fleet*, Tac.; meton., *business, administration*: cum sumus necessariis negotiis curisque vacui, Cic. TRANSF., a, *an object of care*: tua cura, palumbes, Verg.: b, *a caretaker*: cura fidelis harae, Ov.

(2) *care felt, anxiety, worry, disquiet*: sine cura, Cic.; cura vacare, Cic.; adficere aliquem curā, Cic.; confici curis, Cic.; metus hominum curaueque sequaces, Lucr.; atra cura, Hor.; esp. of the disquiet of love: iuvenum curas, Hor., Verg. TRANSF., the object of love: tua cura, Lycoris, Verg.; Hor. **cūrābilis** -e (cura), *to be dreaded, alarming*: vindicta, Juv.

cūrālūm -i, n. (Ion. κοράλιον), *coral*, esp. red coral: Ov., Plin.

cūrātio -ōnis, f. (curo), *care*.

In gen., *a taking care, attention, management*; with genit.: curatio corporis, Cic.; quid tibi hanc curatio est rem? *why need you concern yourself about this?* Pl.

Esp. (1) *medical attention, healing, cure*: curatio medici, Cic.; curatio valetudinis, Cic.; adhibere curationem, Cic.; praescribere, Cic. (2) of public affairs, *management, administration*: curatio Nemeorum, of the Nemean games, Liv.; Asiatica curatio frumenti, *commission to buy corn*, Cic.; curatio agraria, *commission to divide land*, Cic.; aedes Telluris est curationis meae, Cic.

cūrātor -ōris, m. (curo), *one who takes care*; in gen., *a guardian, overlooker, curator*: viae Flaminiae, Cic.; sunt aediles coeratores (=curatores) urbis annonae ludorumque sollemnium, old law ap. Cic.; legibus agrariis curatores constituere, Cic.; esp. as legal t. t., *guardian*: alicui curatorem dare, Hor.

cūrātus, partic. from curo; q.v.

curculio -ōnis, m. *a weevil, corn-worm*: Pl., Verg.

curculiuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of curculio), *a little weevil*; comically, for a *worthless object*: Pl.

Cūrēs -ium, f. *an ancient town of the Sabines*; meton., *the inhabitants of Cures*: Ov. Adj.

Cūrensīs -e, of Cures: Ov.; **Cūrētis**, Prop.

Cūrētes -um, m. (Κουρήτες), *ancient inhabitants of Crete, who celebrated a noisy worship of Jupiter, like that of Cybele by the Corybantes*. Adj. **Cūrētis** -idis, poet. = Cretan: Ov.

cūrīa -ae, f. (1) *a curia, one of thirty divisions into which the Roman patricians were divided by Romulus*: Liv.; hence meton., *the meeting-place of a curia*: Ov., Tac.

(2) *the meeting-place of the senate at Rome, the senate-house*, whether that attributed to Tullus Hostilius or that begun by Julius Caesar in 44 B.C.: in curiam introducere, Liv.; Cic., Hor.; so, outside Rome, of buildings corresponding to the Roman senate-house; at Salamis: Cic.; Syracuse: Cic.; Troy: Ov.; at Athens, *the Areopagus*: Juv. Meton., *the senate itself*: consulenti curiae, Hor.

cūrīālis -e (curia), *belonging to the same curia*: Pl., Cic.

cūrīātiū, adv. (curia), *by curiae*: populum consuluit, Cic.

Cūrīātiū-ōrum, m. *name of an Alban gens, from which three champions fought with three Horatii*.

cūrīātiū -a -um (curia). (1) *relating to the curiae*: comitia curiata, *the original assembly of the Roman people, in which they voted by curiae*, Cic., Liv. (2) *lex, a law passed in the comitia curiata*, Cic.

cūrīo -ōnis, m. (curia), *the priest of a curia*: Varr.; *maximus, the head of the college formed by the thirty curiones*, Liv. TRANSF., *a herald, crier*: Mart.

cūrīo -ōnis, m. adj. (cura), *wasted by cares*: Pl. **cūrīōsītās** -ātis, f. (curiosus), *inquisitiveness, curiosity*: Cic. L.

cūrīōsū -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (cura). (1) *careful, attentive, diligent*: ad investigandum, Cic.; *permulta alia conligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus*, Cic. (2) *inquisitive, curious*: curiosis oculis perspicit, Cic.; Hor.; m. as subst., *a spy, scout*: Suet. (3) *wasted by cares*: Pl.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **cūrīōsē**. (1) *carefully*: Suet.; *over-carefully*: Quint. (2) *inquisitively*: curiosius conquiram, Cic.

cūrīs or **quīris**, f. (a Sabine word), *a spear*: Ov.

Cūrīus -a -um, *name of a plebeian gens; its most famous member was M. Curius Dentatus, the conqueror of the Sabines, Samnites, and of Pyrrhus*; he was celebrated for his temperance; hence appell. *a brave and temperate man*: Hor.

¶ Adj. **Cūrīānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Curius*.

cūro -are (cura).

In gen., *to care for, pay attention to, trouble about*: negotia aliena, Cic.; with gerundive, *to see to a thing being done*: in Sicilia frumentum emendum et ad urbem mittendum curare, *to get bought and sent*, Cic.; with infin.: qui res istas scire curavit, Cic.; esp. with neg.: in Siciliam ire non curat, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; followed by ut, ne, and the subj.: Pl., Cic.; so in letters: cura ut valeas, Cic. L.; by subj. alone: Cic. L.; with de: Quintus de emendo nihil curat hoc tempore, Cic. L.; colloquially, *to bother about*: alia cura, Pl.; aliud cura, *worry about something else—not this*, Ter.

Esp., *to attend to some specific business* (cf. cura). (1) in farming: vineam, Cato. (2) in medicine, etc., *to rest, cure*: curare corpora, Cic.; vulnus, Liv.; membra, Hor. (3) in business, *to provide or procure a sum of money*: iube sodes nummos curari, Cic. (4) in religion: sacra, Cic. (5) of public affairs, *to administer, manage*: res Romae, Liv.; absol. *to command*: curare Romae, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **cūrātus** -a -um, *cared for*: sacra, Cic.; vox, Quint.; also *showing care, betraying anxiety*: curatissimae preces, Tac.

¶ Compar. adv. **cūrātius**, *more carefully*: Tac., Plin. L.

currīcūlum -ī, n. (curro). (1) *a running*: Pl.; abl.: curriculo, *at a run*, Pl., Ter.

(2) *a contest in running, a race*: Cic., Hor., Liv. TRANSF., *a, raceground, course, lap*:

athletae se in curriculo exercentes, Cic.; often fig.: exiguum vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, Cic.; also of heavenly bodies: solis et lunae, Cic.: b, *a racing chariot*: Tac.

curro currere cūcurri cursum, *to run, hasten*.

LIT., of living creatures: per vias, Pl.; Cic., Hor., Verg.; pass. impers.: curritur, *one runs*, Cic.; pro se quisque currere ad sua tutanda, Liv.; with cognate acc.: eosdem cursus currere, Cic.; prov.: currentem hortari, incitare (or instigare), *to spur the willing horse*, Cic. Esp. (1) *to run in a race*: currere bene, Ov.; with acc. of place: qui stadium currit, Cic. (2) *at sea, to sail*: per omne mare, Hor.; with acc.: currere cavā trabe vastum aequor, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of concr. objects: si mea sincero curreret axe rota, Ov.; currentes aquae, Ov.; libera currebant et inobservata per annum sidera, Ov.; of the hem of a garment: quam plurima circum purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, Verg. (2) of abstr. things; of fright, cold, shame, etc.: varius per ora cucurrit Ausonidum turbata fremor, Verg.; of time, *to pass*: currit ferox aetas, Hor.; of discourse, *to march easily*: perfacile currens oratio, Cic.

currus -ūs, m. (curro), *a chariot, car*. LIT., Lucr., Cic., Verg. Esp. (1) *a triumphal car*: flectere currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic. Meton., *triumph*: quem ego currum aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic.; Prop. (2) *a war-chariot*: Caes., Tac. (3) *a racing car*: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *the horses, the team*: neque audit currus habenas, Verg. (2) *a plough with wheels*: Verg. (3) *a ship*: Cat.

cursim, adv. (curro), *by running, hastily, quickly*: cursim agmen agere, Liv.; cursim dicere aliena, Cic.

cursito -are (freq. of curro), *to run up and down*: huc et illuc, Cic., Hor.

curso -are (freq. of curro), *to run hither and thither*: ultro et citro, Cic.; Ter., Tac.

cursor -ōris, m. (curro), *a runner*. (1) in a race: Lucr., Cic.; in a chariot-race: Ov. (2) on errands, *a courier, a messenger*: Plin. L., Suet. (3) *a slave who ran before his master's carriage, a running footman*: Suet., Mart.

cursus -ūs, m. (curro), *a running, rapid motion*. LIT., of living creatures: milites cursus exanimatos, Caes.; cursus equorum, Verg.; cursu tendere ad, Liv.; in cursu esse, Cic.; of racing: cursus certamen, Ov.; hence of the direction of movement, *course, march, journey*: cursus maritimus, Cic.; mihi cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam est, Cic.; cursus dirigere, Liv.; cursum secundum habere, Caes.; cursum tenere, Cic.

TRANSF., of other things: a, *movement*; concr.: longarum navium, Caes.; lunae, Lucr., Liv.; abstr.: honorum, Cic., Tac.: b, *direction, course*; concr.: amnes in alium cursum contortos et deflexos videmus, Cic.; abstr.: vitae, rerum, Cic.

Curtius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was Q. Curtius Rufus, the author of a Latin history of Alexander the Great, in the time of Claudius or Vespasian*.

Curtius lacus, m. *a pit in the forum at Rome; hence stories to account for its origin, esp.*

that of M'. Curtius leaping armed and on horseback into the chasm.

curto -are (curtus), to shorten, abbreviate: Hor.

curtus -a -um, shortened, mutilated: dolia, Lucr.; esp. gelded: Prop., Hor. TRANSF., short, defective: oratio, Cic.; res, Hor.

cūrūlis -e (currens), relating to a chariot: equi, horses provided out of public funds for the Circus, Liv.; esp.: sella, the curule chair, inlaid with ivory, official seat of consuls, praetors, and curule aediles, Cic., Liv., etc.; absol. as subst. **cūrūlis** -is, f.: Tac., Suet. Hence of the magistrates: curulis aedilis, a curule aedile, Liv.; aedilitas, Cic., Liv.

curvāmen -inis, n. (curvo), a curving, arching: Ov.

curvātūra -ae, f. (curvo), a curving, arching: Ov.

curvo -are (curvus), to bend, arch, curve: brachia longo circuitu, Ov.; nux plurima curvabit ramos, Verg.; curvare genua sua, Verg.; Hadria curvans Calabros sinus, Hor. TRANSF., make to bend, move: nec te vir Pieria pellice saucius curvat, Hor.

curvus -a -um (connected with κερτός), bent, bowed, arched, curved.

LIT., arbor, bent with the weight of fruit, Ov.; aratrum, Verg.; naves, Ov.; flumen, winding, Verg.; curvus arator, bent (with age or toil), Verg.; curva senecta, Ov.

TRANSF., morally, crooked: mores, Pers.; n. as subst. **curvum** -i: curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor.

cuspis -idis, f. a point, esp. of a spear: asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes.; of the sting of a bee: Plin.; of a scorpion: Ov.

TRANSF. (1) a spear, lance: Hor., Verg., Liv. (2) Neptune's trident: cuspis triplex, Ov. (3) a spit: Mart.

custodia -ae, f. (custos), a watching, guarding, custody, care.

LIT., canum, Cic.; committere custodiam corporis feris barbaris, Cic.; aliquem diligentius custodia adservare, Liv.; as milit. t. t., keeping guard, watch: custodiae classium, Caes.; esp. of prisoners, custody, safe-keeping: dare aliquem in custodiam, Cic.; esse in custodia publica, Cic.; necari in custodia, Caes.; custodia libera, house-arrest, Liv.; fig.: salutis, iustitiae, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) persons guarding, guards, sentinels: custodiam ex suis ac praesidium sex milia hominum unā reliquerunt, Caes.; circumdare horribiles custodias, Cic.; disponere custodias diligentius, Caes.; frequens custodiis locus, Liv. (2) the station of the guard, post: haec mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. (3) prison: Caes., Cic. (4) persons guarded, prisoners: Sen. L.

custodiō -ire (custos), to guard, watch, keep.

In gen.: tuum corpus domumque, Cic.; se diligentissime, Cic.; salutem alicuius, Cic.; poma, of a dragon, Ov.; fig.: memoria, Cic.

Esp. (1) to keep in sight, observe, watch: aliquem custodire ne quid auferat, Cic.; Liv. (2) to take care of: liber tuus a me custoditur diligentissime, Cic. L. (3) to keep in prison, hold captive: ducem praedonum, Cic.; obsides, Caes.

custos -ōdis, c. a guardian, watchman, keeper, preserver, attendant.

LIT., of persons guarding persons or things: custos tabellarum, Cic.; portae, Liv.;

custos defensorque provinciae, Cic.; custos urbis, Cic.; custos incorruptissimus, of a young man's guardian, Hor.; nimium servat custos lunonius Io, Ov.; of goalers: iugulari a custodibus, Nep.; as milit. t. t., a sentinel, guard: custodes dare, Cic.; disponere, Caes.; a spy: Caes.

TRANSF., (1) of animal guards, esp. dogs: Verg. (2) of receptacles: custos telorum, a quiver, Ov. (3) abstract: virtutis, Hor.; custos ac vindex cupiditatum, Cic.

cūtīcula -ae, f. (dim. of cutis), the skin, cuticle: Juv.

Cūtīliae -ārum, f. an old town in the country of the Sabines.

cūtīs -is, f. the skin, esp. the living skin of a man: Hor. TRANSF., rind: Plin.; hide, leather: Mart.

Cyānē -ēs, f. (Κυάνη), a nymph changed into a fountain for her grief at the loss of Proserpine.

Cyānēē -ēs, f. (Κυανή), daughter of Maeander, mother of Caunus and Byblis.

cŷāthisso -are (κυαθίζω), to ladle out wine: Pl.

cŷāthis -i, m. (κύαθος). (1) a ladle for filling the goblets (pocula) with wine from the bowl (crater): Hor. (2) a measure of capacity = one-twelfth of a sextarius: Hor.

cŷbaeus -a -um (κυβή); cybaea navis and absol. **cŷbaea** -ae, f. a merchantman: Cic.

Cŷbēlē or **Cŷbēbē** -ēs, f. (Κυβέλη, Κυβήθη), originally a Phrygian goddess, afterwards worshipped at Rome under various names (Rhea, Ops, Magna Mater), whose priests were called Galli; adj. **Cŷbēlēius** -a -um, belonging to Cybele.

¹cyclās -ādis, f. (κυκλάς), a female robe of state, having a border of purple or gold embroidery: Prop., Juv.

²Cyclās -ādis, f. (sc. insula), gen. in plur. **Cyclādes** -um, f. (Κυκλάδες), a group of islands in the Aegean Sea.

cyclicus -a -um (κυκλικός), cyclic: scriptor, a cyclic poet, a contributor to the series of epics known as the epic cycle, Hor.

Cyclops -clōpis, m. (Κύκλωψ, round-eyed), a Cyclops, gen. in plur. **Cyclopes** -clōpum, m. the Cyclopes, a gigantic one-eyed race, the workmen of Vulcan; in sing. esp. the Cyclops Polyphemus: Hor. Adj. **Cyclopīus** -a -um: saxa, Verg.

cycnēus or **cygnēus** -a -um (κύκνειος), belonging to the swan: plumae, Ov.; tamquam cyneia fuit divini hominis vox et oratio, his swan's song, Cic.

¹cycnus or **cygnus** -i, m. (κύκνος), the swan, famed in legend for its death-song, sacred to Apollo: Cic.; meton. = poet: Dircaeus cycnus, Pindar, Hor.

²Cycnus or **Cygnus** -i, m. (1) king of Liguria, son of Sthenelus, changed into a swan. (2) the son of Neptune by Calyce, changed into a swan.

Cŷdōnia or **Cŷdōnēa** -ae, f. (Κυδωνία), an ancient city on the north coast of Crete.

¶ Hence subst. **Cŷdōn** -ōnis, m. a Cydonian; **Cŷdōniātae** -ārum, m. inhabitants of Cydonia; adj. **Cŷdōnīus** -a -um: Verg., and **Cŷdōnēus** -a -um: Ov., Cydonian, poet. for Cretan.

cŷlīndrus -dri, m. (κύλινδρος). (1) a cylinder: Cic. (2) a roller for levelling the ground: Verg.

Cyllārus -i, m. (Κύλλαρος). (1) a Centaur. (2) the horse of Castor.

Cyllēnē -ēs and -ae, f. (Κυλλήνη), a mountain in north-east Arcadia, where Mercury was born and reared.

¶ Hence adj. **Cyllēnius** -a -um, Cyllenian and Mercurian: proles, of Mercury, Verg.; of Cephæus, son of Mercury: Ov.; ignis, the planet Mercury, Verg.; m. as subst. **Cyllēnius** -i, Mercury: Verg.; also adj. **Cyllēneus** -a -um, and f. adj. **Cyllēnis** -idis, Cyllenian or Mercurian.

cymba -ae, f. = cumba; q.v.

cymbalum -i, n. (κύβαλλον), a cymbal, usually found in the plur.: Lucr., Cic., Verg., Liv.

cymbium -i, n. (κύμβιον), a small drinking-vessel: Verg.

Cymē -ēs, f. (Κύμη), a town in Aeolis, on the coast of Asia Minor. Adj. **Cymæus** -a -um, Cymæan.

Cynicus -a -um (κυνικός), Cynic, of the Cynic school: Tac.; m. as subst. **Cynicus** -i, a Cynic philosopher: Cic., Hor., Juv. Adv.

Cynicē, after the manner of the Cynics: Pl.

cynocéphalus -i, m. the dog-faced baboon: Cic. L.

Cynoscéphalæ -ārum, f. (Κυνός κεφαλαί, dog's heads), two hills near Scotussa in Thessaly, where the Romans defeated the Macedonians.

Cynōsūra -ae, f. (Κυνόσουρα, dog's tail), the constellation Ursa Minor.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Cynōsūris** -idis: ursa, Ov.

Cynthus -i, m. (Κύνθος), a mountain in Delos, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana.

¶ Hence adj. **Cynthius** -a -um Cynthian; as subst., m. **Cynthius** -i, Apollo, f. **Cynthia** -ae, Diana.

Ḳypārissus -i, m. a youth who was changed into a cypress.

Ḳypārissus, f. = cupressus; q.v.

Cyprus or **Cypros** -i, f. (Κύπρος), the island of Cyprus.

¶ Hence adj. **Cyprius** -a -um, Cyprian: Cyprium aes, or n. as subst. **Cyprium** -i, copper, Plin.; f. as subst. **Cypria** -ae, Venus, worshipped in Cyprus.

Cypsēlus -i, m. (Κύπρελος), a tyrant of Corinth.

Cyrēnē -ēs and **Cyrēnae** -arum, f. a city of north-eastern Africa, birth-place of the poet Callimachus and of the philosopher Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic school.

¶ Hence adj. **Cyrēnaeus** -a -um and **Cyrēnāicus** -a -um, Cyrenaic; m. pl. **Cyrēnaei** and **Cyrēnāici** -orum, the Cyrenaic philosophers; adj. and subst. **Cyrēnensis** -e, Cyrenaic, an inhabitant of Cyrene.

Cyrnōs -i, f. (Κύρνος), the Greek name for the island of Corsica. Adj. **Cyrneus** -a -um, Corsican.

Cyrs -i, m. (Κύρος). (1) the founder of the Persian Empire (559 B.C.). (2) Cyrus minor, second son of Ochus, who was killed at Cunaxa (401 B.C.). (3) an architect at Rome in the time of Cicero.

¶ Hence **Cyrēa** -ōrum, n. pl. his buildings: Cic. L.

Cytae -ārum, f. a city in Colchis, reputed birth-place of Medea. Adj. **Cytaeus** -a -um, Cytaean = Colchian; **Cytaeis** -idis, f. the Cytaean, i.e., Medea.

Cythēra -ōrum, n. (Κύθηρα), the island Cythera, sacred to Venus (now Kithira).

¶ Hence adj. **Cythērēus** -a -um and **Cythērēus** -a -um, Cytherean; f. as subst. **Cythērēa** and **Cythērēia** = Venus; **Cythērēis** -idis, f. = Venus; adj. **Cythēriacus** -a -um and f. adj. **Cythērēiās** -adis, of Cythera or of Venus.

cýtisus -i, c. (κýtισος), a kind of clover or lucerne much valued by the ancients: Verg.

Cýtōrus (**Cýtōros**), -i m. (Κýtωρος), a mountain and city in Paphlagonia, famous for box-trees.

Adj. **Cýtōriacus** -a -um, Cytorian: pecten, made of boxwood, Ov.

Cyzicus or **Cyzicos** -i, f. (Κύζικος), a town on the Propontis. Adj. **Cyzicēnus** -a -um, Cyzicene.

D

D, d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in sound and alphabetical position with the Greek Δ, δ. For its meaning as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Dāci -ōrum, m. the Dacians, a warlike people on the Lower Danube.

¶ Hence **Dācia** -ae, f. their country, Dacia; **Dācus** -i, m., a Dacian; **Dācicus** -i, m. (sc. nummus), a gold coin of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians.

dactylīcus -a -um (δακτυλικός), dactylic: numerus, Cic.

dactylīothēca -ae, f. (δακτυλιοθήκη). (1) a casket for rings: Mart. (2) a collection of seal rings and gems: Plin.

dactylus -i, m. (δακτυλος, a finger), a metrical foot, consisting of one long, followed by two short syllables (— — —), a dactyl: Cic.

Ḳdaedālus -a -um (δαίδαλος). (1) act., skilful: Circe, Verg.; natura daedala rerum, the quaint artificer, Lucr. (2) pass., curiously wrought, variegated: carmina, Lucr.; tecta, Verg.

Ḳdaedālus -i, m. (δαίδαλος), a mythical Athenian craftsman, builder of the Cretan labyrinth.

¶ Hence adj. **Daedālēus** -a -um (Hor.) and **Daedālius** -a -um (Prop.), Daedalean: iter, the labyrinth, Prop.

Dalmātae (**Delmātae**) -ārum, m. (Δαλμαῖται), the Dalmatians, inhabitants of Dalmatia.

¶ Hence **Dālmātia** -ae, f. the country of Dalmatia on the east side of the Adriatic Sea; adj. **Dālmāticus** -a -um, Dalmatian.

Dāmascus -i, f. (δαμασκός), the city of Damascus, capital of Coele-Syria. Adj.

Dāmascēnus -a -um, Damascene: pruna, damsons, Plin., Mart.

damma (older form **dāma**) -ae, f. (m., Verg.), a fallow-deer, chamois, antelope: Verg., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., venison: Ov., Juv.

damnātio -ōnis, f. (damno), condemnation: ambitus, for bribery, Cic.; tantae pecuniae, to pay, etc., Cic.

damnātōrius -a -um (damno), relating to condemnation, condemnatory: iudicium, Cic.

damno -are (damnum). In gen., to cause loss or injury to: divites, Pl. Esp., at law, to condemn, sentence, punish.

LIT., with acc. of person: Caes., Cic., Liv., Tac.; with acc. of thing: Cic. Often in pass., with personal subject: damnari inter sicarios, *to be condemned as an assassin*, Cic.; damnari per arbitrum, Cic.; damnari nullam aliam ob causam, Cic.; damnari suā lege, Cic. The offence is expressed by a genit.: ambitūs, furti, maiestatis, Cic.; sometimes by abl.: eo crimine, Cic.; by de: de vi, Cic.; or by a clause, esp. with quod: A. Baebius unus est damnatus, quod milites Romanos praebeisset ad ministerium caedis, Liv. The punishment is expressed by a genit.: octupli, Cic.; Liv., Verg.; or by abl.: capite, *to loss of civil rights*, Cic.; in later writers by ad: ad mortem, Tac. Rarely of the prosecutor, *to effect the condemnation of*: hoc uno crimine illum, Cic.

TRANSF., outside the law; in gen., *to condemn, disapprove of*; with genit. of grounds: aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic.; esp. (1) of deities: damnare aliquem voti or voto, *to grant a person's wish, and thereby compel him to discharge his vow*: damnabis tu quoque votis, Verg.; in pass.: damnari voti or voto, *to attain one's wish*; bis eiusdem voti damnata res publica, Liv. (2) *to assign, devote*: caput Orco, Verg.; Ilion mihi castaeque damnatum Minervae, *made over to us* (for destruction), Hor. (3) of a testator, *to bind an heir to conditions*: Hor.

damnosus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (damnum). (1) act., *causing loss or damage, ruinous, detrimental*: bellum sumptuosum et damnosum Romanis, Liv.; Hor., Ov. (2) pass., *damaged, injured*: Pl. (3) middle sense, *self-injuring*: Pl.

¶ Adv. **damnosē**, *ruinously*: bibere, *to the host's loss*, Hor.

damnum -i, n. (old form dampnum; connected with daps and Greek δαπάνη), *loss, damage, injury* (opp. lucrum).

In gen.: damnum dare, *to cause loss*, Pl., Cic.; contrahere, facere, *to suffer loss*, Cic.; pati, Liv.; ferre, Ov.; damna Romano accepta bello, Liv.; damna caelestia lunae, *the waning of the moon*, Hor.; damnum naturae, *a natural defect*, Liv.; in abuse, of persons: Pl., Ov.

Esp. at law, *a fine*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

Damoclēs -is, m. (Δαμοκλῆς), *a courtier of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, who, on praising the tyrant's prosperity, was placed by Dionysius at a feast, but with a sword hung by a hair over his head*.

Dāmōn -ōnis, m. (δάμων). (1) *a Pythagorean, famous for his friendship with Phintias*. (2) *a celebrated Athenian musician, teacher of Pericles*.

Dānāē -ēs, f. (Δανάη), *daughter of Acrisius, mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who visited her in a shower of gold when she was shut up in a tower by her father*.

¶ Hence adj. **Dānāēius** -a -um: heros = Perseus, Ov.

Dānāus -i, m. (Δαναός), *son of Belus; brother of Aegyptus, with whom he quarrelled; he left Egypt for Argos*.

¶ Hence adj. **Dānāus** -a -um, *Argive, Greek*; esp. in m. pl. **Dānāi** -ōrum, *the Greeks*; **Dānāides** -um, f. *the fifty daughters of Danaus*.

dānista -ac, m. (δανειστής), *a money-lender*: Pl. Adj. **dānisticus** -a -um (δανειστικός): Pl.

dāno = old form of do; q.v.

Dānūvius -i, m. *the Danube* (in the upper part of its course; the lower part was called Hister).

Daphnē -ēs, f. (Δάφνη). (1) *the daughter of the river-god Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree*. (2) *a park near Antioch in Syria*.

Daphnis -nidis; acc. -nim and -nin (Δάφνις), *son of Mercury, a Sicilian shepherd, inventor of pastoral poetry*.

daphnōn -ōnis, m. (δαφνών), *a grove of laurels*: Mart., Petr.

daps, dāpis, f. (cf. δαπάνη), *a sacrificial feast, religious banquet*: ergo obligatam redde Iovi dapem, Hor. TRANSF., in gen., *a meal, feast, banquet*: amor dapis, Hor.; humanā dape (with human flesh) pascere equos, Ov.; plur.: dapibus epulari opimis, Verg.; Tac.

dapsilis -e (daps, δαπιλής), *sumptuous, plentiful*: Pl.

Dardāni -ōrum, m. (Δάρδανοι), *a warlike Illyrian people in Upper Moesia*.

Dardānus -i, m. (Δάρδανος), *son of Jupiter and Electra, the mythical ancestor of the royal family of Troy*.

¶ Hence adj. **Dardānus** -a -um and **Dardānius** -a -um, *Trojan*; subst. **Dardānia** -ae, f. *Dardanus' city*; usually = Troy; **Dardānidēs** -ac, m. *a descendant of Dardanus*; hence *a Trojan*, and esp. *Aeneas*: Verg.; f. adj. and subst. **Dardānis** -idis, *a Trojan woman*: Ov.; Creusa: Verg.

Dārēus -i, m. (Δαρείος), *name of several Persian kings*; esp. (1) *Darius Hystaspis* (ruled 521-486 B.C.). (2) *Darius Nothus* (ruled 424-405 B.C.). (3) *Darius Codomannus*, overthrown by Alexander the Great (ruled 336-330 B.C.).

dātārius -a -um (do), *to be given away*: Pl.

dātātīm, adv. (do), *by giving alternately*; of games: Pl.

dātio -ōnis, f. (do), *a giving*: legum, Cic. TRANSF., *the legal right of alienation*: Liv.

dātivus -a -um (do), *to do with giving*: casus, or dātivus as m. subst., *the dative case*, Quint.

dāto -are (freq. of do), *to keep giving or to give away*: Pl.

dātor -ōris, m. (do), *a giver*: laetitiae = Bacchus, Verg.

dātū, abl. sing. as from datus, m. (do), *by giving*: Pl.

Daulis -idis, f. (Δαυλῖς), *a city in Phocis*.

¶ Hence adj. **Daulius** -a -um; and f. adj. **Daulias** -ādis, *Daulian*: ales = Procne, Ov.; Dauliades puellae = Procne and Philomela, Verg.

Daunus -i, m. *a mythical king of Apulia, ancestor of Turnus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Daunius** -a -um, *Daunian*: heros, Turnus, Verg.; gens, the Rutulians, of whom Turnus was king, Verg.; caedes, Roman, Hor. Subst. **Daunias** -ādis, f. *Apulia*: Hor.

dē, prep., with abl., *down from a certain point of departure*.

(1) in space. LIT., *down from, away from*: de alterā parte agri. Sequanos decedere iuberet, Caes.; de manibus effugere, Cic.; de digito anulum detrudere, Cic.; de caelo labi, Verg. TRANSF., *from*: a, *coming from*

an origin: homo de plebe, Cic.; copo de viā Latinā, Cic.; rabula de foro, Cic.; Libyca de rupe Leones, *African lions*, Ov.: **b**, taken from a class, collection, or stock: pauci de nostris, Caes.; hominem misi de comitibus meis, Cic.; de duobus honestis utrum honestius, Cic.; de meo, *from my property*, Cic.; so in such adverbial phrases as: de integro, *anew*, Cic.; de improvviso, *unexpectedly*, Cic.: **c**, made from a material, or changed from a previous state: verno de flore corona, Tib.; de templo carcerem fieri, Cic.: **d**, of information, *from a source*: de patre audiui, Cic.

(2) in time: **a**, following from, after: statim de auctione venire, Cic.; diem de die, day after day, Liv.: **b**, in the course of, during: de nocte venire, Cic.; de die, in the day-time, Hor.; de mense Decembri navigare, Cic.

(3) of various analogous relations: **a**, of a starting-point of thought, discussion, strife, etc., about: recte non credis de numero militum, Cic. L.; de Samnitibus triumphare, over them, Cic.: **b**, of a cause of action, on account of: gravi de causa, Cic.; qua de causa, wherefore, Cic.: **c**, of a norm or regulation, according to: vix de mea sententia, Cic.; de more maiorum, Liv.

deā -ae, f. (dat. and abl. pl., usually deābus), a goddess: Cic.; triplices, the Parcae, Ov.; deae novem, the Muses, Ov.

deālo -are, to whitewash, plaster: columnas, Cic.

deambulatio -ōnis, f. (deambulo), a walking about: Ter.

deambulo -are, to take a walk: Ter., Suet.

deāmo -are, to love dearly: Pl.

dearmo -are, to disarm: dearmatus exercitus hostium, Liv.

deartuo -are (artus), to tear limb from limb; fig.: Pl.

deāscio -are (ascia), to smoothe with an axe; fig., to cheat: Pl.

debacchor -ari, dep. to rave, revel furiously: debacchantur ignes, Hor.

debēllator -ōris, m. (debello), a conqueror: ferarum, Verg.

debello -are.

(1) intransit., to wage war to the end, finish a war: neque priusquam debellavero abistam, Liv.; proelio uno debellatum est, Liv.

(2) transit.: **a**, to fight out: rixa super mero debellata, Hor.: **b**, to conquer, overcome: superbus, Verg.; Tac.

debēo -ere -ui -itum (for dehabeo, from de/habeo, to have from a person), to owe.

LIT., of money and its equivalent: alicui pecuniam, Cic.; talenta cc, Cic.; illi quibus debeo, my creditors, Cic.; absol.: ii qui debent, debtors, Cic.; n. of perf. partic. pass. as subst. **debētum** -i, a debt: debitum alicui solvere, Cic.; debito fraudari, Cic.

TRANSF., of other things owed. (1) to owe anything that one should pay: alicui gratiam, Cic.; in pass.: honores debitos, due, Sall.; praemia debita, Verg. (2) to owe for anything that one has, to be indebted to somebody for: alicui beneficium, Cic.; vitam, Ov. (3) with infin., to be due to do a thing, be morally bound to (cf. English owe/ought): num ferre contra patriam arma debuerunt? Cic.; ut iam nunc dicat iam nunc debentia dici, Hor.

(4) with infin., to be bound by logic or necessity or natural law to (poet.): omnia debet enim cibus integrare, Lucr. (5) to have to pay because of fate, to be destined to give: tu, nisi ventis debes ludibrium, if you are not bound to become, Hor.; debitus destinatusque morti, Liv.; vita quae fato debetur, Cic.

debilis -e, adj. (with compar.), powerless, feeble, weak: corpus, Cic.; senex, Cic.; ferrum, Verg. TRANSF., mancam ac debilem praeturam futuram suam, Cic.; ingenio debilior, Tac.

debilitās -ātis, f. (debilis), weakness, feebleness, debility: bonum integritas corporis, miserum debilitas, Cic.; linguae, Cic.; membrorum, Liv. TRANSF., animi, Cic.

debilitatio -ōnis, f. (debilito), a weakening, disabling: animi, Cic.

debilito -are (debilis), to weaken, enfeeble, disable.

LIT., membra lapidibus, fustibus, Cic.; gen. in pass., esp. in perf. partic.: debilitatum corpus et contrucidatum, Cic.; poet., of things: quae (hiems) nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, Hor.

TRANSF., to enervate, break down: audaciam debilito, sceleri resisto, Cic.; tribunicios furores, Cic.; debilitatus metu, Cic.; Verg.

debīto -ōnis, f. (debeo), an owing, debt: pecuniae, Cic.

debitor -ōris, m. (debeo), one who owes, a debtor.

LIT., addicere Futiidum creditorem debitoribus suis, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

TRANSF., mercede solutā non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov.; vitae, owing his life to, Ov.

debītum -i, subst. from partic. of debeo; q.v.

decanto -are. (1) transit., to sing or say repeatedly: elegos, Hor.; pervulgata praeccepta, Cic. (2) intransit., to leave off singing: sed iam decantaverant fortasse, Cic.

decēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum. (1) to move away, withdraw, retire.

LIT., of physical movement: ex nostrā provinciā, Cic.; decedere Italiā, Sall.; as milit. t. t., to march away, to evacuate: decedere atque exercitum deducere ex his regionibus, Caes.; pugnā, Liv.; of the magistrate of a province, to leave on the expiration of his term: de or ex or (simply) provinciā, Cic.; of actors: decedere de scenā, Cic.; of animals: decedere e pastu, Verg.; esp. with dat., to make way for: alicui de via, Pl.; pass.: salutari, appeti, decedi, to be made way for, Cic.

TRANSF., **a**, to retire, give up: de iure, de bonis, Cic.; with dat., to yield to, retire in favour of: vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor.; serae decedere nocti, Verg.: **b**, to depart from life, to die: decedere de vitā, Cic.; or absol.: decedere, Cic.

(2) of things without life, to retire, abate, cease: cum decessisse inde aquam nuntiatum esset, Liv.; sol decedens, setting, Verg.; alteram quartanam mihi dixit decessisse, Cic.; postquam invidia decesserat, Sall.

(3) to go astray, deviate. LIT., of physical movement: de viā decedere, to depart from one's course, Cic.; naves paululum suo cursu decesserunt, Cic. TRANSF., se nullā cupiditate inductum de viā decessisse, Cic.; de officio et dignitate, Cic.

Dēcēlēa (-īa) -ae, f. (Δεκέλεια), a town under Mt. Parnes, overlooking the plain of Attica.

dēcem (δέκα), indecl. adj. ten: Cic. etc.; meton., for an indefinite number: decem vitia, Hor.; Pl.

December -bris (decem), adj. of the tenth month of the Roman year reckoned from March; i.e. of December: Kalendae, Cic.; Decembri utere, the licence of December, i.e. of the Saturnalia, Hor. M. as subst. **Dēcember** -bris (sc. mensis), December: Cic., etc.; poet., a completed year: Hor.

dēcemīūgis -is, m. (decem/iugum), adj. used as subst. (sc. currus), a ten-horse chariot: Suet.

dēcempēda -ae, f. (decem/pes), a measuring rod ten feet in length: Cic., Hor.

dēcempēdātor -ōris, m. (decempeda), one who uses the decempeda, a land-surveyor: aequissimus agri privati et publici decempedator, Cic.

dēcēplex -icis (decem/plico), ten-fold: Nep. **dēcēprimi** -ōrum, m. (often written as two words), the ten chief men in the senate of a municipium or colonia: Cic.

dēcēmscalmus -a -um (decem/scalmus), having ten rowlocks: actuariola, Cic. L.

dēcemvir -i, m.; usually plur. **dēcemvīri** -orum, m. a board of ten commissioners at Rome for various occasional purposes, esp. (1) decemviri legibus scribundis, those who drew up the 'twelve tables' of laws, 451-450 B.C. (2) decemviri sacris faciundis, the guardians of the Sibylline Books, etc. (3) decemviri stlitibus (litibus) iudicandis, who judged cases affecting freedom and citizenship. (4) decemviri agris dividendis, the commission for dividing public lands.

dēcemvīrālis -e (decemvir), relating to the decemvirs: annus, Cic.; potestas, Liv.; leges, Liv.

dēcemvīrātus -ūs, m. (decemvir), the office of a decemvir: Cic., Liv.

dēcennis -e, adj. (decem/annus), of ten years: Quint.

dēcens -entis, partic. from decet; q.v.

dēcentiā -ae, f. (decet), propriety, comeliness: figurarum venustas atque ordo et, ut ita dicam, decentia, Cic.

dēcerno -cernere -crēvi -crētum (syncop. perf. forms: decrerim, decreram, decrero, decressit, decresse), to decide, determine, settle.

(1) peacefully, and esp. by authority: a, about facts: rem dubiam, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: qui sine manibus et pedibus constare deum posse decreverunt, Cic.: b, about action; with acc., to decide to do or to give a thing: pecunias, Cic.; alicui triumphum, Cic.; with infin., acc. and infin., etc., to decide as an individual: Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes.; decreram cum eo familiariter vivere, Cic.; also to decide, decree as a competent body (e.g. the senate), or, as a member of such a body, to move, propose: senatus decrevit, darent operam consules, ne quid respublica detrimenti caperet, Sall.; si hic ordo (the senate) placere decreverat te ire in exsilium, obtemperaturum te esse dicis, Cic.; Silanus primus sententiam rogatus supplicium sumendum decreverat, Sall.

(2) by fighting; with the issue in acc.: proelium, Cic.; pugnam, Liv.; or as clause: Sannus Romanusne imperio Italiam regat, Liv.; with the means in abl.: armis, Cic.; ferro ancipiti, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **dēcrētus** -a -um; n. as subst. **dēcrētum** -i, a resolve; esp. of an authority, a resolution, decree: consulis, Liv.; senatus, Cic.; decreta facere, Cic.; as philosoph. t. t., like δόγμα, doctrine, principle: Cic. **dēcerpo** -cerpere -cerpsi -cerptum (carpo), to pluck down.

LIT., to pluck off, pluck away: arbore pomum, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to gather: oscula, Cat., Hor., Cic. (2) to derive: humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, a scion of, Cic. (3) to take away: ne quid locus de gravitate decerperet, Cic.

dēcertātiō -ōnis, f. (decerto), a contest: rerum omnium, Cic.

dēcerto -are, to contend, fight to a finish: proeliis cum accerrimis nationibus, Cic.; pugnā, Caes.; armis, Caes.; fig.: locus, ubi Demosthenes et Aeschines inter se decertare soliti sunt, Cic.; qua de re iure decertari oporteret, armis non contendere, Cic.

dēcessiō -ōnis, f. (decedo), a withdrawing, departure (opp. accessio).

LIT., of physical movement: tua, Cic. L.; esp. the departure of a governor from his province after his year of office: Cic.

TRANSF., deduction, diminution: non enim tam cumulus bonorum iucundus esse potest quam molesta discessio, Cic.

dēcessor -ōris, m. (decedo), one who retires from an office, a predecessor: successori decessor invidit, Cic.

dēcessus -ūs, m. (decedo), a withdrawal, departure: Dionysii, Nep. Esp. (1) the retirement of an official: post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. (2) death: amicorum, Cic. (3) of water, ebb: aestus, Caes.

dēcet -ēre -ūit (connected with δέκω), it is proper, seemly, fitting; what is fitting is expressed, if at all, by an infin., or sometimes by noun or pronoun, sing. or plur.; the person or thing fitted or suited is usually acc., rarely dat.

(1) physically: quem decet muliebris ornatus, Cic.; quem tenues decuere togae nitidique capilli, Hor.

(2) morally: istuc facinus nostro generi non decet, Pl.; oratorem irasci minime decet, Cic.; exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic.; spem habeo nihil fore aliter ac deceat, Cic.; id enim maxime quemque decet, quod est cuiusque maxime suum, Cic.; et quod decet honestum est et quod honestum est decet, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **dēcens** -entis, proper, fit. (1) physically: amictus, Ov.; motus, Hor.; hence, well-formed, comely, handsome: facies, forma, Ov.; Venus, Hor. (2) morally: quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **dēcentēr**, properly, fitly: Hor.

dēcido -cidere -cidi (de/cado), to fall down.

LIT., of persons: equo, Caes.; toro, Ov.; of things: decidunt turres, Hor.; si decidit imber, Hor.; poma, si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to fall dead, die*: scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, Hor. (2) in gen., *to sink, fall*; of disappointment: de spe, Ter.; a spe, Liv.; in hanc fraudem, Cic.; ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic.

***dēcido** -cidere -cidi -cisum (de/caedo), *to cut down, cut off*.

LIT., aures, Tac.; pennas, Hor.

TRANSF., *to cut short, to settle, to arrange*: post decisa negotia, Hor.; quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.; per te, C. Aquili, decedit P. Quinctius quid liberis eius dissolveret, Cic.; sine me cum Flavio decidisti, Cic.

dēciens and **dēciēs**, adv. (decem), *ten times*: Cic., Ov. TRANSF., *an indefinite number of times*: Hor.

decima=decuma; q.v.

decimanus=decumanus; q.v.

decimo=decumo; q.v.

dēcimus (older **decumus**) -a -um (decem), *the tenth*: Cic., Liv., etc.; n. as subst., *ager cum decimo effecit, gave a ten-fold yield*, Cic.; as adv.: *decimum, for the tenth time*, Liv., Cic.

dēcipio -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (de/capio), *to catch*; hence *to cheat, deceive*: homines honestissimos, Cic.; per colloquium, Caes.; in prima spe, Liv.; poet.: laborum decipitur, *is beguiled into forgetting his toils*, Hor. TRANSF., of things, *to beguile*, esp. of time: diem, Ov.; iudicium non decipit error, Ov.

dēcisiō -ōnis, f. (*decido), *a settlement, decision*: decisionem facere, Cic.

Dēcūs -a -um *name of a Roman gens; its most famous members were P. Decius Mus, supposed to have 'devoted' himself to death in battle in the Latin war (340 B.C.), and his son, P. Decius Mus, supposed to have done the same at Sentinum (295 B.C.)*. Adj. **Dēcianus** -a -um.

dēclāmatio -ōnis, f. (declamo). (1) *loud, violent speaking, declamation*: non placet mihi declamatio (candidati) potius quam persulatio, Cic. (2) *practice in oratory*: quotidiana, Cic.; Quint.; also *a theme for such practice*: Quint., Juv.

dēclāmator -oris, m. (declamo), *a declaimer*: Cic., Quint., Juv.

dēclāmātorius -a -um (declamator), *relating to declamation, rhetorical*: Cic., Tac.

dēclāmīto -are (freq. of declamo). (1) *to speak loudly, declaim*: Graece apud Cassium, Cic. (2) *to practise public speaking*: Cic., Hor., Juv.; causas, *to plead for the sake of practice*, Cic.

dēclāmo -are, *to shout downwards*; hence (1) *to speak loudly and violently*: contra me, *to declaim against*, Cic. (2) *to practise speaking in public*: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.; with object, *to declaim*: quae mihi iste visus est ex alia oratione declamare, Cic.

dēclārātiō -ōnis, f. (declaro), *a making clear, open expression*: animi tui, Cic. L.

dēclāro -are (clarus), *to make clear or distinct, reveal, declare*.

LIT., of public announcements: praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, Cic.; esp. of appointments, *to declare, proclaim*: aliquem consulem, Cic.; Numa declaratus rex, Liv.

TRANSF., in gen., *to explain, make clear, declare*: volatibus avium res futuras declarari, Cic.; animi magnitudinem, Cic.; nimirum plus esse sibi declarat inanis, Lucr.; declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic.; verba idem declarantia, *synonyms*, Cic.

dēclīnatiō -ōnis, f. (declino), *a bending away, a turning aside*.

LIT., tuas petitiones parvā quādam declinatione effugi, Cic.; declinatio atomi, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *an avoiding, declining, turning away from*: appetitio et declinatio naturalis, Cic. (2) as rhet. t. t., *a digression*: declinatio brevis a proposito, Cic. (3) as grammat. t. t., *inflexion, declension*: Cic.

dēclīno -are (*clino; cf. κλίνω).

(1) *transit., to bend aside, turn away, deflect*. LIT., se, Pl., Lucr.; agmen, Liv.; fig., in pass: metu declinatus animus, Quint. TRANSF., *to avoid, to shun*: urbem unam mihi amoenissimam, Cic.; vitia, Cic.; invidiam, Tac.

(2) *intransit., to deviate, swerve*. LIT., cohortes declinavere paululum, Liv.; declinare de via, Cic.; esp. of atoms: declinare dixit atomum perpaulum, Cic. TRANSF., de statu suo, Cic.; a religione officii, Cic.; of orators, writers, *to digress*: aliquantum a proposito, Cic.

dēclīvis -e (de/clivus), *bent or inclined downwards, sloping*: collis aequaliter declivis ad flumen, Caes.; flumina, Ov.; fig.: iter declive senectae, Ov.

¶ N. as subst. **dēclīve** -is, *a slope, declivity*: per declive se recipere, Caes.; Ov.

dēclīvītās -ātis, f. (declivis), *a declivity*: Caes.

dēcocta -ae, f. subst. from decoquo; q.v.

dēcoctor -ōris, m. (decoquo), *a spendthrift, bankrupt*: Cic.

dēcōllo -are (de/collum), *to behead*: Suet., Sen.

dēcōlo -are (colum), *to run away as through a sieve*: spes, Pl.

dēcōlor -ōris (color), *off-colour, pale or discoloured*. LIT., decolor ipse suo sanguine Rhenu, Ov. TRANSF., *deterior paulatim* ac decolor aetas, Verg.; fama, Ov.

dēcōlōrātiō -ōnis, f. (decoloro), *a discolouring*: Cic.

dēcōlōro -are (decolor), *to discolour*: quod mare Dauniae non decoloravere caedes? Hor.

dēcōquo -cōquere -coxi -coctum. (1) *to boil thoroughly*: olus, Hor. (2) *to boil down, boil away*. LIT., of metals, *to melt away*: pars quarta argenti decocta erat, Liv. TRANSF., of property, etc.: a, *to waste*: Quint.: b, *to ruin a person*: Pers.: c, *to ruin oneself, to become bankrupt*: tenebris memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **dēcōctus** -a -um, *boiled down*; hence, of style, *insipid*: Cic. F. as subst. **dēcōcta** -ae (sc. aqua), *a cold drink invented by Nero*: Juv., Suet.

dēcōr -ōris, m. (decet), *grace, comeliness, beauty*. (1) *physical*: te decor iste, quod optas, esse vetat, Ov. (2) in gen.: mobilibus decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor.; Verg.; of style: Liv., Quint.

dēcōro -are (decus), *to embellish, beautify, adorn*. LIT., physically: oppidum monumentis, Cic.; templa novo saxo, Hor.

TRANSF., haec omnia vitae decorabat dignitas et integritas, Cic.; aliquem honoribus, Cic.; muneribus, Verg.

dēcōrus -a -um (decor). (1) physically; *graceful, beautiful, comely*: facies, Hor.; membra, Verg.; arma, Sall.; with abl., *adorned with*: Bacchus aureo cornu, Hor.

(2) morally; *proper, fit, becoming*: decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, Cic.; dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor.; ad ornatum decorus, Cic.

¶ N. as subst. **dēcōrum** -i, *propriety, grace*: *ἀρετή* appellant hoc Graeci, nos dicamus sane decorum, Cic.; Tac.

¶ Adv. **dēcōrē**. (1) *beautifully*: poet. ap. Cic. (2) *fitly, becomingly*: loqui, Cic.

dēcēpītus -a -um (crepo), *infirm, decrepit*: senex, Pl.; aetas, Cic.

dēcresco -crescere -crēvi -crētum, *to grow down*; hence *to become smaller, decrease*: ostreis et conchyliis omnibus contingere, ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.; decrescentia flumina, Hor.; cornua decrescunt, *become smaller and smaller, disappear*, Ov.; tantum animorum nobis in dies decrescit, Liv.

dēcētum -i, n. subst. from decerno; q.v.

dēcūma (dēcīma) -ae, f. (decimus; sc. pars), *a tenth part, tithe*. (1) as an offering to the gods: Liv. (2) *a tax paid by landowners in the provinces*: decuma hordei, Cic., Liv. (3) *a largess bestowed on the people*: Cic., Tac.

dēcūmānus (dēcīmānus) -a -um (decimus), *of the tenth*. (1) *relating to the provincial tax of a tenth*: ager, the land paying a tenth, Cic.; frumentum, a tithe of corn, Cic.; m. as subst. **dēcūmānus** -i, *the farmer of such a tax*: Cic.; mulier decumana or simply decumana -ae, f. (sarcastically), *the wife of a farmer of the taxes*: Cic.

(2) *belonging to the tenth legion*: Auct. B. Afr.; m. pl. as subst. **dēcūmāni**, *its members*: Tac.

(3) *belonging to the tenth cohort*: porta, the gate of a Roman camp farthest from the enemy, so called because the tenth cohorts of the legions were stationed there.

dēcūmātes agri (decimus), m. pl. *lands on which the tithe or land-tax was paid* (?), or 'the ten cantons' (?): Tac.

dēcumbo -cumbere -cūbui, (de/*cumbo). (1) *to lie down*, either to sleep or at table: Cic. (2) *to fall, fall down*, used of a vanquished gladiator: Cic.

dēcūmo (dēcīmo) -are (decimus), *to take a tithe*; as milit. t. t., *to take every tenth man for punishment, to decimate*: Suet., Tac.

dēcūria -ae, f. (decem). LIT., *a body of ten men*: Sen. TRANSF., *irrespective of number, a class, division*, esp. of jurors: iudicum, Cic.; scribarum, Tac.; *a party, club*: Pl.

dēcūriatio -ōnis, f. ('decurio), *a dividing into decuriae*: Cic.

dēcūriātus -ūs, m. ('decurio), *a dividing into decuriae*: Liv.

dēcūrio -are (decuria), *to divide into bodies of ten*: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites coniurabant, Liv. TRANSF., *to divide into classes in gen.*: Cic.

dēcūrio -ōnis, m. (decuria). LIT., *head of a body of ten*. (1) as milit. t. t., *company-commander in the cavalry*: decurio equitum

Gallorum, Caes.; Liv., Tac. (2) *a senator of a municipium or colonia*: Cic. (3) *a head-chamberlain*: Suet.

dēcūro -currere -cucurri or -curri -cursum.

LIT., *to run down, hasten down*: summa decurrit ab arce, Verg.; ad naves, Caes.; decurro rus, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., *to move down*; at practice, *to manoeuvre*: pedites ordinatos instruendo et decurrendo signa sequi docuit, Liv.; in action: ex Capitolio in hostem, Liv.; ex omnibus partibus, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to run in a race, run towards the goal*; transit., *to run through, traverse*, a set course: nunc video calcem, ad quam cum sit decursum, nihil sit praeterea extimescendum, Cic.; quasi decurso spatio, Cic.; fig.: decurso lumine vitae, Cic.; acta iam aetate decursaque, Cic.; inceptum decurre laborem, Verg. (2) *to have recourse to, take refuge in*: decurrere ad istam cohortationem, Cic.; ad miseras preces, Hor. (3) *of the movement of things*; of ships, *to sail downstream or to land*: Liv.; of water, *to run down*: monte decurrens velut amnis, Hor.

dēcursio -ōnis, f. (decurro), as milit. t. t., *a manoeuvre*: Suet.; *a charge*: ap. Cic. L.

dēcursus -ūs, m. (decurro). LIT., *a running down*: aquai, Lucr.; aquarum, Ov.; esp. as milit. t. t., *a manoeuvre*: alios decursu edere motus, Liv.; Tac.; *a charge, attack*: subitus ex collibus decursus, Liv.; Tac.

TRANSF., *the completion of a course*: honorum, Cic.; rhet., *rhythmical movement*: Quint.

dēcūrtātus -a -um (curtis). LIT., *mutilated*: Sen. TRANSF., *of style*: mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic.

dēcus -ōris, n. (decet), *that which adorns or beautifies, distinction, honour, glory, grace*.

LIT., (1) *of things*: decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic.; hominis decus ingenium, Cic.; civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere, Cic.; decus enitet ore, Verg.; vitis ut arboribus decore est, Verg. (2) *of persons, pride, glory*: imperii Romani decus ac lumen (of Pompey), Cic.; Hor.

TRANSF. (1) plur., *decora, distinguished acts*: militiae, Liv. (2) *moral dignity, virtue*: Cic., Liv.

dēcusso -are (decussis, the intersection of two lines), *to divide cross-wise in the shape of the letter X*: Cic.

dēcūtio -cutere -cussi -cussum (de/quatio), *to shake down, shake off, knock off*. LIT., papaverum capita baculo, Liv.; rorem, Verg.; turres fulminibus, Liv.; ariete decussi ruebant muri, Liv. TRANSF., cetera aetate iam sunt decussa, ap. Cic. L.

dēdecet -decere -dēcūit, *it is unbecoming, unsuitable, unfitting*; only in 3rd person, sing. and plur.; what is fitting is expressed, if at all, by an infin., or sometimes by noun or pronoun; the person or thing not fitted, or disgraced, is in the acc. (cf. decet): simulare non dedecet, Cic.; ut ne dedeceat, Cic.; neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus, Hor.; Pomponius Atticus Claudiorum imagines dedecere videbatur, Tac.

dēdecōro -are (dedecus), *to dishonour, bring shame upon*: se flagitiis, Sall.; urbis auctoritatem, Cic.

dēdēcōrus -a -um, *shameful, dishonourable*: Pl., Tac.

dēdēcūs -ōris, n. *shame, dishonour, disgrace*.

LIT., alicui dedecori esse or fieri, *to bring shame upon*, Cic.; dedecus concipere, Cic.; amittere, Caes.

TRANSF., *a dishonourable act, crime, cause of disgrace*: nullo dedecore se abstinere, Cic.; dedecora militiae, *dishonourable conduct in the field*, Liv.; in gen.: *vice*, Ov., Tac.

dēdicātio -ōnis, f. (dedico), *a consecration, dedication*: aedis, Liv.

dēdico -are. (1) *to dedicate, consecrate*: aedem, Cic.; lunonem, *to install her in a temple*, Cic.; Hor., Liv. (2) *to specify, indicate*; of property: praedia in censum, Cic.; in gen.: naturam eius, Lucr.; plus in se corporis esse, Lucr.

dēdignor -ari, dep. *to think unworthy, and so to scorn, reject*: dēdignari maritum, Ov.; Verg.; with infin.: sollicitare, Ov.; Tac.

dēdisco -discere -didici, *to unlearn, forget*: nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, Caes.; with infin.: eloquentia loqui paene dediscit, Cic.

dēditicius -a -um (dedo), *relating to capitulation or surrender*; plur.: deditici, *the subjects of Rome, individuals or communities who had surrendered unconditionally and had no rights* (opp. socii), Caes., Liv.

dēditio -ōnis (dedo), *unconditional surrender, capitulation*: aliquem in deditiōnem accipere, Caes., Liv.; in deditiōnem venire, Liv.; facere deditiōnem, Caes.; deditiōnis condicio, Liv.; agere de deditiōne, *to treat*, Caes.; plur.: deditiōnes cohortium, Tac.

dēdo dēdere -didi -ditum, *to give up, surrender*.

LIT., aliquem ad supplicium, Liv.; aliquem telis militum, Cic.; aliquem trucidandum populo Romano, Liv.; ad necem, Liv.; neci, Verg., Liv.; esp. of the conquered, *to give up, surrender*: dedere se populo Romano, Caes.; se in arbitrium ditionemque populi Romani, Liv.; se suaque omnia Caesari, Caes.

TRANSF., *to give up to, dedicate, devote, to good or bad things and causes*: aures suas poetis, Cic.; filiam libidini Ap. Claudii, Cic.; se totum Catoni, Cic.; se ei studio, Cic.; se libidinibus, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **dēditūs** -a -um, *given to, devoted to, addicted to*: Coepio nimis equestri ordini deditus, Cic.; mirifice studiis deditus, Cic.; nimis voluptatibus, Cic.; ventri atque somno, Sall.; in pugnae studio, Lucr.; phrase: deditā operā, *intentionally*, Pl., Cic., Liv.

dēdōcēo -ēre, *to cause to unlearn, to unteach*: aliquem geometriam, Cic.; aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, Cic.; virtus populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus, *teaches them not to use*, Hor.

dēdōlēo -dōlēre -dōlūi, *to make an end of grieving*: Ov.

dēdūco -ducere -dūxi -ductum.

(1) *to lead or bring down*. LIT., aliquem de rostris, Caes.; ramos pondere suo, *to weigh down*, Ov.; pectine crines, *to comb down*, Ov.; aquam Albanam ad utilitatem agri suburbani, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., *to lead down*: aciem in planum, Sall., Caes.; also *to draw a ship down to the sea*: naves in

aquam, Liv.; of enchantment, *to bring down*: Iovem caelo, Ov. TRANSF., *to bring down* in various metaphorical senses: **a**, from general to particular: universitatem generis humani ad singulos, Cic.; rem ad arma, Caes.; **b**, in time, from the past, *to trace downwards* to the present: nomen ab Anco, Ov.; **c**, in amount, *to reduce, or from an amount, to subtract*: cibum, Ter.; centum nummos, Cic.

(2) more generally, *to lead or draw away*, esp. to a particular place: **a**, in gen., of persons and things: aliquem ex ea via, Cic.; in arcem, Liv.; atomos de via, Cic.; **b**, as milit. t. t.: praesidia de oppidis, Cic.; legiones in hiberna, Caes., Liv.; **c**, *to lead forth, conduct colonists, to found a colony*: coloniam, Cic.; deducere colonos lege Iulia Capuam, Caes.; **d**, *to escort a person to a place where he is to stay; to his home*: me quem luna solet deducere, Juv.; to another's home: ad hospitem, Cic.; to prison: in carcerem, Sall.; esp. magistrates home or to the forum, as a mark of respect: haec ipsa sunt honorabilia adsurg, deduci, reduci, Cic.; Liv., Hor.; also brides to their new home: uxorem domum, Ter.; Caes., Liv., Tac.; **e**, as legal t. t., *to lead away a person from a disputed possession* to procure him the right of action: Cic.; **f**, fig., of persons and things, *to bring out of one state, opinion, etc. into another*: aliquem ab humanitate, Cic.; de sententia, Cic.; ad sententiam, Caes.; in periculum, Caes.; **g**, of things, *to lead, draw*; esp. in weaving: filum, Ov., Cat.; hence, fig., *to draw out, spin out* in speech or writing: tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor.; Ov., Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **dēductus** -a -um. (1) of the nose, *bent inwards*: Suet. (2) *spun out, fine, subtle*: carmen, Verg.

dēductio -ōnis, f. (deduco).

(1) *a leading down*: rivorum a fonte, Cic. TRANSF., **a**, in logic: ex hac deductione rationis, Cic.; **b**, *reduction*: Cic.

(2) *a leading away*: **a**, of colonists: in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, Cic.; in istos agros deductio, Cic.; **b**, *a fictitious ejectment from disputed property*: Cic.

dēductus -a -um, partic. from deduco; q.v. **deerro** (dissyll. in poets) -are, *to wander from the right path, go astray*. LIT., in itinere, Cic.; in navigando a ceteris, Sall.; Verg. TRANSF., magno opere a vero longe, Lucr.; Tac., Quint.

dēfaeco -are (faex), *to clean or clear*: Pl.

dēfatigatio -ōnis, f. (defatigo), *exhaustion, weariness, fatigue*: membrorum, Cic.; hostium, Caes.

dēfatigo -are, *to weary, fatigue, tire*. (1) physically: exercitum quotidianis itineribus, Caes.; defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, Caes. (2) mentally: te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic.

dēfatiscor = defetiscor; q.v.

dēfectio -ōnis, f. (deficio), *a failure*. Hence (1) *defection, rebellion*: defectio a populo Romano, Cic.; sociorum, Cic.; facere defectionem, Liv.; sollicitare aliquem ad defectionem, Liv.; Caes., Tac. TRANSF., *a tota ratione defectio*, Cic.

(2) *a weakening, failing, vanishing, disappearing*: virium, Cic.; animi, Cic.; of light: defectiones solis et lunae, *eclipses*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **defectus** -a -um, *failing, deficient*: Ov., Tac.

defector -ōris, m. (deficio), *a rebel, deserter*: Tac., Suet.

defectus -a -um, partic. of deficio; q.v.

***defectus** -ūs, m. (deficio), *a failing, ceasing, disappearing*: aquarum, Liv.; esp. *a failing of light, eclipse*: lunae, Cic., Lucr., Verg.

defendo -fendēre -fendi -fensum (de/*fendo).

(1) *to repel, repulse, ward off, drive away*: defendere ictus ac repellere, Caes.; nimios solis ardores (from the vines), Cic.; defendere civium pericula, Cic.; crimen, Cic., Liv.; proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov.

(2) *to defend, protect*. LIT., against physical danger: rempublicam, Cic.; se telo, Cic.; vitam ab inimicorum audaciā telisque, Cic.; castra, Caes.; senatum contra Antonium, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *to defend*: acta illa Caesaris, Cic.; se adversus populum Romanum, Cic.; myrtos a frigore, Verg.; esp.: **a**, *to defend before a court of law*: Sex. Roscium parricidii reum, Cic.; aliquem de ambitu, *on a charge of*, Cic.; aliquem in capitis periculo, Cic.; hence *to maintain or assert in defence*: id aliorum exempla se fecisse defendit, Cic.; **b**, *to maintain any proposition or statement*: defendere sententiam, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic., Tac.; **c**, *to sustain a part*: vicem rhetoris atque poetae, Hor.; defendere commune officium censurae, Cic.

defensio -ōnis, f. (defendo). (1) *a warding off*: criminum, Liv. (2) *a defence, physically*: castrorum, Caes.; in gen.: defensio miserorum, Cic.; defensionem rei suscipere, Cic.; defensionem causae suae scribere, Cic.

defensio -are (freq. of defendo), *to defend frequently*: causas, Cic.; haec non acrius accusavit in senectute quam antea defensitaverat, Cic.

defenso -are (freq. of defendo), *to defend vigorously*: Italici, quorum virtute moenia defensabantur, Sall.

defensor -ōris, m. (defendo). (1) *one who wards off or averts*: periculi, Cic. (2) *a defender, physically*: murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes.; in gen., *a defender, protector*; esp. in a court of law: adoptare sibi aliquem defensorem sui iuris, Cic.; Hor.

defēro -ferre -tūli -lātum.

(1) *to bring down, carry down*: ex Helicone perenni fronde coronam, Lucr.; excipere dolia quae amnis defert, Liv.; acies in campos delata est, Liv.; so with praepos. of *headlong* movement down: tota prolapsa acies in praepos. deferri, Liv.; praepos. aerii speculā de montis in undas deferor, Verg.

(2) more generally, *to bring or carry away*, esp. to a particular place (cf. deduco): **a**, in gen.: ad causas iudicia iam facta domo, Cic.; commeatum in viam, Liv.; alicui epistolam, Cic.; **b**, as polit. t. t., *to bring certain things to the appropriate place*: deferre pecuniam in aerarium, Liv.; deferre rationes, *to hand in the accounts*, Cic. deferre census Romam, *to send the census-lists from the colonies to Rome*, Liv.: **c**, as naut. t. t., *to drive away, carry*: aliquem ex alto ignotas ad terras et in desertum litus, Cic.: **d**, fig., of intangible

things, *to offer, hand over, refer*: si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor.; alicui praemium dignitatis, Cic.; totius belli summa ad hunc omnium voluntate deferretur, Caes.: **e**, *to communicate, report*, esp. to appropriate authority: deferre falsum equitum numerum, Caes.; *to esse sollicitum multi ad nos quotidie deferunt*, Cic.; rem ad senatum, Cic.; Liv.: **f**, as legal t. t., *to report so that charges may be brought*; esp. with nomen, *to inform against a person, indict*: deferre nomen alicuius de ambitu, Cic.; nomen venefici cuiusdam, Cic.; deferre crimen, *to bring a charge*, Cic.; deferre aliquem, *to accuse*, Tac.: **g**, *to report favourably on a person, recommend for reward*: in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus, Cic.

defervesco -fervescere -fervi or -ferbui, *to cease boiling*; of the heat of passion, *to cease to rage, diminish in violence*: cum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic.

defessus, see defetiscor.

defētiscor (defātiscor) -fētisci -fessus, dep. *to become tired, grow weary*; gen. found in perf. partic. **defessus** -a -um, *weary, tired*: defessus cultu agrorum, Cic.; with gerund: quaeritando, Pl.; with infin.: quaerere, Pl. TRANSF., of things: Cic.

deficio -ficere -fēci -fectum (de/facio).

(1) intransit., *to do less than one might, to fail*; hence: **a**, *to desert, rebel, revolt*: ab rege, Sall.; a republica, Cic.; ad Poenos, *to go over to the Carthaginians*, Liv. TRANSF., ab amicitia, Cic.; a virtute, Liv.: **b**, of things, *to fail, run short*; esp. of supplies: non materia, non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes.; of the sun or moon, *to become eclipsed*: sol deficiens, Cic.; of fire, *to go out*: ignem deficere extremum videbat, Verg.; of water: utcumque exaestuat aut deficit mare, *flows or ebbs*, Liv.; deficient laesi carmine fontis aquae, Ov.; also of abstr. things: nec vero levitatis Atheniensium exempla deficient, Cic.; of time: dies deficiat, si velim paupertatis causam defendere, Cic.: **c**, of strength, etc., *to fail, become weak*: ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic.; nisi memoria defecerit, Cic.; et simul lassitudine et procedente iam die fame etiam deficere, Liv.; animo deficere, *to lose heart*, Caes., Cic.

(2) transit., *to abandon, leave, fail*: quoniam me Leontina civitas atque legatio deficit, Cic.; ipsos res frumentaria deficere coepit, Caes.; dolor me non deficit, Cic.; rarely pass. deficit, *to be failed by, abandoned by*: defici a viribus, Caes.; mulier abundat audaciā, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **defectus** -a -um, *feeble*, esp. because of age: Ov., Sen., Tac.

defigo -figere -fixi -fixum, *to fasten down, to fix in*.

LIT., sudas sub aqua, Caes.; sicam in consulis corpore, Cic.; tellure hastas, Verg.; gladium iugulo, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to secure, plant firmly*: virtus est una altissimis radicibus defixa, Cic.; in oculis omnium furta atque flagitia, Cic. (2) of sight or thought, *to concentrate, fix upon*: omnes vigilias, curas, cogitationes in republicae salute defigere, Cic.; Libyae defixit lumina regnis, Verg.; in cogitatione defixus, *deep in thought*, Cic.; defixus

lumina, Verg. (3) *to fix, make motionless*, with astonishment, etc.: defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos, Liv.; partic. defixus, *astounded*: cum silentio defixi stetit, Liv.; obtutu haeret defixus in uno, Verg. (4) of enchantment, *to bind by a spell*: regis Ioliciaci animum defigere votis, Verg.

dēfīngo -fīngere -fīxi, *to form, mould* (perhaps with the idea of *distortion*): Hor.

dēfīnio -ire, *to limit, bound, mark out*.

LIT., imperium populi Romani, Cic.; eius fundi extremam partem oleae directo ordine definiunt, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to set limits to anything, confine*: potestatem in quinquennium, Cic.; so in respect of time, *to limit in length*: orationem, Cic. (2) *to set as a limit, appoint, assign*: ut suus cuique locus erat definitus, Caes.; sibi hortos, Cic.; tempus audiendi, Caes. (3) *to interpret ideas or words in terms of each other, to understand* one thing by another: qui mala dolore, bona voluptate definiunt, Cic.; as logic. t. t., *to define*: rem verbis, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **dēfīnītus** -a -um, *definite, distinct*: constitutio, Cic.; causa, Cic. Adv. **dēfīnītē**, *definitely, distinctly*: Cic.

dēfīnītio -ōnis, f. (definio), *a limiting, prescribing*: iudiciorum aequorum, Cic.; as logic. t. t., *a definition*: verborum omnium definitiones, Cic.; Quint.

dēfīnītīvus -a -um (definio), *definitive, explanatory*: constitutio, Cic.

dēfīt (as from dēfio; cf. deficio); plur. dēfīunt, infin. dēfīērī; *fails*: numquamne causa defiet, cur victi pacto non stetis? Liv.; lac mihi non defit, Verg.; Pl., Ter.

dēflagrātio -ōnis, f. (deflagro), *a burning, destruction by fire*: terrarum, Cic.; fig.: Cic.

dēflagro -are, *to be burnt down, destroyed by fire*.

LIT., cum curia Saliorum deflagrasset, Cic.; Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to be destroyed*: communi incendio, Cic.; Liv. (2) of passions, *to cease burning, to abate, cool*: spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras, Liv.; deflagrante paulatim seditione, Tac.

¶ Partic. in pass. sense, **dēflagrātus** -a -um, *burnt down*: Enn. TRANSF., *destroyed*: Cic.

dēflecto -flectere -flexi -flexum.

(1) transit., *to bend down or aside*. LIT., tenerum prono pondere corpus, Cat.; amnes in alium cursum, Cic. TRANSF., *decline* a proposito et deflectere sententiam, Cic.; tragoediam in risus, Ov.

(2) intransit., *to turn aside, turn away*: viā, Tac. TRANSF. (often in Cic.), *a veritate*: Cic.; of speech, *to digress*: oratio redeat illuc unde deflexit, Cic.

dēfleo -fleo -flevi -fletum, *to bewail, weep for*: impendentes casus inter se, Cic.; alii cuius mortem, Cic.; te cinefactum, Lucr.; absol.: Prop., Tac.

dēflocātus -a -um (flocus), *shorn of its wool; hence bald*: Pl.

dēfloresco -florescere -florui, *to shed blossom, to fade*. LIT., (flos) tenui carptus defloruit ungui, Cat. TRANSF., *to lose bloom, wither*:

cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv.; amores mature et celeriter deflorescunt, Cic.

dēfluō -fluere -fluxi.

(1) *to flow down*. LIT., sudor a capite, Cic.; umor saxis, Hor.; Rhenus in plures defluit partes, Caes. TRANSF., a, of physical movement, *to float*: dolia medio amni defluerunt, Liv.; secundo amni, Verg.; cum paucis navigiis secundo amni, Liv.; in gen., *to slip down, to fall down, descend*; of persons: moribundus Romanus ad terram, Liv.; of things, esp. hair and dress: defluebant coronae, Cic.; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Verg.; toga defluit, hangs awry, Hor.: b, abstr., *to come down*, esp. of the gifts of heaven: quodsi inest in hominum genere mens, fides, virtus, concordia, unde haec in terras nisi a superis defluere poterunt? Cic.; also of persons: a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora defluximus, Cic.

(2) *to flow away, disappear, be lost*: dum defluat amnis, Hor.; tristi medicamine tactae deflueret comae, Ov. TRANSF., of persons: ex novem tribunis unus me absente defluxit, has proved false to me, Cic.; of things: vires, tempus, ingenium, Sall.; numerus Saturnius, Hor.

dēfōdio -fōdēre -fōdi -fossus. (1) *to dig down into*: terram, Hor. (2) *to form by digging, excavate*: specus, Verg. (3) *to dig in, cover, bury*: signum septem pedes altum in terram defodi, Liv.; thesaurum sub lecto, Cic.; Menucia Vestalis viva defossa est sclerato campo, Liv. TRANSF., *to conceal*: Hor.

dēfōrmātio -ōnis, f. (deformo), *a deforming, disfiguring*: tantae maiestatis, degradation, Liv.

dēfōrmis -e, adj. (with compar.) (deforma).

(1) *deformed, misshapen, ugly*. LIT., of persons or animals, *deformed in body*: deformem natum esse, Cic.; iumenta parva atque deformia, Caes.; of things, *ugly, disgusting*: foeda omnia ac deformia visa, Liv.; aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. TRANSF., *foul, shameful*: spectaculum, Liv.; ira, deforme malum, Ov.; obsequium, Tac. (2) *formless, shapeless*: deformes animae, Ov.

¶ Adv. **dēfōrmīter**, *in an ugly fashion*: Quint., Suet.

dēfōrmītās -ātis, f. (deformis), *deformity, ugliness*. LIT., corporis, Cic.; oris, Tac. TRANSF., *disgrace, dishonour*: illius fugae negligentiaeque deformitas, Cic.; Quint.

dēfōrmo -are. (1) *to form, fashion*: marmora, Quint. TRANSF., *ille quem supra deformavi, whom I have formerly delineated*, Cic. (2) *to put out of proper form or shape, disfigure*. LIT., deformatus corpore, Cic.; parietes nudos ac deformatos reliquit, Cic. TRANSF., *to disgrace, dishonour*: victoriam clade, Liv.; homo vitis deformatus, Cic.

dēfraudo (dēfrūdo) -are, *to deceive, defraud, cheat*: me drachmā, out of a drachma, Pl.; fig.: aures, Cic.; genium suum, *to deprive oneself of a pleasure*, Pl., Ter.

dēfrēnātus -a -um (frenum), *unbridled, unrestrained*: cursus, Ov.

dēfrico -fricare -fricui -frictum (-fricātum: Cat.), *to rub down*: dentes, Ov.; fig.: urbem sale multo, *to satirize, lash*, Hor.

dēfringo -fringere -frēgi -fractum (de/frango), *to break down, break off*: ramum arboris, Cic.; ferrum ab hasta, Verg.

dēfrūtum -i, n. (from de/ferveo; sc. mustum), *new wine boiled down*: Pl., Verg.

dēfūgio -fūgere -fūgi.

Intransit., *to flee away*: armis abiectis totum sinistrum cornu defugit, Liv.; Caes.

Transit., *to fly from, avoid, get out of the way of*: proelium, Caes.; iudicia, Cic.; auctoritatem consilii sui, Cic.; eam disputationem, Cic.

dēfundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum, *to pour down, pour out*: vinum, Hor.; aurea fruges Italiae pleno defundit Copia cornu, Hor.

dēfungor -fungi -functus, dep. *to perform, discharge, finish, have done with*: defunctus honoribus, *having filled all public offices*, Cic.; periculis, Cic.; proelio, bello, Liv.; laboribus, Hor.; defunctum bello barbiton, *discharged from the warfare of love*, Hor.; esp.: vitā defungi, *to die*, Verg.; absol.: defungi, *to die*, Ov., Tac.

dēgēnēr -ēris (de/genus), *fallen away from one's origin, unworthy of one's race, degenerate*.

LIT., Neoptolemus, *unworthy of his father*, Verg.; hi iam degeneres sunt, mixti, et Gallograeci vere, quod appellantur, Liv.; with genit.: patriae artis, Ov.

TRANSF., *morally degenerate, unworthy, ignoble*: non degener ad pericula, Tac.; ceterorum preces degeneres fuere ex metu, Tac.

dēgēnēro -are (degener). (1) intransit., *to become unlike one's race or kind, to fall off, degenerate*. LIT., a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic.; Macedones in Syros, Liv.; poma degenerant sucos oblita priores, Verg. TRANSF., *to degenerate morally*: ab hac perenni contestataque virtute maiorum, Cic.; in Persarum mores, Liv.; Tac.

(2) transit.: a, *to cause to degenerate*: ni degeneratum in aliis huic quoque decori offecisset, *his degeneracy*, Liv.; b, *to disgrace by degeneracy*: propinquos, Prop.; Ov.

dēgero -ēre, *to carry off*: ornamenta, Pl.

dēgo dēgere dēgi (de/ago), *to pass time*: aetatem, Pl., Ter., Cic.; vitam in egestate, Cic.; in beatorum insulis immortale aevum, Cic.; senectam turpem, Hor.; absol., *to live*: ille potens sui laetusque deget, Hor.; Tac.

dēgrandīnāt, impers., *it hails violently, or (perhaps), it ceases to hail*: Ov.

dēgrāvo -are, *to weigh down, bring down, lower*. LIT., degravat Aetna caput, Ov. TRANSF., *to bear down, overpower*: degravabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv.; quia vulnus degravabat, Liv.

dēgrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus, dep. (de/gradiōr), *to step down, march down*: degressus ex arce, Liv.; monte, colle, Sall.; in campum, Liv.; ad pedes, *to dismount*, Liv.

dēgrūnio -ire, *to grunt hard*: Phaedr.

dēgusto -are, *to take a taste from, taste*. LIT., nec degustanti lotos amara fuit, Ov. TRANSF., (1) of fire, *to lick*: celerī flammā tigna trabesque, Lucr. (2) of a weapon, *to graze*: summum vulnere corpus, Verg. (3) in gen., *to try, make a trial of*: eandem vitam, Cic.; imperium, Tac.; litteras primis labris, Quint.; *to sound*: eorum, apud quos aliquid aget aut erit acturus, mentes sensusque degustet, Cic.

dēhinc, adv. (sometimes monosyll. in poets), *from here, hence*. (1) of space: Tac., Plin.

(2) of time: a, *from this time, henceforth*: quācumque dehinc vi possum, Liv.; Ter., Pl.; also from a time mentioned, *from that time*: omnes dehinc Caesares, Suet.; b, *immediately after this or that time, thereupon*: Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat; dehinc talia fatur, Verg.; Hor., Tac.; rarely after primum, *as next, and then*: Sall.

dēhisco -ēre, *to gape, open, split down*: terra dehiscat mihi, *may the earth swallow me up*, Verg.; dehiscens intervallis hostium acies, Liv.; Ov.

dēhonestāmentum -i, n. (dehonesto), *a blemish, deformity, disgrace*: corporis, Sall.; fig.: amicitiarum, Tac.

dēhonesto -are, *to dishonour, disgrace*: famam, Liv.; Tac.

dēhortor -ari, dep. *to discourage, to dissuade*: res ipsa me, Cic.; me a vobis, Sall.; with infin.: plura scribere dehortatur me fortuna, Sall.; Tac.; with ne: Ter.

Dēiānīra -ae, f. (Δηϊάνειρα), *daughter of Oeneus, wife of Hercules*. She killed her husband unintentionally by sending him a garment smeared with the blood of Nessus.

dēicio -icere -iēci -iectum (de/iacio).

(1) *to throw, cast, hurl down*. LIT., aliquem equo, Caes.; de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.; librum in mare, Cic.; sortem (in urnam), Caes., Liv., Verg.; deiecio in pectora mento, Ov.; with reflex., *to rush down*: venti subiti ac procellosi se deiciunt, Liv.; esp.: *to throw to the ground, fell*: arbores, Liv.; statuas, Cic.; turrim, Caes.; hence of persons, *to kill*: paucis deiectis, Caes.; Verg. TRANSF., *to bring down*: de honore, Cic.; principatu, Caes.

(2) more generally, *to fling away or aside*; as naut. t. t., *deici, to be thrown off course*: classis tempestate vexata ad insulas deicitur, Liv.; Caes., Tac.; as milit. t. t., *to dislodge*: nostros loco, Caes. TRANSF., a, as legal t. t., *to eject, dispossess*: aratores, Cic.; aliquem de possessione fundi, Cic.; b, *to shift a person from an opinion, attitude, etc.*: de sententia, Cic.; Tac.; c, *to disappoint*: spe, Caes.; certo consilatu, Liv.; Cic., Verg.; d, with abstr. object, *to cast aside*: metum, vitia, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **deiectus** -a -um. (1) *low-lying*: equitatus noster deiectis locis constiterat, Caes. (2) *dispirited, dejected*: Verg., Quint.

Dēidāmia -ae, f. (Δηϊδάμεια), *daughter of Lycomedes, mother of Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus by Achilles*.

dēiectio -onis, f. (deicio), *a throwing down, an eviction from property*: Cic.

deiectus -a -um, partic. from deicio; q.v.

deiectus -ūs, m. (deicio). (1) *a throwing down*: arborum, Liv., Ov. (2) *declivity, steep slope*: collis, Caes.

dēiero -are (iuro), *to swear*: per omnes deos et deas, Pl.; Ter.

dein, see deinde.

dēinceps, adv. (from deinde; originally adj., cf. princeps; dissyll.: Hor.), *one after another, successively*. (1) in space: tres deinceps turres cum ingenti fragore prociderunt, Liv.; Caes., Cic. (2) in time: deinceps tribunos plebis

fore, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (3) in enumerations: primum est officium ut se conservet in naturae statu, deinceps ut, etc., Cic.; combined with *deinde*, or *inde*: Cic., Liv.

dēinde and abbrev. **dēin** (ei often one syllable in poets), adv. (*de/inde*).

(1) of space, *from that place*: via tantum interest perangusta, *deinde paulo latior patescit campus*, Liv.; Tac.

(2) of time, *thereafter, thereupon, then, afterwards*: incipe, Damoeta; tu *deinde* sequere, Menalca, Verg.; Pl., Ter., Caes., Cic., Hor.; often corresponding to primum, principio, prius, inde, post, postremo, etc.: Caesar primum suo, *deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis*, Caes.; with other adverbs: tum *deinde*, Liv.; *deinde postea*, Cic., etc.

(3) of other order: **a**, in enumerations, *next, and then*: hoc apparet... primum ut... *deinde* ut..., Cic.; **b**, of seniority or precedence: Cic.

Dēiōnidēs -ae, m. (Δηϊονίδης), son of Deione and Apollo, i.e. Miletus: Ov.

Dēiōpēa -ae, f. (Δηϊονεῖα), one of the nymphs of Juno: Verg.

Dēiōtārus -i, m. a king of Galatia, defended in court at Rome by Cicero.

Dēiphōbē -ēs, f. (Δηϊφώβη), daughter of Glaucus: Verg.

Dēiphōbus -i, m. (Δηϊφωβος), son of Priam, husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

dēiungo -ēre, to disconnect; fig.: se a labore, Tac.

dēlābor -lābi -lapsus sum, dep. to glide down, fall down, sink.

LIT., signum de caelo delapsus, Cic.; ex equo, Liv.; of a deity: caelo, Verg., Liv.; so: de caelo delapsus, of a person arriving unexpectedly, Cic.; of liquids, to flow down: ex utraque parte tecti aqua delabitur, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to sink to, come down to: in difficultates, Cic.; in vitium scurrile, Tac.; a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic. (2) to proceed from, be derived from: illa sunt ab his delapsa plura genera (sc. vocum), Cic. (3) to fall unawares: medios in hostes, Verg.

dēlācēro -are, to tear to pieces; fig.: Pl.

dēlāmentor -ari, dep. to bewail, lament: nam ademptam, Ov.

dēlasso -are, to weary, tire out: cetera loquacem delassare valent Fabium, Hor.

dēlātio -ōnis, f. (defero), a reporting, a giving information against anyone, accusation, denunciation: nominis, Cic.; Tac.

dēlātor -ōris, m. (defero), an informer, denouncer: criminum auctores delatoresque, Liv.; maiestatis, Tac.; Suet.

dēlēbilis -e (deleo), that can be obliterated or destroyed: liber, Mart.

dēlēctābilis -e (delecto), delightful, pleasant: cibus, Tac.

dēlectāmentum -i, n. (delecto), delight, pleasure, amusement: inania ista sunt delectamenta puerorum, Cic.; Ter.

dēlectātiō -ōnis, f. (delecto), delight, pleasure: mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, Cic.; videndi, Cic.

dēlecto -are (freq. from de/*lacio), to divert, attract, delight: ista me sapientiae fama delectat, Cic.; libris me delecto, Cic.; often

in pass., with abl., to take delight in: iumentis, Caes.; criminibus inferendis, Cic.; also with ab or in: Cic. In act., with infin. clause as subject: delectabat eum defectiones solis et lunae multo ante nobis praedicere, Cic.; also in pass. with infin., to delight to: vir bonus dici delector, Hor.

dēlectus -ūs, m. (deligo), a choosing, choice: Cic. In many passages modern editors replace delectus by dilectus; q.v.

dēlēgātiō -ōnis, f. (deligo), an assignment of a debt: a mancipio annua die, Cic. L.; Sen.

dēlēgo -are, to transfer, commit, assign.

LIT., in Tullianum, Liv.; rem ad senatum, Liv.; infantem nutricibus, Tac.; hunc laborem alteri, ap. Cic. L.; as mercantile t. t., to assign a debt or to nominate someone else to pay a debt: alicui, Cic.

TRANSF., to impute, attribute, ascribe: crimen alicui, Cic., Tac.; servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv.

dēlēnificus -a -um (delenio/facio), soothing: Pl.

dēlēnimentum -i, n. (delenio), anything that soothes or charms: delenimentum animis Volani agri divisionem obici, Liv.; Tac.

dēlēnio (delinio) -ire, to soften down; hence to soothe or to charm: milites, Cic.; mulierem non nuptialibus donis, sed filiorum funeribus, Cic.; aliquem blanditiis voluptatum; Cic.; animos hominum praedā, Liv.

dēlēnitor -ōris, m. (delenio), one who soothes, cajoles, wins over: cuius (iudicis) delenitor esse debet orator, Cic.

dēlēo -lēre -lēvi -lētum.

(1) to blot out, efface. LIT., of writing: digito legata, Cic.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., memoriam discordiarum, Cic.; Volscum nomen, Liv.; improbitatem, Cic.; ignominiam, Liv.

(2) in gen., to destroy, annihilate; of things: urbes, Liv.; bella, to put an end to, Cic.; leges, Cic.; of persons: paene hostes, Caes.; senatum, Cic.; rarely of a single person: C. Curionem delere voluisti, Cic.

dēlētrix -trixis, f. (deleo), that which destroys: sica paene deletrix huius imperii, Cic.

dēlibērābundus -a -um (delibero), carefully considering, deliberating: consules velut deliberabundi capita conferunt, Liv.

dēlibērātiō -ōnis, f. (delibero), consideration, consultation, deliberation: res habet deliberationem, admits of, or needs, Cic.; habere deliberationes de republica, Cic.

dēlibērātivus -a -um (delibero), relating to consideration or deliberation: genus, Cic.; Quint.

dēlibērātor -ōris, m. (delibero), one who deliberates: Cic.

dēlibēro -are (de/libra), to weigh carefully, consider, consult about.

LIT., re deliberata, Caes.; deliberare maxima de re, Cic.; de Corintho cum imperatore Romano, Liv.; utri potissimum consulendum sit, deliberetur, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to ask advice, esp. of an oracle: Delphos, Nep. (2) to resolve, decide as a consequence of deliberation: quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.; deliberata morte ferocior, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **dēlibēratus** -a -um, resolved, determined: Cic. L.

dēlibo -are, to take a little from, to taste.

LIT., sol humoris parvam delibet partem, Lucr.; oscula, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to extract: ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habemus, derived, Cic. (2) to take from so as to enjoy: ut omnes undique flosculos carpam et delibem, Cic.; novum honorem, Liv. (3) to take from so as to lessen or spoil: aliquid de gloria, Cic.; animi pacem, to mar, Lucr.

dēlibro -are (de/liber), to bark, peel the bark off: Caes.

dēlibūtus -a -um, partic. as from delibuo (cf. λείβω), steeped: multis medicamentis delibutus, Cic.; delibutus capillus, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; fig.: gaudio, Ter.

dēlicātus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (deliciae), dainty, nice, in various senses. (1) soft, tender: tenellulo delicatior haedo, Cat.; versiculi, Cat. (2) in unfavourable sense; luxurious of things, spoilt, effeminate of persons: muliebri et delicato comitatu, Cic.; voluptates, Cic.; adulescens, pueri, Cic.; convivium, Cic. L. (3) fastidious, dainty, nice: esse fastidii delicatissimi, Cic.; aures, Quint.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **dēlicātē**, luxuriously: delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic.

dēliciae -ārum, f. pl. (sing. **delicia** -ae, f. from Pl.; **delicium** -i, n.: Phaedr., Mart.; from de/*lacio), allurements, charms, delights, fancies.

LIT., abstr.: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, Cic.; animus deliciarum vix ferendae, extravagant notions, Cic.; esse in deliciis alicui, to be one's favourite, Cic., Lucr.

TRANSF., concr.: beloved object, darling, sweetheart: amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius, Cic.; Pl., Cat., Verg.

dēliciōlae -ārum, f. pl. (dim. of deliciae), a darling: Tullia, deliciolae nostrae, Cic.

dēlictum -i, n. (delinquo), a fault, crime, delinquency: quo delictum maius est, eo poena est tardior, Cic.

dēlicuus -a -um (delinquo), wanting: Pl.

dēligo -ligēre -lēgi -lectum (de/lego). (1) to pick, pluck: tenui primam ungue rosam, Ov. (2) to choose, select: magistratus, consulum Cic.; aliquem potissimum generum, Cic.; ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes.; optimum quemque, Cic.; locum castris, Caes.

dēligo -are, to fasten, bind up: naviculum ad ripam, Caes.; aliquem ad palum, Cic.

dēlingo -ēre, to lick off, lick up: salem, Pl.

dēlinquo -linquēre -liqui -lictum, to fail, be wanting, esp. to fail in duty, commit a crime; intransit. or with n. pronoun as internal object: ne quid delinquam, Pl.; ut nihil adhuc a me delictum putem, Cic.; si quid deliquero, Cic.; (miles) in bello propter hostium metum deliquerat, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

dēliquesco -liquescere -licūi, to melt, dissolve: ubi delicuit nondum prior (nix) altera venit, Ov. TRANSF., to vanish, disappear: nec alacritate futuli gestiens deliquescat, Cic.

dēliquiō -ōnis, f. a failure, want: Pl.

dēliquium -i, n. a failure: solis, an eclipse, Plin.

dēliquo and **dēlico** -are, to clarify, strain; hence to clear up, explain: Pl.

dēlirāmentum -i, n. (deliro), nonsense: Pl.

dēliratio -ōnis, f. (deliro), folly, silliness, dotage: ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic.; Plin. L.

dēlīro -are (de/lira). LIT., to draw the furrow awry in ploughing; hence 'to go off the rails', act crazily, rave: delirat lingua (in old age), Lucr.; delirare et mente captum esse, Cic.; quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, the people suffer for the mad acts of their rulers, Hor.

dēlīrus -a -um (de/lira), silly, crazy, doting: senex, Cic.; mater, Hor.; dementit enim delirae fatur, Lucr.

dēlītesco -lītescere -litūi (de/latesco), to conceal oneself, lurk, lie hid.

LIT., hostes noctu in silvis delituerant, Caes.; in ulva, Verg.; in cubilibus, Cic.

TRANSF., to take refuge: in alicuius auctoritate, Cic.; in frigida calumnia, Cic.; sub tribunicia umbra, Liv.

dēlītīgo -are, to scold furiously: Hor.

Dēlos -i, f. (Δῆλος), a small island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, the supposed birth-place of Apollo and Diana.

¶ Hence adj. **Dēliācus** -a -um and **Dēlius** -a -um, of Delos, esp. with reference to Apollo: folia, the laurel, Hor.; tellus, Ov.; absol. as subst. **Dēlius** -i, m. = Apollo: Ov., Tib.; **Dēlia** -ae, f. = Diana: Verg., Ov., Tib.

Delphi -ōrum, m. (Δελφοί), a small town in Phocis, famous for its oracle of Apollo.

¶ Hence adj. **Delphicus** -a -um, of Delphi, esp. with reference to Apollo.

delphinus -i and **delphin** -inis, m. (δελφίς). (1) a dolphin: Cic., Verg. (2) a constellation so called: Ov.

Delstōn -i, n. (Δελτωτόν), the constellation called the Triangle: Cic. poet.

dēlūbrum -i, n. (de/luo), a shrine, as a place for expiation; in gen., a temple: noctu ex delubro audita vox, Liv.; gen. in plur.: deorum templa ac delubra, Cic.; Lucr., Verg.

dēluctor -ari, dep. and **dēlucto** -are, to wrestle: Pl.

dēlūdifico -are, to make game of: Pl.

dēlūdo -lūdēre -lūsi -lūsum, to mock, cheat, delude: corvum hiantem, Hor.; et quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus, Verg.; amantem, Ov.; absol.: lentius agere atque deludere, Cic.

dēlumbis -e (de/lumbus), nerveless, weak: Pers.

dēlumbo -are (de/lumbus). LIT., to lame in the loins: Plin. TRANSF., to enervate, weaken: sententias, Cic.

dēmādesco -mādescere -mādūi, to become wet through: Ov.

dēmādo -are, to entrust, commit: pueros curae alicuius, Liv.; Suet.

Dēmārātus -i, m. (Δημάρατος), a Corinthian exile, father of Targuius Priscus.

dēmēns -mentis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (de/mens), out of one's mind, insane, senseless.

LIT., of persons: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, Cic.; in tranquillo tempestate adversam optare dementis est, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., of things: dementissimum consilium, Cic.; minae, Hor.; Verg.

¶ Adv. **dēmētēr**, *senselessly, madly*: Cic.

dementia -ae, f. (demens), *senselessness, insanity*: Cic., Caes., Verg., Hor.; in plur., *mad actions*: Cic. L.

dementio -ire (demens), *to be mad, to rave*: Lucr.

dēmērēo -ēre and **dēmērēor** -ēri, dep. *to earn thoroughly*. LIT., *aliquid mercedis*, Pl. TRANSF., *to deserve well of a person, to oblige*: demerendi beneficio tam potentem populum occasio, Liv.; servos, Ov.

dēmergo -mergēre -mersi -mersum, *to sink, to plunge into, dip under*.

LIT., esp. in water: C. Marius in palude demersus, Cic.; tredecim capere naves, decem demergere, Liv.; dapes avidam in alvum, *to swallow*, Ov.; plebs in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas demersa, Liv.

TRANSF., est enim animus caelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic.; plebs aere alieno demersa, *over head and ears in debt*, Liv.

dēmētior -metiri -mensus, dep. *to measure out*: cibum, Pl.; partic. **dēmensus** -a -um, in pass. sense: ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.; n. as subst. **dēmensum**, *an allowance*: Ter.

dēmēto -mētēre -messūi -messum, *to mow, reap, cut down or off*: fructus, Cic.; frumentum, Liv.; agros, Cic.; ense caput, Ov.

dēmigratio -ōnis, f. (demigro), *emigration*: Nep.

dēmigro -are, *to emigrate, depart*: loco, Pl.; ex his aedificiis, Caes.; ex agris in urbem, Liv.; in alia loca, Cic. TRANSF., de meo statu demigro, Cic.; esp. *to die*: Cic.

dēmīnūo -minūere -minūi -minūtum, *to take away from, to diminish, make less, lessen*. LIT., militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, Caes.; aequora venti deminuunt, Lucr. TRANSF., in gen.: dignitatem, Cic.; aliquid de iure, de libertate, Cic.; esp. as legal t. t.: capite se deminuere, *to suffer a loss of civil rights*, Cic., Liv.

dēmīnūtio -ōnis, f. (deminuo), *a lessening, diminution*. LIT., accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic.; vectigalium, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen.: libertatis, Cic.; sui, *loss of prestige*, Tac.; capitis, *loss of civil rights*, Caes. (2) as legal t. t., *right of alienation*: utique Fecenniae Hispalae datio deminutio esset, Liv.

dēmīror -ari, dep. *to wonder at, to wonder*: quod demiror, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demiror, Cic.; colloquial, with indir. quest., *I wonder*: Pl., Ter.

dēmīssio -ōnis, f. (demitto), *a sinking, lowering*: storiarum, Caes. TRANSF., *dejection*: animi, Cic.

dēmītigo -ari, *to make mild, soften*: nosmet ipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic. L.

dēmīto -mittere -misi -missum, *to send down, to lower, let down, put down*.

LIT., (1) in gen.: se manibus, *to let oneself down by the hands*, Liv.; aliquem per tegulas, Cic.; equum in flumen, Cic.; imbrem caelo, Verg.; aures, Hor.; tunica demissa, *hanging loosely*, Hor.; vultus, oculos, *to let fall, lower*, Ov.; demissi capilli, *growing long*, Ov.

(2) *with force, to thrust down*: sublicas in terram, Caes.; ferrum in pectus, Tac. (3) *as milit. t. t., to lead down*: agmen in inferiorem campum, Liv.; demittere se, *to march down*, Caes. (4) *as naut. t. t.: a, to lower gear*: antemnas, Sall.; cornua, Ov. b, *to bring a vessel downstream*: Liv.; or *to land*: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to sink, bury, plunge*: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, Sall.; se in causam, Cic.; Tac. (2) *to lower, of spirits*: se animo, Caes.; animum, Cic.; mentem, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **dēmīssus** -a -um. LIT., (1) *hanging down*: aures, Verg.; hence of dress and hair, *long, loose*. (2) *deep down, sunken, low-lying*: loca demissa ac palustria, Caes. TRANSF., (1) *feeble, weak*: demissā voce loqui, Verg. (2) *unassuming, modest*: sermo demissus atque humilis, Cic. (3) *down-cast, dispirited*: animus, Cic. (4) *poor, needy*: qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, Sall. (5) of origin, descended: ab alto demissum genus Aeneae, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **dēmīssē**. LIT., *low, near the ground*: volare, Ov. TRANSF., *modestly, lowly, humbly, abjectly, meanly*: suppliciter demisseque respondere, Cic.; humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic.

dēmīurgus or **dāmīurgus** -i, m. (δημιουργός), *the highest magistrate in certain Greek states*: Liv.

dēmō dēmēre dempsi demptum (de/emo), *to take away, subtract*.

LIT., Publicola secures de fascibus demi iussit, Cic.; barbam, Cic.; de capite medimna dc, Cic.; clipea de columnis, Liv.; Ov., Hor.

TRANSF., *solicitudinem*, Cic.; maerorem e pectore, Lucr.; partem solido de die, Hor. **Dēmōcritus** -i, m. (Δημόκριτος), *a famous philosopher of Abdera, originator of the atomic theory (c. 460–370 B.C.)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Dēmōcriticus** (-critius -critūs) -a -um, *Democritean*; n. pl. as subst. **Dēmōcritēa** -orum, *the doctrines of Democritus*: Cic.; also m. plur. subst. **Dēmōcritii** -orum, *the disciples of Democritus*: Cic.

dēmōlior -iri, dep. *to throw down, demolish*: domum, parietem, statuas, Cic. TRANSF., de me culpam hanc, Pl.; Bacchanalia, Liv.

dēmōlītio -ōnis, f. (demolior), *a throwing down, demolition*: statuarum, Cic.

dēmōstratio -ōnis, f. (demonstro). LIT., *a pointing out (by the hand, by gestures, etc.)*: Cic. TRANSF., *indication, explanation, description*: Cic. Esp. as rhet. t. t., *a branch of oratory concerned with praise and censure*: Cic., Quint.

dēmōstrātivus -a -um (demonstro), *demonstrative*; as rhet. t. t.: demonstrativum genus, *a branch of oratory concerned with praise and censure*, Cic., Quint.

dēmōstrātor -ōris, m. (demonstro), *one who points out or indicates*: Simonides dicitur demonstrator uniuscuiusque sepeliendi fuisse, Cic.

dēmōnstro -are, *to indicate, point out, show clearly*.

LIT., with the hand or by gesture: figuram digito, Cic.; itinera, Cic.; esp. as legal t. t.: demonstrare fines, *to show a purchaser the extent of property and hand it over to him*, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., to explain, describe, show: demonstrare rem, Cic.; demonstravi haec Caecilio, Cic.; ad ea castra quae supra demonstravimus contendit, that indicated above, Caes.; with acc. and infin.: mihi Fabius demonstravit te id cogitare facere, Cic.; with indir. quest.: quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur demonstraverunt, Caes.

dēmōrior -mori -mortuus, dep. to die, die off (used of one among a number): cum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic.; in demortui locum censor sufficitur, Liv. TRANSF., (1) of things: potationes demortuae, Pl. (2) with acc. of person, to die for love of: Pl.

dēmōror -ari, dep.

(1) intransit., to delay, loiter: ille nihil demoratus exsurgit, Tac.

(2) transit., to stop, hinder, delay, retard: aliquem diutius, Cic.; iter, Caes.; agmen novissimum, Caes.; inutilis annos demoror, drag on a useless existence, Verg.; Teucros demoror armis, restrain from battle, Verg.

Dēmōsthēnēs -is; also genit. -i: Cic. (Δημοσθένης), the celebrated Athenian orator (384-322 B.C.).

dēmōvēo -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, to move away, remove.

LIT., demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic.; ex sua sede, Cic.; hostes gradu, Liv.; flumen solito alveo, Tac.

TRANSF., aliquem de sententia, make him change his opinion, Cic.; also to remove a person from an office: aliquem praefecturā, Tac.

dēmūgitus -a -um (de/mugio), filled with the noise of lowing: paludes, Ov.

dēmūlcēo -mulcēre -mulsi, to stroke down, caress by stroking: caput tibi, Ter.; dorsum (of horses), Liv.

dēmum, adv. (perhaps a superl. formed from dē, as summus from sub), at length, at last.

(1) of time, at a moment and not before it; esp. strengthening adverbs of time: nunc demum, now at last, Pl., Cic., Verg.; tum demum, Caes., Liv., Verg.; iam demum, Ov. TRANSF., post-Aug., to end an enumeration or sum it up, finally, in short: Tac.

(2) to express a climax or emphasis, esp. with pron.: ea demum firma amicitia est, that and that alone, Sall.; id demum aut potius id solum, Cic.; hac demum terra, Verg.; hence, post-Aug., in gen., exclusively: Quint.

dēmurmūro -are, to murmur or mutter over: ter novies carmen magico ore, Ov.

dēmūtatio -ōnis, f. (demuto), change, alteration, esp. for the worse: morum, deterioration, Cic.

dēmūto -are, to change. (1) transit., to change, alter a thing, esp. for the worse: Pl., Tac. (2) intransit.: a, to change one's mind: Pl.; b, in gen., to become different: Pl.

dēnārius -a -um (deni), containing ten. Esp. denarius; nummus or subst. **dēnārius** -i, m. (also n.: Pl.; genit. pl.: denarium, Cic.; denariorum, Cic. L.) a Roman silver coin, originally equivalent to ten asses, but afterwards to eighteen; equivalent also to an Attic drachma: Caes., Cic., Liv.

dēnarro -are, to narrate, tell, relate: matri denarrat ut, Hor.; Ter.

dēnāso -are (nasus), to deprive of the nose: Pl.

dēnāto -are, to swim down: Tusco alveo, Hor.

dēnēgo -are. (1) to deny, say no: Pl., Tac. (2) more frequently, to deny, refuse, reject a request: id antea petenti denegavisse, Caes.; potest mihi denegari occupatio tua, Cic.; operam reipublicae, Liv.; with infin.: Ter., Hor.

dēni -ae -a, distrib. num. adj. (decem), ten by ten, ten at a time, by tens: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.; denos adducere, each to bring ten, Caes.; bis denis navibus, two sets of ten, Verg.

dēnicālis -e (de/nex), releasing from death: feriae, a funeral ceremony (at which the family of the dead was purified), Cic.

dēnique, adv. (dē/-ne/-que), at last.

(1) in time; at last, finally: mori me denique coges, Verg.; esp. (cf. demum) strengthening adverbs of time: nunc denique, tum denique, Cic.

(2) in enumerations: a, to add a fresh item, again, further; so generally in Lucr.: b, to add a last item, often by way of climax: pernegabo atque obdurabo, peierabo denique, Pl.: c, to summarize, by means of a more general expression, in short, in fine: tota denique Italia, Cic.; qui non civium, non denique hominum numero essent, Liv.

dēnōmino -are, to name: hinc (ab Lamio) Lamias ferunt denominatos, Hor.; Quint.

dēnormo -are (de/norma), to make crooked: o si angulus ille proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor.

dēnoto -are. (1) to mark out for another, designate precisely: cives necandos denotavit, Cic. (2) to take note of, for one's own purposes: Cic., Tac.

dens dentis, m. a tooth.

LIT., dentes genuini, the grinders, Cic.; dentibus manditur atque extenuatur cibus, Cic.; eburneus, Liv.; aprorum, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) concr., of things resembling a tooth: dens ancorae, Verg.; vomeris, Verg.; dens uncus, mattock, Verg.; Saturni, the sickle, Verg. (2) abstr., of what is sharp, biting, destructive: dentibus aevi, Ov.; leti, Lucr.; esp. of envy and calumny: hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic.; dens invidus, the tooth of envy, Hor.; atro dente aliquem petere, Hor.

denso -are and **densō** -ēre (densus), to make thick, to thicken, condense, press together. LIT., male densatus agger, Liv.; ordines, Liv.; catervas, Verg.; in weaving, to make thick with the reed: Ov. TRANSF., mixta senum ac iuvenum densentur funera, are crowded together, Hor.; orationem, to condense, Quint.

densus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), thick, close, dense (opp. rarus).

LIT., in sing. or plur.: silva, Cic.; imber densissimus, Verg.; aristae, apes, Verg.; frutices, Ov.; with abl.: caput densum caesariae, Ov.; acies densa armis virisque, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) in time, following closely upon one another, frequent: ictus, Verg. (2) in degree, intense, vehement: densa frigoris asperitas, Ov. (3) in style, of work or author, condensed: Quint.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **densē**. (1) densely: Plin. (2) of time, frequently: Cic.

dentālia -ium, n. pl. (dens), *the share-beam of a plough*: Verg., Pers.

dentātus -a -um (dens). (1) *provided with teeth, toothed*. LIT., si male dentata puella est, Ov.; serrula, Cic. TRANSF., of biting speech: Pl. (2) *polished by teeth*: charta, Cic.

dentifrangibūlus (dens/frango), *tooth-breaking*; as subst., **dentifrangibulus** -i, m. of a man: Pl.; **dentifrangibula** -orum, n. pl. *the fist*: Pl.

dentilēgus -i, m. (dens/lego), *one that recovers his teeth by picking them up*: Pl.

dentio -ire (dens), *to cut teeth*: Plin.; of the teeth, *to grow*: Pl.

dentiscalpium -i, n. (dens/scalpo), *a tooth-pick*: Mart.

dēnūbo -nūbere -nupsi -nuptum, *to be married off to, to marry* (of the woman), esp. *beneath her*: nec Caenis in ullos denupsit thalamos, Ov.; Iulia, quondam Neronis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi, Tac.; of a mock marriage: Tac.

dēnūdo -are, *to lay bare, uncover*.

LIT., ne Verres denudetur a pectore, Cic., Suet.

TRANSF., (1) of facts: suum consilium, Liv. (2) *to rob, plunder*: cives Romanos, ap. Cic. L.; concessio et traditio (ornatu) spoliare atque denudare, Cic.

dēnuntiātiō -ōnis, f. (denuntio), *an announcement, intimation, declaration, threat*: periculi, Cic.; belli, *declaration of war*, Cic.; a dis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum, Cic.

denuntio -are, *to announce, give notice, declare, threaten*, esp. with real or assumed authority.

In gen.: alicui inimicitias, Cic.; mortem, Cic., Liv.; illa arma, centuriones, cohortes non periculum nobis, sed praesidium denuntiant, Cic.; with indirect statement: Gorgias se ad omnia esse paratum denuntiavit, Cic.; with indirect command: Lupus mihi denuntiavit ut ad te scriberem, Cic. L.; with indirect question: ut denuntiet quid caveant, Cic.

Esp. (1) milit. or polit.: bellum denuntiare, *to declare war*, Cic.; with subj., *to order*: ut arma capiant, Liv. (2) legal: a, alicui testimonium denuntiare, *to summon a person as witness*, Cic.: b, denuntiare alicui, *to give notice of an action*: de isto fundo Caecinae, Cic.: c, denuntiare in iudicium, *to give notice to a person to attend a trial*. (3) religious: quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella perniciosaeque caedes denuntiabantur, Cic.

dēnūō, adv. (for de novo), *anew, again*; sometimes like iterum, *a second time*: Pl., Ter., Cic., Liv.

Dēōis -idis, f. (Δηώϊς), *daughter of Deo (Δηώ, Ceres)*, i.e. *Proserpine*: Ov. Adj. **Dēōius** -a -um, *sacred to Ceres*: quercus, Ov.

deōnēro -are, *to unload, disburden*. TRANSF., ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te traicere coepit, Cic.

deōrsū or **deōrsus**, adv. (for dēvorsum), *downwards* (opp. sursum), indicating motion: cuncta feruntur, Lucr.; phrase, sursum deorsum, *up and down, backwards and forwards*: naturis sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeanibus, Cic.

deosculor -ari, dep. *to kiss warmly*: Pl.

dēpāciscor = depēciscor; q.v.

dēpactus -a -um, partic. as from depango, *fastened down, firmly fixed*, fig.: vitae depactus terminus alte, Lucr.

dēparcus -a -um, *excessively niggardly*: Suet.

dēpasco -pascere -pāvi -pastum and **dēpascor** -pasci, dep. *to feed off*.

LIT., of the herd or the shepherd: saltus, Ov.; luxuriam segetum, Verg.; in pass.: Hyblaeis apibus florem depasta salicta saepes, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to eat up, consume*: depasta altaria (i.e. *the food on the altars*), Verg. (2) fig.: depascere luxuriam orationis stilo, *to prune down extravagance of language*, Cic.; artus depascitur arida febris, Verg.

dēpēciscor -pēcisci -pectus, dep. (paciscor), *to make a bargain for or about*: ipse tria praedia sibi, Cic.; cum aliquo ut, Cic. TRANSF., *to settle for, accept some condition*: morte, Ter., Cic. L.

dēpecto -pectēre -pexum, *to comb down*: crines buxo, Ov.; vellera foliis tenuia, *to comb off*, Verg.; in comedy, *to beat soundly*: Ter.

dēpēcūlātor -ōris, m. (depeculor), *one who robs or embezzles*: aerarii, Cic.

dēpēcūlor -ari, dep. (de/peculium), *to rob, plunder*: fana, Cic.; aliquem omni argento spoliare atque depēculare, Cic.; fig.: qui laudem honoremque familiae vestrae depēculatus est, Cic.

dēpello -pellēre -pūli -pulsum.

(1) transit., *to drive down, away, out, expel, remove*. LIT., in gen.: simulacra deorum depulsa, Cic.; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; (Mantuum) teneros fetus, Verg.; nubila caelo, Tib.; esp.: a, as milit. t. t., *to dislodge*: hostem loco, Caes.: b, *to wean*: ab ubere matris, Verg.: c, as naut. t. t., *to drive out of one's course*: aliquem obvii aquilones depellunt, Tac. TRANSF., *to drive away, avert*: a, of things: famem sitimque, Cic.; suspicionem a se, Cic.; pestem, Verg.: b, of persons, *to dissuade*: aliquem de causa suscepta, Cic.; de spe conatuque depulsus, Cic.; ab superioribus consiliis, Caes.; spe, Liv.; with quin: Pl., Tac.

(2) intransit., *to deviate*: Lucr.

dēpendēō -ēre. LIT., *to hang down, hang from*: ex umeris dependet amictus, Verg.; laqueo dependentem invenere, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to depend upon*: fides dependet a die, Ov. (2) *to be derived from*: huius et augurium dependet origine verbi, Ov.

dēpendo -pendēre -pendi -pensum, *to weigh out and pay over*. LIT., *to pay*: dependendum tibi est quod mihi pro illo spondidisti, Cic. L. TRANSF., *poenas reipublicae*, Cic., Luc.

dēperdo -perdēre -perdidi -perditum. (1) *to lose*: non solum bona sed etiam honestatem, Cic.; paucos ex suis, Caes.; Pl., Ov. (2) *to waste, destroy*; only in perf. partic. **deperditus** -a -um: fletu, Cat.; also *desperately in love*: Prop., Suet.

dēpēro -pērire -pērii -pēritūrus, *to perish or be ruined utterly*: tempestate deperierant naves, Caes.; si servus deperisset, Cic. TRANSF., *to be desperately in love*: amore mulierculae, Liv.; with acc. of the person loved: Pl., Ter., Cat.

dēpīlo -are, *to strip of hair or feathers*: Mart.

dēpīngo -pīngere -pīnxi -pīctum, *to paint, represent in painting, depict*.

LIT., pugnam Marathoniam, Nep.

TRANSF., (1) *to embroider clothes*: paenulas, Suet. (2) *to portray in words*: formam verbis, Pl.; vitam huius, Cic.; nimium depicta, too elaborately delineated, Cic. (3) *to picture to oneself*: cogitatione, Cic.

dēplango -plangere -planxi, *to bewail, lament*: Ov.

dēplexus -a -um (plector), *clasp*: Lucr.

dēplōrābundus -a -um (deploro), *weeping bitterly*: Pl.

dēplōro -are. Intransit., *to weep bitterly, to lament*: de suis incommotis, Cic. Transit.

(1) *to lament, bewail*: alicuius interitum, Cic.; Liv., Ov. (2) *to regard as lost, give up*: agros, Liv.; spem Capuae retinendae deploratam, Liv.

dēplūit -plūere, *rains down*: multus lapis, Tib.

dēponō -pōnere -pōsui (-pōsivi: Pl., Cat.) -pōsitum, *to lay down, put down*.

(1) in gen.: mentum in gremio, Cic.; onus, Cic.; arma in contubernio, Caes.; caput terrā, Ov.; comas, *to cut the hair*, Mart.; of childbirth: quam mater deposivit, Cat.; *esp. to lay as a wager or as a prize*: vitulam, Verg.

(2) *for safe-keeping, to put down, to deposit*; hence *to commit, entrust*. LIT., pecuniam in delubro, Cic.; obsides apud eos, Caes.; pecuniam apud aliquem, Cic. TRANSF., ius populi Romani in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic.

(3) *to lay aside, have done with*. LIT., arma, Caes., Liv. TRANSF., of abstract things: similitates, Cic.; adeundae Syriae consilium, Cic.; memoriam alicuius rei, or aliquid ex memoria, *to forget*, Cic.; imperium, Cic.; bellum, Ov., Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **dēpōsītus** -a -um. (1) *laid out*; hence *dying or despaired of or dead*: ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Verg.; prope depositus, Ov.; fig.: prope depositam reipublicae partem, Cic. (2) *entrusted*; n. as subst. **dēpōsītum** -i, a deposit: Cic., Juv.

dēpōpūlatiō -ōnis, f. (depopulo), *a laying waste, ravaging*: aedium sacrarum publicorumque operum, Cic.; Liv.

dēpōpūlātōr -ōris, m. (depopulo), *one who ravages or lays waste*: fori, Cic.

dēpōpūlōr -ari, dep.; also **dēpōpūlo** -are, esp. in partic. **dēpōpūlātus** (populus), *to depopulate, hence to lay waste, ravage*: Ambiorigis fines, Caes.; agros, Cic.; depopulatis agris, Caes.; late depopulato agro, Liv. TRANSF., *to waste, destroy*: omne mortalium genus vis pestilientia depopulabatur, Tac.

dēportō -are.

(1) *to carry down*: argentum ad mare ex oppido, Cic.

(2) *to carry off, take away*. In gen.: frumentum in castra, Caes.; Tertiam secum, Cic.; Pleminium legatum vinctum Romam, Liv. Esp.: a, *to bring home*: victorem exercitum, Cic.; si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic.; so of abstract acquisitions: triumphum, Cic.; lauream, Tac.: b, *to banish for life* (with loss of civil rights and property): in insulam Amorgum deportari, Tac.; Italiā, Tac.

dēposco -poscere -pōposci, *to demand, ask for*, usually for a particular purpose. In gen.: certas sibi deposcit naves, Caes.; unum ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic.; sibi id muneris, Caes.; sibi partes istas, Cic. Esp. *to demand for punishment*: aliquem ad mortem, Caes.; aliquem morti, Tac.; ducem in poenam, Liv.

dēprāvatiō -ōnis, f. (depravo), *a perverting, distorting*. LIT., oris, Cic. TRANSF., animi, depravity, Cic.

dēprāvo -are (de/pravus), *to make crooked, to pervert, distort, disfigure*. LIT., Cic.

TRANSF., (1) verbally, *to distort, misrepresent*: depravata imitatio, caricature, Cic.; Ter.

(2) morally, *to spoil, corrupt, deprave*: puer indulgentiā nostrā depravatus, Cic.; mores dulcedine depravati, Cic.; plebem consiliis, Liv.; Caes.

¶ Hence, from partic. depravatus, adv. **dēprāvātē**, *perversely*: iudicare, Cic.

dēprēcābundus -a -um (deprecor), *earnestly entreating*: Tac.

dēprēcātiō -ōnis, f. (deprecor). (1) *an attempt to avert by entreaty, deprecating*: a, with genit. of what is feared: periculi, Cic.: b, with genit. or dat. of the offence for which punishment is feared, *an entreaty for forgiveness*: eius facti, Cic.; meis perfidiis, Pl.

(2) *an entreaty against a person, for his punishment*: deorum (against perjurers), Cic.

dēprēcātōr -ōris, m. (deprecor). (1) *one that begs off, an intercessor*: huius periculi, Cic.

(2) *one that pleads for*: sui, Cic.; causae suae, Tac.

dēprēcōr -ari, dep.

(1) *to try to avert by entreaty, to deprecate*: a, in gen.: mortem, Caes.; ab sese calamitatem, Cic.; with ne and the subj.: primum deprecor ne putetis, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; non deprecor, with quominus or quin, Liv.: b, with ref. to possible punishment (cf. deprecatio), *to allege in excuse*: errasse regem, Sall.

(2) *to entreat against a person, to curse him*: deprecor illi adsidue, Cat.

(3) *to entreat for, to beg for*, esp. in face of anger or impatience: multorum vitam ab aliquo, Cic.; civem a civibus, Cic.; absol., *to intercede*: pro aliquo, Cic.

dēprēhēndo and **dēprendo** -endēre -endi -ensum, *to seize upon, catch hold of*.

LIT., in gen.: tabellarios deprehendere litterasque interciperi, Caes.; naves, Caes.; of storms: deprentis nautis, caught in a storm, Verg. Esp., *to surprise, catch, detect*, in a crime or fault: deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic.; aliquem in adulterio, Cic.; Pl., Hor., Quint.; also *to discover things*, esp. evidence of crime: venenum, Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., *to detect, observe, mark*: res magnas saepe in minimis rebus, Cic.; in Livio Patavinitate, Quint.

dēprēhēnsiō -ōnis, f. (deprehendo), *detection*: veneni, Cic.

dēprimō -primere -pressi -pressum (de/premo), *to press down, sink down*.

LIT., in gen.: altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic.; depresso aratro (sc. in terram), Verg. Esp.

(1) to plant deep in the ground, dig deep: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressus, Cic. (2) of ships, to sink: naves, Caes.; classem, Cic.

TRANSF., to press down, depress: fortunam meam, Cic.; spes illius civitatis, Cic.; multorum improbitate depressa veritas, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **depressus** -a -um, low-lying, sunk down: domus, Cic.; convallis, Verg.

deproelians -antis, partic. as from deproelior, struggling violently: ventos aequore fervido deproeliantes, Hor.

deprōmo -prōmēre -prōmpsi -promptum, to take down, produce, fetch out: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.; Caecubum cellis, Hor.; Verg., Ov. TRANSF., orationem ex iure civili, Cic.; verba domo patroni, Cic.

deprōpēro, to hasten, intransit.: Pl.; transit., to hasten over, produce in haste: coronas, Hor.

dēpūdet -pūdēre -pūdūit, ceases to be ashamed, loses all sense of shame: Ov., Sen.

dēpūgis -is, adj. (de/puga), without buttocks, or with thin buttocks: Hor.

dēpugno -are, to fight hard, fight it out: ut acie instructā depugnarent, Caes.; cum Hector, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., Liv. TRANSF., cum fame, Pl.; voluptas depugnat cum honestate, Cic.

dēpulsio -ōnis, f. (depello). (1) a driving away: mali, Cic.; doloris, Cic. (2) in rhetoric, defence: Cic.

dēpulso -are (freq. of depello), to push away: Pl.

dēpulsor -ōris, m. (depello), one who drives away, an avorter: dominatūs, Cic.

dēpungo -ēre, to mark down: Pers.

dēpurgo -are, to clean out: Pl.

dēpūto -are. (1) to prune, cut off: umbras, branches, Ov. (2) to count, estimate: operam parvi preti, Ter.; omne id esse in lucro, Ter.

dēpūgis = depugis; q.v.

dēque, see susque deque.

Dercētis -is, f. and **Dercetō** -ūs, f. (Δερκετώ), a Syrian goddess.

dērēlictō -ōnis, f. (derelinquo), a deserting, neglecting: communis utilitatis, Cic.

dērēlinquo -linquēre -liqui -lictum, to forsake, desert, abandon: totas arationes derelinquere, Cic.; naves ab aestu derelictae, Caes.; derelictus ab amicis, Cic.

dērēpēntē, adv. suddenly: Tac.

dērēpo -rēpēre -repsi, to creep, crawl down: Phaedr.

dērīdēo -ridēre -rīsi -rīsum, to laugh at, mock, deride: aliquem, Pl., Cic., Hor.; aliquid, Hor., Juv.; also absol.

dērīdicūlus -a -um (ridiculus), very ridiculous, very laughable: Pl., Liv.; n. as subst.

dērīdicūlum -i, ridicule, ridiculousness: esse deridiculo, to be an object of ridicule, Tac.; deridiculi causa, for sport, Pl.; deridiculo corporis, by the absurdity, Tac.

dērīgo -rīgēre -rēxi -rectum (rego), to set straight, to direct. LIT., (1) of directing movement: ad castra Cornelianā vela, Caes.; cursum, eo, Cic.; iter ad Mutinam, Cic.; huc gressum, Verg.; esp. of weapons, to aim, direct: hastam in aliquem, Ov.; so of the sight: aciem ad aliquem, Cat. (2) of placing (also in form dirigo), to order, dispose: in

quincuncem ordines (arborem), Cic.; as milit. t. t., to draw up: aciem, Caes.; naves in pugnam, Liv.

TRANSF., to direct, aim, guide abstr. things: suas cogitationes ad aliquid, Cic.; orationem, Cic.; vatis opus, Ov.; vitam ad certam rationis normam, Cic.; utilitate officium magis quam humanitate, Cic.

dērīgūi, perf. as from derigesco, grew quite stiff, rigid: deriguere oculi, Verg.; formidine sanguis, Verg.; comae, Ov.

dērīpio -rīpēre -rīpui -reptum (de/rapio), to tear down, snatch away: aliquid de manu, Cic.; aliquem de provincia, Cic.; ensem vaginā, Verg. TRANSF., quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset, Cic.

dērīsor -ōris, m. (derideo), one who derides, a mocker: Pl., Hor., Quint.

dērīsus -ūs, m. (derideo), mockery, derision: Phaedr., Tac.

dērīvatio -ōnis, f. (derivo), a turning away or diversion of water: aquae Albanae, Liv.; fluminum, Cic.

dērīvo -are, to turn away into another channel, to divert. LIT., of water: aquam ex flumine, Caes.; Pl. TRANSF., in gen.: in me iram senis, Ter.; crimen, Cic.; responsonem alio, Cic.; culpam in aliquem, Cic.; hoc fonte derivata clades, Hor.

dērōgo -are.

LIT., to propose to repeal part of a law; to restrict, modify a law: huic legi nec abrogari fas est neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet neque tota abrogari potest, Cic.

TRANSF., to diminish, detract from: de honestate quiddam, Cic.; fidem alicui, Cic.; certam derogat vetustas fidem, Liv.

dērōsus -a -um, partic. as from derodo, gnawed away: clipeos esse a muribus, Cic.

dēruncino -are (runcina), to plane off; hence to cheat, fleece: Pl.

dērūo -rūrēre -rūi -rūtum, to cast down, make to fall: vim aquarum, Sen.; fig.: cumulum de laudibus Dolabellae, Cic.

dērūptus -a -um, partic. (with compar.) as from derumpo, broken off; hence of places (cf. abruptus), precipitous, steep: ripa, Liv.; collis, Tac.

¶ N. pl. as subst. **dērūpta** -orum, precipices: Liv., Tac.

dēsaevio -ire -iī -itum, to rage violently: pelago desaevit hiems, Verg.; toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Verg.; Hor.

dēsalto -are, to dance the part of: desaltato cantico, Suet.

descendo -scendēre -scendi -scensum (de/scendo), to climb down, come down, descend (opp. ascendo).

LIT., (1) of persons; in gen.: ex equo, Cic.; equo, Sall.; de rostris, Cic.; monte, Verg.; caelo ab alto, Verg.; ab Alpibus, Liv.; in campos, Liv.; ad umbras, Verg.; esp.: a, from the residential quarters of Rome for politics, business, etc.: ad forum, Cic., Liv.; hodie non descendit Antonius, Cic.: b, milit. t. t., to march down from higher ground: ex superioribus locis in planitiem, Caes.; in aequum, Liv. (2) of things, to sink, to pierce, to penetrate: ferrum in corpus descendit, Liv.; of mountains, to slope down: Caелиus ex alto quā mons descendit in aequum, Ov.; of the voice, to sink: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, to lower oneself, to stoop to, give way to: senes ad ludum adulescentium descendant, Cic.; ad vim atque ad arma, Caes.; in preces omnes, Verg. (2) of things: a, to sink in, penetrate: quod verbum in pectus lugurthae altius quam quis ratus erat descendit, Sall.; in aures, Hor.; b, to come down, descend in time: usus in nostram aetatem, Quint.

dēscensio -ōnis, f. (descendo), a going down, descent: Tiberina, voyage down the Tiber, Cic.

dēscensus -ūs, m. (descendo). (1) a going down, descent: qua illi descensus erat, Sall. (2) a way down: facilis descensus Averno, Verg.

dēscisco -sciscēre -scīvi or -scīi -scītum, to break away from.

LIT., to revolt from, desert to: multae civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes.; a populo Romano, Liv.; a senatu, Cic.; ab Latinis ad Romanos, Liv.

TRANSF., to withdraw, diverge, fall away from: a nobis, Lucr.; a pristina causa, Cic.; a veritate, Cic.; a se, to be untrue to oneself, Cic.

dēscribo -scribēre -scripsi -scriptum.

(1) to transcribe, copy: quintum 'de Finibus' librum, Cic.; carmina, Verg., Hor. (2) to describe, delineate, represent. LIT.,

by drawing: geometricas formas in arena, Cic. TRANSF., to represent in words, to describe: hominum sermones moresque, Cic.; regionem aut pugnam, Cic.; flumen Rhenum, Hor.; of persons, to portray: coniugem sine contumelia, Cic.

dēscriptio -ōnis, f. (describo).

(1) a copy: descriptio imagoque tabularum, Cic.

(2) a representation. LIT., by drawing: aedificandi, plans, Cic.; numeri aut descriptiones, geometric figures, Cic. TRANSF., a representation in words, a description: regionum, Quint.

dēsēco -sēcāre -sēcūi -sectum, to hew off, cut off: partes ex toto, Cic.; aures, Caes.; segetem, Liv.

dēsēro -sērēre -sērūi -sertum (de/sero), to sever one's connexion with, to desert, forsake, abandon, leave.

LIT., (1) as milit. t. t.: exercitum, Caes., Cic.; castra, Liv. (2) in gen., of places: agros latos ac fertiles deserere, Cic.; insulas desertas, Cic.; inamabile regnum, Ov. (3) in gen., of persons: cum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic.; pass., sometimes with abl. alone: deseror coniuge, Ov.; desertus suis, Tac.

TRANSF., with abstr. subject or object, to forsake, neglect, disregard: deserere officium, Cic.; curam belli, Liv.; nec fratris preces nec Sextii promissa nec spem mulieris, Cic.; multo tardius fama deseret Curium Fabricium, Cic.; a mente deseri, to lose one's head, Cic. Esp. (1) of religious rites, to neglect: publica sacra et Romanos deos in pace, Liv. (2) as legal t. t.: vadimonium, to fail to appear, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **dēsērtus** -a -um, forsaken, abandoned, deserted: urbes, Cic.; loca, Caes.; deserta siti regio, Sall.; Hor., Liv. TRANSF.,

vita, Cic. N. pl. as subst. **dēsērtā** -ōrum, deserts, wildernesses: Verg.

dēsērtor -ōris, m. (desero), one who forsakes, abandons: amicorum, Cic.; desertor communis utilitatis, Cic.; as milit. t. t., a deserter: Caes., Liv., Tac.

dēsērvio -ire, to serve zealously, to be a slave to: cuivis, Cic.; corpori, Cic.; divinis rebus, Cic.

dēsēs -sidis, m.; nom. sing. not found (desideo), idle, lazy, inactive: sedemus desides domi, Liv.; nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv.

dēsēscio -are, to dry thoroughly: Pl.

dēsīdēo -sīdēre -sēdi -sessum, to sit idle, to be slothful: Pl., Ter., Suet.

dēsīdērābilis -e, adj. (with compar.) (desidero), desirable: nihil enim desiderabile concupiscunt, Cic.; Liv., Tac., Suet.

dēsīdērātio -ōnis, f. (desidero), a desire, longing for: voluptatum, Cic.

dēsīdērīum -i, n. (desidero).

LIT., desire or longing, grief for the absence or loss of a person or thing: miserum me desiderium urbis tenet, Cic. L.; Athenarum, Ter.; esse in desiderio rerum sibi carissimarum, Cic.; desiderium nostri, Lucr.; tam cari capitis, Hor.; meton., as term of endearment: Cat.; desiderium meum, Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) natural desire: cibi atque potionis, Liv. (2) a request: desideria militum, Tac.

dēsīdēro -are (sidus), to long for some person or thing that is absent or lost, to wish for: aliquem, Pl., Ter., Cic.; aliquid, Cic., Caes., Hor., Tac.; res non modo tempus sed etiam animum vacuum desiderat, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: quo ullam rem ad se importari desideret, Caes.

Esp. (1) in criticizing, to miss, find a lack of: ex me audis quid in oratione tua desiderem, Cic.; in Catone eloquentiam, Cic. (2) milit. t. t., to lose: in eo proelio CC milites desideravit, Caes.; ut nulla navis desideraretur, Caes.

dēsīdīa -ae, f. (desideo), a sitting still, idleness, inactivity, apathy: ne languori se desidiaque dedat, Cic., Pl., Lucr., Verg.

dēsīdīōsus -a -um, adj. (with superl.) (desidia), slothful, idle, lazy. LIT., qui nolet fieri desidiosus, amet, Ov. TRANSF., involving or causing idleness: delectatio, Cic.; inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, Cic.; puer (sc. Cupido), Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **dēsīdīōsē**, slothfully, idly: Lucr.

dēsīdo -sīdēre -sēdi, to sink down, subside, settle: terrae, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., to deteriorate: mores, Liv.

dēsīgnātio -ōnis, f. (designo). (1) a marking out, designation, mention: personarum et temporum, Cic. (2) appointment to an office: annua designatio, nomination of consuls, Tac.

dēsīgnātor -ōris, m. (designo) = dissignator; q.v.

dēsīgno -are, to mark out, trace out, plan. LIT., urbem aratro, Verg.; fines templo Iovis, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to point out, indicate, signify: aliquem digito, Ov.; notare et designare aliquem oculis ad caedem, Cic.;

hac oratione Dumnorigem designari, Caes.; turpitudinem, Cic. (2) to portray, delineate: Maeonis elusam imagine tauri Europam, Ov. (3) as polit. t. t., to nominate to an office, elect: ut ii decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit, Cic.; esp. partic. **dēsīgnatus**, elected but not yet in office, designate: consul designatus, Cic.; tribunus plebis, Cic.; fig.: civis (of a child not born), Cic.

dēsilio -silire -silūi -sultum (de/salio), to leap down: de navibus, Caes.; ab equo, Verg.; curru, Verg.; ad pedes, dismount, Caes., Liv.; fig.: in artum, Hor.; also of things: ex alto desiliens aqua, Ov.; Hor., Prop.

dēsino -sinēre -sīi -situm, to leave off, cease, give over, desist.

(1) transit., artem, Cic. L.; versus, Verg.; dominam, Ov.; esp. with infin.: amare, Pl.; illud iam mirari, Cic.; pass.: veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae, Cic.

(2) intransit., to cease, stop, end: desierant imbres, Ov.; bellum, Sall.; with in and acc., to end in: cauda desinit in piscem, Ov.; desinit in lacrimas, Ov.; rhetoric, of the close of a period: quae similiter desinunt aut quae cadunt similiter, Cic.; with abl.: desine quaeso communibus locis, Cic.; with genit.: tandem mollium querelatum, Hor.

dēsipientia -ae, f. (desipiens), foolishness: Lucr.

dēsipio -sīpēre (de/sapio), to be foolish, silly, to act foolishly: summus viros desipere, Cic.; dulce est desipere in loco, Hor.

dēsisto -sistēre -stiti -stitum, to stand away. (1) from a person, to withdraw: quid illa abs te irata destitit? Pl. (2) from an undertaking, attitude, etc., to desist, leave off, cease: with de or ab or plain abl.: de illa mente, Cic.; a defensione, Caes.; conatu, Caes.; with dat.: Verg.; with infin.: destiti stomachari, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

dēsōlo -are (solus), to leave solitary, to forsake: ingentes agros, Verg.; frequently in perf. partic. **dēsōlātus** -a -um, forsaken, desolate: desolatae terrae, Ov.; also of persons: desolatus servilibus ministeriis, Tac.

dēspecto -are (freq. of despicio), to regard from above, look down upon. Lit., terras, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of position, to overlook: quos despectant moenia Abellae, Verg. (2) to despise: liberus ut multum infra, Tac.

dēspectus -a -um, partic. from despicio; q.v.

dēspectus -ūs, m. (despicio). (1) a looking down, downward view: erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. (2) an object of contempt: Auct. Her.

dēsperantē, adv. from despero; q.v.

dēsperatio -ōnis, f. (despero), hopelessness, despair: vitae, Cic.; recuperandi, Cic. L.; Caes., Liv.

dēsperō -are, to be without hope, to despair.

(1) intransit., de pugna, Caes.; de republica, Cic. L.; sibi, Cic.; suis fortunis, Caes.

(2) transit., to despair of, give up: honores, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; in pass.: nil desperandum, Hor.; Cic.; with acc. and infin.: non despero fore aliquem, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

¶ Hence, from pres. partic., adv. **dēsperantē**, despairingly, hopelessly: loqui, Cic.

¶ Perf. partic. (with compar. and superl.) **dēsperatus** -a -um. (1) in pass. sense,

despaired of: aegrota ac paene desperata respublica, Cic. (2) in middle sense, desperate: desperatis hominibus, Caes.

dēspicātio -ōnis, f. (despicio), contempt; in plur.: odia, invidia, despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic.

dēspicātus -ūs, m. (despicio), contempt: si quis despicatui ducitur, Cic.

dēsipientia -ae, f. (despicio), looking down upon, contempt: rerum humanarum, Cic.

dēsipicio -spicēre -spexi -spectum (specio). (1) to look down, regard from above. Lit., a, intransit.: de vertice montis in valles, Ov.; a summo caelo in aequora, Ov.; b, transit.: Iuppiter aethere summo despiciens mare, Verg.; varias gentes et urbes despiciere et oculis conlustrare, Cic. TRANSF., to look down upon, despise: despiciere et contemnere aliquem, Cic.; divitias, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

(2) to look away: Cic. ¶ Hence pres. partic. act. **dēsiciens**, contemptuous: sui, Cic. ¶ Perf. partic. pass. **dēspectus** -a -um, despised, contemptible: Tac.

dēsīcor -ari (specio), dep. to look down upon, despise: Pl. Perf. partic. in pass. sense **dēsīcatus** -a -um, despised, contemptible: homo despiciatissimus, Cic.

dēspolio -are, to plunder, despoil: aliquem, Pl., Ter., Cic. L.; templum Dianae, Cic.; fig.: despoliari triumpho, Liv.

dēspondēo -spondēre -spondi -sponsum, to pledge, to promise.

Lit., Syriam homini, Cic. L.; consulum, Liv.; esp. to promise in marriage, betroth: filiam alicui, Pl.; Cic., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to pledge, devote: spes reipublicae despondetur anno consulatus tui, Cic. L. (2) with animum or animos, to give up; hence to lose heart, despair: Pl., Liv.

dēsputō -are (spuma). (1) to skim off: foliis undam aheni, Verg. TRANSF., to digest: Pers. (2) to drop foam: Luc.

dēsputō -spūēre, to spit down, spit on the ground; esp. as a religious observance for averting evil: sacellum ubi despuis religio est, Liv. TRANSF., transit., to reject: preces nostras, Cat.; Pl., Sen.

dēsquāmo -are (squama), to take off the scales, to scale: pisces, Pl.

dēsterto -stertēre -stertūi, to finish snoring; poet. to finish dreaming: Pers.

dēstillo -are, to drip down, distil: lentum destillat ab inguine virus, Verg.; destillant tempora nardo, drip with, Tib.

dēstimulō -are, to worry away, waste away: bona, Pl.

dēstinatio -ōnis, f. (destino), a fixing, determining, appointment: partium quibus cesusus esset, Liv.; consulum, Tac.

dēstino -are (connected with στανώ and sto), to make fast, fix down.

Lit., antennis ad malos, Caes.

TRANSF., to fix, determine, settle, appoint; in gen.: tempus locumque ad certamen, Liv.; aliquem ad mortem, Liv.; debiti destinatioque morti, Liv.; with infin., to resolve to do: quae agere destinaverat, Caes.; Liv., Ov. Esp. (1) to appoint a person to an office: aliquem consulem, Liv., Tac.; similarly to betroth as wife: Lepida destinata quondam uxor L. Caesari, Tac. (2) to aim

at with a missile: locum oris, Liv. (3) to fix upon, intend to buy: Pl., Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. **destinātus** -a -um, fixed, determined: Cic.; destinatum est, with dat. and infin., one has determined to, Liv. N. as subst., sing. or pl., an objective or intention: Liv., Tac.; in abl. **destinātō** or **ex destinātō**, intentionally: Suet.

dēstitūto -stitūere -stitūi -stitūtum (de/statuo).

LIT., to set down, place, esp. apart, alone: aliquem ante tribunal regis, Liv.; in convivio, Cic.; nudos in litore pisces, Verg.

TRANSF., to leave in the lurch, forsake, desert: aliquem in ipso discrimine periculi, Liv.; nudus paene est destitutus, Cic.; with abl. of separation: deos mercede pactā, to cheat, Hor.; fig., with abstr. subject or object: destituere inceptam fugam, Ov.; destitutus ab unica spe, Liv.

dēstitūtus -a -um, partic. of destituo.

dēstitūtō -ōnis, f. (destituo), a forsaking, abandoning: Cic.

dēstringo -stringere -strinxi -strictum.

(1) to strip. LIT., Quint.; esp. to draw or bare the sword: gladium, Caes., Cic., Liv.; ensem, Hor. TRANSF., to satirize, censure: aliquem mordaci carmine, Ov.

(2) to touch lightly, to graze: aequora alis, Ov.; pectora summa sagittā, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **dēstrictus** -a -um, severe: accusator, Tac.

dēstruō -struere -struxi -structum, to pull down, dismantle. LIT., aedificium, Cic.; moenia, Verg. TRANSF., to destroy, ruin: ius destruere ac demoliri, Liv.; hostem, Tac.

dēsūbitō (or **dē sūbitō**), adv. suddenly: Pl., Lucr., Cic.

dēsūdascō -ēre, to begin to sweat violently: Pl.

dēsūdo -are, to sweat violently. TRANSF., to exert oneself hard: in aliqua re, Cic.

dēsuefio -fieri -factum, pass., to be made unaccustomed: multitudo desuefacta a conitionibus, Cic.

dēsuesco -suescere -suēvi -suētum, to become unaccustomed; esp. in partic. **dēsueſtus** -a -um: (1) in pass. sense, disused: res desueta Liv.; arma, Verg. (2) in middle sense, unaccustomed, unused to: desuetus triumphis, Verg.

dēsueſtūdō -inis, f. (desuesco), disuse: armorum, Liv., Ov.

dēsultor -ōris, m. (desilio), a leaper; esp. a circus rider who leaped from one horse to another: Liv. TRANSF., an inconstant person: amoris, Ov., Sen.

dēsultōrius -a -um (desultor), relating to a desultor: equus, Suet.; m. as subst. (sc. equus): Cic.

dēsūm -esse -fui -fūtūrus (ee as one syllable, poet.), to be down, to fall short, to fail.

(1) of things: omnia decrant, Caes.; with dat.: tibi nullum officium a me defuit, Cic.; with in and the abl.: desunt (verba) in C. Laenia commendando, Cic.; foll. by quominus: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret defuisse, Cic.; with infin.: Prop., Tac.

(2) of persons, to fail, be wanting, esp. in a duty: convivio, to be missing at, Cic.; officio, Cic.; nullo loco deesse alicui, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; foll. by quin: deesse mihi nolui, quin te admonerem, Cic.; absol.: nos consules desumus, are wanting in our duty, Cic.; Tac.

dēsūmo -sūmere -sumpsi -sumptum, to take out, to choose, select: sibi hostes, Liv.; Hor., Tac.

dēsūpēr, adv. from above: Caes., Verg., Ov.

dēsurgō -surgere -surrexi -surrectum, to rise from one's place and go down or out: cenā, Hor.; Lucr.

dētēgō -tēgere -texi -tectum, to uncover, lay bare. LIT., aedem, Liv.; caput, Verg.; quia possit fieri, ut (illa) patefacta et detecta mutantur, Cic. TRANSF., to disclose: insidias, consilium, cladem, Liv.; culpam, Ov.

dētēndō -tendēre -tensum, to unstretch: tabernacula, to strike the tents, Caes.; Liv.

dētērgēo -tergere -tersi -tersum.

(1) to wipe off, wipe away: lacrimas, Ov.; hence, in gen., to clear away, brush off: nubila caelo, Hor.; remos, Caes., Liv. TRANSF., to sweep off, get away: primo anno octoginta detersimus, Cic.

(2) to cleanse by wiping: cloacas, Liv.; Pl. TRANSF., mensam, Pl.

dētērior -iūs, genit. -ōris, compar. adj., with superl. **dētērrimus**, lower, inferior, poorer, worse: vectigalia, Caes.; aetas, Verg.; peditatu, weaker, Nep.; homo deterrimus, Cic.; n. as subst., sing. or plur.: in deterius mutare, Tac.

¶ Adv. **dētērius**, worse, in an inferior manner: de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic.; Pl., Hor., Tac.

dēterminātiō -ōnis, f. (determino), a boundary, end: mundi, Cic. TRANSF., orationis, Cic.

dēterminō -are, to bound, fix the limits of, determine. LIT., augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. TRANSF., id quod dicit spiritu non arte determinat, Cic.

dētēro -tēre -trivi -trītum, to rub down, rub away, wear out.

LIT., detrita tegmina, Tac.; Lucr.

TRANSF., to detract from, to weaken: laudes egregii Caesaris et tuas, Hor.; si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, popinīs et comissionibus et principis imitatione detetur, Tac.

dētērrēo -terrere -terrui -terrītum, to frighten from anything, deter, discourage.

LIT., between persons: homines a scribendo, Cic.; Stoicos de sententia, Cic.; a dimicatione, Cic.; multis verbis ne (with subj.), Caes.; non detertere quominus (with subj.), Cic.; non detertere quin, Caes.; with infin.: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) with a thing as subject: pudor, Cic. (2) with a thing as object, to avert, to ward off: vim a censoribus, Liv.

dētēstābilis -e, adj. (with compar.) (detestor), abominable, detestable, horrible: omen, Cic.; homo, Cic.; Liv.

dētēstātiō -ōnis, f. (detestor). (1) a cursing, execration: Liv., Hor. (2) a warding off, averting: scelerum, Cic.

dētēstor -ari, dep.

(1) to pray against: a, to pray for deliverance from a person or thing: te tamquam auspiciū malum, Cic.; invidiam, Cic.: b, to pray for harm to come to, to curse, execrate: omnibus precibus aliquem, Caes.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: bella matribus detestata, Hor.; sometimes with the harm invoked in acc.: minas periculaque in caput eorum, Liv.

(2) of the gods' action, *to avert, remove*: dii immortales, avertite et detestamini hoc omen, Cic.

detexo -texere -texui -textum, *to plait, make by plaiting*: aliquid viminibus mollique iunco, Verg. TRANSF., *to finish, complete*: detexta prope retexere, Cic.

detinēo -tinēre -tinui -tentum (de/teneo), *to hold away, hold back, detain*.

LIT., novissimos proelio, Caes.; Romano bello in Italia detineri, Liv.; me gratā detinuit compede Myrtale, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to prevent*: aliquem ab incepto, Sall.; ab circumspectu aliarum rerum, Liv. (2) *to engage, occupy exclusively*: in alienis negotiis, Cic.; Ov., Tac.

dētōndēo -tōndere -tōtondi and -tondi -tonsum, *to shear, clip*. LIT., crines, Ov.

TRANSF., detonsae frigore frondes, *made leafless*, Ov.

dētōno -tōnare -tōnui, *to cease to thunder*.

LIT., hic (Iuppiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. TRANSF., *to cease to rage*: dum detonet omnis (nubes belli), Verg.; Quint.

dētorquēo -torquere -torsi -tortum.

(1) *to turn away, bend aside*. LIT., ponticulum, Cic.; habenas, Verg.; in dextram partem, Cic.; proram ad undas, Verg. TRANSF., voluptates animos a virtute detorqueat, Cic.; Tac., Hor.

(2) *to twist anything out of its proper shape, distort*: corporis partes detortae, Cic. TRANSF., calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta et invisa efficere, Liv.

dētractio -ōnis, f. (detraho), *a drawing off, withdrawal, taking away*: doloris, Cic.; detractio atque appetitio alieni, *of another person's property*, Cic. Esp. (1) as medic. t. t., *a purging*: Cic. (2) rhet. t. t., *ellipsis*: Quint.

dētracto=detrecto; q.v.

dētractor -ōris, m. (detraho), *a detractor, disparager*: sui, Tac.

dētrāho -trāhēre -traxi -tractum.

(1) *to draw down, drag down*. LIT., aliquem de curru, Cic.; aliquem equo, Liv.; muros coloniae, *to demolish*, Tac. TRANSF., a, of persons, *to persuade to come down*: ab arce hostem, Liv.: b, *to lower, humiliate*: regum maiestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, Liv.

(2) *to draw off, drag away*. LIT., alicui de digito anulum, Cic.; torquem hosti, Cic.; vestem, Cic.; pellem, Hor.; spolia hostium templis porticibusque, Liv.; numerically, *to subtract from a sum*: de tota summa binas quinquagesimas, Cic. TRANSF., a, of persons, *to take away, remove*: inimicum ex Gallia, Cic.; aliquem ad accusationem, Cic.: b, of abstr. things: alicui calamitatem, Cic.; detracta opinione probitatis, Cic.; debitum honorem, Cic.; multa de suis commodis, Cic.; de honestate et de auctoritate alicuius, Cic.; hence *to detract from a person and so disparage or slander him*: de absentibus, Cic.

dētrectatio -ōnis, f. (detrecto), *a refusal: militiae*, Liv.

dētrectator -ōris, m. (detrecto), *a disparager, detractor*: laudum suarum, Liv.

dētrecto -are (de/tracto). (1) *to have nothing to do with, to decline, refuse*: aratrum, Ov.; esp. of combat: militiam, Caes., Liv.; certamen, Liv.; absol., *to shirk*: Liv.

(2) *to disparage, detract from, depreciate*: virtutes, Liv.; Ov., Tac., Sall., absol.: Ov.

dētrimentōsus -a -um (detrimentum), *detrimental, hurtful*: ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, Caes.

dētrimentum -i, n. (detero), *loss, damage, injury, detriment*; in gen.: detrimentum capere, accipere, facere, *to suffer*, Cic.; alicui ornamento et praesidio, non detrimento, esse, Caes.; esp. in the formula calling upon the consuls to make use of their powers in an emergency: videant consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Caes., Cic., Liv.; also as milit. t. t., *loss, defeat*: magna detrimenta inferre, Caes.; accipere, Caes.

dētritrus -a -um, partic. from detero; q.v.

dētrūdo -trūdēre -trūsi -trūsus, *to push down, thrust down*.

LIT., naves scopulo, Verg.; scutis tegumenta, Caes. Esp. (1) as milit. t. t., *to dislodge an enemy*: impetu conari detrudere virum, Liv. (2) as legal t. t., *to dispossess, eject*: ex praedio vi, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *to force, compel*: aliquem de sua sententia, Cic.; in tantum luctum, Cic.; ad necessitatem belli civilis, Tac. (2) *to put off in time, to postpone*: comitia in mensem Martium, Cic.

dētrunco -are, *to lop or cut off*: arbores, Liv. TRANSF., *to mutilate*: gladio detruncata corpora, Liv.

dēturbo -are, *to force away, dash down*.

LIT., aliquem de tribunali, Caes.; aliquem tabula, Cic.; statuum, Cic.; Menoeten in mare, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., *to dislodge, drive off*: nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes.; Cic.

TRANSF., verecundiam mi, Pl.; aliquem de sanitate ac mente, Cic.; deturbari ex magna spe, Cic.; as legal t. t., *to eject, dispossess*: aliquem possessione, Cic.

Deucaliōn -ōnis, m. (Δευκαλιών), *son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly*. He and his wife Pyrrha, saved in an ark from a great flood, together reseeded the world by throwing stones behind their backs; Deucalion's stones turned into men, Pyrrha's into women.

Adj. **Deucaliōnēus** -a -um, *Deucalionian*: undae, the deluge, Ov.

deunx -uncis, m. (de/uncia), *eleven-twelfths of a fixed unit*: heres ex deunce, Cic.

deūro -ūrere -ussi -ustum. (1) *to burn down*: agros vicosque, Liv.; Tac. (2) fig., of cold, *to destroy, nip*: hiems arbores deusserat, Liv.

dēūs -i, m.; nom. plur. dei, dii, and di; genit. deorum or deum; dat. deis, diis, and dis (connected with Ζεύς, divus, dies), *a god, a deity*.

LIT., particular or general: aliquem ut deum colere, Cic.; di hominesque, the whole world, Cic.; esp. in phrases, such as: di boni, Cic.; (pro) dii immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter.; di magni, Cat., Ov.; di meliora (ferant), God forbid, Cic., Liv.; si dis placet, God willing, Cic.

TRANSF., of distinguished or influential persons: audiamus Platonem quasi quendam deum philosophorum, Cic.; deus ac parens fortunae ac nominis mei, Cic.; deus sum, Pl., Ter.

dēūtōr -ūtī -ūsus, dep. *to misuse, ill-treat*: Nep.

dēvasto -are, to lay waste, devastate: agrum, fines, Liv.; Ov.

dēvēho -vēhēre -vēxi -vectum, to carry away or down from one place to another: carinas, downstream, Caes.; legionem equis, Caes.; frumentum in Graeciam, Liv. Pass. used as middle, devēhi (sc. navi), to sail: Veliam devectus, Cic.; Tiberi devectus, Tac.

dēvello -vellēre -velli -vulsum, to pull, pluck, tear away: ramum trunco, Ov.; Cat., Tac.

dēvēlo -are, to unveil, uncover: ora, Ov.

dēvēnēror -ari, dep. (1) to worship, revere: deos prece, Ov. (2) to avert by prayers: somnia, Tib.

dēvēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum, to come to, arrive at, reach. LIT., ad senatum, Cic.; in locum, Liv.; poet. with acc.: speluncam, Verg. TRANSF., in victoris manus, Cic.; ad iuris studium, Cic.; in medium certamen, Cic.

dēverbēro -are, to thrash soundly: Ter.

dēversor -ari, dep. (freq. of deverto), to lodge as a guest: apud aliquem, Cic.; in ea domo, Cic.; Liv.

dēversor -ōris, m. (deverto), a guest: Cic.

dēversōriolum -i, n. (dim. of deversorium), a small lodging: Cic. L.

dēversōrius -a -um (deverto), fit to lodge in: taberna, Pl.; Suet. N. as subst. **dēversōrium** -i, an inn, lodging: peropportum, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., a refuge, resort: studiorum deversorium esse non libidinum, Cic.

dēverticūlum (dēvorticūlum) -i, n. (deverto).

(1) a by-way, by-path. LIT., deverticula flexionesque quaesivisti, Cic. TRANSF., a digression: Liv., Quint., Juv.

(2) an inn, lodging. LIT., Ter., Liv., Tac. TRANSF., a refuge, resort: fraudis, Cic.

dēvērto (dēvorto) -vertēre -verti -versum; transit., to turn aside: fata, Luc.; usually intransit., either in act. or in pass. with middle sense, to turn aside.

In gen.: viā, Liv. TRANSF., to digress: redeamus ad illud unde devertimus, Cic.

Esp. to turn aside to a lodging, to put up at, stay with: ad hospitem, Cic.; in tabernam, Pl., Cic., Tac.; ut locum publice pararet, ubi deverteretur, Liv. TRANSF., quid ad magicas deverteris artes, have recourse to, Ov.

dēvēxus -a -um (deveho), moving downwards, descending.

LIT., (1) of moving objects: amnis devexus ab Indis, Hor.; Orion devexus, sinking, Hor. (2) of position, sloping downwards, shelving, steep: lucus devexus in novam viam, Cic.; Caes., Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., of abstr. things: aetas iam a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, inclining to, Cic.

dēvincio -vincire -vinxi -vinctum, to bind, tie fast.

LIT., servum, Pl.; aliquem fasciis, Cic.

TRANSF., to bind, attach, connect: illud vinculum quod primum homines inter se reipublicae societate devinxit, Cic.; membra soppore, Lucr.; urbem praesidiis, Cic.; animos eorum, qui audiant, voluptate, Cic.; aliquem beneficio, Cic.; omni cautione, foedere, execratione, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **dēvincus** -a -um, attached, devoted to: iis studiis, Cic.; devinctior alicui, Hor.

dēvincō -vincēre -vīci -victum, to conquer thoroughly, subjugate. LIT., Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.; Poenos classe, Cic.; devicta bella, won outright, Verg. TRANSF., to prevail, overcome: sententia devicit, ut in decreto perstaretur, Liv.

dēvitātio -ōnis, f. (devito), an avoiding: legionum, Cic.

dēvīto -are, to avoid: procellam, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; letum, Lucr.; repulsam, Hor.

dēvīus -a -um (de/via), off the beaten track, out of the way: iter, Cic.; oppidum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) living out of the way, solitary, retired: devia et silvestris gens, Liv.; Cic.; mihi devio, wandering, Hor.; avis, the owl, Ov. (2) erroneous, unreasonable: homo in omnibus consiliis praeceptis et devius, Cic.; Ov.

dēvōco -are, to call down or away from one place to another: aliquem de provincia, Cic.; suos ab tumultu, Liv.; Iovem deosque ad auxilium, Liv. TRANSF., philosophiam e caelo, Cic.; ad gloriam Cic.; non avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, Cic.; sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, bring into danger, Caes.

dēvōlo -are, to fly down. LIT., turdus devolat illuc, Hor.; per caelum (of Iris), Verg. TRANSF., to hasten down: alii praecipites in forum devolant, Liv.; ad florentem (amicitiam), Cic.

devolvō -volvēre -volvi -vōlūtum, to roll down.

LIT., saxa in musculum, Caes.; corpora in humum, Ov.; pensa fusis, to spin off, Verg.; pass. with middle sense, to roll down, fall headlong: veluti monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv.

TRANSF., per audaces nova dithyrambos verba, Hor.; pass., with middle sense, to sink back, to fall into: ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti, Cic.; Liv.

dēvōro -are, to swallow, gulp down, devour.

LIT., id quod devoratur, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of the action of things, to swallow up, absorb: me Charybdis devoret, Ov. (2) to seize upon: libros, Cic.; spe et opinione praedam, Cic.; oratio a multitudine devorabatur, Cic. (3) to articulate badly, mispronounce: verba, Sen., Quint. (4) to consume, waste property: pecuniam publicam, Cic.; patrimonium, Cic. (5) to swallow, suppress: lacrimas, Ov.; hence to accept anything disagreeable, put up with: hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic.

devorticūlum, see deverticulum.

dēvortium -i, n. (deverto), a by-way, by-path: devortia itinerum, Tac.

dēvōtio -ōnis, f. (devoveo). (1) a consecrating, devoting (esp. to the infernal gods): vitae or capitis, Cic.; P. Decii consulis, Liv.; plur.: Deciorum devotiones, Cic. (2) a cursing: Nep. (3) an enchantment, an incantation: Tac.

dēvōto -are (freq. of devoveo), to consecrate, devote to death: quae vis patrem Decium, quae filium devotavit, Cic.

dēvōtus, partic. from devoveo; q.v.

dēvōvō -vōvēre -vōvi -vōtum, to consecrate, devote.

LIT., as religious t. t., to devote to a deity: Dīanae quod in suo regno pulcherrimum natum esset, Cic.; Marti ea quae ceperunt,

Caes. Esp. to devote to the infernal gods; hence (1) to devote to death: se dis immortalibus pro republica, Cic.; devota corpora (Deciorum), Liv.; Hor., Verg. (2) to curse, execrate: aliquem, Nep., Ov., Quint. Sometimes also to bewitch, enchant: Tib., Ov.

TRANSF., in gen., to devote, give up: vobis animam hanc, Verg.; se alicuius amicitiae, Caes.

¶ Hence partic. **dēvotus** -a -um, devoted. LIT., to the infernal gods, accursed: arbor, Hor. TRANSF., to a person, attached: cliens, Juv.; m. pl. as subst. **dēvōti** -orum, faithful followers: Caes.

dextans -antis, m. (de/sextans), five-sixths: Suet.

dextella -ae, f. (dim. of dextra), a little right hand: Quintus filius Antonii est dextella, Cic. L.

dexter -tēra -tērū, more freq. -tra -trum; compar. **dexterīor** -ius: Ov.; superl. **dextimus** -a -um: Sall.; right, on the right hand, on the right side. LIT., manus, Pl., Cic.; latus, Hor.; ab dextra parte, Caes.; rota dexterīor, Ov. TRANSF., (1) dexterous, skilful: rem dexter egit, Liv.; propitious (like an omen from the right), favourable, opportune: Verg., Hor., Quint.

¶ F. as subst. **dextera** or **dextra** -ae (sc. manus), the right hand. LIT., ad dextram, to the right, Cic.; a dextra, on the right, Caes.; dextera or dextrā, on the right, Caes. TRANSF., (1) as pledge of faith: dextram dare, to give the right hand, Liv.; tendere, Cic.; dominorum dextras fallere, to betray, Verg. (2) the hand, in gen.: Hor.

¶ Adv. **dextērē** or **dextrē**; compar. dexterius; dexterously, skilfully: liberaliter dextreque obire officia, Liv.

dextērītās -ātis, f. (dexter), skilfulness, readiness: Liv.

dextrorsum and **dextrorsus** (dextrovorsum: Pl.), adv. on the right hand, towards the right: Hor., Liv.

Dia -ae, f. (Δία). (1) old name of the island of Naxos: Ov. (2) the mother of Mercury: Cic.

diabatrārius -i, m. (διαβατήρ), a shoemaker: Pl.

diādēma -ātis, n. (διάδημα), a royal headband, diadem: diadema alicui imponere, Cic.; Hor.

diaeta -ae, f. (διαίτα). (1) a way of living prescribed by a physician, regimen, diet: sed ego diaetā curare incipio; chirurgiae taedet, Cic. L. (2) a living-room: Plin. L.

diālecticus -a -um (διαλεκτικός), relating to discussion, dialectical: captiones, Cic.; Quint.

¶ As subst.; m. **diālecticus** -i, a dialectician, logician: Cic., Quint.; f. **diālectica** -ae: Cic., and **diālecticē** -es: Quint. (sc. ars), the art of dialectic, logic; n. pl. **diālectica** -orum, dialectical discussion: Cic.

¶ Adv. **diālecticē**, dialectically: Cic.

diālectos -i, f. (διάλεκτος), a dialect: Suet.

diālis -e (connected with dies and Iuppiter), relating to Jupiter; esp.: flamen dialis, Liv. (and absol.: dialis, Tac.), the priest of Jupiter (most distinguished of the flamines); coniux sancta dialis, his wife, Ov.; diale flaminium, Suet.

diālōgus -i, m. (διάλογος), a philosophical dialogue or conversation: Cic.

Dīāna (older form **Dīāna**) -ae, f. an Italian goddess, identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the virgin goddess of the moon and of hunting: tria virginis ora Dianae, the three forms of Diana (Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, Hecate in the lower world), Verg.; meton., the moon: Ov.; the chase: Mart.

¶ Hence adj. **Dīānius** -a -um, belonging to Diana: Ov.; n. as subst. **Dīānium** -i. (1) a place dedicated to Diana. (2) a promontory in Spain (now Denia): Cic.

dīāria -orum, n. pl. (dies), a day's allowance of food or pay: Cic. L., Hor.

dībāphus -a -um (δίβαφος), double-dyed: purpura, Plin. As f. subst. **dībāphus** -i, the purple-striped robe of the higher magistrates at Rome: dibaphum cogitat, he is thinking about office, Cic. L.

dica -ae, f. (δίκη), a law-suit, action in a Greek court: dicam scribere alicui, to bring an action against, Pl., Ter., Cic.; dicas sortiri, to select the jury by lot, Cic.

dicācītās -ātis, f. (dicax), pungent wit, satire, raillery: Cic.

dicācūlus -a -um (dim. of dicax), ready of speech: Pl.

dicātio -ōnis, f. (dico), settling as a citizen in another state: Cic.

dicax -ācis, adj. (with compar.) (dico), ready of speech; hence witty, satirical, ironical, sarcastic: Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit facetus, Cic.; Pl., Hor., Liv.

dichōrēus -i, m. (διχόρειος), a double trochee: Cic.

dicio -ōnis, f. (connected with dico), power, sovereignty, authority: esse in dicione alicuius, to be in the power of, Cic.; redigere bellicosissimas gentes in dicionem huius imperii, Cic.; urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani dicionemque subiungere, Cic.; dicionis suae facere, Liv.; in dicionem venire, Liv.; Ov., Tac.

dicis (genit., from root of dico), found only in the phrases, dicis causā, dicis gratiā, for form's sake, for the sake of appearances: Cic.

dico -are (connected with dico). LIT., as religious t. t., to consecrate, dedicate, devote to the gods: donum Iovi dicatum, Cic.; aram, Iovi, Liv.; templum, Ov.; hence (1) to deify, place among the gods: inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. (2) to inaugurate: nova signa, Tac.

TRANSF., to devote, give up, set apart: hunc totum diem tibi, Cic.; se alicui in clientelam, Caes.; se civitati or in civitatem, to become a citizen of another state, Cic.

dico dicere dixi dictum (older form deico; cf. δέλωμι; syncop. perf. dixi=dixisti: Cic., Ov.), to indicate.

Hence (1) to appoint; of things, esp. in legal terms: diem (esp. for a trial), Cic., Caes., Liv.; pecuniam, multam, Cic.; of persons: dictatorem, Cic.; aliquem dictatorem, Caes., Liv.

(2) most commonly, to say, speak, tell, mention: a, without object, to say, speak, make a speech: ut dixi, Cic.; pass.: ut dictum est, Caes., Cic.; ars dicendi, Cic.; pro reo, Cic.; contra aliquem pro aliquo apud centum viros, Cic.; b, with the spoken word as

object, either quoted or described: 'chommoda' dicebat, Cat.; crudelem, ne dicam 'sceleratum', Cic.; nisi quid dicis, if you have nothing to say against it, Cic.; illa quae dixi, Cic.; orationem, Cic.; versus, carmen, Verg., Hor.; often with clause as object, either indir. quest. or acc. and infin.: Cic. etc.; so in pass. with infin., to be said to: Aesculapius dicitur obligavisse, Cic., or impersonally, dicitur, it is said that, with acc. and infin.: Cic. etc.: **c**, to express, put something into words: sententiam, Caes.; quod sentio, Cic.; causam, Caes., Cic., Liv.; ius, to administer law, give rulings, Caes., Cic.; phrase, dictum factum, no sooner said than done, Ter.; dicto citius, Verg., Hor., Liv.: **d**, to mention, speak of a person or thing: ille quem dixi, Cic.; so to tell of, relate: bella, laudes, Hor.; facta, Verg.: **e**, to name, call: quem dixere chaos, Ov.; pass.: orbis qui *κόσμος* Graece dicitur, Cic.: **f**, to mean, refer to, without having named: Hilarum dico, Cic.

¶ **N**. of perf. partic. as subst. **dictum** -i, a word, saying, speech.

In gen. (often opp. factum): nullum meum dictum intercessit, Cic.; dicta tristia, complaints, Ov.; mutua dicta reddere, to converse, Liv.; Pl., Verg.

Esp. (1) a maxim, saying: Catonis est dictum, Cic. (2) a witty saying, a bon-mot: dicta dicere in aliquem, Cic.; Hor., Liv. (3) a prediction: Lucr., Verg. (4) an order, command: dicto parere, Verg., Ov., Liv.; dicto audientem esse, Cic., Liv.

dicrōtūm -i, n. (from *δίκροτος*; sc. navigium), a vessel having two banks of oars: Cic. L.

dictamnus -i, f. (*δίκταμνος*), dittany, a plant found on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida: Cic., Verg.

dictātā -ōrum, n. from dicto; q.v.

dictātor -ōris, m. (dicto), a dictator. (1) in Rome, an extraordinary magistrate, elected in times of emergency for six months, and granted absolute power. (2) elsewhere, a chief magistrate; in Italian cities: Cic., Liv.; in Carthage, a suffete: Liv.

dictātorius -a -um (dictator), belonging to a dictator, dictatorial: gladius, Cic.; invidia, against the dictator, Liv.; iuvenis, son of the dictator, Liv.

dictātrix -icis, f. (dicto), a mistress: Pl.

dictātūra -ae, f. (dictator), the office of dictator, dictatorship: dictaturam gerere, Cic.; dictaturā se abdicare, Caes.; dictaturam abdicare, Liv.

Dictē -ēs, f. (*Δίκη*), a mountain in Crete on which Jupiter was reared. Adj. **Dictaeus** -a -um: arva, Cretan, Verg.; rex=Jupiter, Verg.; =Minos, Ov.

dictio -ōnis, f. (*dico), a saying, speaking, uttering. In gen.: sententiae, Cic.; causae, Cic.; iuris, Cic., Liv.

Esp. (1) rhet. t. t., oratory, speech, diction: dictioni operam dare, Cic.; Quint.; in concr. sense, a speech: dictiones subitae, extemporized, Cic.; Quint. (2) the utterance of an oracle: Liv. (3) conversation: Tac.

dictitō -are (freq. of dicto). (1) in gen., to say often, reiterate, assert repeatedly: ut dictitabat, Caes.; quod levissimi ex Graecis dictitare solent, Liv.; Catilinam Massiliam ire, Cic.

(2) as legal term: dictitare causas, to plead frequently, Cic.

dicto -are (freq. of *dico). (1) to say often, repeat: Cic., Hor. (2) to say over, dictate a thing to be written: quod non modo Tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem auderem scribere, Cic. L.; Hor., Quint.; in teaching pupils, Hor.; hence to get written down: versus, Hor.; carmina Livii, Hor.; dictabitur heres, Juv.

dictum -i, n. subst. from dicto; q.v.

Dictynna -ae, f. (*Δικτυννα*). (1) a name of the nymph Britomartis. (2) a name of Diana.

¶ Hence **Dictynnēum** -i, n. a place sacred to Dictynna (near Sparta).

Didō -ūs, f. (*Διδώ*), the founder of Carthage, daughter of Belus of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, wife of Sichaeus; also called Elisa or Elissa.

didō didēre dididi diditum (dis/do), to divide, distribute, spread round: in venas cibum, Lucr.; dum munia didit, Hor.; diditur hic subito Troiana per agmina rumor, is spread, Verg.

didūco -ducēre -duxi -ductum (dis/duco), to draw apart, separate.

LIT., in gen.: pugnum, Cic.; fores, Tac.; esp. as milit. t. t., to divide, distribute: copias, Caes.; aciem in cornua, Liv.; also to scatter, disperse: adversariorum manus, Caes.; hostem, Tac.

TRANSF., of the separation or division of persons, or of abstr. things: cum diducaris ab eo, Cic.; oratio rivis diducta est, non fontibus, Cic.; vastius diducuntur verba, Cic.; assem in partes centum diducere, Hor.; animus varietate rerum diductus, distracted, Cic.

diēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of dies), a little day, a short time: Ter., Cic. L.

diērectus -a -um, an abusive expression found only in Pl. and Varr., like go and be hanged!

LIT., of persons: i hinc dierectus, Pl. TRANSF., of things: lembum dierectum, Pl.

dies -ei, m. except as indicated below (connected with Iuppiter, deus, *Ζεύς*), day.

In gen. (1) daytime, day as opp. to night: multo die, late in the day, Caes.; ad multum diem (or diei), till late, Liv.; die, by day, Cic.; noctes et dies, Cic.; dies caelo concesserat, Verg.; videre diem, Ov. (2) a day, period of twenty-four hours; sometimes f., esp. in poets: paucos dies, Caes.; hesterno, hodierno, crastino die, Cic.; postero die, Cic.; postera die, Sall.; diem ex die, from day to day, Caes., Liv.; in dies, daily, esp. of a continuing process of change: magis magis in dies et horas, Cat.; Cic., Caes., Liv.; in diem vivere, to live for the day, Cic. (3) meton., the business or events of the day: exercere diem, the day's work, Verg.; so of a day's march: regionem, dierum plus triginta in longitudinem patentem, Liv. (4) time in gen.: quod est dies adlatura, Cic.; longa dies, Verg.; Pl., Ter.

Esp. a particular day, fixed date. (1) a day appointed for any purpose; usually f.: dies dicta, Cic.; pecuniae, pay-day, Cic.; alios non solvere, aliorum diem nondum esse, day for payment not arrived, Cic. (2) a day notable for its events, historic day: is dies honestissimus nobis, Cic. (3) day of death, esp. with suus, or supremus: Cic., Nep.

(4) *anniversary*, esp. *birthday*, with or without natalis: Cic.

Diespiter -tris, m. (dies/pater), another name for Júpiter: Hor.

diffāmo -are (fama), to spread evil reports about, to defame: viros illustres procacibus scriptis, Tac.

diffērentia -ae, f. (differo), difference, distinction: honesti et decori, Cic.; in principiis, Cic.

diffēritās -ātis, f. (differo), difference: Lucr.

diffēro -differre distūli dilātum (dis/fero).

Transit., to carry in different directions, spread abroad, scatter. LIT., ignem, to spread, Caes.; aquilo differt nubila, Verg.; classem vis venti, Hor. TRANSF., (1) of news, etc., to spread: famam, Pl.; rumorem, Liv. (2) of persons: a, in gen., to harass, disturb: Pl., Ter.: b, esp. by spreading rumours, to discredit: dominos variis rumoribus, Tac.; differor invidia, Prop. (3) in time: a, of events, to delay, postpone: tempus, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; rem in aliud tempus, Caes.; concilium, Verg.; with infin.: nec differret obsides ab Arretinis accipere, Liv.; with quin: Liv.: b, of persons, to put off: aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic.; Liv., Verg.

Intransit. (without perf. or supine), to differ, be different: inter se, Cic.; with ab and abl., rarely with cum, to differ from: Cic.; so with dat.: Hor., Quint.; nihil differt inter deum et deum, there is no difference, Cic.

differtus -a -um (dis/farcio), stuffed full, crammed: corpus odoribus, Tac.; fig.: provincia differta praefectis atque exactoribus, Caes.

difficilis -e adj. (with compar. difficilior and superl. difficillimus) (dis/facilis), difficult.

LIT., of actions, and things entailing action: est difficile confundere, Cic.; res arduae ac difficiles, Cic.; iter, Sall.; aditus, Caes.; so of times when, and places where, action is difficult: tempus anni difficillimum, Cic.; valles, Caes.; with ad: difficilium ad eloquendum, Cic.

TRANSF., of character, hard to deal with, surly, morose, obstinate: parens in liberis difficilis, Cic.; vocanti, Hor.; terrae, Verg.

¶ N. as subst.; abl.: in difficili esse, Liv.; acc. difficile as adv., with difficulty: Suet.

¶ Adv. **difficilitēr** (with compar. difficilium and superl. difficillimē), with difficulty, Cic.

¶ Adv. **difficulter**, with difficulty: Caes.

diffidentia -ātis, f. (difficilis), difficulty, need, trouble, distress. LIT., dicendi, navigandi, Cic.; loci, Sall.; magnam haec Caesar difficultatem ad consilium adferebat si, Caes.; nummaria, pecuniary embarrassment, Cic.; domestica, distressed circumstances, Cic.

TRANSF., of character, obstinacy, moroseness: Cic.

diffidentia -ae, f. (diffidens), want of confidence, diffidence, distrust, despair: fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic.; diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall.; praesentium, Tac.

diffido -fidere -fissus sum (dis/fido), to have no confidence, mistrust, despair: sibi, Cic.; suis rebus, Caes.; virtuti militum, Sall.; with acc. and infin., rem posse confici diffido, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; absol.: iacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **diffidens** -entis, distrustful, diffident: Suet.

¶ Adv. **diffidentēr**, diffidently, without confidence: timide et diffidenter attingere, Cic.; Liv.

diffindō -findere -fidi -fissum (dis/finde), to split, cleave: saxum, Cic.; Hor., Verg.; fig.: portas muneribus, open, Hor.; as legal t. t.: diem, to break off business and postpone it, Liv.

diffingo -ere (dis/finde), to form again, forge anew: ferrum incude, Hor.; fig., to change: Hor.

diffiteor -ēri, dep. (dis/fateor), to deny, disavow: Ov., Quint.

difflo -are (dis/flo), to blow apart: Pl.

diffuō -fluere -fluxi -fluxum (dis/fluo).

LIT., to flow in different directions; of liquids: ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coerceret, Cic.; of solids: a summo diffluat altus acervus, Lucr.; of persons, sometimes to drip with liquid: iuvenes sudore diffuentes, Phaedr.

TRANSF., to dissolve, melt away: natura animantum, Lucr.; esp. of moral collapse: uti per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium diffluxere, Sall.; luxuriā, Cic.

diffringo -fringere -fractum (dis/frango), to shatter: Pl., Suet.

diffugio -fugere -fūgi -fūgitum (dis/fugio), to fly apart, fly in different directions, to disperse: metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic.; diffugere nives, Hor.

diffūgium -i, n. (diffugio), a dispersion: Tac.

diffundito -are (freq. of diffundo), to scatter: Pl.

diffundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum (dis/fundo), to pour in different directions.

LIT., (1) of liquids: vina, Hor.; sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. (2) of solids, to spread out: diffusis capillis, Ov. (3) of impalpable things, such as light or scent: lux diffusa toto caelo, Cic.; Lucr., Verg.

TRANSF., in gen., to spread, extend: error longe lateque diffusus, Cic.; Hor., Verg.; esp. to make to relax, and so to brighten up, gladden: diffundere animos munere Bacchi, Ov.; ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur et in commodis contrahantur, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.: Plin. L.) **diffūsus** -a -um, spread out, extensive, wide.

LIT., platanus diffusa ramis, Cic. TRANSF., ius civile quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **diffūse**, copiously, diffusely: res dicere, Cic.

diffūsilis -e (diffundo), capable of spreading, elastic: aether, Lucr.

Digētia -ae, f. a brook flowing through Horace's Sabine farm into the Anio (now Licenza).

digēro -gēre -gessi -gestum (dis/gero), to carry apart in different directions, to separate, spread.

LIT., Nilus septem in cornua digestus, Ov.; esp. of orderly arrangement: capillos, Ov.; vacuos si sit digesta per agros (arbor), Verg.; so to digest: Sen.

TRANSF., to spread anything: mala per annos, Ov.; esp. in orderly fashion, to arrange: ius civile in genera, Cic.; rem publicam bene, Cic.; nomina in codicem accepti et expensi, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

digestio -ōnis, f. (digerō), *arrangement; rhet. t. t. = μερίσιμος, distribution*: Cic., Quint.

digestus -a -um, partic. from digero; q.v.

digitulus -i, m. (dim. of digitus), *a little finger*; hence *the touch of a finger*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

digitus -i, m.

(1) *a finger*. LIT., Cic. etc.: digitus pollex, *the thumb*, Caes.; index, *the forefinger*, Hor.; digitos comprimere pugnumque facere, Cic.; digitos extendere, Cic.; concrepare digitis, Cic.; digito caelum attingere, *to be in the seventh heaven*, Cic. L.; digito attingere, *to touch gently*, Pl., Ter., Cic.; liceri digito or tollere digitum, *to raise the finger to bid at an auction*, Cic.; ne digitum quidem porrigere, *not to move a finger*, Cic. TRANSF., as a measure, *a finger's breadth, an inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot*: quattuor patens digitos, Caes.; prov.: ab hac (regula) mihi non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere, *a finger's breadth*, Cic.

(2) *a toe*: insistere digitis, *to tread on the toes*, Ov.; constitit in digitos adrectus, Verg. **digladiator** -ari, dep. (gladius), *to flourish the sword*. LIT., *to fight, struggle fiercely*: inter se sicis, Cic. TRANSF., *to dispute in words*: inter se de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.

dignatio -ōnis, f. (dignor). (1) *esteem*: Suet. (2) *dignity, reputation, honour*: Liv., Tac., Suet.

dignitas -ātis, f. (dignus), *worth, worthiness, merit*.

LIT., honos dignitate impetratus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *dignified appearance*: a, of persons: in formis aliis dignitatem esse, aliis venustatem, Cic.; b, of buildings, etc.: porticus, Cic.; c, of style: verborum, Cic.; orationis, Tac.; Quint. (2) *dignified position, esteem, reputation, honour*: cum dignitate otium, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Tac.; esp. *official rank*: altus dignitatis gradus, Cic.; aliquem ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes.; hence plur. dignitates, *persons of rank*: Liv., Quint.

digno -are (dignus), *to consider worthy*: res consimili laude dignentur, Cic.; Verg.

dignor -ari, dep. (dignus), *to consider worthy*; with acc. and abl.: haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Verg.; Ov., Tac.; with double acc.: si quem dignabitur virum, Ov.; with infin., *to deign* to: Lucr., Verg.

dignosco (dinosco) -noscere -nōvi (dis/nosco), *to recognize as different, to distinguish*: rectum curvo, Hor.; civem hoste, Hor.; geminos inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis, Ov. **dignus** -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (connected with decet), *worthy*.

(1) *worthy to have, deserving*: esp. of persons: a, most usually with abl.: laude, Cic.; memoriā, Cic.; Pl., Verg. b, with genit.: Pl., Cic. L., Ov. c, with verbs: dictu, Liv.; qui aliquando imperet dignus, *worthy to command*, Cic.; quos ut socios haberes dignos duxisti, Liv.; poet. with infin.: puer cantari dignus, Verg. d, with prepositions; with ad: amicus dignus huic ad imitandum, Cic.; with pro: Cic., Hor. e, absol.: diligere non dignos, Cic.

(2) *of things, worth having, deserved, becoming, suitable, fitting*: qui maeror dignus in tanta calamitate inveniri potest, Cic.;

praemia, Verg.; dignum est, foll. by infin., *it is proper*, Pl., Cic., Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **dignē**: quis de tali cive satis digne umquam loquetur? Cic.; Pl., Hor.

digredior -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (dis/gradior), *to go apart, go asunder, separate, depart*.

LIT., luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic.; a Corcyra, Liv.; ex loco, Caes.; in urbem, Tac.; viā, Liv.

TRANSF., *to deviate*: officio, Ter.; esp. of discourse, *to digress*: digredi ab eo quod proposueris, Cic.; a causā, de causā, Cic.; Quint. **digressio** -ōnis, f. (digredior), *a separation, departure*. LIT., Cic. L. TRANSF., *a deviation*, esp. *a digression in discourse*: a proposita oratione, Cic.; Quint.

digressus -ūs, m. (digredior), *a separation, departure*. LIT., digressus et discessus, Cic.; veteris amici, Juv. TRANSF., *a digression*: Quint.

diiudicatio -ōnis, f. (diiudico), *a judging, decision*: Cic.

diiudico -are (dis/iudico).

(1) *to judge between parties, to decide, determine*: controversiam, Cic.; litem, Hor. TRANSF., *to decide by fighting*: diiudicatā fortunā, Caes.

(2) *to distinguish, find a difference between*: vera et falsa, Cic.; vera a falsis diiudicare et distinguere, Cic.; inter has sententias, Cic.

diuun-, see disiun-.

dilābor -lābi -lapsus sum, dep. (dis/lābor), *to glide apart*.

LIT., (1) of solids, *to fall to pieces, fall down*: aedes Iovi vetustate dilapsa, Liv.; of ice, *to melt, dissolve*: eadem (aqua conglaciata) admixto colore liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. (2) of liquids, gases, etc., *to flow apart, run away*: Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of persons in groups, *to break up, to slip away*, esp. of soldiers: exercitus brevi dilabitur, Sall.; nocte in sua tecta, Liv. (2) in gen., *to break up, vanish*: rem familiarem dilabi sinere, Cic.; dilapsa esse robora corporum animorumque, Liv.; sunt alii plures fortasse sed de mea memoria dilabuntur, Cic. (3) of time, *to go by*: dilapso tempore, Sall.

dilācero -are (dis/lacero), *to tear in pieces*. LIT., aliquem, Ov.; Tac. TRANSF., rempublicam, Cic., Sall.; Ov., Tac.

dilāmino -are (dis/lamina), *to split in two*: Ov.

dilānio -are (dis/lanio), *to tear in pieces*: cadaver, Cic.; Lucr., Ov.

dilāpido -are (dis/lapis), *to demolish*: Ter.

dilargior -iri, dep. (dis/largior), *to hand round, give liberally*: qui omnia quibus voluit dilargitus est, Cic.

dilātio -ōnis, f. (differo), *a putting off, delaying, postponing*: temporis, Cic.; belli, Liv.; sine dilatione, Liv.; res dilationem non recipit, Liv.

dilāto -are (dilatus), *to spread out, extend*. LIT., manum, Cic.; aciem, Liv. TRANSF., nomen in continentibus terris, Cic.; legem in ordinem cunctum, Cic.; orationem, Cic.; litteras, *to pronounce broadly*, Cic.

dilātor -ōris, m. (differo), *a dilatory person, a loiterer*: Hor.

dilātus, partic. from *differo*; q.v.

dilaudo -are (dis/laudo), to praise highly: libros, Cic.

dilectus -a -um, partic. from *diligo*; q.v.

dilectus -ūs, m. (diligō). (1) in gen., a choosing, choice, selection: verborum, a choice of language, Cic.; sine ullo dilectu, without any choice, Cic.

(2) as milit. t. t., a levy, recruiting of troops, conscription: dilectum habere, Cic., Caes., Liv.; conficere, Liv.; dilectus provincialis, a levy in the provinces, Cic.; meton., of the troops so raised: Tac.

diligens -entis, partic. from *diligo*; q.v.

diligentia -ae, f. (diligō), carefulness, attentiveness, accuracy. In gen., with objective genit.: testamentorum, Cic.; with in and the abl.: pro mea summa in republica diligentia, Cic.; non mediocrem adhibere diligentiam, Caes.; adhibere ad considerandas res et tempus et diligentiam, Cic.; omnia acerbissimā diligentia pendere, Cic. Esp. care in management, economy: res familiaris conservari (debet) diligentia atque parsimonia, Cic.; Suet.

diligo -ligere -lexi -lectum (dis/lego), to choose out; hence to prize, love, esteem highly: aliquem, Cic., Verg., Hor.; se ipsum, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; of things: hunc locum, Cic.; alicuius consilia, officia, Cic.

¶ Hence pres. partic. (with compar. and superl.) **diligens** -entis.

In gen., attentive, careful (opp. negligens). LIT., of persons: omnibus in rebus, Cic.; with genit.: diligentissimus omnis officii, Cic.; with dat.: Corinthios publicis equis assignandis fuisse diligentes, Cic.; with ad and the gerund: ad custodiendum, Cic., Quint. TRANSF., of things which bear marks of attention: adsidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic.; Sen., Tac.

Esp., careful in housekeeping, economical, saving: homo frugi ac diligens, Cic.; in re hereditaria, Cic.; Quint., Plin. L.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **diligentē**, attentively, carefully, assiduously: aliquem benigne et diligenter audire, Cic.; iter caute diligenterque facere, Caes.

¶ Perf. partic. **dilectus** -a -um, beloved: Ov.

dilōrico -are (dis/orica), to tear open: tunicam, Cic.

dilūcō -ēre (dis/luceo), to be clear, evident: dilucere deinde fraus coepit, Liv.

dilūresco -lūlescere -luxi (diluceo), to grow light, become day.

LIT., (1) with subject: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor. (2) impers.: cum iam diluisceret, Cic.

TRANSF., to become clear: origo, Lucr.; Cic.

dilūcidus -a -um (diluceo) adj. (with compar.), clear, lucid, plain: oratio, Cic.; dilucidis verbis uti, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Adv. **dilūcidē**, clearly: plane et dilucide dicere, Cic.; Quint.

dilūculum -i, n. (diluceo), the break of day, dawn: primo diluculo, Cic.; diluculo, at dawn, Cic.

dilūdium -i, n. (dis/ludus), an interval between games or shows: diludia posco, breathing-space, rest, Hor.

dilūo -lūere -lūi -lūtum (dis/luo).

(1) to wash apart, separate, dissolve.

LIT., ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere posset, Caes.; sata laeta, Verg.; unguenta lacrimis, Ov.

TRANSF., to resolve; of troubles, to remove; of puzzles and errors, to clear up: molestias, Cic.; curam multo mero, Ov.; crimen, Cic.; diluere aliquid et falsum esse docere, Cic.

(2) to dilute, temper. LIT., vinum, Mart.; venenum, Liv. TRANSF., to weaken, lessen, impair: vires, Quint.; auctoritatem, Sen.

dilūviēs -ēi, f. (diluō), a washing away, inundation: Lucr., Hor.

dilūvio -are (diluvies), to flood, inundate: Lucr.

dilūvium -i, n. (diluō), a flood, deluge, inundation: Verg., Ov.; fig.: diluvio ex illo, of the Trojan War, Verg.

dimāno -are (dis/mano), to flow in different directions, spread abroad; fig.: meus hic forensis labor vitaeque ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

dimensio -ōnis, f. (dimetior), a measuring: quadrati, Cic.

dimētor -mētiri -mensus, dep. (dis/metior), to measure out.

LIT., caelum atque terram, Cic.; Verg.; perf. partic. often in pass. sense: opere dimenso, Caes.; dimensa atque descripta, Cic.; tigna dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, Caes.; certis dimensus partibus orbis, Verg.

TRANSF., syllabas, Cic.; audiam civem digitis peccata dimetientem sua, Cic.

dimēto -are and dep. **dimētor** -ari, to measure out; pass.: locum castris dimetari iussit, Liv.; dep.: eorum cursūs dimetati, Cic.

dimicatio -ōnis, f. (dimico), a fight, struggle. LIT., a battle: Caes., Liv.; with genit.: proelii, Cic. TRANSF., any contest or struggle: vitae, for life and death, Cic.; capitis, Cic.; Liv., Quint.

dimico -are -avi (infin. dimicuisse: Ov.; from dis/mico), to brandish weapons; hence to fight, contend, struggle. LIT., in battle: acie, in acie, Caes.; proelio, Cic.; pro patria, Liv.; cum aliquo, Liv. Impers. pass.: Caes., Cic. TRANSF., of any contest: omni ratione erit dimicandum, Cic.; de fama, de civitate, Cic.

dimidiātus -a -um (dimidius), halved, divided, half: mensis, Cic.; partes vesicularum, Cic.; fig.: o dimidiatē Menander, addressing Terence, Caes. ap. Suet.

dimidiūs -a -um (dis/medius), halved, divided in half. In ante-Aug. period, only with pars: dimidia pars, the half, Lucr., Cic., Caes. In and after Augustans, with any noun (like dimidiatus): luna, Ov.; crus, Juv.; dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, half patrician and half plebeian, Liv.

¶ N. as subst. **dimidium** -i, the half: pecuniae, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; dimidio minus, less by half, Pl., Caes., Cic., Hor.; prov.: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, well begun is half done, Hor.

diminutio, see deminutio.

dimissio -ōnis, f. (dimitto). (1) a sending out: libertorum ad provincias, Cic. (2) a dismissing, discharging: remigum, Cic.

dimitto -mittēre -mīsi -misum (dis/mitto).

(1) to send forth, send in different directions: pueros circum amicos, Cic.; litteras per omnes provincias, Caes.; nuntios in omnes partes, Caes.; aciem (oculorum) in omnes partes, Ov.; without object, to send (word) round: Caes., Liv.

(2) to send away, let go. LIT., a, of things, to let fall: signa ex metu, Caes.; librum e manibus, Cic.; b, of persons: legatos, Liv.; tabellarium, Cic.; hostem ex manibus, let slip, Caes.; regem spoliatum, Cic.; as milit. t. t., to detach: Caes.; c, of a gathering, to break up, dismiss: senatum, concilium, Cic.; convivium, Liv.; as milit. t. t., to disband: exercitum, Caes. TRANSF., a, of material things, to give up, leave (without actually causing to move): locum, Caes.; provinciam, Liv.; b, of abstr. things, to give up, renounce, abandon, leave: oppugnationem, Caes.; questionem, Cic.; iniuriam ignominiamque nominis Romani inultam impunitamque, Cic.

diminūō -ēre, to dash to pieces: Pl., Ter.

dīmōvēō -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum (dis/moveo). (1) to move asunder, part, divide: terram aratro, to plough, Verg.; aquam corpore, Ov.; turbam, Tac. (2) to separate, remove, to take away. LIT., sacra suo statu, Liv. TRANSF., spes societatis equites Romanos a plebe dimovet, Sall.

Dindŷmus -i, m. and **Dindŷma** -ōrum, n. pl. (Δίνδυμος, Δίνδυμα), a mountain in Mysia, sacred to Cybele.

¶ Hence **Dindŷmēnē** -ēs, f. Cybele: Hor.

dīnosco = dignosco; q.v.

dīnūmērātio -ōnis, f. (dinumero), an enumeration: dierum ac noctium, Cic.

dīnūmēro -are (dis/numero), to count out, enumerate: stella, Cic.; regis annos, Cic. Esp. to count money, to pay: viginti minas illi, Ter.

Dīōdōrus -i, m. (Διόδωρος), Diodorus Siculus, of Agyrium, who wrote a History of the World in Greek (c. 60-30 B.C.).

dīocēsis -ēos and -is, f. (διοίκησις), a district under a governor: Cic. L.

dīocētēs -ae, m. (διοικητής), a revenue official or treasurer: Cic.

Dīōgēnēs -is, m. (Διογένης), the name of several Greek philosophers, esp. the Cynic philosopher of Sinope, of the fourth century B.C.

Dīōmēdēs -is, m. (Διομήδης). (1) a hero of the Trojan war, son of Tydeus, and comrade of Odysseus.

¶ Hence adj. **Dīōmēdēus** (-ius) -a -um, relating to Diomedes.

(2) king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives as food to his horses.

Dīōnē -ēs, f. and **Dīōna** -ae, f. (Διώνη). (1) the mother of Venus. (2) Venus. Adj. **Dīōnaeus** -a -um, relating to Dione: mater, i.e. Venus, Verg.; Caesar, (by the legend) descendant of Aeneas, son of Venus, Verg.; antrum, sacred to Venus, Hor.

Dīōnŷsius -i, m. (Διονύσιος). (1) the elder, tyrant of Syracuse 406-367 B.C. (2) his son and successor, sometime pupil of Plato.

Dīōnŷsus (-os) -i, m. (Διώνυσος), the Greek name of Bacchus.

¶ Hence **Dīōnŷsia** -ōrum, n. pl. the feast of Dionysus.

dīōta -ae, f. (διώτη), a two-handled wine-jar: Hor.

Diphilus -i, m. (Δίφιλος), a comic poet of Sinope, contemporary of Menander and Philemon, imitated by Plautus.

diplōma -ātis, n. (δίπλωμα), literally, a folded letter. Hence (1) a letter of introduction given to travellers by the government to facilitate their journey: Cic., Tac. (2) a government document conferring privileges on the person(s) addressed: Suet.

Dircē -ēs, f. (Δίρκη). (1) the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, bound to a bull by Amphion and Zethus, and thrown (or changed) into the fountain named after her.

(2) the fountain of Dirce, to the north-west of Thebes. Adj. **Dircaeus** -a -um, Dircean, Boeotian: cynus = Pindar, Hor.

dirēptus -ūs, m. (dirimo), a separation: Cic.

dirēptio -ōnis, f. (diripio), a plundering, pillaging: urbs relicta dirēptioni, Cic.; bonorum dirēptio, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

dirēptor -ōris, m. (diripio), a plunderer, pillager: Cic., Tac.

dirībēō -ēre -itum (dis/habeo), to sort the tablets when taken out of the ballot-box: tabellas, Cic.

dirībītio -ōnis, f. (diribeo), the sorting of the voting tablets: Cic.

dirībitor -ōris, m. (diribeo), the officer whose duty it was to sort the voting tablets: Cic.

dirīgo -rigēre -rexi -rectum (dis/regeo), to arrange, direct: Cic. But in many passages modern editors replace dirigo by derigo (q.v.) which appears to be the older and more popular word.

¶ Hence partic. **directus** -a -um. LIT., straight, direct, either in a horizontal or perpendicular direction: paries, Cic.; iter, Cic.; trabes, Caes. TRANSF., straightforward, plain, simple: ratio, Cic.; senex, Cic.

¶ Abl. as adv. **directō**, straight, directly: Caes., Cic.

¶ Adv. **directē**.

dirīmo -imere -ēmi -emptum (dis/emo), to part, separate, sunder, divide.

LIT., corpus, Cic.; urbs Volturno flumine dirempta, Liv.

TRANSF., to break off, interrupt, stop temporarily or permanently; esp. (1) of fighting: proellum, Pl., Caes., Liv.; bellum, Liv., Verg.; Sabinae mulieres ex transverso impetu facto dirimere infestas acies, dirimere iras, Liv. (2) of peaceful associations and undertakings: ea res colloquium ut diremisset, Caes.; veterem coniunctionem civium, Cic.; consilia, Liv.

dirīpio -ripēre -ripui -reptum (dis/rapio), to snatch apart.

LIT., (1) to tear to pieces: Hippolytum, Ov. (2) to divide as spoil; as milit. t. t., to pillage, lay waste: bona, Caes.; castra, urbes, Liv.; provincias, Cic.; in gen., to scramble for: Quint. (3) to tear away: a pectore vestem, Ov.

TRANSF., of mental distress: diripior, Pl. **dirītās** -ātis, f. (dirus). (1) misfortune, disaster: poet. ap. Cic.; Suet. (2) cruelty, fierceness: quanta in altero diritas, in altero comitas, Cic.

dirumpo -rumpēre -rūpi -ruptum, to break apart or to pieces, shatter.

LIT., tenuissimam quamque partem (nubis) dividere atque dirumpere, Tac.; (homo) diruptus, *ruptured*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to sever, break up*: amicitiam, societatem, Cic. (2) in pass., dirumpi, *to burst with envy, grief, anger*, etc.: dirumpi plausu alicuius, *to burst with envy at the applause given to someone else*, Cic.; dolore, Cic. L.

dirūo -rūere -ūi -ūtum, *to pull apart, pull to pieces, demolish, destroy*.

LIT., urbem, Cic.; Ter., Ov., Verg.

TRANSF., in gen., *to break up*: agmina vasto impetu, Hor.; esp. financially: aere dirutus est, *ruined by gambling*, Cic.; homo diruptus dirutusque, *bankrupt*, Cic.

dirūs -a -um, *fearful, horrible, dire*.

LIT., of unfavourable omens: omen, Ov.; aves, Tac.; Verg. As subst. (1) n. pl. **dira** -orum and f. pl. **dirae** -arum (sc. res), *unlucky omens, curses*: diris agam vos, Hor.; Cic., Tac. (2) f., generally pl., **Dirae** -arum, as name for the *Furies*: Verg.

TRANSF., *abominable, horrible, cruel, frightful*. (1) of things: execratio, Verg.; venena, Hor.; Tac. (2) of persons: dea, *Circe*, Ov.; Hannibal, Hor., Verg.

dis-**di**-**dir**- inseparable prefix, meaning *separately, apart, in different directions*.

Dis, Ditis, m. *a name of Pluto, god of the Lower World*: Cic.; domina Ditis, *Proserpine*, Verg.

dis, ditis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (contracted from divēs), *rich*. LIT., of persons: dis hostis, Liv.; ditissimus fuit Orgetorix, Caes.; with genit.: ditissimus agri, Verg. TRANSF., *richly endowed, containing or bringing wealth*: stipendia, *profitable*, Liv.; fig., of mental resource: Lucr.

discēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum.

(1) *to go asunder, part, separate*: in duas partes, Sall.; caelum discedit, *the heavens open*, Cic. TRANSF., omnis Italia animis discedit, *is divided*, Sall.

(2) *to depart, go away*.

LIT., e Gallia, Cic.; ab amicis, Cic.; de foro, Cic.; finibus Ausoniae, Ov.; impers. pass.: a contione disceditur, Caes.; Liv., Tac.; esp. as milit. t. t.: **a**, *to march away*: a Brundisio, Caes.; ab signis, *to break the ranks*, Caes., Liv.; ab armis, *to lay down arms*, Caes., Sall., Liv.: **b**, *to come out of a contest, to come off*: victor, Caes.; victus, Sall.; aequo Marte cum Volscis, *to have a drawn battle with*, Liv.; so *to come out of any contest* (e.g., in a court of law): superior discedit, Cic.; turpissime, *with disgrace*, Cic.

TRANSF., **a**, in gen., *to depart, pass away*: ex vita tamquam ex hospitio, Cic.; a vita, Caes.; nunquam ex animo meo discedit illius viri memoria, Cic.: **b**, *to deviate, swerve from*: a re, *to digress*, Cic.; ab officio, Cic.; a consuetudine, Cic.: **c**, polit. t. t., of the senate: in aliquam sententiam discedere, *to support a resolution*; in alia omnia discedere, *to support the opposite opinion*, Cic.: **d**, discedere ab aliquo, *to except*: cum a vobis discesserim, *you excepted*, Cic.

disceptatio -ōnis, f. (discepto), *a debate, discussion, controversy*: cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic.; esp. at law, often with genit.: disceptatio iuris, Cic.; Quint.

disceptator -ōris, m. (discepto), *an arbitrator, judge of a controversy*: domesticus, Cic.; iuris, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

disceptatrix -trix, f. (disceptator), *a female arbitrator*: Cic.

discepto -are (dis/capto). LIT., *to take apart*; hence *to discuss*, esp. before an arbitrator. (1) *to decide, settle, determine*: controversias, Cic.; inter populum et regem, Liv. (2) *to dispute, debate, discuss*: de controversiis apud se potius quam inter se armis, Caes.; de iure publico armis, Cic.; verbis de iure, Liv.

discerno -cernere -crēvi -crētum.

LIT., *to sever, separate*: mons qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall.; improbos a nobis, Cic.; duae urbes magno inter se maris terrarumque spatio discretae, Liv.; discretae sedes piorum, *set apart*, Hor.

TRANSF., *to distinguish, discern*: alba et atra discernere non posse, Cic.; animus discernit, quid sit eiusdem generis, quid alterius, Cic.; Caes., Hor., Liv.

discerpo -cerpere -cerpsi -cerptum (dis/carpo), *to pluck to pieces, dismember*.

LIT., membra gruis, Hor.; animus nec dividi nec discerpi potest, Cic.

TRANSF., quae complexi tota nequeunt, haec facilius divulsa et quasi discerpta contractant, *pulled apart*, Cic.; me infestis dictis, *pull to pieces*, Cat.

discessio -ōnis, f. (discedo). (1) *a going separate ways, separation*: of married people: Ter.; as polit. t. t., *voting, a division in the senate*: senatus consultum facere per discessionem; facta est discessio in sententiam alicuius, Cic. (2) *a going away, departure*: Tac.

discessus -ūs, m. (discedo). (1) *a parting, separation*: caeli, Cic. (2) *a departure, going away*: ab urbe, Cic.; e vita, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., *marching off*: Caes.; ab Dyrhachio discessus exercituum, Cic.; also as euphem., *banishment*: Cic.

discidium -i, n. (discindo), *a tearing apart*.

LIT., nubis, Lucr.; partibus eius discidium parere, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *separation, division, parting*: corporis atque animi, Lucr.; adfinitatum, Cic.; esp. of parting between man and woman, divorce, etc.: coniugis miserae, Cic. L.; Ter., Ov., Tac. (2) *separation in feelings, disagreement*: belli discidio, Cic.; deorum odia, discidia, discordiae, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

discido -ēre (dis/caedo), *to cut in pieces*: Lucr. **discindo** -scindere -scidi -scissum (dis/scindo), *to cleave asunder, split*: cotem novacula, Cic.; tunicam, Cic. TRANSF., amicitias, Cic.

discingo -cingere -cinxī -cinctum, *to take off the girdle, ungird*: tunicam, Hor.; destrictis gladiis discinctos destituit, Liv.; Afros, *to strip*, Juv.

¶ Hence partic. **discinctus** -a -um, *ungirt*; hence at ease, careless: otia, Ov.; also *dissolute*: nepos, Hor.

disciplina (discipūla: Pl.) -ae, f. (discipulus), *instruction, teaching*.

(1) *through study, as at school*. LIT., litterae reliquaeque res quarum est disciplina, Cic.; novum aliquem alicui in disciplinam tradere, Cic.; ab aliquo disciplinam accipere,

Cic.; with. genit.: disciplina maiorum, *the traditional system*, Cic.; virtutis, *instruction in*, Cic. TRANSF., *that which is taught, learning, body of knowledge, science*; in gen.: bellica, *the art of war*, Cic.; navalis, Cic.; habere quasdam etiam domesticas disciplinas, Cic.; iuris civilis, Cic. Esp.: a, *a philosophical school, a system: philosophiae disciplina*, Cic.; b, *a rhetorical school or system: Hermagorae*, Cic.

(2) in a wider sense, *training, education*. LIT., disciplina puerilis, *of boys*, Cic.; disciplina familiae, *of slaves*; gravis et constans, Cic.; esp. *military training: militaris*, Liv.; militiae, Cic.; Caes., Tac. TRANSF., *the result of training, discipline, ordered way of life: disciplinae sanctitas*, Liv.; certa vivendi disciplina, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.; disciplinam dare, Cic.; o morem praeclarum disciplinamque quam a maioribus accepimus, Cic.

discipula -ae, f. (discipulus), *a female pupil*: Pl., Hor.

discipulus -i, m. (disco), *a pupil, apprentice*: Pl., Cic.

discludo -cludere -clūsi -clūsum (dis/claudio), *to shut up apart, to separate, divide: Nerea ponto*, Verg.; tigna, *keep at the proper distance*, Caes.; mons qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, Caes.; morsus roboris, *to loosen*, Verg.

disco discere didici (cf. διδάσκω), *to learn, get to know*.

(1) by study, as at school: litteras Graecas, Cic.; ius civile aut rem militarem, Cic.; ab eo Stoico dialecticam didicerat, Cic.; apud aliquem litteras, Cic.; in castris per laborem um militiae, Sall.; causam, *the facts of the case*, Cic.; with infin.: saltare, Cic.; Latine loqui, Sall.; quinquereemes gubernare didicisse, Cic.; disco fidibus, *learn to play on the lyre*, Cic.; absol.: valent pueri, studiose discunt, diligenter docentur, Cic.

(2) in gen., *to receive information, find out*: didici eis tuis litteris te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, Cic. L.; plures discent quem ad modum haec fiant quam quem ad modum his resistatur, Cic.

(3) *to become acquainted with, learn to recognize: haec certis signis*, Verg.; me peritus discet Hiber Rhodanique poter, Hor.

discolor -ōris, adj. (color). (1) *of different colours: miles, black and white (of the men at draughts)*, Ov. (2) *different from*. LIT., in colour: Cic., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., in gen.: matrona meretrici dispar atque discolor, Hor.

discordūco -ēre, *to be unprofitable*: Pl.

disconvēnio -ire, *to disagree, not to harmonize: vitae ordine toto*, Hor.; impers.: eo disconvenit inter meque et te, Hor.

discordābilis -e (discordo), *disagreeing*: Pl.

discordia -ae, f. (discors), *dissension, disagreement, discord: haec discordia non rerum sed verborum*, Cic.; Pl., Verg.; esp. *of troops, mutiny, sedition: Tac.*

discordiosus -a -um (discordia), *full of discord, mutinous: vulgus seditiosum atque discordiosum fuit*, Sall.

discordo -are (discors), *to be at discord, to disagree: cum Cheruscis*, Tac.; inter se dissidere atque discordare, Cic.; animus a se dissidens secumque discordans, Cic.; of

soldiers, *to be mutinous: Tac.* TRANSF., *to be opposed to, differ from: quantum discordet parum avaro*, Hor.

discors -cordis (dis/cor), *disagreeing, inharmonious, discordant: civitas secum ipsa discors*, Liv.; Cic., Tac.; fig., *of inanimate objects: venti*, Verg.; bella, Ov. TRANSF., *opposed, different: tam discordia inter se responsa*, Liv.; Verg.

discrēpantia -ae, f. (discrepo), *disagreement, difference: scripti et voluntatis*, Cic.

discrēpātio -ōnis, f. (discrepo), *disagreement, disunion: inter consules*, Liv.

discrēpito -are (freq. of discrepo), *to be quite unlike: Lucr.*

discrepo -are -ui, *to differ in sound, to be out of time, to be discordant*.

LIT., in fidibus aut in tibiis, Cic.

TRANSF., *to disagree, be different, be unlike: facta cum dictis discrepare*, Cic.; ab aequitate, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; with dat.: quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti discrepet, Hor. Esp. res discrepat, or impers., discrepat. (1) *there is a disagreement, people are not agreed: discrepat inter scriptores*, Liv.; nec discrepat quin dictator fuerit, Liv. (2) with acc. and infin., *it is inconsistent that: Lucr.*

discribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum, *to divide up by writing; hence of a whole or total, to mark out, arrange, classify, define; of items, to allot, fix, appoint: rationem totius belli*, Cic.; ius civile generatim in ordines aetatesque, Cic.; officia, Cic.; civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic.; suum cuique munus, Cic.; duodena in singulos homines iugera, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **discriptus** -a -um, *classified, arranged: ordo verborum*, Cic., Hor.

¶ Adv. **discriptē**: Cic.

discrimen -inis, n. (discerno), *that which divides*.

LIT., (1) *the dividing line: cum pertenui discrimine (duo maria) separarentur*, Cic.; Verg., Ov. (2) *space between, interval: aequo discrimine*, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *distinction, difference: delectu omni et discrimine remoto*, Cic.; nullo discrimine, Verg.; Liv., Tac.; with genit., *distinction between: septem discrimina vocum (of the lyre with seven strings)*, Verg.; Liv. (2) *turning-point, critical moment: ea res nunc in discrimine versatur utrum... an, Cic.; in discrimen adductum esse*, Cic.; belli, Liv.; hence *crisis, hazard, danger: ad ipsum discrimen eius temporis*, Cic.; res esse in summo discrimine, Caes.; in tanto discrimine periculi, Liv.; per tot discrimina rerum, Verg.

discrimino -are (discrimen), *to separate, sunder, divide: Etruriam discriminat Cassia*, Cic.; vigiliarum somnigae nec die nec nocte discriminata tempora, Liv.

discriptio -ōnis, f. (discribo), *a division by means of writing; hence an arrangement, definition, distribution: nominis brevis et aperta*, Cic.; expetendarum fugiendarumque rerum, Cic.; possessionum, Cic.; magistratuum, civitatis, Cic.

discrucio -are, *to torture by pulling apart: discruciatos necare*, Cic.; fig., *of mental anguish, refl. or pass., to torment oneself*,

make oneself miserable: Pl., Ter., Cic.; with acc. and infin., *with the thought that*: Pl., Cic. L.

discumbo -cumbere -cūbūi -cūbitum, *to lie down separately*. (1) *to recline at table*: discubimus omnes praeter illam, Cic. L.; Lucr.; impers. pass.: Cic., Verg. (2) *to go to bed*: cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.

discūpio -cūpere (colloq.), *to long to do something*; with infin.: Pl., Cat.

discurro -currere -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, *to run in different directions, run about, run to and fro*.

LIT., in muris, Caes.; circa deum delubra, Liv.; ad arma, Liv.; impers. pass.: totā discurrit urbe, Verg.

TRANSF., of things: (Nilus) diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora, Verg.; mens discurrit utroque, Ov.

discursus -ūs, m. (discurro), *a running up and down, a running about, running to and fro*: militum, Liv.; lupi, Ov.

discus -i, m. (δίσκος), *a quoit*: discum audire quam philosophum malle, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

discutio -cutere -cussi -cussum (dis/quatio), *to strike asunder, to shatter*.

LIT., arietibus aliquid muri, Liv.

TRANSF., *to disperse, scatter*; of physical objects: nubem, Ov.; umbras, Verg.; coetus, Liv.; fig., of abstr. things, *to break up*: terrorem animi tenebrasque, Lucr.; discussa est caligo, Cic.; eorum advocatiōnem manibus, ferro, lapidibus, Cic.

disertus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (dissero), *eloquent, expressive*. (1) of a speaker: homo, Cic.; disertissimus orator, Cic.; Ov. (2) of speech: oratio, historia, Cic.; Ov., Quint.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **disertē**, *clearly, distinctly, eloquently*: Pl., Cic., Liv., Quint.

¶ Adv. **disertim**: Pl.

disicio disicere disieci disiectum (dis/iacio), *to throw in different directions, to cast asunder*.

LIT., in gen.: disiecti membra poetae, Hor.; disiecta comas, with dishevelled hair, Ov. Esp. (1) of buildings, etc., *to throw down, lay in ruins*: aedificia, Caes.; disiecta tempestate statua, Liv. (2) of military formations, *to break up, disperse*: phalangem, Caes.; classem, Liv.; Sall.

TRANSF., of abstr. things, *to break up, frustrate*: consilia ducis, Liv.; Verg.

disiecto -are (freq. of disicio), *to toss about*: Lucr.

¹**disiectus** -a -um, partic. from disicio; q.v.

²**disiectus** -ūs, m. (disicio), *a scattering, dispersing*: Lucr.

disiunctio -ōnis, f. (disiungo), *separation*. LIT., meorum, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *estrangement*: animorum, Cic.; esp. in logic, *a disjunctive proposition*: Cic.

disiungo (di)iungo -iungere -iunxi -iunctum, *to unbind, loosen, separate*.

LIT., (1) *to yoke*: iumenta, Cic.; Hor., Ov. (2) in gen., *to separate, sunder, remove*: intervallo locorum et tempore disiuncti sumus, Cic.; Italus disiungimur oris, Verg.

TRANSF., *to separate otherwise than physically*. (1) in sympathy, etc.: Pompeium a Caesaris amicitia, Cic.; Liv. (2) logically, *to distinguish*: insaniam a furore, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **disiunctus** -a -um, *separated, apart, distant*. LIT., Aetolia procul a barbaris gentibus, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *remote*, otherwise than physically: homines, Graeci longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disiuncti, Cic.; esp. (1) of speech, *disconnected*: Cic.; so of a speaker: Tac. (2) as logic. t. t., *disjunctive*: Cic.

¶ Compar. adv. **disiunctius**, *rather in disjunctive fashion*: Cic.

dispalesco -ere (dispālor), *to be divulged*: Pl.

dispālor -ari, dep. *to wander about, to stray*: Nep.

dispando -pandere -pandi -pansum or -pesum, *to expand, extend, stretch out*: Pl., Lucr., Suet.

dispār -pāris, *unlike, different, dissimilar, unequal*: proelium, Caes.; fortuna, Cic.; tempora, Cic.; with dat.: illa oratio huic dispar, Cic.; Hor.; with genit.: quidquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic.

dispārīlis -e, *unlike, dissimilar, different, unequal*: disparilis aspiratio terrarum, Cic.

dispāro -are, *to separate, part, divide*: seniores a iunioribus divisit eosque disparavit, Cic.; Pl., Caes.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **dispārātum** -i, rhet. t. t., *the contradictory proposition*; e.g.: sapere, non sapere, Cic.

dispartio = dispartio; q.v.

dispello -pellere -pūli -pulsum, *to drive in different directions, to scatter*: pecudes, Cic.; umbras, Verg. TRANSF., ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem, Cic.

dispendium -i, n. (dispendo), *expenditure, expense, loss*: sine dispendio, Pl., Ter.; plus dispendi faciant. TRANSF., dispendia morae, loss of time, Verg.

dispendo -ēre, *to weigh out*: Varr.

dispenno = dispendo; q.v.: Pl.

dispensatio -ōnis, f. (dispenso), *weighing out*.

LIT., Liv. TRANSF., (1) *management, administration*: aerarii, Cic.; annonae, Liv. (2) *the office of a dispensator*: regia, the office of treasurer to a king, Cic.

dispensator -ōris, m. (dispenso), *a steward, bailiff, treasurer*: Iuv., Suet.

dispenso -are (freq. of dispendo), *to weigh out or pay out*.

LIT., of money or stores: Pl., Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to distribute*: oscula per natos, Ov.; laetitiam inter impotentes populi animos, Liv. (2) *to arrange*: inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque iudicio, Cic.; annum intercalariis mensibus interponendis dispensavit, Liv.

dispercūtio -cutere, *to dash out in all directions*: cerebrum, Pl.

disperdo -dēre -didi -ditum, *to squander*. LIT., rem, Pl.; possessiones, Cic. TRANSF. *to ruin, spoil*: carmen, Verg.

disperēo -ire -ii, *to perish utterly, to be squandered, ruined*: fundus disperit, Cic.; in exclamations: dispeream si (or nisi), may I perish if (or unless), Cat., Hor., Prop.

dispergo -speregere -spersi -spersum (dis/spargo), *to scatter, disperse*. LIT., of things: nubes dispergunt venti, Lucr.; Cic.; also of persons, esp. of troops: Caes., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., of abstr. things: rumores, Tac.; Cic., Verg.

¶ Hence adv. from perf. partic. **dispersē**, *dispersedly, here and there*: Cic.

dispertio -ire, and dep. **dispertior** -iri (dis/partio), *to separate, divide, distribute*. LIT., pecuniam iudicibus, Cic.; exercitum per oppida, Liv.; Sall. TRANSF., tempora voluptatis laborisque, Cic.; administratiōnem inter se, Liv.

dispicio -spicere -spexi -spectrum (dis/specio), *to see clearly, esp. by an effort*.

LIT., of physical sight. (1) intransit.: catuli qui iam dispecturi sint, *about to open their eyes*, Cic. (2) transit., *to make out*: rem, Lucr.; dispecta Thule, Tac.

TRANSF., mentally. (1) *to discern, perceive*: verum, Cic.; Romanus libertatem ex diutina servitute dispiciens, Cic.; si dispicere quid coepero, Cic. (2) *to reflect upon, consider*: res Romanas, Cic. L.

displiceo -ere (dis/placeo), *to displease*; with person or thing as subject, or infin., or infin. clause: Cic.; the person displeased in dat., if expressed; esp. in phrase: displicere sibi, *to be dissatisfied with oneself, to be melancholy, out of spirits*, Cic.

displodo -plodere -plōsi -plōsum (dis/plaudo), *to burst noisily*: Lucr., Hor.

dispono -ponere -posui -pōsitum (dis/pono), *to put in different places, to distribute*.

LIT., signa ad omnes columnas, omnibus etiam intercolumniis, in silva denique disposita sub divo, Cic.; pocula Bacchi, Ov.; bene dispositae comae, Ov.; milit. t. t., *to station at intervals*: portis stationes, Liv.; praesidia ad ripas, Caes.

TRANSF., *to arrange abstr. things, put in order*: verba ita, ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic.; Homerii libros antea confusos, Cic.; imperii curas, Tac.; Liv., Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **dispositus** -a -um, *arranged, orderly*: studia ad honorem disposita, Cic.

¶ Adv. **dispositē**, *in proper order, methodically*: Cic., Quint.

dispositio -ōnis, f. (dispono), *a regular arrangement or order in a speech*: Cic., Quint.

dispositū abl. sing. from dispositus, m. (dispono), *in or by arranging*: Tac.

dispositūra -ae, f. (dispono), *arrangement, order*: Lucr.

dispuadet -ere -uit, *it is a great shame*: Pl., Ter.

disputatio -ōnis, f. (disputo), *an arguing, debate*: hāc in utramque partem disputatione habitā, Cic.; Caes., Quint.

disputator -ōris, m. (disputo), *a debater, disputant*: Cic.

disputo -are. LIT., *to reckon up*: rationem, Pl.

TRANSF., *to debate, discuss, argue*: aliquid, Pl., Cic.; de aliqua re, Caes., Cic.; pro omnibus et contra omnia, Cic.; in utramque partem, *for and against*, Cic.; ego enim quid desiderem, non quid viderim disputo, Cic.

disquiro -ere (dis/quaero), *to inquire into, investigate*: Hor.

disquisitio -ōnis, f. (disquiro), *an inquiry, investigation*: Cic., Liv., Tac.

dissaepio -saepire -saepsi -saepium, *to hedge off, separate, divide*: aliquid tenui muro, Cic.; Ov., Lucr.

¶ N. of perf. partic. as subst. **dissaepum** -i, *a barrier, partition*: Lucr.

dissāvior -ari, dep. (suavior), *to kiss violently*: ap. Cic. L.

dissēco -sēcāre -sēcui -sectum, *to cut up*: Plin., Suet.

dissēmīno -are, *to spread abroad, disseminate*: sermonem, Cic.; malum, Cic.

dissensio -ōnis, f. (dissentio), *difference in feeling or opinion; disagreement, variance*. LIT., between persons: inter homines de iure, Cic.; dissensio ac discidium, Cic.; dissensio civilis, Caes.

TRANSF., between things, *conflict, opposition*: utilium cum honestis, Cic.

dissensus -ūs, m. (dissentio), *disunion, disagreement*: Verg.

dissentāneus -a -um (dissentio), *disagreeing, different* (opp. consentaneus): alicui rei, Cic.

dissentio -sentire -sensi -sensus, *to be of different feeling or opinion, not to agree*.

LIT., of persons: acerrime dissidentes cives, Cic.; ab aliquo, Caes., Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic., Sen.; inter se, Cic.; with dat.: condicionibus foedis, Hor.

TRANSF., of things, *to be opposed, different*: a more, Cic.; quid ipsum a se dissentiat, Cic.

dissēpio, see dissaepio.

dissērnat -are, impers. (dis/serenus), *it is clearing up all round, of the weather*: Liv., Plin.

dissēro -sērere -sēvi -situm, *to scatter seed, sow*: Plin. TRANSF., *to spread*: Lucr., Caes.

dissēro -sērere -sērui -sertum, *to set in order*. Hence *to examine, treat of, discuss*; with de: quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, Cic.; with acc. of amount of discussion: nihil de ea rē, Tac.; Cic.; with acc. of matter of discussion: bona libertatis, Tac.; Liv. With acc. and infin.: Cic.; with indir. quest.: Sall., Quint.

disserpo -ere, *to creep about, spread*: late disserpunt tremores, Lucr.

dissertio -ōnis, f. (sero), *a severance*: iuris humani, Liv.

disserto -are (freq. of *dissero), *to treat of, discuss, argue*: pacis bona, Tac.

dissidēo -sidere -sēdi -sessum (dis/sedeo), *to sit apart, to be distant, to be separated*.

LIT., (1) of places: quantum Hypanis Veneto dissidet Eridano, Prop.; Verg. (2) of clothes: si toga dissidet impar, *sits unevenly*, Hor.

TRANSF., *not to agree*. (1) of persons, *to disagree, dissent, be of a different opinion*: inter se, Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic., Ov.; cum aliquo, Cic.; de aliqua, Cic. (2) of things, *to be opposed, contrary*: scriptum a sententia dissidet, Cic.; cupiditates inter se dissident et discordant, Cic.; with cum: Cic.; with dat.: Hor.

dissido -sidere -sēdi, *to fall apart, disagree*: a Pompeio, Cic. L.; Suet., Tac.

dissignatio -ōnis, f. (dissigno), *arrangement*: operis, Cic.

dissignator -ōris, m. (dissigno), *one that arranges, a supervisor*: Pl., Hor., Sen.

dissigno -are, *to arrange, regulate, manage*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

dissilio -silire -silui (dis/salio), *to leap apart*.

LIT., haec loca dissiluisse ferunt, Verg.; dissiluit omne solum, Ov.

TRANSF., gratia sic fratrum geminorum dissiluit, *was broken up*, Hor.

dissimilis -e, adj. (with superl. dissimillimus), *unlike, dissimilar*; with genit.: verum tamen fuit tum sui dissimilis, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; with dat.: Cic., Verg., Hor.; with inter se: Lucr., Cic., Quint.; with inter se and the genit.: qui sunt et inter se dissimiles et aliorum, Cic.; with atque (ac): Lucr., Cic.; absol.: naturae dissimiles, Cic.

¶ Adv. **dissimilitēr**, *differently, in a different manner*: Cic., Sall., Liv.

dissimilitūdo -inis, f. (dissimilis), *unlikeness, difference*: locorum, Cic.; habet ab illis rebus dissimilitudinem, Cic.; tanta inter oratores bonos dissimilitudo, Cic.

dissimulantēr, adv. from dissimulo; q.v.

dissimulantia -ae, f. (dissimulo), *a dissembling*: Cic.

dissimulatio -ōnis, f. (dissimulo), *a concealing, dissembling*: Cic., Tac.; esp. of irony (in the Socratic sense): Cic.

dissimulātor -ōris, m. (dissimulo), *a dissembler, concealer*: opis propriae, Hor.; Tac.; as adj.: Sall.

dissimulo -are, to conceal, to pretend that things are not as they are.

(1) to dissemble, disguise, keep secret: aliud silentio, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Cic. L., Ov.; with indir. quest.: Verg., Quint.; non dissimulare, followed by quin, Cic.; pass. with middle force: dissimulata deam, concealing her divinity, Ov. Absol., to dissemble: non dissimulat, Cic.; Pl., Verg.

(2) to ignore, leave unnoticed: Liv., Tac.

¶ Adv. from pres. partic. **dissimulantēr**, *in a dissembling manner*: verba non aperte sed dissimulanter conclusa, Cic.; Liv., Ov.

dissipābilis -e (dissipo), *that can be scattered*: ignis et aēr, Cic.

dissipatio -ōnis, f. (dissipo), *scattering*: civium, Cic.; praedae, Cic.; as rhet. t. t.: Cic.

dissipo or **dissūpo** -are, to scatter, disperse, spread abroad.

LIT., in gen.: membra fratris, Cic.; aliud alio, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., to break up, rout: hostes, Caes., Cic. L.; in fugam, Liv.; dissipata fuga, Liv.; fig.: curas, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) to break up, destroy, squander: possessiones, Cic., Tac.; patrimonium, Cic.; reliquias reipublicae, Cic. (2) to spread, scatter: famam, Cic.; bellum, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **dissipātus** -a -um: oratio, disconnected, Cic.

dissitus, partic. from ¹dissero; q.v.

dissociābilis -e (dissocio). (1) act., *that which separates*: oceanus, Hor. (2) pass., *that cannot be united*: res, Tac.

dissociatio -ōnis, f. (dissocio), *a separation, parting*: spiritus corporisque, Tac.

dissocio -are, to separate, sever, divide. LIT., physically: partes, Lucr.; ni (montes) dissociatur opacā valle, Hor.

TRANSF., in feeling, to estrange: morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.; disertos a doctis, Cic.; Tac.

dissolūbilis -e (dissolvo), *dissoluble, separable*: mortale omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, Cic.

dissolūtio -ōnis, f. (dissolvo), *breaking up, dissolution, destruction*.

LIT. naturae, death, Cic.; navigii, shipwreck, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *destruction, abolition*: legum, iudiciorum, Cic. (2) *refutation*: criminum, Cic. (3) *want of energy, weakness*: remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic. L., Sen. (4) rhet. t. t., *want of connexion*: Cic.

dissolūtus -a -um, partic. from dissolvo; q.v.

dissolvo -solvere -solvi -solutum, to loosen, break up.

LIT., (1) of things: nodos, Lucr.; aes, glaciem, to melt, Lucr.; animam, to die, Lucr., Cic. (2) of persons, to untie, release: Pl.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to break up, destroy: societatem, amicitiam, Cic.; leges, Cic.; rempublicam, Liv. (2) to refute: criminationem, Cic.; Tac. (3) to pay, discharge a debt: aes alienum, Cic.; pecuniam publicam civitati, Cic.; Caes. (4) to release a person from difficulties: Pl., Ter. (5) to unravel, explain a difficulty: poterit ratio dissolvere causam, Lucr.; Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **dissolūtus** -a -um. LIT., loose: navigium, leaky, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of style, disconnected: Cic., Quint. (2) wanting in energy, lax: Cic. (3) profligate, dissolute: dissolutissimus hominum, Cic.; Tac.

¶ Adv. **dissolūtē**. (1) disconnectedly, loosely: dissolute dicere, without connecting particles, Cic. (2) carelessly, negligently, without energy: minus severe quam decuit, non tamen omnino dissolute, Cic.

dissonus -a -um, *discordant, inharmonious, dissonant*. LIT., clamores, Liv. TRANSF., *different, disagreeing*: dissonae gentes sermone moribusque, Liv.; Quint.

dissors -sortis, *having a different lot or fate*: ab omni milite dissors gloria, not shared with, Ov.

dissuādēo -suādēre -suāsi -suāsum, to advise against, oppose by argument: legem agrariam, Cic.; de captivis, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic., Quint. Absol.: dissuasimus nos, I spoke against it, Cic.

dissuasio -ōnis, f. (dissuadeo), *advising to the contrary, speaking against*: rogationis eius, Cic.; Sen.

dissuāsor -ōris, m. (dissuadeo), *one who advises to the contrary, one who speaks against*: rogationis, Cic.; legis agrariae, Liv.

dissuāvior = dissavior; q.v.

dissulto -are (freq. of dissilio), to leap apart, burst asunder: nec fulmine tanti dissultant crepitus, Verg.; dissultant ripae, Verg.

dissūo -sūere -sūi -sūtum, to unstitch, undo. LIT., sinum, Ov. TRANSF., tales amicitiae dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic.

distaedet -ēre, *causes boredom or disgust to*: me loqui, Ter.; Pl.

distantia -ae, f. (disto), *distance*; hence *difference, diversity*: morum studiorumque, Cic.; Quint.

distendo (distenno) -tendēre -tendi -tentum, to stretch apart, expand, extend.

LIT., in gen.: aciem, Caes.; braccia, Ov.; Liv.; esp. to fill full, distend: ubera cytoso, Verg.; horrea plena spicis, Tib.

TRANSF., to distract, perplex: distendit ea res animos Samnitium, Liv.; in duo bella curas hominum, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.: Hor.) **distentus** -a -um, *distended, full*: ubera, Hor.; Ov., Suet.

distermīno -are, to separate by a boundary, divide: quod (flumen) Dahas Ariosque distermīnat, Tac.; fig.: Lucr.

distichon distichi, n. (διστίχον), a poem of two lines, a distich: Mart., Suet.

distinctio -ōnis, f. (distinguo), a distinction.

In gen., (1) a distinction that exists, a difference: causarum distinctio et dissimilitudo, Cic.; solis lunae siderumque omnium, Cic. (2) the finding of a difference, the act of distinguishing, discriminating: facilis est distinctio ingenui et inliberalis ioci, Cic.; lex est iustorum iniustorumque distinctio, Cic.

Esp. as rhet. t. t. (1) a division in a speech: Cic. (2) a pause, stop: Cic., Quint. (3) a distinguishing between the same word used in different ways, or between ideas nearly alike: Cic., Quint.

***distinctus** -a -um, partic. from *distinguo*; q.v.

***distinctus** -ūs, m. (*distinguo*), difference, distinction: Tac.

distīnēō -tinēre -tinūi -tentum (dis/teneo), to hold asunder, keep apart, separate.

LIT., tigna binis utrimque fibulis distinebantur, Caes.; Ov.; milit. t. t., to keep from uniting: Volscos, Liv.; Caes.

TRANSF., (1) to divide in feeling, etc.: duae factiones senatum distinebant, Liv. (2) to prevent the concentration of one's thoughts, to distract: maximis occupationibus distineri, Cic. L.; Liv., Tac. (3) to keep away, prevent: victoriam, Caes.; pacem, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **distentus** -a -um, distracted, occupied: Cic. L., Tac.

distinguo -stinguere -stinxi -stinctum (from *dis* and *stingo*, connected with *στῖνω*), to mark off. Hence to distinguish, divide.

LIT., (1) to divide up: onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem, Ov. (2) to mark, set off by distinctive ornament, colouring, etc.: Hor., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to separate, distinguish: distinguere voces in partes, Cic.; vera a falsis, Cic.; quid inter naturam et rationem intersit non distinguitur, Cic.; vero falsum, Hor.; fortes ignavosque, Tac.; as grammat. t. t., to punctuate: Cic., Quint. (2) to set off, decorate, adorn: oratio distinguitur atque illustratur aliquā re, Cic.; historiam varietate locorum, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **distinctus** -a -um. (1) separate, distinct: Cic.; of a speaker, clear: Cic. (2) set off, diversified, adorned: pocula gemmis clarissimis, Cic.; caelum astris, Cic.; Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.: Plin. L.) **distinctē**, clearly, distinctly: Cic.

disto -are (dis/sto), to be apart, separate, distant; usually with *inter se* or *ab*. (1) of space: quae turres pedes LXXX inter se distarent, Caes.; Cic., Liv., Ov. (2) of time: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor.

TRANSF., to differ, be distinct: Cic., Quint.; scurrae (dat.), Hor.; impers., distat, there is a difference, Hor.

distorquéō -torquēre -torsi -tortum, to twist apart, distort: ora cacinno, Ov.; oculos, Hor. TRANSF., to torture: Sen., Suet.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **distortus** -a -um, distorted, deformed. LIT., crura, Hor.; of persons: distortus Gallus,

Cic. TRANSF., of discourse, perverse: nullum (genus enuntiandi) distortius, Cic.

distortio -ōnis, f. (*distorqueo*), distortion: membrorum, Cic.

distractio -ōnis, f. (*distraho*), a pulling apart; hence (1) separation: humanorum animorum, Cic.; Pl., Sen. (2) disunion: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis et potius summa distractio est, Cic.

distrāho -trāhēre -traxi -tractum, to pull apart or pull to pieces.

LIT., in gen.: vallum, Liv.; corpus, Cic.; equis distrahi, Verg.; acies distrahitur, is divided, Caes.; fuga distrahit aliquos, Cic.; esp.: a, to sell up property: agros, Tac.: b, grammat. t. t., to leave a hiatus in a verse: voces, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to break up, dissolve: amorem, Ter.; omnem societatem civitatis, Cic.; concilium Boeotorum, Liv.; hanc rem, Caes.; controversias, to settle, Cic. (2) to draw away, estrange: aliquem a complexu suorum, Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic. (3) to distract: oratoris industriam in plura studia, Cic.; Tac.

distribūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum, to distribute, divide.

LIT., argentum, Ter.; pecunias exercitui, Caes. TRANSF., populum in quinque classes, Cic.; causam in crimen et in audaciam, Cic.

¶ Adv. from partic. **distribūtē**, methodically, with logical arrangement: scribere, Cic.

distribūtio -ōnis, f. (*distribuo*), a division, distribution: criminum, Cic.

distingo -stringere -strinxi -strictum, to draw apart, stretch out. LIT., radii rotarum districti pendent, Verg. TRANSF., to engage at different points, divert, occupy: in Africam mittere ad distringendos Romanos, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **districtus** -a -um, busy, occupied, engaged: contentione accipiti, Cic.

distrunco -are, to hack apart: Pl.

disturbātio -ōnis, f. (*disturbo*), destruction: Corinthi, Cic.

disturbo -are, to drive apart in confusion. LIT., contentem gladiis, Cic. TRANSF., (1) to destroy, raze to the ground: domum meam, Cic.; aedes, Lucr.; Caes. (2) to bring to naught, frustrate, ruin: nuptias, Ter.; societatem, Cic.; legem, Cic.

ditesco -ēre (*dis, ditis*), to become rich: Lucr., Hor.

dithyrambicus -a -um (*διθυραμβικός*), dithyrambic: poema, Cic.

dithyrambus -i, m. (*διθύραμβος*), a dithyrambic poem (originally in honour of Bacchus): Cic., Hor.

diŭio, better **diŭcio**; q.v.

ditior, **ditissimus**, see *dis*.

dito -are (*dis, ditis*), to enrich, make wealthy: praemiis belli socios, Liv.; militem ex hostibus, Liv.; pass., ditari as middle, to become rich: Liv. TRANSF., sermonem patrium, Hor.

diŭ, adv. (*dies*). (1) by day: diu noctuae, Tac.; Pl., Sall., Hor. (2) a, for a long time: tam diu, iam diu, Cic.; diu multumque, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc.: b, a long time ago: iam diu, Pl., Ter., Cic. L.

¶ Compar. **diŭtius**. (1) longer: Cic., Pl., Caes. (2) too long: Caes., Sall., Tac.

¶ Superl. **diŭtissimē**: Caes., Cic.

diurnus -a -um (dius, dies), *belonging to a day or lasting for a day*: lumen, Lucr.; itinera, Caes.; opus, a day's work, Cic.; cibus, rations, Liv.

¶ N. as subst. **diurnum** -i. (1) *a journal, account-book*: Juv.; in plur. diurna, see acta. (2) *a daily allowance*: Sen., Suet.

dius -a -um (connected with dies and divus, Gr. *diōs*). (1) *divine*: dia deorum, Enn.; *god-like*: dius fidius, Cic.; hence *fine, noble*: dia Camilla, Verg.; *sententia dia Catonis*, Hor. (2) (probably) *out of doors, in the open air*: pastorum otia dia, Lucr.

diūtīnus -a -um (diu), *lasting a long time, long*: servitus, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

¶ Adv. **diūtīnē**, *for a long time*: Pl.

diūtissimē, *see diu*.

diūturnitas -ātis, f. (diuturnus), *long duration*: temporis, Cic.; belli, Caes.

diūturnus -a -um (diu) adj. (with compar.), *lasting a long time, of long duration*: gloria, bellum, Cic.; of persons: quae nupsit, non diuturna fuit, *did not live long*, Ov.; non potes esse diuturnus, *you cannot remain long in your position*, Cic.

divārico -are, *to stretch apart, spread out, spreadeagle*: hominem, Cic.

divello -vellere -velli -vulum (-volsum), *to pluck apart, tear asunder*. LIT., res a natura copulatas, Cic.; suos artus lacerō morsu, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to break up, destroy*: commoda civium, Cic.; somnum, interrupt, Hor. (2) *to distract*: divellor dolore, Cic. (3) *to pull away, remove, separate*: liberos a complexu parentum, Sall.; dulci amplexu, Verg.; sapientiam a voluptate, Cic.

divendo -vendere -venditum, *to sell in separate lots*: bona populi Romani, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

diverbō -are, *to strike apart, cleave, divide*: volucres auras sagittā, Verg.; Lucr.

diverbium -i, n. (dis/verbum), *a dialogue on the stage*: Liv.

diversitas -ātis, f. (diversus). (1) *contrariety, contradiction*: inter exercitum imperatoremque, Tac. (2) *difference, diversity*: supplicii, Tac.; Quint.

diversōrium, *see deversorium*.

diverto (divorto) -vertēre -verti -versum, *to turn different ways; hence to differ*: Pl.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar and superl.) **diversus** -a -um, *turned in different directions from each other, or turned away from a certain point*.

LIT., diversis a flumine regionibus, Caes.; anguli maxime inter se diversi, Cic.; equos in diversum iter concitatos, Liv.; quo diversus abis? Verg.; diversi abeunt, Liv.; plures diversae semitae erant, Liv.; hence *out of the way, remote*: litus, Verg.; oppida, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *fluctuating, irresolute*: metu ac libidine diversus agebatur, Sall. (2) *different, unlike, opposed*; absol.: varia et diversa studia, Cic.; with ab: haec videntur esse a proposita ratione diversa, Cic.; with inter se: diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall.; with dat.: Hor.; hence *actively opposed, hostile*: acies, Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **diversē**, *in different directions, differently, diversely*: inconstans est, quod ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, Cic.

dives -vitis (compar. divitior, superl. divitissimus), *rich, wealthy*.

LIT., of persons: ex pauperrimo dives factus est, Cic.; with abl.: agris, Hor.; with genit.: pecoris, Verg.

TRANSF., of things: terra dives amomo, rich in, Ov.; so with genit.: Hor.; epistula, containing much, Ov.; lingua, eloquent, Hor.; divitior fluxit diithyrambus, Cic.; cultus, costly, Ov.

divexo -are (dis/vexo), *to tear asunder; hence (1) to destroy, plunder*: agros civium optimorum, Cic. (2) *to distract*: Suet.

dividia -ae, f. (divido), *division, trouble*: Pl.

divido -vidēre -visi -visum (from dis and root vid-, whence viduus), *to divide*.

(1) *to divide up, separate into parts*. LIT., in gen.: omne animal secari ac dividi potest, Cic.; exercitum in duas partes, Caes.; Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, Caes.; populum in duas partes, Cic.; muros, Verg. Esp. *to divide among persons, distribute, allot*: agros, Lucr., Cic., Verg.; bona viritum, Cic.; praedam per milites, Liv. TRANSF., in gen.: genus universum in species certas parti et dividere, Cic.; esp. as polit. t. t.: sententiam; *to divide a resolution into parts so that each part can be voted on*, Cic.; in music, *to accompany*: citharā carmina, Hor.

(2) *to separate two wholes from one another*. LIT., a corpore capita, Liv.; Cic.; geograph.: Gallos ab Aquitania Garumna dividit, Caes. TRANSF., a, *to distinguish*: legem bonam a mala, Cic.; Tac.; b, *to set off, to adorn*: gemma fulvum quae dividit aurum, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **divisus** -a -um, *separate*: Lucr.

dividiuus -a -um (divido). (1) *divisible*: Cic. (2) *divided, parted*: aqua, Ov.; Pl.; fig., *distracted*: Ov.

divinatio -ōnis, f. (divino). (1) *the gift of prophecy, divination*: Cic. (2) *legal t. t., the selection of a prosecutor*: Cic. L., Quint.

divinē, adv. from divinus; q.v.

divinitas -ātis, f. (divinus). (1) *divine nature, divinity*: Cic. (2) *the power of prophecy or divination*: Cic. (3) *excellence, surpassing merit*: Cic., Quint.

divinitus, adv. (divinus). (1) *divinely, by divine influence*: Lucr., Cic., Verg. (2) *by inspiration, by means of divination*: Cic. (3) *admirably, nobly*: loqui, Cic.

divino -are (divinus), *to foretell, prophesy, forebode*; with acc.: hoc, Cic.; Ov.; Liv.; with clause: Cic., Liv.; absol.: Pl., Cic., Ov.

divinus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (divus).

(1) *belonging or relating to a deity, divine*: numen, Cic.; res divina, the service of the gods, Cic.; often opp. to humanus; so, e.g.: res divinae, natural law as opp. to res humanae, positive law, Cic. N. as subst. **divinum** -i, *a sacrifice*: Liv.; plur.: divina, divine things, Liv.; the attributes of the gods: Cic.

(2) *divinely inspired, prophetic*: Cic.; vates, a poet, Hor.; m. as subst. **divinus** -i, *a seer*: Cic., Hor., Liv.

(3) *noble, admirable*: divinus ille vir, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **divinē**, *divinely*. (1) *by divine power*: Pl. (2) *by divine inspiration, prophetically*: Cic. (3) *admirably, excellently*: Cic., Quint.

divisio -ōnis, f. (divido), *division*. (1) as rhet. t. t., *division of a subject*: Cic., Quint. (2) *distribution*: agrorum, Tac.

divisor -ōris, m. (divido), *a divider*; hence *a distributor*, esp. of lands: Cic.; also *a hired bribery agent*: Cic.

divisūi, dat. sing. as from divisus, m. (divido), *for division*: Macedonia divisui facilis, Liv.

divitiæ -arum, f. (dives), *riches, wealth*. LIT., superare Crassum divitiis, Cic. L.; Pl., Hor. TRANSF., *ornaments, rich offerings*: Liv., Ov.; of soil, *richness*: Ov., Plin.; fig.: ingenii, gifts, Cic.

divortium -i, n. (diverto), *a divergence, separation*. (1) of things, *a boundary, parting of the ways*: itinerum, Liv.; divortia nota, Verg.; artissimum inter Europam Asiamque divortium, Tac. (2) of persons: a, *a divorce*: divortium facere cum aliqua, Cic.; Quint.: b, *separation generally*: Pl.

divorto, see diverto.

divulgo -are, to make common or public, publish, spread abroad: librum, Cic.; rem sermonibus, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **divulgātus** -a -um, spread abroad, made common: magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus, Cic.; Lucr., Tac.

divus -a -um (connected with deus, dies; cf. dius).

(1) as adj., *divine or deified*: Cic., Liv., Verg.

(2) as subst. **divus** -i, m. *a god* and **dīva** -ae, f. *a goddess*: Pl., Lucr., Cic., Liv., Verg., Hor.; often as epithet of dead and deified emperors; **divum** -i, n. *the sky*: sub divo, in the open air, Cic., Verg., Hor.

do dare dēdi dātum; originally two separate verbs of different derivation, corresponding generally to (1) and (2) below; in practice commonly confused.

(1) to offer or give. LIT., aliquid, Pl.; donum, Cic.; populo Romano arma, Cic.; esp.: a, to give for a particular purpose; of letters, to give for dispatch: tres epistulae eodem abs te datae tempore, Cic.; in marriage: aliquam in matrimonium, Caes.; natam genero, Verg.; vela dare ventis, to sail, Verg.; dare alicui services, to offer the neck for punishment, Cic.; aliquid deo, to dedicate, Hor., Liv., Tac.: b, to give as due, pay: poenas, a penalty, Ov.; verba, words only, i.e. to cheat, Pl., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., a, in gen., to grant, lend, bestow: alicui vitam, Cic.; nomen, Liv.; veniam, Cic., Caes., Liv.; facultatem, Caes., Cic.; contionem, Cic.; indutias, Liv.; with infin., or with ut, or ne and subj., to allow: Liv., Ov.: b, to hand over, commit, devote: operam, Pl., Caes., Cic.; se studiis, Cic.; corpori omne tempus, Cic.; urbem excidio ac ruinis, Liv.; aliquem morti, Hor.: c, to tell, communicate: Ter., Verg.

(2) to cause, bring about, put (cf. compounds abdo, etc.): alicui dolorem, Cic.; stragem, Lucr., Verg., Liv.; ruinas, Lucr.; impetum in hostem, Liv.; documentum, Cic., Liv.; esp. of sounds: clamorem, sonitum, Verg.

dōcēo dōcēre dōcūi doctum (connected with δόκω), to teach, instruct; with acc. of person: aliquem, Caes., Cic., etc.; aliquem equo

armisque, Liv.; aliquem fidibus, Cic.; with adv.: aliquem Latine, Cic.; with acc. of thing: ius civile, Cic.; with double acc.: aliquem litteras, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; so in pass. with acc. of thing: Hor.; with infin.: aliquem sapere, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; with clause, to inform that or how: Cic.; absol.: doceo et explano, Cic.

Esp. as theatr. t. t.: docere fabulam (like δίδασκειν δράμα), to teach a play to the actors, to bring out, exhibit, Cic., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **doctus** -a -um, taught; hence (1) of persons, learned, instructed, well-informed: Graecis litteris et Latinis, Cic.; ex disciplina Stoicorum, Cic.; with genit.: fandi, Verg., m. as subst., esp. plur. docti -orum, the learned: Cic.; fig., of things that show learning: ars, Ov.; sermones, Cic. (2) experienced, clever, shrewd: Pl., Ter.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **doctē**. (1) learnedly, skilfully: Hor. (2) cleverly, shrewdly: Pl.

dochmius -ii, m. (δόχμιος, sc. ποῦς), a species of foot in poetry, the dochmiac (--- ---): Cic.

dōcīlis -e, adj. (with compar.) (doceo), teachable, docile: attentus iudex et docilis, Cic.; docilis ad hanc disciplinam, Cic.; with genit.: modorum, Hor.; fig., of things: capilli, Ov.

dōcīlītās -ātis, f. (docilis), teachableness, docility: Cic.

doctor -ōris, m. (doceo), a teacher: eiusdem sapientiae doctores, Cic.; Hor., Quint.

doctrina -ae, f. (doceo). (1) teaching, instruction: doctrina politos constituat, Lucr.; puerilis, Cic.; honestarum rerum, Cic. (2) that which is imparted by teaching, knowledge, learning: Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus, Cic.

doctus -a -um, partic. from doceo; q.v.

dōcūmen -inis, n. = documentum; q.v.: Lucr.

dōcūmentum -i, n. (doceo), example, pattern, warning, proof: documentum fuit hominibus virtutis, Cic.; alicui documento esse, Caes.; documentum sui dare, Liv.; with clause, a proof how: Cic., Liv.; a warning against: Liv., Hor.

Dōdōna -ae, f. (Δωδώνη), a city of Epirus, renowned for its sacred oak and oracle of Zeus.

¶ Hence adj. **Dōdōnaeus** -a -um, and f. **Dōdōnis** -idis, of Dodona.

dodrans -antis, m. (de/quadrans), three-fourths: aedificii reliquum dodrantem emere, Cic.; heres ex dodrante, heir to three-fourths of the property, Nep.; as a measure of length, nine inches, three-fourths of a foot: Plin., Suet. **dogma** -ātis, n. (δόγμα), a philosophical doctrine: Cic., Juv.

Dolabella -ae, m. a Roman family name in the gens Cornelia; esp. P. Cornelius Dolabella, the son-in-law of Cicero.

dōlābra -ae, f. (ἰδολο), a pick-axe: Liv., Tac., Juv.

dōlēo dōlēre dōlūi, fut. partic. dōlīturus, to suffer pain.

(1) of bodily pain: pes, caput dolet, Cic.; impers.: mihi dolet, Pl.

(2) mentally: a, of persons, to be pained, to grieve, bewail: de Hortensio, Cic.; bonis rebus, Cic.; meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: se a suis

superari, Cic.; foll. by quod.: Caes., Ov.; by si: Hor.; absol.: aequè dolendo, Cic.: b, of things, to cause pain: nihil cuiquam doluit, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.: Ov.) **dolens**, painful.

¶ Adv. (with compar.: Cic.) **dolenter**, painfully, sorrowfully: hoc dicere, Cic.

doliāris -e, adj. (dolum), tubby: Pl.

doliolum -i, n. (dim. of dolum), a little cask: Liv.

dolium -i, n. a large jar for storing wine: de dolio haurire, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

dōlo -are, to hew with an axe. LIT., robur, Cic.; non est (homo) e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. TRANSF., illud opus, to work roughly, Cic.; caput fuste, to cudgel, Hor.

dōlō or **dōlon** -ōnis, m. (δόλον). (1) a pike: Verg.; sword-stick: Suet., Verg. TRANSF., the sting of a fly: Phaedr. (2) a small foresail: Liv.

Dōlops -lōpis; usually plur. **Dōlōpes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Δόλοpes), the Dolopes, a people in Thessaly.

¶ Hence **Dōlōpia** -ae, f. the country of the Dolopes.

dōlor -ōris, m. (doleo), pain, ache, anguish.

(1) physical: pedum, Cic.; laterum, Hor.

(2) mental pain, grief, sorrow. LIT., dolorem accipere, commovere, facere, dare, Cic.; dolore adfici, Cic.; esp. of disappointment, resentment: dolore exarsit, Caes.; dolor iniuriarum, Caes. TRANSF., a, the cause of sorrow: Ov.: b, as rhet. t. t., pathos: Cic., Quint.

dōlōsus -a -um (dolus), crafty, deceitful, cunning: mulier, Hor.; artes, Ov.

¶ Adv. **dōlōsē**, deceitfully, craftily: agi dolose, Cic.

dōlus -i, m. (δόλος), a device, artifice.

(1) qualified by malus, as legal t. t., fraud: cum ex eo quaereretur quid esset Dolus malus, respondebat cum esset aliud simulatum aliud actum, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Liv.

(2) absol., fraud, deceit, guile: fraus ac dolus, Cic.; ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, Caes.; Pl., Verg. Meton., an instrument of deception, trap: dolos (= retia) saltu deludit, Ov.

dōmābilis -e (domo), that can be tamed, tameable: Cantaber, Hor.; Ov.

dōmesticus -a -um (domus). (1) belonging to the house or the family, domestic: parietes, Cic.; luctus, Cic.; difficultas, poverty, Cic.; tempus, spent at home, Cic.; domesticus homo, Cic.; m. as subst., esp. plur. **dōmestici** -ōrum, the inmates of one's house, members of one's family: Cic.

(2) domestic, native (opp. to foreign): crudelitas, towards citizens, Cic.; si superāvissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis, Caes.; bellum, civil war, Cic.; celebrare domestica facta, Hor.

dōmicilium -i, n. (domus), a place of residence, dwelling. LIT., aliud domicilium, alias sedes parant, Caes.; domicilium conlocare in aliquo loco, Cic. TRANSF., imperii, Rome, Cic.; superbiae, Cic.; Liv.

dōmina -ae, f. (dominus). LIT., the mistress of a household: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., (1) a wife: Verg., Ov.; also a mistress: Tib. (2) a goddess: domina Venus, Lady Venus, Ov.;

of Cybele: Verg. (3) royal lady: Suet. (4) of abstr. things, ruler, controller: iustitia domina virtutum, Cic.; Fors domina campi, Cic.

dōminatio -ōnis, f. (dominor), mastery, irresponsible power, despotism. LIT., unius, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; also in plur. TRANSF., control, direction: temperantia est rationis in libidinem firma et moderata dominatio, Cic.

dōminātor -ōris, m. (dominor), ruler, governor: rerum Deus, Cic.

dōminātrix -icis, f. (f. of dominator), a female ruler, mistress. TRANSF., caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic.

dōminātus -ūs, m. (dominor), mastery; esp. absolute power: dominatus regius, Cic. TRANSF., dominatus cupiditatum, Cic.

dōminium -i, n. (dominus). (1) rule, power, ownership: Liv. (2) a feast, banquet: huius argento dominia vestra ornari, Cic.

dōminor -ari, dep. (dominus), to rule, be lord or master, to domineer.

LIT., dominari Alexandriae, Cic.; in suos, Cic.; in nobis, Cic.; in capite fortunisque hominum honestissimorum, Cic.; iudiciis, Cic.; with inter: Caes.; summa arce, Verg.

TRANSF., dominatur libido, is supreme, Cic.; mare, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **dōminans** -antis, dominant: Lucr., Hor.

dōminus -i, m. (domus), the master of a house, head of the household, lord, master; plur.: domini, master and mistress, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a husband or lover: Ov. (2) a master, owner, possessor: aedificii, navis, Cic.; as adj., the master's: dominae manus, Ov. (3) an employer: Pl., Cic. L. (4) a ruler, lord, controller: Cic., Verg.; gentium, Cic.; rei (of the judge), Cic.; fig., of a passion: Cic. (5) with or without convivii or epuli, the person who arranges a feast, host: Cic., Liv. (6) of an emperor: Suet.

dōmiporta -ae, f. (domus/porto), she who carries her house upon her back, the snail: poet. ap. Cic.

Dōmitiānus -i, m. T. Flavius Domitianus, son of Vespasian, brother of Titus; born A.D. 51, Emperor from 81 to 96.

Dōmitius -a -um, name of a plebeian gens at Rome, the most famous members of which were: Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 122 B.C., conqueror of the Allobroges; L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 54 B.C., general and adherent of Pompey.

¶ Adj. **Dōmitiānus** -a -um, of Domitius: milites, the soldiers of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, Caes.

dōmito -are (freq. of domo), to tame, subdue, break in: boves, Verg.

dōmitor -ōris, m. (domo), a tamer. LIT., equorum, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., conqueror, victor: domitor Persarum, Cic.; Saturnius domitor maris alti, Verg.

dōmitrix -icis, f. (f. of domitor), she who tames: Epidaurus domitrix equorum, Verg.; clava domitrix ferarum, Ov.

dōmitus -ūs, m. (domo), taming: effimus domitu nostro quadrupedum vectones, Cic.

dōmo dōmare dōmūi dōmitum (connected with domus), to tame, break in.

LIT., beluas, Cic.; equos stimulo et verbere, Ov.

TRANSF., to conquer, subdue: (1) men or communities, esp. in war: maximas nationes virtute, Cic.; hasta pugnantes, Ov. (2) concr. things: ipsius fluminis vim, Liv.; arbores multa mercede, Verg.; uvae prelo, to press, Hor. (3) abstr. things: domitas habere libidines, Cic.; invidiam, Hor.

dōmūs -ūs, f. (Sing. acc. domum; genit. domūs; dat. domui; abl. domo, occ. domū. Plur. nom. domūs; acc. domos or domūs; genit. domorum or domuum; dat. and abl. domibūs; cf. Gr. root δει-, δέω, whence δόμος).

LIT., a house, a home: domum aedificare, Cic.; aliquem tecto et domo invitare, Cic.; locative: domi, at home, in the house, Cic.; meae domi, at my house, Cic.; alienae domi, in the house of another, Cic.; domi aliquid habere, to have at home, to possess, be provided with, Cic.; domum, home, homewards, Cic.; domo, from home, out of the house, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) poet. a dwelling, abode; of birds: Verg.; of the gods: Verg., Ov.; the body, as home of the soul: Ov.; the labyrinth: Verg. (2) home, native country; locative: domi, at home, in one's own country, Cic.; domi militiaeque, Cic.; belli domique, Liv., in peace and in war. (3) a household: Cic. L. (4) a philosophical school or sect: Cic., Sen.

dōnārium -i, n. (donum). LIT., a place in a temple for offerings: Luc. TRANSF., (1) a temple, shrine, altar: Verg., Ov. (2) a votive offering: Liv.

dōnatio -ōnis, f. (dono), a giving, donation: Cic.

dōnativum -i, n. (dono), an imperial largess or donative to the soldiery: Tac., Suet.

dōnēc, conj. (shortened from doneque, Lucr., which is from done/que). (1) up to the time when, until; with indic.: Cic., Verg., Liv.; with subj.: Verg., Hor., Tac.; often preceded by usque, usque eo, eo usque, Pl., Cic. etc. (2) so long as, while; with indic.: donec gratias eram tibi, Hor.; Liv., Tac.; with subj.: Liv., Tac.

dōnicum = donec; q.v.: Pl.

dōno -are (donum).

(1) (alicui aliquid), to give as a present, to present to. LIT., non pauca suis adiutoribus, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Hor., Verg. TRANSF., a, to grant, bestow: alicui aeternitatem, Cic.; poet., with infin.: alicui divinare, Hor.; b, to sacrifice, give up to: amicitias reipublicae, Cic. L.: c, esp. to remit a debt or obligation: alicui aere alienum, Cic.; d, to forgive, pardon (for the sake of someone else): noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, Liv.; Ov.

(2) (aliquem aliquā re), to present with: cohortem militariis donis, Caes.; Pl., Cic., Hor.

dōnum -i, n. (dare), a gift, present; gen.: dona nuptialia, Cic.; dona ferentes, Verg.; dono dare, to give as a present, Ter.; esp. a gift to the gods, a votive offering: Cic., Verg.

dorcās -ādis, f. (δορκάς), a gazelle, antelope: Mart.

Dōres -um, m. (Δωρείς), the Dorians, one of the Hellenic tribes.

¶ Hence adj. **Dōricus** and **Dōrius** -a -um, Dorian; poet. = Greek: Verg.; **Dōris** -idis, f., as adj., Dorian; as subst. (1) the country of

the Dorians. (2) the wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs. (3) meton., the sea: Verg.

dormio -ire, to sleep. LIT., se dormitum conferre, Cic.; ad dormiendum proficisci, Cic.; dormientem excitare, Cic.; nox dormiendi, to be slept through, Cat. TRANSF., (1) of the sleep of death: Pl. (2) to rest, be inactive: beneficia dormientibus deferuntur, Cic.; Prop.

dormitator -ōris, m. (dormito), a dreamer: Pl.

dormito -are (freq. of dormio), to be sleepy, to begin to sleep. LIT., dormitanti mihi epistula illa reddita, Cic. TRANSF., (1) to dream, be lazy: ista oscitans et dormitans sapientia Scaevolarum, Cic.; quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, nods, Hor. (2) of a lamp: iam dormitante lucernā, just going out, Ov.

dormitor -ōris, m. (dormio), a sleeper: Mart.

dormitōrius -a -um (dormio), for sleeping: Plin. L.

dorsum -i, n. (dorsus -i, m.: Pl.), the back, either of men or animals. LIT., dorso onus subire, Hor.; dorsum demulcere equis, Liv. TRANSF., any elevation of similar form: duplex dentalium, the back of the sharebeam of a plough, Verg.; immane dorsum mari summo, a reef, Verg.; a mountain ridge, 'hog's back': Caes., Liv., Verg.

Dōrylaeum -i, n. (Δορύλαιον), a town in Phrygia.

¶ Hence **Dōrylenses** -ium and **Dōrylaei** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Dorylaeum.

Dōryphōrōs -i, m. (δορυφόρος), the lance-bearer, the name of a celebrated statue by Polyclethus: Cic.

dōs dōtis, f. (do), a dowry, marriage portion. LIT., accipere pecuniam ab uxore dotis nomine, Caes.; filiae nubili dotem conficere non posse, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., a gift: cuius artem cum indotatam esse et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote locupletasti et ornasti, Cic.; esp. a quality, endowment: dotes ingenii, Ov.

dōtālis -e (dos), belonging to or forming a dowry: praedium, Cic. L.; Hor., Verg.

dōto -are (dos), to provide with a dowry, endow: sanguine Troiano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **dōtātus** -a -um, richly endowed. LIT., Aquilia, Cic. TRANSF., Chione dotatissima formā, Ov.

drachma (drachuma: Pl.) -ae, f. (δραχμή).

(1) a drachma, a small Greek coin, about equal in value to a Roman denarius: Pl., Cic., Hor. (2) as a weight, † of an uncia: Plin.

drāco -ōnis, m. (δράκων), a kind of snake, dragon. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., a constellation so called: Cic. poet.

Drāco -ōnis, m. (δράκων), Draco, an Athenian who drew up in 621 B.C. a code of laws afterwards famous for its severity.

drācōnigēna -ae, c. (draco/gigno) = δρακοντογενής, dragon-born, sprung from dragon-seed: urbs, Thebes, Ov.

drāpēta -ae, m. (δραπέτης), a runaway slave: Pl.

Drēpānum -i, n. (Δρέπανον) and **Drēpāna** -ōrum, n. (Δρέπανα), a town on the west coast of Sicily (now Trapani).

Adj. **Drēpānitānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Drepanum.

drōmas -ādis, m. (δρομάς), a dromedary: Liv.

drōmos -i, m. (δρόμος), *the race-course of the Spartans*: Liv.

Drūnīda -ae, f. *a river in Gaul flowing into the Rhône (now the Durance)*.

Drūidēs -um, m. and **Drūidae** -ārūm, m. (Celtic word), *the Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls and Britons*: Caes., Tac.

Drūsus -i, m. *a cognomen of the gens Livia*; esp. of (1) M. Livius Drusus, *tribune in 91 B.C., murdered for attempting to revive some of the Gracchan laws*. (2) Nero Claudius Drusus, *son of Livia Drusilla and Tiberius Claudius Nero*.

¶ Hence adj. **Drūsianus** -a -um and **Drūsinus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Drusus*; subst. **Drūsilla** -ae, f. *name of several females of the gens Livia*.

Drŷās -ādis, f. (Δρυάς), *a wood nymph, Dryad*; gen. plur.: Dryades, Verg.

Drŷas -antis, m. (Δρυάς), *father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace*.

¶ Hence **Drŷantides** -ae, m. *the son of Dryas, i.e. Lycurgus*: Ov.

Drŷōpes -um (Δρυόνες), *a people of Epirus*.

Dūbis -is, m. *river in Gallia Belgica (now the Doubs)*.

dūbitābilis -e (dubito), *doubtful, uncertain*: Ov.

dūbitantēr, adv. *from dubito*; q.v.

dūbitātio -ōnis, f. (dubito).

(1) *wavering in opinion, doubt, uncertainty*: sine ulla dubitatione, *certainly*, Cic.; res non habet dubitationem, *the matter admits of no doubt*, Cic.; with objective genit.: dubitatio adventūs legionum, *doubt as to the coming*, Cic.; Caes., Quint.; with de: illa Socratica dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic.; with indir. quest.: si quando dubitatio accidit, *quale sit*, Cic.; with quin, *after a neg.*: nulla dubitatio est quin, Cic.

(2) *wavering as to action, hesitation, irresolution*: nullā interpositā dubitatione, Caes.; aestuabat dubitatione, Cic.

dūbito -are (freq. of old verb dubo; cf. dubius).

(1) *to doubt, waver in opinion, be uncertain*: de hoc, Cic.; with n. acc.: haec, Cic.; utrum sit utilis an, Cic.; honestumne factu sit an turpe, Cic.; non dubito quin, *I have no doubt that*, Pl., Cic., Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Lucr., Liv.; in pass.: Ov.

(2) *to waver as to action, be irresolute, hesitate*: quid dubitas? Caes.; foll. by infin.: Pl., Cic., Verg.; non dubito, foll. by quin: Caes., Cic.

¶ Hence, from partic., adv. **dūbitanter**. (1) *doubtingly*: dubitanter unum quodque dicemus, Cic. (2) *hesitatingly*: illud veracundi et dubitantes recepsisse, Cic.

dūbius -a -um (from duo, through old verb dubo), *doubtful*.

(1) act., *wavering*: a, *in opinion, doubting, doubtful, uncertain*: Cic.; with genit.: sententiae, Liv.; salutis, Ov.; with indir. quest.: Lucr., Verg., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Liv.: b, *as to action, hesitating, uncertain, irresolute*: dubius an transiret, Liv.

(2) pass., *uncertain, doubted, doubtful*: genus causae, Cic.; victoria, Caes.; lux, caelum, Ov. Esp. n. dubium: dubium est, and esp. non dubium est, *absol.*, or with de, or with clause, Pl., Ter., Cic., Liv.; also

n. as subst.: in dubium vocare, *to call in question*, Cic.; in dubio esse, Ter., Lucr.; sine dubio, Cic.; procul dubio, *without doubt*, Liv.

(3) fig. *doubtful, dubious, dangerous, critical*: res, Pl., Verg., Liv.; tempora, Hor.

¶ Adv. **dūbiē**, *doubtfully*: ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic.; hence: haud dubie, nec dubie, non dubie, *certainly, without doubt*, Cic. L., Liv.

dūcēni -ae -a (ducenti), *a group of two hundred, or two hundred each*: Liv.

dūcentēsima -ae, f. (f. of ducesimus, from ducenti, sc. pars), *the two hundredth part, one-half per cent*, Tac., Suet.

dūcenti -a -a (duo/centum), *two hundred*: Liv. TRANSF., *an indefinitely large number*: Pl., Hor.

dūcentiens or **dūcentiēs**, adv. (ducenti), *two hundred times*: Cic. TRANSF., *many times*: Cat.

dūco dūcere duxi ductum.

(1) *to draw*: a, in gen., *to draw along, from place to place*. LIT., plaustra, Ov.; sidera crinem ducunt, Verg.; os, *to strain, distort*, Cic.; hence *to shape anything long, to construct*: parietem, Cic.; murum, Liv.; vallum, Caes.; ocreas argento, Verg.; so in spinning: lanas, Ov. TRANSF., of a poet: carmina, *to make verses*, Hor.; and esp. of time, either *to spend*: aetatem in litteris, Cic.; or *to delay, protract*: bellum, Cic.; aliquem diem ex die, *to put off*, Caes.: b, *to draw towards oneself*. LIT., frena manu, Ov.; remos, Ov.; hence *to attract, take on*: colorem, Verg.; silvas carmine, Ov. TRANSF., *to charm, influence, mislead*: fabellarum auditione ducuntur, Cic.; errore duci, Cic.; me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Cic.: c, *to draw into the body*. LIT., aera spiritu, *to inhale*, Cic.; pocula, *to quaff*, Hor. TRANSF., *to draw out or away*. LIT., sortes, Cic.; ferrum vagina, Ov. TRANSF., *to derive*: nomen ex aliqua re, Cic.

(2) *to lead*: a, in gen.: ducere equum, Liv.; aliquem in ius, Liv.; in carcerem, in vincula, Cic.; suas mulierculas secum, Cic.; fig., of a road: duxit via in leniter editum collem, Liv.: b, in marriage, *to marry a wife*; with in matrimonium or absol.: Caes., Cic., Liv.; ducere ex plebe, *to marry a plebeian*, Liv.: c, as milit. t. t., either *to lead on the march*: cohortes ad munitiones, Caes.; or *to command*: exercitum, Cic.; turmas, Verg.

(3) *to calculate, count, reckon*: faenus quaternis centesimis, Cic. TRANSF., *to esteem, consider*: aliquem in hostium numero, Caes.; aliquid parvi, Cic.; pluris, Cic.; pro nihilo, Cic.; aliquem despiciatui, *to despise*, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: qui se regem esse ducebat, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

ductim, adv. (duco), *by drawing; in a stream*: Pl.

ductīto -are (freq. of duco), *to lead, esp. to lead home a wife*: Pl. TRANSF., *to cheat*: Pl.

ducto -are (freq. of duco), *to draw or lead, esp. to lead home*: Pl. TRANSF., *to cheat*: Pl.

ductor -ōris, m. (duco), *a leader*. (1) *a commander*: exercitūs, Cic. (2) *a guide*: itineris, Liv.

ductus -ūs, m. (duco). (1) *drawing*; hence: **a**, *shape*: oris, *the lineaments of the face*, Cic.; muri, *line of a wall*, Cic.: **b**, *drawing off*: aquarum, Cic.

(2) *leading, command, leadership*: alicuius ductu, Cic.; se ad ductum Pompeii applicare, Cic.

dūdum, adv. (dum), *some time ago*; hence (1) *a little while ago, not long since*: quod tibi dudum (*just now*) videbatur, Cic.; Pl., Verg. (2) *a long while ago or for a long time*: quam dudum nihil habeo quod ad te scribam, Cic. L.; esp. with iam: quem iam dudum Cotta et Sulpicius expectat, Cic.; Verg.

dūellum, **dūellīcus**, **dūellātor** = bellum, bellicus, bellator; q.v.

Dūilius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, of which the most famous member was C. Duilius, consul 260 B.C., who gained a great naval victory over the Carthaginians off Sicily*; this was commemorated by a column in the forum, adorned with the prows of captured ships (columna rostrata).

dulcēdo -inis, f. (dulcis), *sweetness*. TRANSF., *pleasantness, charm*: dulcedine quadam gloriae commoti, Cic.; dulcedine orationis, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

dulcesco -ēre (dulcis), *to become sweet*: Cic.

dulcicūlus -a -um (dim. of dulcis), *somewhat sweet*: potio, Cic.

dulcifer -era -erum (dulcis/fero), *sweet*: Pl.

dulcis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (connected with γλυκύς), *sweet* (opp. amarus). LIT., *to the taste*: vinum, Hor.; unda, *fresh water*, Ov. TRANSF., (1) in gen., *pleasant, delightful, agreeable*: nomen libertatis, Cic.; poemata, Hor.; orator, Cic. (2) of persons, *friendly, dear, beloved*: amici, Cic.; used in addresses: dulcissime Attice, Cic. L.

¶ N. acc. **dulcē** as adv., *sweetly*: Cat., Hor.

¶ Adv. **dulciter** (with compar. dulcius, superl. dulcissime), *sweetly*: Cic., Quint.

dulcītudo -inis, f. (dulcis), *sweetness*: Cic.

Dūlichium -ii, n. (Δουλίχιον), *an island in the Ionian Sea, forming part of the kingdom of Ulysses*. Adj. **Dūlichīus** -a -um, *Dulichian*, poet., *belonging to Ulysses*: rates, Verg.; dux, Ulysses, Ov.

dum (evidently an accusative indicating duration), adv. and conj.

(1) adv., joined as an enclitic with other words: **a**, in the sense *yet*, with non, nullus, haud, vix, etc.: nondum, *not yet*, Cic.; so: necdum, Liv.; nequedum, Cic.; nullusdum, *no one yet*, Liv.; vixdum, *scarcely yet*, Cic.; nihildum, *nothing yet*, Cic.; nedum, *not to say*, Cic.: **b**, in the sense *now, for a moment*, with imperat.: age dum, Pl., Ter., Cic.; itera dum, Cic.

(2) conj.: **a**, *while, during the time that*, with indic., usually present: Pl., Caes., Cic., Verg., Liv.: **b**, *while, throughout the time that*, with indic.: Pl., Cic., Caes., Liv.: **c**, *so long as, provided that*, with subj., often strengthened by modo: dummodo, Pl., Cic., Ov.; neg.: dum ne, Pl., Cic. L. or dummodo ne, Cic.: **d**, *until*, usually with subj.: Pl., Caes., Cic., Verg.; also with indic., esp. perf. indic.: Cic.

dūmētum -i, n. (dumus), *a thorn brake, thicket*: Cic., Verg., Hor.; fig.: cur eam tantas in angustiae et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic.

dummōdo, see dum.

dūmōsus -a -um (dumus), *covered with thorn bushes, bushy*: Verg., Ov.

dumtaxāt, adv. (dum/taxo), *exactly*; 'as far as applies' or perhaps 'as far as one estimates'; hence (1) *at least, not less than*: nos animo dumtaxat vigemus, Cic.; Hor., Quint. (2) *at most, not more than*: dissita sunt dumtaxat, Lucr.; Caes., Cic.

dūmus -i, m. *a thorn bush, bramble*: Cic., Verg.

dūō -ae -ō (acc. m.: duo or duos; Gr. δύο), *two*: Cic., etc.

dūōdēcīens or **dūōdēcīēs**, adv., *twelve times*: Cic., Liv.

dūōdēcīm (duo/decem), *twelve*: duodecim tabulae (sometimes simply duodecim), *the Twelve Tables of laws*, Cic.

dūōdēcīmus -a -um (duodecim), *the twelfth*: Caes.

dūōdēni -ae, -a, *twelve at a time or twelve each*: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.; Cic., Verg., Liv.

dūōdēquādrāgēsīmus, *thirty-eighth*: Liv.

dūōdēquādrāgīnta, *thirty-eight*: Cic.

dūōdēquinquāgēsīmus -a -um, *the forty-eighth*: Cic.

dūōdētriciēns (-triciēs) adv., *twenty-eight times*: Cic.

dūōdētrīgīnta, *twenty-eight*: Liv.

dūōdēvicēni -ae -a, *eighteen each*: Liv.

dūōdēvigīnti, *eighteen*: Pl., Caes., Cic.

dūōetvicesīmāni -ōrum, m. *soldiers of the 22nd legion*: Tac.

dūōetvicesīmus -a -um, *the twenty-second*: Tac.

duplex -plicis (duo/plico), *double, doubled, two-fold*. LIT., amiculum, Nep.; pannus, Hor.; murus, Caes.; quaestio, Cic. TRANSF., (1) plur., *both*: oculi, Lucr.; palmae, Verg. (2) *two-faced, deceitful, equivocal*: Hor.

duplicārius -a -um (duplex): miles, *a soldier who gets double pay*, Liv.

dupliciter, adv. (duplex), *doubly*: Cic.

duplico -are (duplex), *to double*.

LIT., numerum dierum, Cic.; Caes.; duplicare verba, *to repeat*, Cic.; but also *to form compound words*: Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to bend double*: virum dolore, Verg. (2) in gen., *to lengthen, increase*: sol decedens duplicat umbras duplicari sollicitudines, Cic.

duplus -a -um (Gr. διπλός), *twice as much, double*: pars, Cic.; pecunia, Liv.; n. as subst.

duplum -i, *the double*, esp. *a double penalty*: poenam dupli subire, or in duplum ire, Cic.; f. as subst. **dupla** -ae: Pl.

dupondīus -i, m. (duo/pondo), *a coin of two asses* (see as, assis): Cic.

dūrābilis -e (duro), *lasting, durable*: Ov., Quint.

dūrāmen -inis, n. (duro), *hardness*: aquarum, ice, Lucr.

dūrāteus -a -um (δουράτεος), *wooden*, of the Trojan horse: Lucr.

dūrē, adv. from durus; q.v.

dūresco dūrescere dūrūi (durus), *to grow hard*: frigoribus durescit umor, *freezes*, Cic.; Verg., Tac.

dūrēta -ae, f. (Spanish-Celtic), *a wooden bath-tub*: Suet.

dūrītās -ātis, f. (durus), *harshness, unfriendliness*: Cic.

dūrīter, adv. from durus; q.v.

dūrītia -ae, f. and **dūrītīēs** -ēi, f. (durus), *hardness*. LIT., atrae pellis, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *hardness, austerity*: duritia virilis, Cic.; ab parvulis labori ac duritiae studere, Caes. (2) *harshness, severity, oppressiveness*: animi, Cic.; operum, Tac.; caeli militiaeque, Tac.

dūro -are (durus).

(1) transit., *to make hard*. LIT., caementa calce, Liv.; enses in scopulos, Ov.; terram, Verg.; Albanam fumo uvam, Hor. TRANSF., a, physically, *to make hardy, inure*: se labore, Caes.; b, mentally, *to harden*: ad omne facinus duratus, Tac.

(2) intransit., *to become hard or dry*. LIT., durare solum, Verg. TRANSF., a, physically, *to endure, hold out*: sub love, Ov.; occasionally with acc.: laborem, Verg.; aequor, Hor.: b, mentally, *to be hard or callous*: in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, Tac.: c, in gen., *to last, remain, continue*: durat simulacrum, Verg.; totidem durare per annos, Verg.; Tac.

dūrus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *hard*.

LIT., (1) *hard to the touch*: ferrum, Hor. (2) *harsh to other senses*: sapor Bacchi, Verg.; vocis genus, Cic.; oratio, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *tough, strong, enduring*: Scipiaedae duri bello, Verg. (2) in demeanour or tastes, *rough, rude, uncouth*: ut vitā sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic.; signa dura sed tamen molliora quam Canachi, Cic.; C. Marius, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, Cic. (3) in character, *hard, austere*: homo durus ac priscus, Cic.; also *stern, severe*: Varius est habitus iudex durior, Cic.; sometimes *brazen, shameless*: os, Ter. (4) of things, *hard, awkward*; so of weather, *severe*: tempestates, Caes.; of the soil, *difficult to work*: glebae, Verg.; of a task, *hard, difficult*: subvectio, Caes.; of circumstances, *unfavourable, adverse*: condicio durior, Verg.; pauperies, Hor.

¶ Adv. **dūrē** and **dūrīter** (with compar. durius), *hardly*; hence (1) *hardily*: Ter. (2) *roughly, rudely*: membra moventes duriter, Lucr.; Hor.; durius incedit, Ov. (3) *harshly, unpleasantly, severely*: durius in deditos consulere, Liv.; dure dicere, Hor.

dūmvir and **dūōvir** -viri, m. (duo/vir), usually pl., duumviri or duoviri, *a pair of magistrates, a commission of two*. (1) duumviri perduellionis, *a criminal court, trying cases of perduellio*, Cic., Liv. (2) duumviri sacrorum, *keepers of the Sibylline books* (afterwards increased to ten, and then to fifteen), Liv. (3) duumviri aedi faciendae (or locandae, or dedicandae), *a commission for building or dedicating a temple*, Liv. (4) duumviri navales, *a commission for looking after the fleet*, Liv. (5) in the Roman municipia: duumviri (iuri dicundo), *the highest magistrates*, Cic., Caes.

dux dūcis, c. (connected with dūco).

(1) *a guide, conductor*: locorum, Liv.; armenti, Ov. TRANSF., impietatis, Cic.; diis cubibus, *under the direction of the gods*, Cic.; dux femina facti, Verg.

(2) *a leader, ruler*: superum, Júpiter, Verg.; pecoris, Tib. Esp. *a military or naval*

commander: dux praefectusque classis, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

Dýmās -mantis, m. (Δύμας), *father of Hecuba*.

¶ Hence Dymantis probes, or subst.

Dýmantis -tidis, f. *Hecuba*: Ov.

Dýmē -ēs, f. (Δύμη) and **Dýmae** -ārum, f. *a town in Achaëa*. Adj. **Dýmaeus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Dyme*.

dýnastes -is, m. (δυνάστης), *ruler, prince*: Caes., Cic.

Dýrrháchium -i, n. (Δυρράχιον), *later name of Epidamnus, in Illyria, the port where ships landed coming from Brundisium to Greece (now Durrës)*.

¶ Hence **Dýrrháchini** (-ēni) -ōrum, m. *the people of Dyrrhachium*.

E

E, e, indecl. n. or (sc. littera) f., the fifth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in the Greek Alphabet both to ε and η. For the meaning of E, as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

ē, prep. = ex; q.v.

ēā, adv. = abl. of is; q.v.

ēādem, adv. (abl. f. of idem, sc. viā, parte, etc.), *by the same way, likewise*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

ēāpropter = propterea: Ter.

ēātēnus = ea tenus (parte), adv., *so far*; foll. by quoad: Cic.; by ut and the subj.: Cic.

ēbēnus -i, m. = hebenus; q.v.

ēbibō -bibēre -bibī, *to drink up*: poculum, Pl.; Nestoris annos, *to drink as many cups as the years of Nestor's age*, Ov.; of the sea, *ebibit amnes*, Ov. TRANSF., *to squander on drink*: Hor.

ēbitō -ēre, *to go out*: Pl.

ēblandiōr -iri, dep. *to obtain by flattery*: unum consulatū diem, Tac.; omnia, Liv.; partic. as pass.: eblandita illa non enucleata esse suffragia, Cic.

ēbriētās -ātis, f. (ebrius), *drunkenness*: Cic., Ov.

ēbriōlus -a -um (dim. of ebrius), *tipsy*: Pl.

ēbriōsitas -ātis, f. (ebriosus), *the love of drink, habit of drunkenness*: Cic.

ēbriōsus -a -um (ebrius), *drink-loving*: Cic. TRANSF., of a grape: Cat.

ēbrius -a -um, *drunk*; rarely *that has drunk enough*: Pl., Ter.; usually *intoxicated*: Pl., Cic., Ov.; so also of words, actions, etc.: Tib., Prop. TRANSF., *intoxicated with, full of*: dulci fortunā, Hor.

ēbulliō -ire, *to boil up*. TRANSF., *to boast of*: virtutes, Cic.

ēbūlum -i, n. (-us -i, m.), *the dwarf elder* (Sambucus ebulus, Linn.): Verg.

ēbur -ōris, n. *ivory*: signum ex ebore, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of things made of ivory; a statue: Verg.; a flute: Verg.; the sheath of a sword: Ov.; the curule chair: Hor., Ov. (2) the elephant: Juv.

ēburnēōlus -a -um (dim. of eburneus), *made of ivory*: fistula, Cic.

ēburneus (prose) or **ēburnus** (poet.) -a -um (ebur), *made of ivory, ivory*: signum, Cic.; dens (of the elephant): Liv. Meton., *white as ivory*: brachia, cervix, Ov.

Ēbūrōnes -um, m. *a German people in Gallia Belgica*.

Ēbūsus and -ōs -i, f. *an island in the Mediterranean, off the Spanish coast (now Iviza)*.

ēcastor, see Castor.

eccē, adv. (?!-ce), *behold! lo! see!* used to indicate a thing or person present, or to draw attention to a point; sometimes with nom. or acc.: ecce hominem, Pl.; ecce tuae litterae, Cic.; ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic.; ecce autem, Cic.

Sometimes combined with pronouns; as *ecca* (=ecce ea), *eccum* (=ecce illum): Pl.

eccērē, interj. 'there you are!': Pl., Ter.

eccheuma -atis, n. (ἐκχευμα), *a pouring out*: Pl. **ecclesia** -ae, f. (ἐκκλησία), *an assembly of the (Greek) people*: Plin. L.

ecdicus -i, m. (ἐδικός), *a solicitor for a community*: Cic. L.

Ēcētra -ae, f. *capital of the Volsci*.

¶ Hence **Ēcētrānus** -i, m. *an inhabitant of Ecetra*.

ecf, see eff-.

Ēchecrātēs -ae, m. (Ἐχέκράτης), *a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary of Plato*.

ēchēneis -idis, f. (ἐχηνής), *a sucking fish, the remora (Echeneis remora, Linn.)*: Ov.

Ēchidna -ae, f. (1) *the Lernaean hydra killed by Hercules*: Ov. (2) *a monster of the lower world, half woman, half serpent, mother of Cerberus and of the Lernaean hydra*: Ov.

¶ Adj. **Ēchidneus** -a -um: canis echidneus, *Cerberus*, Ov.

ēchinus -i, m. (ἐχίνος). (1) *an edible sea-urchin (Echinus esculentus, Linn.)*: Hor. (2) *a copper dish*: Hor.

Ēchion -ōnis, m. (Ἐχίων). (1) *one of the Theban heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, husband of Agave, father of Pentheus*: Echione natus, *Pentheus*, Ov.

¶ Hence **Ēchionides** -ae, m. *a son of Echion, i.e. Pentheus*: Ov.; **Ēchionius** -a -um, *Echionian*; poet. = *Cadmeian, Theban*: Verg.

(2) *son of Mercury, one of the Argonauts, who joined the Calydonian boar-hunt*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ēchionius** -a -um, *of or belonging to Echion*.

ēchō -ūs, f. (ἠχώ). (1) *an echo*: Plin. (2) *personif., Echo, a wood-nymph*: Ov.

ecloga -ae, f. *a selection of passages or a short poem*: Varr., Stat.

eclogarii -ōrum, m. pl. (ecloga), *select passages or extracts*: Cic. L.

ecquando, adv. *ever? at any time?* (sometimes with -ne added); used in passionate interrogation: *ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti?* Cic.

ecqui, *ecquae* or *ecqua*, *ecquod*, interrog. adj., *is there any... that? does any...?* (sometimes with -nam added); used in passionate interrogation: *ecqui pudor est? ecquae religio, Verres?* Cic.

ecquis, *ecquid*, interrog. pron., *is there any that? does anyone?* (sometimes with -nam added); used in passionate interrogation: *ecquis retulit aliquid ad coniugem ac liberos, praeter odia?* Liv.; *ecquisnam tibi dixerit,*

Cic.; as adj. = *ecqui*: *ecquis Latini nominis populus defecerit ad nos?* Liv.

Used adverbially. (1) **ecquid** (acc.) or **ecqui** (abl.), *at all? or whether?*: *fac sciam ecquid venturi sitis, Cic.* (2) **ecquo**, *whither?* *ecquo te tua virtus provexisset?* Cic.

ēcūlēus i, m. (dim. of equus), *a little horse, colt*: Liv.; so of *model horses*: Cic. TRANSF., *a rack, instrument of torture*: Cic.

ēdācītās -ātis, f. (*edax*), *greediness, gluttony*: Pl., Cic. L.

ēdax -ācis, f. (¹*edo*), *greedy, gluttonous*: hospes, Cic. TRANSF., *destructive, consuming*: ignis, Verg.; *curae edaces*, Hor.; *tempus edax rerum*, Ov.

edento -are (dens), *to knock out the teeth*: Pl.

edentulus -a -um (dens), *toothless*: Pl.

ēdēpol (Pollux), *an exclamation, by Pollux, indeed, truly*: Pl., Ter.

Ēdessa -ae, f. (¹*Edessa*). (1) *town in Macedonia, residence of the old Macedonian kings, also called Aegae*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ēdessaeus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Edessa*. (2) *capital of the province of Osroene in Mesopotamia*.

ēdico -dicere -dixi -dictum, *to say out*. In gen., *to announce, declare*; with dir. object or clause: Pl., Cic., Hor. Esp. of a magistrate, *to publish openly, to decree, ordain by proclamation*: *diem comitiis*, Liv.; *iustitium*, Cic.; Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj.: Cic., Liv.; with subj. alone: Cic. L., Verg.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **ēdictum** -i, *a decree, edict*; esp. of a magistrate: *edicta Bibuli*, Cic.; *edictum constituere, proponere*, Cic.; *praemittere*, Caes.; most commonly, *the proclamation by a praetor on his entering office in which he published the principles that would govern his judicial decisions*: Cic.

ēdictio -ōnis, f. (*edico*), *an edict*: Pl.

ēdicto -are (freq. of *edico*), *to proclaim*: Pl.

ēdisco -discere -dīdici, *to learn thoroughly*. (1) *to learn off by heart*: *aliquid ad verbum, word for word*, Cic.; *magnum numerum versuum*, Caes. (2) in gen., *to learn, study*: *istam artem*, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

ēdisserō -sērere -sērui -sertum, *to explain, set forth, relate fully*: *res gestas*, Liv.; *neque necesse est edisseri a nobis, quae finis funestae familiae fiat*, Cic.; Verg.

ēdissero -are (freq. of *edissero*), *to explain exactly*: *neque adgrediar narrare quae edisserenda minoram vero faciam*, Liv.

ēditicius -a -um (²*edo*), *put forth, announced, proposed*: *iudices, a panel of jurors chosen by a plaintiff*, Cic.

ēditio -ōnis, f. (²*edo*), *a putting forth*; hence (1) *the publishing of a book*: *maturare libri huius editionem*, Tac. (2) *a statement*: in tam discrepante editione, Liv. (3) *legal t. t.*: *editio tribunalum, the proposal of four tribes by a plaintiff, out of which the jury were to be chosen*.

ēditus -a -um, partic. from ²*edo*; q.v.

¹**ēdo** *edere* or *esse ēdi ēsum* (class. contracted forms *es, est, estis*, subj. *essem*; old pres. subj. *edim*; cf. Gr. *ἐδομαι*), *to eat*.

LIT., *nec esuriens Ptolemaeus ederat iucundus*, Cic.; *multos modios salis simul edendos esse ut amicitiae munus expletum sit*, Cic.

TRANSF., *to devour, consume, waste*; of persons: Pl.; of inanimate things: culmos est robigo, Verg.; si quid est animam, Hor.

²**ēdo** -dēre -didi -ditum, *put forth, give out*.

In gen.: animam, extremum vitae spiritum, *to breathe one's last, to die*, Cic.; cuniculus armatos repente edidit, *brought to light*, Liv.; clamorem, *to utter*, Cic.; Ov.

Esp. (1) *to bring into the world, to bring forth, give birth to*: partum, Cic.; aliquid, Tac.; edi in lucem, *to be brought into the world*, Cic.; Maecenas atavis edite regibus, *descended from*, Hor.; of things, *to produce*: (terra) edit innumeras species, Ov. (2) *to make known*: a, of writings, *to publish*: illos de republica libros, Cic.: b, of ideas and information, *to divulge, spread*: quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Cic.; ede illa quae coeperas, Cic.; consilia hostium, Liv.: c, of official pronouncements, *to proclaim*: Apollo oraculum edidit Spartam perituram, Cic.; as legal t. t., *to fix, determine*: iudicium, Cic.; tribus, *to nominate the tribes out of which the jury were to be chosen*, Cic.; ederet consul quid fieri vellet, Liv.; hence n. of partic. as subst. **ēdita** -ōrum, *commands*: Ov. (3) *to bring about, cause, produce*: ruinas, Cic.; annum operam, *to serve for a year*, Liv.; magnam caedem, Liv.; of magistrates, *to provide games for the people*: ludos, spectaculum, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **ēditus** -a -um, *raised, high, lofty*: collis, Caes.; locus, Cic. TRANSF., viribus editor, Hor.; n. as subst. **ēditum** -i, *a high place, eminence*: Tac., Suet.

ēdocēo -docēre -docūi -doctum, *to teach, instruct thoroughly, to inform fully*; what is taught is expressed by infin., or by clause, or by acc.: omnia venalia habere edocuit, Sall.; edocuerat quae fieri vellet, Caes.; omnia ordine, Liv.; the person taught also acc.: iuventutem multa facinora, Sall.; or as subject in pass.: edoctus artes belli, Liv. TRANSF., with abstr. subject: edocuit ratio ut videremus, Cic.

ēdōlo -are, *to hew out with an axe, to bring into shape, complete*: quod iusseras edolavi, Enn. ap. Cic.

ēdōmo -dōmare -dōmūi -dōmitum, *to tame thoroughly, entirely subdue*: vitiosam naturam doctrinā, Cic.; orbem (terrarum), Ov.

ēdōni -ōrum (Ἰθωνοί), *a Thracian people, famed for the worship of Bacchus*.

¶ Hence adj. **ēdōnus** -a -um, poet., Thracian: Verg.; **ēdōnis** -nidis, f. poet. adj., Thracian: Ov.; as subst., *a Bacchanal*: Prop.

ēdormio -ire, *to have one's sleep out*. Intransit., *to sleep away, to sleep one's fill*: cum (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic.

Transit., (1) *to sleep off*: crapulam, Cic. (2) Fufius Ilionam edormit (of an actor), *sleeps through the part of Iliona*, Hor.

ēdormisco -ēre (edormio) *to sleep off a thing*: Pl., Ter.

ēducātio -ōnis, f. (ēduco), *bringing up, training, education*; of children: educatio liberorum, Cic.; institutus liberaliter educatione doctrināque puerili, Cic.; of animals: Cic.

ēducātor -ōris, m. (ēduco), *one who trains or brings up*; hence *a foster-father*: Cic.; a tutor: Tac.

ēducātrix -icis, f. (educator), *a foster-mother, nurse*. TRANSF., earum (rerum) parens est educātrique sapientia, Cic.

¹**ēduco** -are (connected with duco), *to bring up, rear, educate*. LIT., of human beings: aliquid, Cic.; caelum quo natus educatusque essem, Liv.; homo ingenuus liberaliterque educatus, Cic.; ad turpitudinem educatur, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of animals and plants: in educando perfacile apparet aliud quiddam iis (bestiis) propositum, Cic.; florem imber, Cat. (2) of abstr. things: educata huius nutritis eloquentia, Cic.

²**ēduco** -ducēre -duxi -ductum.

(1) *to draw out, lead out*. In gen.: gladium e vagina, Cic.; lacum (i.e. to drain), Cic.; sortem, Cic.; equos ex Italia, Liv.; hominem de senatu, Cic.; aliquid in provinciam, Cic. TRANSF., *to spend time*: pios annos, Prop.; esp.: a, milit. t. t., *to march troops out*: cohortes ex urbe, Caes.; exercitum in expeditionem, Cic.; Liv., Verg.: b, legal t. t., *to bring before a court of law*: aliquid in ius, Cic.; ad consules, Cic.: c, naut. t. t., *to take a ship out of port*: naves ex portu, Caes.

(2) *to raise up*: a, of persons: aliquid superas sub auras, Verg.; fig.: in astra, *to praise sky high*, Hor.: b, of buildings: turrim summis sub astra eductam tectis, Verg.; Ov., Hor., Tac.

(3) *to bring up, rear a child*: Cic., Verg., Tac.

ēdūlis -e (ēdo), *eatable*: Hor.

ēdūro -are, *to last, endure*: Tac.

ēdūrus -a -um, *very hard*: pirus, Verg. TRANSF., eduro ore negare, Ov.

Ētīōn -ōnis, m. (Ἐτίων), *father of Andromache, prince of Thebe in Cilicia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ētīōnēus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Etion*.

effarō = efforcio; q.v.

effātum -i, n. from partic of effor; q.v.

effectio -ōnis, f. (efficio), *a doing, practising*: artis, Cic. TRANSF., *an efficient cause*: Cic.

effectivus -a -um (efficio), *productive, practical*: Quint.

effector -ōris, m. (efficio), *one who produces, causes, originates*: effector mundi molitorque deus, Cic.; of things: stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic.

effectrix -trīcis, f. (effector), *she that causes or produces*: terra diei noctisque effectrix, Cic.

¹**effectus** -a -um, partic. of efficio; q.v.

²**effectus** -ūs, m. (efficio). (1) *doing, effecting, execution, performance*: conatus tam audax traiciendarum Alpium et effectus, Liv.; in effectu esse, Cic.; postquam ad effectum operis ventum est, Liv. (2) *effect, result*: quarum (herbarum) causam ignorares, vim et effectum videres, Cic.; effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, Cic.; sine ullo effectu, Liv.

effemino -are (ex/femina), *to make into a woman*. (1) by representation: effeminarunt eum (aërem), Cic. (2) in character, etc., *to make effeminate, to enervate*: virum in dolore, Cic.; animos, Caes.

¶ Hence partic. **effemīnātus** -a -um, *effeminate, womanish*: opinio, Cic.; effemīnātissimus languor, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **effemīnātē**, *effeminately*: Cic.

effercio or **effarcio** (also *ecf-*: Pl.), -fercire, -fertum (ex/farcio), to stuff full: intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **effertus** (*ecf-*), stuffed: Pl.

effertitas -ātis, f. (effertus), wilderness, savagery: Cic.

efféro -are (ferus), to make wild, make savage. LIT., barba et capilli efferaverant speciem oris, Liv.; terram immanitate beluarum efferari, Cic. TRANSF., gentem, Cic.; animos, Liv.; odio iraque efferati, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **effératus** -a -um, wild, savage: Cic.; compar.: Liv.

efféro (*ecféro*) efferre extūli ēlātum (ex/fero).

(1) to carry out, bring out. In gen.: tela ex aedibus alicuius, Cic.; pedem portā non efferre, not to stir outside, Cic. L.; as milit. t. t.: efferre signa (vexilla, arma), to march out, Liv. Esp.: a, to carry to the grave, bury: aliquem, Pl., Cic., Hor.; pass.: efferri, to be borne out, buried, Cic.; fig.: ingens periculum manet ne libera respublica efferatur, Liv.: b, of the earth, to bring forth, bear: uberioris fruges, Cic.; Verg.: c, of words, to utter, express: verba, Ter.; si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferuntur, Cic.; hence of ideas or information, to publish, make known: aliquid in vulgus, Cic.; ne has meas ineptias efferatis, Cic.

(2) to carry off. LIT., Messium impetus per hostes extulit ad castra, Liv. TRANSF., to carry away: si me efferet ad gloriam animi dolor, Cic.; esp. pass.: efferri (laetitiae, dolore, studio, iracundiā), to be carried away by, Caes., Cic.

(3) to raise up, lift up. LIT., scutum super caput, Liv.; lucem, Verg.; Tac. TRANSF., a, to raise: aliquem ad summum imperium, Cic.: b, to praise, extol: aliquem or aliquid laudibus, Cic.: c, esp. as efferri or se efferre, to pride oneself, to be puffed up: efferre se insolenter, Cic.; partic. elatus, puffed up: resenti victoriā, Caes.

(4) to endure to the end: laborem, Lucr. ¶ Hence partic. **ēlātus** -a -um, elevated, exalted; of discourse: verba, Cic.; of the mind: animus magnus elatusque, Cic.

¶ Adv. **ēlātē**. (1) loftily: loqui, Cic. (2) arrogantly: se gerere, Nep.

effertus -a -um, partic. from effercio; q.v. **efférus** -a -um (ex/ferus), very wild, savage: facta tyranni, Verg.; Lucr.

effervesco -fervescere -fervi, to boil up, foam up, effervesce. LIT., aquae quae effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic. TRANSF., Pontus armatus, effervescens in Asiam atque erumpens, bursting forth, Cic.; of an orator, to be passionate: Cic.; poet. of the stars, at the creation of the world, to swarm forth, to break out into a glow: Ov.

effervo -ēre (ex/fervo), to boil up or over: effervere in agros vidimus undantem Aetnam, Verg. TRANSF., to swarm forth: Lucr., Verg.

effētus -a -um (ex/fetus), weakened by giving birth, effete: corpus, Cic.; vires, Verg.; innumeris effectus laniger annis, Ov.; effeta veri senectus, now incapable of truth, Verg.

efficācitas -ātis, f. (efficax), efficacy: Cic. **efficax** -ācis, adj. (with compar and superl.) (efficax), effective, efficient, efficacious: Hercules, Hor.; scientia, Hor.; maxime efficaces

ad muliebrem ingenium preces, Liv.; in quibus (rebus) peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima esset, Liv.; with infin.: amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **efficāciter**, effectually: Tac., Plin. L.

efficiens -entis, partic. from efficio; q.v. **efficiētia** -ae, f. (efficiens), efficiency: Cic.

efficio -ficere -fēci -fectum (ex/facio), to do, produce, effect, make.

(1) of material things; in gen.: mundum, Cic.; columnam, to build, Cic.; esp. of the produce of the ground, to yield, bear: cum octavo, eightfold, Cic.

(2) of abstr. things; in gen.: omne opus, Caes.; officium, Cic.; magnas rerum commutationes, Caes.; so with clause as object: efficere ut (or ne) with subj., to bring it about that, Caes., Cic., Verg., Liv., Tac.; esp.: a, of numbers, to make up, amount to: ea tributa vix in fenus Pompeii quod satis est efficiunt, Cic.; magnum cratium numerum, Caes.; duas legiones, Caes.: b, as philosoph. t. t., to prove, show: minutis interrogationibus quod propositum efficit, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.: c, of appointments and changes, to make: Catilinam consulem, Cic.; hostes ad pugnam alacriores, Caes.

¶ Hence partic. **efficiens** -entis, effective: res, Cic.; causa, efficient cause, Cic.; with genit.: efficiens voluptatis, cause of, Cic.

¶ Adv. **efficienter**, efficiently, powerfully: Cic.

effigies -ēi, f. or **effigia** -ae, f.: Pl., Lucr. (effingo), an image, likeness, effigy. LIT., deus effigies hominis, Cic.; hanc pro Palladio effigiem statuere, Verg.; also of a shade, ghost: effigies, immo umbrae hominum, Liv. TRANSF., an ideal: et humanitatis et probitatis, Cic.; iusti imperii, Cic.; Liv.

effingo -fingere -finxi -fictum (ex/fingo). (1) to wipe: e foro sanguinem spongiis effingere, Cic.; manūs, Ov. (2) to mould, form, fashion; in gen.: oris lineamenta, Cic.; esp. to form one thing like another, and so to copy, represent it: (natura) speciem ita formavit oris ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic.; hence to express in words: alicuius mores, Cic.; sensus mentis, Tac.; also to conceive in thought: ea effingenda animo, Cic.

effio (*ecf-*) -fiēri, old pass. of efficio; q.v.: Pl., Lucr.

efflāgitatio -ōnis, f. (efflagito), an urgent demand: Cic. L.

efflāgitātū, abl. as from efflagitatus, m. (efflagito), at an urgent request: coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.

efflāgitō -are (ex/flagito), to ask earnestly, demand, entreat: nostram misericordiam, Cic.; epistolam, Cic. L.; ab ducibus signum pugnae, Liv.; ut se ad regem mitteret, Cic.; Verg.

effligo -fligere -fligi -flictum (ex/fligo), to destroy: Pompeium, Cic. L.

efflo -are (ex/fo), to blow out. Transit., to breathe out: ignes ore et naribus, Ov.; animam, extremum halitum, to die, Cic. Intransit.: Lucr.

effloresco -floreſcere -flōrui (ex/floresco), to blossom, break into bloom. TRANSF., ex rerum cognitione oratio, Cic.

efflūo (**ecflūo**) -flūere -fluxi (ex/fluo), to flow out.

LIT., una cum sanguine vita, Cic.; aër effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to vanish, drop off: tanta est enim intimatorum multitudo, ut ex iis aliquis potius effluat quam novo sit aditus, Cic.; of time, to pass away: ne effluat aetas, Cic. (2) to pass out of mind, to be forgotten: effluere ex animo alicuius, Cic.; absol.: quod totum effluxerat, Cic.; with mens as subject: alicui ex tempore dicenti solet effluere mens, Cic. (3) to come to light, become known: effluunt multa ex vestra disciplina, quae etiam ad nostras aures saepe permanant, Cic.

efflūvium -i, n. (effluo), flowing out, outlet: convivium effluvio lacus appositum, Tac.

effōdio -fōdere -fōdi -fossus (ex/fodio), to dig out. LIT., ferrum e terra, Cic.; also to make by digging, to excavate: lacum, Suet.

TRANSF., (1) to gouge out: oculos, Pl., Caes., Cic. (2) to gut, to rummage: domibus effossis, Caes.

effor (**ecfor**) -fāri -fātus, dep. (ex/for). In gen., to speak out, express, speak: verbum, Cic.; nefanda, Liv.; tum ferunt ex oraculo ecfatam esse Pythiam, Cic.; Verg.

Esp. (1) in logic, to state a proposition: Cic. (2) as religious t. t., formally to dedicate a place: templum, Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. (in pass. sense) **effātus** -a -um. (1) pronounced: verba, Liv. (2) dedicated: locus templo, Liv. N. as subst. **effātum** -i: Cic.

effrēnatio -ōnis, f. unbridled impetuosity: animi impotentis, Cic.

effrēno -are (frenum), to unbridle, let loose; post-Aug. except in past partic. (with compar. and superl.) **effrēnatus** -a -um, unbridled. LIT., equi, Liv. TRANSF., unrestrained, unchecked, violent: furor, cupiditas, homo, Cic.; effrenator vox, Cic. Adv. (with compar.) **effrēnatē**, unrestrainedly: Cic.

effrēnus -a -um (frenum), unbridled. LIT., equus, Liv. TRANSF., unrestrained: amor, Ov.; Verg.

effringo -fringere -frēgi -fractum (ex/frango), to break open: fores, Cic., Pl., Ter.; ianuam, Cic.; naturae portarum claustra, Lucr.; cerebrum, Verg.

effūgio -fūgere -fūgi -fūgitum (ex/fugio).

(1) intransit., to flee, fly away, escape, get off: e proelio, Cic.; a quibus (ludis) vix vivus effugit, Cic.; Liv., Verg.; with ne and subj.: Liv., Tac.

(2) transit., to escape from, avoid, flee from, shun: equitatum Caesaris, Caes.; alicuius impias manus, Cic.; mortem, Caes.; scopulos, Verg.; me effugit, it escapes me, escapes my observation, Cic.

effūgium -i, n. (effugio), a flying away, flight. LIT., Lucr., Cic., Verg., Tac. TRANSF., the means or opportunity of flight: effugia pennarum habere, Cic.; dare alicui, Liv.

effulgēo -fulgere -fulsi (ex/fulgeo), to shine out, glitter. LIT., nova lux oculis effulsit, Verg.; auro, glitter with gold, Verg. TRANSF., to be distinguished, conspicuous: effulgebant Philip-pus ac magnus Alexander, Liv.

effultus -a -um (fulcio), resting upon, supported by: velleribus, Verg.

effundo (ecf-: Pl.) -fundere -fūdi -fūsum (ex/fundo), to pour out, pour forth, shed.

LIT., (1) of liquids: lacrimas, Cic.; Tiberis effusus super ripas, Liv.; imber effusus nubibus, Verg. (2) of solids, to fling out, empty out: saccos nummorum, Hor.; tela, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) with access. idea of violence, to throw off, fling down: aliquem solo, Verg.; esp. of horses, to throw their riders: effundere consulem super caput, Liv.; of weapons, to discharge: Verg., Liv.; excutiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum, drive forth, Verg.; spiritum extremum, to die, Cic.; vinolentum furorem, to give vent to, Cic.; reflex.: se effundere, and middle, effundi, to stream forth, pour forth: cunctum senatum, totam Italiam esse effusam, Cic.; Celtiberi omnes in fugam effunduntur, Liv.; esp. of sounds, to utter: tales voces, Verg.; vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic.; effudi vobis omnia quae sentiebam, Cic.

(2) with access. ideas of generosity, waste, freedom from restraint, to pour out freely: segetes effundunt fruges, Cic.; patrimonium effundere largiendo, to squander, Cic.; laborem, vires, Verg.; habenas, to slacken, Verg.; sinum togae, Liv.; reflex. and middle, to give oneself up to, indulge in: effundere se in aliqua libidine, Cic.; nimio successu in tantam licentiamque socordiamque effusus, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **effūsus** -a -um, poured out; hence (1) wide-spread, extensive: mare late effusum, Hor.; Tac. (2) extravagant, wasteful: in largitione, Cic. (3) unrestrained: comae, Ov.; effuso cursu, agmine, Liv.; licentia, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **effūsē**. (1) far and wide: ire, in disorder, Sall.; vastare, Liv. (2) profusely, lavishly: donare, Cic. (3) unrestrainedly, immoderately: exsultare, Cic.

effūsio -ōnis, f. (effundo), a pouring forth.

LIT., tutantur se atramenti effusione sepiae, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) violent movement: effusiones hominum ex oppidis, Cic. (2) a, extravagance, prodigality: hae pecuniarum effusiones, Cic.; absol.: liberalitatem effusio imitatur, Cic.: b, exuberance of spirits: effusio animi in laetitia, Cic.

effūsus, partic. from effundo; q.v.

effūtio -ire (connected with fundo), to blurt out, chatter: aliquid, Cic.; de mundo, Cic.; absol.: ex tempore, Cic.

effūtio -fūtūre -fūtūi -fūtūtum, to squander in debauchery: Cat.

ēgēlidus -a -um, with the chill off, lukewarm, tepid: tepores, Cat.; flumen, rather cold, Verg.

ēgens -entis, partic. from egeo; q.v.

ēgēnus -a -um (egeo), needy, destitute; with genit., in need of: omnium, Verg., Liv.; with abl.: Tac.; in rebus egenis, in poverty, Verg. **ēgēo** -ēre -ūi, to want, be in need, be destitute.

LIT., absol.: egebat? immo locuples erat, Cic.; more often, to be in want of something; with abl.: medicinā, Cic.; Caes.; with genit.: auxilii, Caes.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to be without, not to have; with abl.: auctoritate, to have no authority,

Cic.; with genit.: audaciae, Sall. (2) *to desire, wish for, want*; with abl.: pane, Hor.; with genit.: Pl., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) *ēgens* -entis, *needy, destitute*: *egens* quidam calumniator, Cic.; with genit., *in need of*: verborum non egens, Cic.; Ov.

Egēria -ae, f. *an Italian nymph, the instructress of Numa Pompilius*.

ēgēro -gērere -gessi -gestum, *to bear out, carry out*. LIT., tantum nivis, Liv.; esp. *to carry off as plunder*: praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv. TRANSF., expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, *is expelled*, Ov.

ēgestās -ātis, f. (egeo), *poverty, indigence, need*. LIT., ista paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic.; with genit., *want of, deficiency in*: frumenti, Sall.; Tac. TRANSF., animi, Cic.; patrii sermonis, Lucr.

ēgestio -onis, f. (egero), *wasting*: Plin. L.

ēgō (ἐγώ) personal pronoun, *I*. Forms: sing., acc. me, genit. mei (usually objective), dat. mihi, abl. mē; plur., nom. nōs, acc. nos, genit. nostri (usually objective) and nostrum (usually partitive), dat. nobis, abl. nobis; -met or -pte added to several of these forms to give emphasis, -cum to abl. me and nobis *for with me, with us*.

Special senses and uses: alter ego, *my second self*, Cic.; nos *for ego*: nobis consuli-bus, Cic.; ad me, *to my house*, Cic. V; apud me, *at my house*, also *in my senses*, Ter.; a me, *from my property*, Cic.; dat. mihi and nobis often 'ethic' in senses *please, tell me*, etc.

ēgrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus, dep. (ex/gradior), *to step out*.

(1) intransit.: a, *to go out, pass out*. LIT., in gen., with ex or ab: Pl., Caes., Cic., Liv.; esp. as milit. t. t., *to march out*: e castris, Caes.; or, simply, castris: Caes.; ad proelium, Caes.; as naut. t. t.: egredi ex navi, Caes., Cic.; or, simply, navi: Caes.; *to disembark*, so: egredi in terram, Cic.; absol.: Caes.; egredi ex portu, *to sail away*, Cic. L. TRANSF., in discourse, *to digress*: a proposito, Cic.

b, *to go up, ascend*: ad summum montis, Sall.; Liv., Tac.

(2) transit., *to go out of, to pass beyond*. LIT., munitiones, fines, Caes. TRANSF., *to overstep, pass*: modum, Tac.

ēgrēgius -a -um (ex/grex), *not of the common herd; so admirable, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished*: civis, Cic.; with in and the abl.: Laelius in bellica laude, Cic.; with ad: vir ad cetera egregius, Liv.; with abl.: bello, Verg.; with genit.: animi, Verg. Subst. **ēgrēgia** -ōrum, n. *distinguished actions*: Sall.; honours: Tac.

¶ Adv. **ēgrēgiē**, *excellently, admirably*, with verbs: pingere, loqui, Cic.; Liv.; with adjectives: egregie fortis imperator, Cic.; Caes.; compar. egregius: Juv.

ēgressus -ūs, m. (egredior), *a going out, departure*.

LIT., vester, Cic.; ventos custodit et arcet Aeolus egressu, Ov.; esp. *a landing from a ship, disembarkation*: egressus optimus, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *a passage out*: egressus obsidens, Tac.; poet., *the mouth of a river*: Ov. (2) *a digression*: Quint., Tac.

ēgurgīto -are (gurgēs), *to pour forth*: Pl.

ehem, interj., expressing pleased surprise, *oho!*: Ter., Pl.

ēheu, interj., expressing grief or pain, *alas!* *woe!*: Pl., Hor., Ov.

ēhō, interj., used in questions, commands, etc., *hi!*: Pl., Ter.

ei (hei), interj., expressing pain or fear, *ah!* *woe!*: ei mihi conclamat, Ov.; Pl., Verg.

eiā and **heīā**, interj. (1) expressing joy or surprise, *oho! well!*: Pl., Ter.; sometimes *heia vero*, Pl., Cic. (2) in exhortation, *come on!*: Pl., Ter.; *eia age*, Verg.

ēiācūlor -ari, dep. *to throw out, hurl out*: aquas, Ov.

ēicio -icēre -iēcī -iectum (ex/iacio), *to throw out, cast out, eject*.

LIT., in gen.: corpus, Cic.; vocem, *to utter*, Cic.; linguam, *to thrust out*, Cic.; armum, *to dislocate*, Verg.; esp.: a, with reflex.: se eicere, *to rush out*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; b, as naut. t. t., *to bring to shore*: navem in terram, Caes.; in pass., *to be cast ashore, stranded*: classis ad Baleares eicitur, Liv.; eici in litore, Caes.; eiectus, *a shipwrecked person*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to drive out, expel, dispossess a person*: aliquem ex oppido, Caes.; domo, *to divorce*, Cic.; ex patria, *to banish*, Cic.; de conlegio, e senatu, Cic.; multos sedibus ac fortunis, Cic. (2) *to hiss an actor off the stage*: Cic.; *so to reject*: Cynicorum ratio tota este eicienda, Cic. (3) *to cast out, put aside feelings, etc.*: curam ex animo, Pl.; amorem, Cic.; Liv.

ēiectāmentum -i, n. (eiecto), *that which is thrown up, in plur.*: maris, Tac.

ēiectio -ōnis, f. (eicio), *banishment, exile*: Cic. L.

ēiecto -are (freq. of eicio), *to hurl out, eject*: harenas, favillam, Ov.; cruorem ore, Verg.

ēiectus -ūs, m. (eicio), *a casting out*: Lucr.

ēiulatio -ōnis, f. (eiulo), *wailing, a lamentation*: illa non virilis, Cic.; Pl.

ēiulātus -ūs, m. (eiulo), *a wailing, lamenting*: eiulatus ne mulieri quidem concessus est, Cic.

ēiūlo -are, *to wail, lament*: magnitudine dolorum eiulans, Cic.

ēiūro and **ēiēro** -are, *to refuse or deny on oath*.

(1) legal t. t.: bonam copiam, *to swear that one is insolvent*, Cic.; forum (or iudicem) sibi iniquum, *to declare by oath that a court (or judge) is partial, to challenge*, Cic. (2) magistratum, imperium, *to resign, abdicate*, Tac. (3) in gen., *to give up, disown*: patriam, Tac.

ēiusdemmodi or **ēiusdem mōdi** (idem/modus), *of the same kind*: Cic.

ēiusmōdi or **ēius mōdi** (is/modus). (1) *of this kind, such*: genus belli est eiusmodi, Cic. (2)=ita, *so*: quam viam tensorum atque pompae eiusmodi exegisti ut, Cic.

ēlābor -lābi -lapsus, dep. *to glide out or away*.

LIT., in gen.: anguis ex columna lignea elapsus, Liv.; cum se convolvens slip elaboratur et abiret, Cic.; Verg.; esp. *to slip away, escape*: e manibus curantium, Liv.; animi corporibus elapsi, Cic.; with acc.: custodias, Tac.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *of abstr. things, to glide away, disappear*: vita, Lucr.; aliquid memoriā, Cic.; disciplina elapsa est de

manibus, Cic. (2) of persons, fig. to get away, escape: ex tot tantisque criminibus, Cic.

ēlābōro -are.

(1) intransit., to labour hard, strive, take pains; with in: in litteris, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: Cic.; impers. pass.: Cic.

(2) transit., to labour on, work out, elaborate, esp. in pass. partic. **ēlābōrātus** -a -um: causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, Cic.; versus ornati elaboratique, carefully worked out, Cic.; elaborata concinnitas, artificial, not natural, Cic.

ēlāmentābilis -e, very lamentable: gemitus, Cic.

ēlanguesco -guescere -gūi, to become weak, be relaxed: alienā ignaviā, Liv.; Tac.; fig.: differendo deinde elanguit res, Liv.

ēlargior -iri, to lavish, give liberally: Pers.

ēlātēius -a -um, of or belonging to *Elatus*, a *Lapith*; m. as subst., son of *Elatus*, i.e. *Caeneus*.

ēlātiō -ōnis, f. (ēfferō), a lifting up; hence fig., exaltation: elatio et magnitudo animi, Cic.; elatio atque altitudo orationis suae, Cic.

ēlātō -are, to bark out, cry out: Hor.

ēlātus -a -um, partic. from ēfferō; q.v.

ēlēa or **vēlēa** -ae, f. (Ἠλέα), a town in *Lucania*, birth-place of *Parmenides* and *Zeno*, the founders of the *Eleatic* school of philosophy.

¶ Hence subst. **ēlēātēs** -ae, m. *Zeno*: Cic.; adj. **ēlēāticus** -a -um, *Eleatic*: philosophi, Cic.

ēlectiō -ōnis, f. (eligo), choice, selection; of persons: senatus electionem (legatorum) *Galbae* permiserat, Tac.; of things: verborum, Cic.; trium condicionum, Liv.

ēlecto -are (freq. of eligo), to choose: Pl.

ēlectra -ae, f. (Ἠλέκτρα). (1) daughter of *Atlas*, one of the *Pleiades*, mother of *Dardanus* by *Jupiter*. (2) daughter of *Agamemnon*, wife of *Pylades*, sister of *Orestes* and *Iphigenia*.

ēlectrum -i, n. (Ἠλεκτρον). (1) *amber*: Verg.; plur. *amber balls*: Ov. (2) an alloy of gold and silver, resembling *amber* in colour: Verg.

ēlectus -a -um, partic. from eligo; q.v.

ēlectus -ūs, m. (eligo), choosing, choice: necis, Ov.

ēlēgans -antis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (as from *eligo* = eligo).

(1) in good sense, choice, fine, neat: a, of persons: non parcus solum, sed etiam elegans, Cic.; subst. *elegantes*, fine folk: Cic.: b, of things, *tasteful*: artes, Cic.; epistula elegantissima, Cic. L.

(2) (ante-class.), in bad sense, *fastidious*, *fussy*: Pl., Ter.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **ēlēganter**, *tastefully*, *choicely*, *neatly*: scribere, Cic.; scribere, psallere et saltare elegantius quam necesse est, Sall.; Latine loqui elegantissime, Cic.

ēlēgantia -ae, f. (elegans). (1) in good sense, taste, refinement, grace: integritas et elegantia alicuius, Cic.; elegantia vitae, Cic.; doctrinae, Cic.; loquendi, disserendi, Cic. (2) (ante-class.), in bad sense, *fastidiousness*: Pl.

ēlēgi -ōrum, m. (ἐλεγιοι), *elegiac verses*: Hor., Ov., Tac.

ēlēgia and **ēlēgēa** -ae, f. (ἐλεγία), an *elegy*: Ov., Quint.

ēlēleus -ēi, m. (from ἐλελεῦ, the *Bacchic* cry), a surname of *Bacchus*: Ov.

¶ Hence **ēlēlēidēs** -um, f. *Bacchantes*: Ov.

ēlémentum -i, n. an element, first principle; usually in plur. *elementa*.

LIT., physical elements: Lucr., Cic., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) the letters of the alphabet: Lucr., Suet. (2) the elements of any science or art: rationis, Lucr.; loquendi, Cic. (3) the beginnings of other things: prima Romae, Ov.

ēlenchus -i, m. (ἐλεγχος), a pearl pendant worn as an ear-ring: Juv., Plin.

ēlēphantinē -ēs, f. (Ἐλεφαντίνη), **ēlēphantis** -tidis, f. (Ἐλεφαντίς), an island in the Nile, below the first cataract.

ēlēphantus -i, c. (in class. prose commoner than *elephas*, esp. in oblique cases), an elephant: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Liv.

TRANSF., ivory: Verg.

ēlēphās (-ans) -phantis, m. (ἐλέφας). LIT., the elephant: Lucr., Sen., Luc. Meton., the disease *elephantiasis*: Lucr.

ēlēus -a -um, see *Elis*.

ēleusin -inis, f. (Ἐλευσίνη), *Eleusis*, an ancient city in *Attica*, famous for the worship of *Demeter* (*Ceres*), and for the mysteries there celebrated. Adj. **ēleusinus** -a -um: *Eleusina* mater, *Ceres*, Verg.

ēleuthērius -a -um (Ἐλευθερίος), making free, a surname of *Jupiter*. N. pl. as subst. **ēleuthēria** -ōrum (sc. sacra), a festival of *Jupiter Liberator*: Pl.

ēlēvo -are (ex/levo). LIT., to lift up, raise, elevate: contabulationem, Caes. TRANSF., to make light of. (1) in a bad sense, to weaken, impair, disparage: adversarium, Cic.; res gestas, auctoritatem, Liv. (2) in a good sense, to alleviate, lighten: suspiciones offensionesque, Cic.

ēlicio -licēre -licūi -licitum (ex/*lacio), to lure out, entice out.

LIT., hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Caes.; aliquid ad disputandum, Cic.; ad pugnam, Caes.; in proelium, Tac. Esp. by magic: inferorum animas, to conjure up, Cic.

TRANSF., of things, to elicit, call forth, produce: lacrimas, Pl.; causam alicuius rei, Cic.; sententiam meam, Cic.; misericordiam, Liv.

ēlicius -i, m. (elicio), a surname of *Jupiter* (in connexion with incantations): Liv., Ov.

ēlido -lidēre -lisi -lissum (ex/laedo).

(1) to strike, knock, thrust out: aurigam e curru, Cic.; oculos, Verg. TRANSF., morbum, to expel, Hor.

(2) to dash to pieces, shatter: naves, Caes.; caput pecudis saxo, Liv. TRANSF., aegritudine elidi, Cic.

ēligō -ligēre -lēgi -lectum (ex/lego), to pluck out; hence (1) to pick out, to choose, select: amicos, Cic.; ex multis *Isocratis* libris triginta fortasse versus, Cic.; hunc urbi condendae locum, Liv. (2) fig., to root out: nervos urbis, Cic.; superstitionis stirpes omnes, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **ēlectus** -a -um, chosen, select: Cic. Adv. **ēlectē**, choicely: Cic.

ēlimino -are (ex/limen), to carry out of doors: dicta foras, to blab, Hor.

ēlimo -are (ex/lima), to file off, smooth, polish. LIT., gracies ex aere catenas retiaque et laqueos, Ov. TRANSF., to elaborate, perfect: σχόλιον aliquod ad aliquem, Att. ap. Cic. L.

ēlinguis -e (ex/lingua). (1) speechless: Cic., Liv. (2) without eloquence: Cic., Tac.

Ēlis (or **Ālis**) -idis, f. (Ἠλῖς), a territory in the western part of Peloponnesus, containing Olympia.

¶ Hence adj. **Ēlēus** -a -um, Elean, Olympic: amnis, the Alpheus, Ov.; f. adj. **Ēliās** -adis, Elean, Olympic: equae, Verg.

Ēlissa (**Ēlisa**) -ae, f. (Ἠλίσσα), another name of Dido.

ēlixus -a -um, boiled. LIT., Pl., Hor., Juv. TRANSF., sodden: Mart., Pers.

ellēbōrus (**hellēbōrus**) -i, m. (ἐλλέβορος and ἑλλέβορος) and **ellēbōrum** (**hellēbōrum**) -i, n. hellebore, a plant supposed to be a remedy for madness: expulit elleboro morbum bilemque meraco, Hor.; Pl., Verg.

ēlōco -are, to let, hire out: fundum, Cic.

ēlōcūtio -ōnis, f. (eloquor), oratorical delivery, elocution: Cic., Quint.

ēlōgium -i, n. (1) a short saying, maxim: Solonis, Cic. (2) an inscription, esp. on a gravestone, epitaph: Cic. (3) a clause in a will, a codicil: Cic. (4) a record of a case: Suet.

ēlōquentiā -ae, f. (eloquens), eloquence: Cic.

ēlōquium -i, n. (eloquor), eloquence: qui licet eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat, Ov.; Verg., Hor., Juv.

ēlōquor (ex/lōquor) -lōqui -lōcūtus, dep. to speak out, express: id quod sentit, Cic.; cogitata praeclare, Cic.; also absol., to speak and esp. to speak eloquently: Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **ēlōquens** -entis, eloquent: Cic., Quint., Tac. Adv. **ēlōquenter** (with compar. and superl.): Plin. L.

ēlūceo -lūcere -luxi (ex/luceo), to beam forth, shine out, glitter. LIT., splendidissimo candore inter flammās elucens circulus, Cic. TRANSF., quae (scintilla ingenii) iam tum elucebat in puero, Cic.; Lucr., Quint.

ēluctor -ari, dep.

(1) intransit., to struggle out. LIT., aqua eluctabitur omnis, Verg. TRANSF., velut eluctantia verba, Tac.

(2) transit., to struggle out of, surmount a difficulty. LIT., cum tot ac tam validae manus eluctandae essent, Liv.; nives, Tac. TRANSF., locorum difficultates, Tac.

ēlūcubro -are, to compose by lamplight: causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, Cic.; Tac. Dep. form **ēlūcubrōr** -ari: epistulam, Cic. L.

ēlūdo -lūdēre -lūsi -lūsum (ex/ludo).

(1) intransit., to finish playing; esp. of the waves of the sea: ipsum autem mare sic terram appetens litoribus eludit, Cic.; litus qua fluctus eluderet, Cic.

(2) transit.: a, to parry a blow: hastas, Mart.; absol.: quasi rudibus eius eludit oratio, Cic.; hence in gen., to ward off, evade: bellum, pugnam, Liv.; Tac.: b, to beat an opponent in play: Pl.; hence in gen., to delude, mock: aliquem, Cic.; nos contumeliis, Liv.; gloriam alicuius, Liv.

ēlūgēo -lūgere -luxi, to mourn for the prescribed period. Transit.: Cic. L. Intransit.: Liv.

ēlumbis -e (ex/lumbus), weak in the loins. TRANSF., of orators, weak, feeble: Tac.

ēlūo -lūēre -lūi -lūtum, to wash out, wash clean, rinse, cleanse. LIT., corpus, Ov.; sanguinem, Cic.; colorem, Lucr. TRANSF., (1) to squander: Pl. (2) to wash away, efface, remove: maculas furtorum, Cic.; crimen, Ov.; scelus, Verg.; amicitias, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **ēlūtus** -a -um, washed out, watery, insipid: inriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor.

ēlūviēs -ēi, f. (eluo). (1) a flowing out, discharge: siccare eluviem, Juv. (2) a flowing over, flood: eluvie mons est deductus in aequor, Ov.; fig.: illa labes atque eluvies civitatis, impurity, Cic. (3) a ravine: Curt.

ēlūvio -ōnis, f. (eluo), an inundation: Cic.; plur.: aquarum eluviones, Cic.

Ēlysium -i, n. (Ἠλύσιον), Elysium, the abode of the blessed.

¶ Hence adj. **Ēlysīus** -a -um, Elysian: campi, Verg.; m. as subst. **Ēlysii** (sc. campi), the Elysian fields: Mart., Luc.

¹em = hem; q.v.

²em, interj. (emo), here! hi!: Pl., Ter., Cic.

ēmācītās -ātis, f. (emax), fondness for buying: Plin. L.

ēmāncipātio -ōnis, f. (emancipo), emancipation or transfer: Quint., Plin. L.

ēmāncipō (**ēmāncūpō**) -are. (1) to release or emancipate a son from the patria potestas: Liv.; filium alicui in adoptionem, Cic. (2) to transfer or make over property: Quint., Suet.; fig., of persons, to make over, give up: emancipatum esse alicui, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

ēmāno -are (ex/mano), to flow out. LIT., Lucr. TRANSF., (1) to arise, spring, emanate from: alii quoque alio ex fonte praecipites dicendi emanaverunt, Cic. (2) to spread abroad: mala quae a Lacedaemoniis profecta emanarunt latius, Cic.; of speech: ne per nos his sermo tum emanet, Cic.; consilia tua emanare, Liv.; emanabat, foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.

Ēmāthia -ae, f. (Ἠμαθία), a district of Macedonia: Liv.; also a name for Macedonia itself, or for Thessaly: Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Ēmāthius** -a -um, Emathian, Macedonian: dux, Alexander, Ov.; f. adj. and subst. **Ēmāthis** -idis, Macedonian; hence: Emathides, the Muses, Ov.

ēmātūresco -tūrescere -tūrūi, to become mature. LIT., to ripen: Plin. TRANSF., to become mild, be softened: ira, Ov.

ēmax -ācis (emo), fond of buying: Cic., Ov.

ēmblēma -ātis, n. (ἐμβλημα), inlaid or mosaic work: Cic.

embōlium -i, n. (ἐμβόλιον), a dramatic interlude: Cic.

ēmēndābilis -e (emendo), that may be amended: error, Liv.

ēmēndātiō -ōnis, f. (emendo), improvement, emendation, amendment: correctio philosophiae veteris et emendatio, Cic.; Quint.

ēmēndātor -ōris, m. (emendo), an amender, corrector: quasi emendator sermonis usitati, Cic.; nostra civitatis, Cic.

ēmēndātrix -icis, f. (emendator), she who corrects or amends: vitiorum emendatricem

legem esse oportet, Cic.; o praeclaram emendatricem vitae poeticam, Cic.

emendo -are (ex/mendum), *to free from errors, emend, correct, improve.* (1) intellectually: alicuius annales, Cic. (2) morally: civitatem, Cic.; conscius mihi sum corrigi me et emendari castigatione posse, Liv.; consuetudinem vitiosam, Cic.; res Italiam legibus, Hor.

¶ Hence partic., *free from mistakes, correct, faultless*: a, intellectually: locutio, Cic.; carmina, Hor.; b, morally: mores, Cic.; superl.: Plin. L.

Adv. **emendatē**, *correctly, faultlessly*: pure et emendate loqui, Cic.; compar.: Quint.

ementior -iri -itus, dep. *to devise falsely, feign, counterfeit*: auspicia, Cic.; falsa naufragia, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: eo me beneficium obstrictum esse ementior, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; absol., *to make false statements*: in aliquem, Cic.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: auspicia ementita, Cic.

emercor -ari, dep. *to buy up*: Tac.

emēreo -ēre -ūi -itum and **emēreor** -ēri -itus, dep. *to obtain by service, earn completely.* Lit., with acc.: Pl., Prop.; with infin.: Ov.; also *to deserve well of a person*: aliquem, Tib., Ov.; esp. milit. t. t., *to earn pay, to serve*; with stipendia: Cic., Sall., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. as subst. **emēritus**, *a soldier that has served his time, a veteran*; in plur.: Tac.

TRANSF., of other service: annuum tempus (sc. magistratū), Cic. L.; annuae operae emerentur, Cic. L.; partic. **emēritus** -a -um, *worn out, finished with*: equi, Ov.

emergo -mergere -mersi -mersum (ex/mergo).

(1) transit., *to cause to rise up*: emergere se or emergi, *to rise up, emerge.* Lit., serpens se emergit, Cic.; emersus e flumine, Cic., Liv., Tac. TRANSF., *to free oneself, to rise*: sese ex malis, Ter.; emersus ex tenebris, Cic.; Liv.

(2) intransit., *to come forth, come up, emerge.* Lit., equus ex flumine emersit, Cic.; Liv.; so of sun, moon, plants, *to come out*: Cic., Liv. TRANSF., a, *to extricate oneself, get clear, emerge*: emergere ex iudicio peculatus, Cic.; ex paternis probris ac vitis, Cic.; b, *to rise, come to the top*: Lucr., Juv.; c, *to come to light, appear*: ex quo magis emergit quale sit decorum illud, Cic.

emēritus -a -um, partic. from emereo; q.v.

emētica -ae, f. (ἐμετική), *an emetic*: ap. Cic. L.

emētiā -mētiri -mensum sum, *to measure out.* Lit., spatium oculis, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *to pass over, traverse*: una nocte aliquantum iter, Liv.; freta, terras, Verg.; past partic. emensus -a -um in pass. sense: toto emenso spatio, Caes.; Verg., Liv. (2) *to pass through a space of time*: tres principes, live through the reigns of, Tac.; partic. as pass.: emensae in lucem noctes, Ov. (3) *to measure out, bestow*: ego autem voluntatem tibi profecto emetiā, Cic.; Hor.

emēto -ēre, *to reap away*: plus frumenti agris, Hor.

emico -micare -micūi -micātum. (1) *to spring out, leap forth*: of persons: in litus, Verg.; solo, Verg.; of things: e corpore

sanguis, Lucr.; telum excussum velut glans emicabat, Liv.

(2) *to gleam forth.* Lit., flamma ex oculis, Ov. TRANSF., *to shine forth, be conspicuous*: inter quae verbum emicuit si forte decorum, Hor.; pavor, Tac.

emigro -are, *to move from a place, migrate*: huc ex illa domo praetoria emigrabat, Cic.; domo, Caes. TRANSF., e vita, *to die*, Cic.

eminentia -ae, f. (emineo), *standing out, prominence*: nec habere ullam soliditatem nec eminentiam, Cic.; in painting, the lights of a picture: Cic.

eminēo -minēre -minūi (ex/mineo), *to project, stand out.*

Lit., ex terra, Cic.; eminentibus oculis, with projecting eyes, Cic.; iugum directum emens in mare, Caes.; of the lights of a picture, *to stand out*: magis id quod erit illuminatum exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic.

TRANSF., *to stand out, be conspicuous, remarkable*: toto ex ore crudelitas eminebat, Cic.; Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic.; tantum eminebat peregrina virtus, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **emīnens** -entis, *outstanding, projecting.* Lit., promontoria, Caes.; oculi, *standing out*, Cic.; genae leniter eminentes, Cic. TRANSF., *distinguished, eminent*: oratores, Tac. As subst., m. pl. **emīnentes**: Tac.; n. pl. **emīnentia**: Quint.

emīnor -ari, *to threaten*: Pl.

emīnus, adv. (e/manus, opp. comminus).

(1) milit. t. t., *at a distance, from a distance*: eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uti, Cic.; eminus pugnare, Caes. (2) in gen., *at a distance, from afar*: Ov.

emīror -ari, dep. *to wonder at exceedingly, be astonished at*: aequora, Hor.

emissārium -i, n. (emitto), *an outlet for water*: Cic. L.

emissārius -i, m. (emitto), *an emissary, a spy*: Cic.

emissio -ōnis, f. (emitto), *a sending forth.*

(1) of missiles: ballistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius. (2) *letting loose*: anguis, serpentis, Cic.

emissus -ūs, m. (emitto), *sending forth*: Lucr.

emitto -mittere -misi -missum (ex/mitto), *to send forth, send out.*

(1) *to dispatch, send on a chosen course*; of things: hastam in fines eorum, Liv.; aquam ex lacu Albano, Liv.; varios sonitus linguae, *to utter*, Lucr.; of starting races between animals: ex porta leporem, Pl.; so fig.: tanquam e carceribus emissus, Cic.; esp. of troops: equitatus pabulandi causa emissus, Caes.; cohortes ex statione et praesidio, Caes.; equites in hostem, Liv. TRANSF., of books, *to publish*: si quando aliquid dignum nostro nomine emisimus, Cic.

(2) *to let go, let loose, free*: manu arma, Caes.; nubium conflictu ardor expressus, Cic.; anguem, Cic.; aliquem ex obsidione, Liv.; e carcere, Cic.; legal t. t., of slaves: aliquem manu, *to free*, Pl., Liv., Tac.; of a debtor: librā et aere liberatum emittit, Liv.; so in gen., *to let slip* a person or matter: Catilinam ex urbe, Cic.; emissā de manibus res est, Liv.

ēmo ēmere ēmi emptum, to buy, purchase.

LIT., domum de aliquo, Cic.; aedes ab aliquo, Cic.; with abl. of price: emere grandi pecunia, Cic.; magno, dear, Cic.; parvo, cheap, Cic.; with genit. (of some adjectives and pronouns): tanti, quanti, Pl., Cic.; minoris, pluris, Cic.; with adv.: emere domum prope dimidio carius quam aestimabatur, Cic.; bene, cheap, Cic.; male, dear, Cic.; carē, Hor.

TRANSF., to bribe, buy: emptum iudicium, Cic.; empta dolore voluptas, Hor.

ēmōdēror -ari, dep. to moderate: dolorem verbis, Ov.

ēmōdūlor -ari, dep. to put to music: Musam per undenos pedes, Ov.

ēmōlior -iri, dep. to achieve by effort: negotium, Pl.

ēmollio -ire -ivi -itum (ex/mollio), to soften.

LIT., fundas et amenta, Liv. TRANSF., (1) in a good sense, to make mild, soften: mores, Ov. (2) in a bad sense, to make effeminate: exercitum, Liv.; Tac.

ēmōlo -ēre, to grind away: Pers.

ēmōlumentum -i, n. (emolo), the result of effort, gain, advantage: emolumento esse, Cic.; emolumenta rerum, Liv.; pacis, Tac.

ēmōnēo -ēre, to warn, admonish: aliquem ut, Cic. L.

ēmōrior -mōri -mortuus sum, dep. to die off.

LIT., of persons: pro aliquo, Cic.; non miserabiliter, Cic.; per virtutem, bravely, Sall. TRANSF., to perish: laus emori non potest, Cic.; amor, Ov.

ēmōrtuālis -e, adj. (emior), of death: Pl.

ēmōvō -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, to move out, move away, remove. LIT., multitudinem e foro, Liv.; aliquos senatu, Liv.; muros fundamentaque, to shake, Verg. TRANSF., curas dictis, Verg.

Empēdōclēs -is, m. ('Εμπεδοκλής), a poet and philosopher of Agrigentum, of the fifth century B.C.

¶ Hence adj. **Empēdōclēus** -a -um, Empedoclean: sanguis (according to the doctrines of Empedocles), the soul, Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **Empēdōclēa** -ōrum, the doctrines of Empedocles: Cic.

emphasis -is, f. (ἐμφασις), emphasis: Quint.

empiricus -i, m. (ἐμπειρικός), an unscientific physician, empiric: Cic.

Empōriāe -ārum, f. ('Εμπορία), a town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

empōrium -i, n. (ἐμπόριον), a place of trade, market: celebre et frequens, Liv.; Pl., Cic. L.

emptio -ōnis, f. (emo), a buying, purchasing. LIT., ista falsa et simulata emptio, Cic.; Tac.

Meton., a purchase: prorsus ex istis emptio-nibus nullam desidero, Cic. L.; Plin. L.

emptio -are (freq. of emo), to buy up, to buy: Tac., Plin. L.

emptor -ōris, m. (emo), a buyer, purchaser: emptor fundi, Cic.; emptores bonorum, Cic. TRANSF., dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor.

ēmūgio -ire, to bellow: Quint.

ēmulgēo -mulgēre -mulsum, to drain out, to exhaust: paludem, Cat.

ēmungo -mungere -munxi -munctum (connected with mucus), to clean a nose. LIT., with reflex. or pass. in middle sense; to wipe one's nose: Suet., Juv. TRANSF., to cheat a

person: Pl., Hor.; with abl., out of a thing: Pl., Ter.

¶ Hence partic. **ēmunctus** -a -um: emunctae naris, with a clean nose, i.e. shrewd, discerning, Hor., Phaedr. TRANSF., homo emunctae naris, with a keen scent for other persons' faults, Hor.

ēmūnio -ire. (1) to fortify, strengthen, make safe: locum, Liv.; postes, Verg. (2) to build up: murum, Liv. (3) to clear: silvas ac paludes, Tac.

ēn (sometimes **em**: Pl., Ter.). (1) interj., lo! behold! see! used like ecce to call attention to a person or thing present or to a point made; often with nom. or acc.: en ego vester Ascanius, Verg.; en quattuor aras, Verg.; en causa, Cic.; en cui tu liberos committas, Cic.; en aspice, Ov. (2) interrog., look, say: en, quid ago? Verg.; esp. with unquam: en unquam futurum, Liv.; Pl., Verg. (3) with imperat., come!: Pl., Verg.

ēnarrābilis -e (enarro), that can be narrated or told: Verg., Sen., Quint.

ēnarratio -ōnis, f. (enarro), exposition: Quint.; scansion: Sen.

ēnarrow -are, to narrate or explain: alicui somnium, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Liv.

ēnascor -nasci -nātus sum, dep. to grow out of, spring forth, arise from: capillus, Liv.; cornua, Plin.

ēnāto -are, to swim away, escape by swimming.

LIT., si fractis enatat espes navibus, Hor. TRANSF., to extricate oneself: reliqui habere se videntur angustius; enatant tamen, Cic.

ēnāvigo -are, to sail away; with acc.: undam, over the waves, Hor.; Plin. TRANSF., tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic.

Encēlādus -i, m. ('Εγκέλαδος), one of the giants, slain by the lightning of Jupiter, and buried beneath Etna.

endo, archaic = in.

endrōmis -idis, f. (ἐνδρόμις), a rough cloak worn by athletes (male or female) after exercise: Mart., Juv.

Endymion -ōnis, m. ('Ενδυμιών), a beautiful young man, loved by the Moon; appell., a beautiful youth: Juv.

ēnēco (ēnīco) -nēcāre -nēcūi -nectum, to kill off. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., to wear out, exhaust, torture: siti enectus Tantalus, Cic.; fame, frigore, inluvie, squalore enecti, Liv.; hence colloq., to fag: Pl., Ter.

ēnervis -e (nervus), powerless, weak: orator, Tac.; Quint.

ēnervo -are (nervus), to remove the sinews from; hence to weaken. LIT., aliquid, Cic.; corpora animosque, Liv.; Hor. TRANSF., ut enervetur oratio compositione verborum, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **ēnervatus** -a -um, weakened, powerless. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., mollis et enervata oratio, Cic.; enervata muliebrisque sententia, Cic.

ēnīco = eneco; q.v.

ēnim, conj. (generally second or third word in its clause). (1) corroborating a previous statement, indeed, truly, certainly: Caes., Cic., Verg., Liv.; sometimes ironical: Pl., Cic. (2) in conjunction with other particles: at enim, but you may object . . . Cic.; sed enim, but indeed, Cic., Verg.; enimvero as one word,

q.v. (3) explanatory, *namely, for instance*: Pl., Ter., Cic. (4) (most commonly) explanatory, *for*: de corpuscolum (ita enim appellat atomos) concursione fortuita, Cic.; often where a point has not been expressed but understood: tum Socrates, non enim parui mihi revocanti, *that is not to be wondered at for*, Cic.

enimvero, *to be sure, certainly*: Cic., Liv.

Enīpēus -pēi, m. (Ἐνίπεός). (1) *a river in Thessaly; also the river-god there*. (2) *a river in Pieria*: Liv.

ēnisus, partic. from enitor; q.v.

ēnitēo -ēre -ūi, *to shine out, shine forth*. LIT., enitet campus, Verg. TRANSF., *to be conspicuous*: quo in bello virtus enituit egregia M. Catonis, Cic.; Liv.

ēnitesco -ēre (inch. of eniteo), *to gleam, shine forth*. LIT., enitescit pulchrior multo, Hor. TRANSF., bellum novum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall.; Quint., Tac.

ēnitor -niti -nīsus or -nīsus, dep.

(1) *to work one's way up, to struggle up, ascend*. LIT., in ascensu, Caes.; per adversos fluctus ingenti labore remigum, Liv.; in editiora, Tac.; with acc., *to climb*: aggerem, Tac. TRANSF., Hor.

(2) in gen., *to strive, struggle, make an effort*: in aliqua re, Cic.; ad dicendum, Cic.; with n. acc.: quod quidem certe enitar, Cic. L.; with ut and subj.: Caes., Cic., Liv., Sall.; with ne and the subj.: Sall., Cic. L.; with infin.: Ter., Sall., Hor.

(3) transit., *to bring forth, bear*: partus plures, Liv.; Verg., Tac.; also absol., *to bear*: Quint., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **ēnixus** -a -um, *strenuous, eager*: enixio studio, Liv.; compar., Sen.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **ēnixē**, *eagerly, strenuously*: iuvare, Caes.; operam dare, Liv.; Cic.

Enna = Henna; q.v.

Ennius -i, m. Q. (239-169 B.C.), *the 'father of Roman poetry' in most of its forms, esp. epic, born at Rudiae in Calabria*.

Ennōsīgāeus -i, m. (Ἐννοσίγαιος), *the Earth-shaker, surname of Neptune*: Juv.

ēno -are, *to swim out, escape by swimming*. LIT., e concha, Cic.; in terram, Liv. TRANSF., *to fly away*: insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos, Verg.

ēnōdātio -ōnis, f. (enodo), *an untying; hence an explanation*: explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, Cic.

ēnōdis -e (ex/nodus), *without knots*: truncus, Verg.; abies, Ov. TRANSF., *clear, plain*: Plin. L.

ēnōdo -are, *to free from knots; hence to make clear, explain, expound*: nomina, Cic.

¶ Hence, from partic., adv. (with compar.)

ēnōdātē, *clearly, plainly*: narrare, Cic.

ēnōrmis -e (ex/norma). (1) *irregular, unusual*: vici, Tac. (2) *very large, immense, enormous*: hasta, gladius, Tac.

ēnōrmītās -ātis, f. (enormis), *irregular shape*: Quint.

ēnōtesco -nōtescēre -nōtūi, *to become known, be made public*: quod ubi enotuit, Tac.; Plin. L.

ensicūlus -i, m. (dim. of ensis), *a little sword*: Pl.

ensifēr -fēra -fērum (ensis/fero), *sword-bearing*: Orion, Luc.

ensigēr -gēra -gērum (ensis/gero), *sword-bearing*: Orion, Ov.

ensis -is, m. *a sword*: I. Lucr., Liv., Verg.

Entella -ae, f. (Ἐντελλά), *a town in Sicily*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Entellinus** -a -um, of Entella, an inhabitant of it.

enthēmēma -ātis, n. (ἐνθέμημα), *a thought, line of thought, argument*: Cic., Quint.; esp. *a kind of syllogism*: Cic., Quint.

ēnūbo -nūbere -nupsi -nuptum, of a woman, *to marry out of her rank*: e patribus, Liv.; also *to marry and leave home*: Liv.

ēnuclēo -are (ex/nucleus), *to take out the kernel*. TRANSF., haec nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, *explain in detail*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **ēnuclēātus** -a -um, *straightforward, simple, clear*: suffragia, honest, Cic.; genus dicendi, plain, Cic.

¶ Adv. **ēnuclēātē**, *clearly, plainly*: Cic.

ēnūmērātio -ōnis, f. (enúmero), *a counting up, enumeration*: singulorum argumentorum, Cic.; in rhetoric, *recapitulation*: Cic., Quint.

ēnūmēro -are, *to reckon, count up, enumerate*. LIT., dies, Caes.; pretium, *to pay out*, Cic.

TRANSF., *to recount, recapitulate*: multitudinem beneficiorum, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

ēnuntiātio -ōnis, f. (enuntio), in rhetoric, *an enunciation, proposition*: Cic., Quint.

ēnuntio -are, *to tell, divulge, disclose*.

LIT., consilia adversariis, Cic.; enuntiare mysteria, Cic.; silenda, Liv.; rem Helvetiis per indicium, Caes.; with indir. quest., plane quid sentiam enuntiabo apud homines familiarissimos, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to declare, announce, express in words*: aliquid verbis, Cic.; esp. as logic. t. t., *to state a proposition, to predicate*: Cic. (2) *to pronounce clearly*: litteras, Quint.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **ēnuntiātum** -i, *a proposition*: Cic.

ēnuptio -ōnis, f. (enubo), *a woman's marrying out*: gentis, out of her gens, Liv.

ēnūtrio -ire, *to nourish, rear, bring up*: puerum Ideis sub antris, Ov.; ingenia, Quint.

ēo ire ivi and ii itum (connected with Gr. εἶμι), *to go*.

LIT., of physical movement. (1) *by living beings*: in gen.: domum, Pl.; ad forum, Pl.; subsidio suis, Caes.; novas vias, Prop.; Viā Sacra, Hor.; pedibus, equis, Liv.; puppibus, *to make a voyage*, Ov.; with supine: cubitum, *to go to bed*, Cic.; with infin.: visere, Ter.; esp.: a, milit. t. t.: ire ad arma, ap. Cic.; ad saga, Cic., *to fly to arms*; maximis itineribus, Liv.; contra hostem, Caes.; in hostem, Liv.; Verg.: b, polit. t. t.: ire (or pedibus ire) in sententiam, *to support a motion, vote against*, Cic. (2) *by things*: it clamor caelo, Verg.; it hasta, Verg.; it naribus ater sanguis, Verg.

TRANSF., of metaphorical movement, *to pass, proceed, etc.* (1) *of persons*: ire in poenas, *to start punishing*, Ov.; in scelus, *to commit a fault*, Ov.; in duplum, *to give a double penalty*, Cic.; ierat in causam praeceps, Liv.; ire per laudes tuorum, *to go over*, Ov.; in exclamations, i, *go to*: i nunc et cupidi nomen amantis habe, Ov. (2) *of things*: pugna it ad pedes, Liv.; incipit res

melius ire, to go better, Cic. L.; sic eat quaecunque Romana lugebit hostem, Liv.; eunt anni, pass, Ov.; ire in aliquid, to be changed to; sanguis in in sucos, Ov.

ēō, adv. (is). (1) old dat., *thither, to that point*: a, in space: eo pervenire, Cic.; Caes., Hor., Liv., etc.: b, in time: usque eo dum, Cic.: c, in other relations; of addition: accedit eo, Cic. L.; of tendency: eo spectare, Cic.; esp. of degree, so far, to such a pitch: eo rem adducam ut, etc., Cic.; with genit.: eo consuetudinis adducta res est, Liv. (2) locative, *there*; esp. with loci (partitive genit.): Cic. L., Tac. (3) abl.: a, *for that, on that account*: eo quod, Cic.; eo quia, Cic.; eo ut, Cic.; non eo, dico, quo, Cic.: b, with comparatives, esp. as correlative to quo, *the more... the more...: eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa maior*, Cic. L.

ēodem, adv. (idem). (1) old dat., *to the same place*: eodem mittere, Caes. TRANSF., *to the same point or person*: eodem pertinet, Caes., Cic. L. (2) locative, *in the same place*: Liv. TRANSF., *res est eodem loci ubi reliquisti, in the same condition*, Cic.

Ēōs (ἠώς) (occurs only in nom.), *f. dawn*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ēōus** and **Ēous** -a -um, *belonging to the morning, or eastern*. M. as subst. **Ēōus** -i. (1) *the morning star*: Verg. (2) *a dweller in the East*: Ov. (3) *one of the horses of the sun*: Ov.

ēpastus -a -um (pascō), *eaten up*: escae, Ov.

ēphēbus -i, m. (ἐφηβος), *a young man between eighteen and twenty (generally of Greeks)*: Ter., Cic., Ov.

ēphēmēris -idis, f. (ἐφημερίς), *a journal, diary*: Cic., Ov.

Ēphēsus -i, m. (Ἐφεσος), *one of the twelve Ionian towns in Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Diana and school of rhetoric*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Ēphēsius** -a -um, *Ephesian, an Ephesian*.

ēphippiātus -a -um (ephippium), *provided with a saddle*: Caes.

ēhippium -i, n. (ἐπιππιον), *a horse-cloth, saddle*: Caes., Cic.; prov.: optat ehippia bos piger, optat arare cabellus, *no one is content with his condition*, Hor.

ēphōrus -i, m. (ἐφορος), *an ephor, a Spartan magistrate*: Cic.

Ēphorus -i, m. (Ἐφορος), *a Greek historian of Cyrene in Asia Minor, flourishing about 340 B.C.*

Ēphūra -ae and **Ēphūrē** -ēs (Ἐφύρα), *f. the ancient name of Corinth*.

¶ Hence **Ēphūrēus** -a -um, *Corinthian*: Verg.

Ēpicharmus -i, m. (Ἐπίχαρμος), *a philosopher and comic poet of the fifth century B.C., disciple of Pythagoras*.

epichysis -is, f. (ἐπίχυσις), *a vessel for pouring*: Pl.

ēpicōpus -a -um (ἐπικωπος), *provided with oars*: phaselus, Cic. L.

ēpicrōcus -a -um (ἐπικροκος), *transparent, fine*: Pl.

Ēpicūrus -i, m. (Ἐπικουρος), *an Athenian philosopher, founder of the Epicurean school (342-270 B.C.)*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Ēpicūrēus** -a -um, *Epicurean, an Epicurean*.

ēpicus -a -um (ἐπικός), *epic*: poēta, Cic.; poēma, Cic.

Ēpidaurus -i, f. (Ἐπίδαυρος), *a town in Argolis, on the Saronic Gulf, with a temple of Aesculapius*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ēpidaurius** -a -um, *Epidaurian*; m. as subst. **Ēpidaurius** -i, *Aesculapius*: Ov.

ēpidicticus -a -um (ἐπιδεικτικός), *for display*: genus dicendi, Cic.

ēpidipnis -idis, f. (ἐπιδειπνίς), *dessert*: Petr., Mart.

Ēpigōni -ōrum, m. (Ἐπιγόνοι), *the after-born, sons of the Seven against Thebes, who renewed the war of their fathers; name of a tragedy of Aeschylus, translated into Latin by Accius*.

ēpigramma -ātis, n. (ἐπίγραμμα), (1) *an inscription*: Cic. (2) *an epigram*: Cic., Quint.

ēpilōgus -i, m. (ἐπίλογος), *a conclusion, peroration, epilogue*: Cic., Quint.

ēpimēnia -orum, n. pl. (ἐπιμήνια), *a month's rations*: Juv.

Ēpimētheus -ēi, m. (Ἐπιμηθεύς), *father of Pyrrha, son of Iapetus and brother of Prometheus*.

¶ Hence **Ēpimēthis** -thidis, f. (Ἐπιμηθίς), *Pyrrha*: Ov.

ēpirēdium -ii, n. (ἐπι/ραεδα), *the strap by which a horse was fastened to a vehicle; trace*: Juv., Quint.

Ēpirus -i, f. (Ἠπειρος), *a region in north-west Greece*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ēpirensis** -e, *of Epirus*; subst. **Ēpirōtes** -ae, m. (Ἠπειρώτης), *an Epirote*; adj. **Ēpirōticus** -a -um, *of Epirus*.

ēpistōlium -i, n. (ἐπιστόλιον), *a little letter, note*: Cat.

ēpistūla (or **ēpistōla**) -ae, f. (ἐπιστολή), *a written communication, letter, epistle*: epistula ab aliquo, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; epistulam dare, to send off, Cic.; epistula Graecis litteris conscripta, Caes.; epistulam inscribere alicui, Cic.; ab epistulis, to do with correspondence, of secretaries, etc., Suet.

TRANSF., *a sending of letters, post*: Cic. L.

ēpitāphium -i, m. (ἐπιτάφιον), *a funeral oration*: Cic.

ēpithālāmum -i, n. (ἐπιθαλάμιον), *a nuptial song*: Quint.

ēpithēca -ae, f. (ἐπιθήκη), *an addition*: Pl.

ēpitōma -ae and **ēpitōmē** -ēs, f. (ἐπιτομή), *an abridgment, epitome*: Cic. L.

ēpōdes -um, m. pl. *a kind of salt-water fish*: Ov.

Ēpōna -ae, f. *the protecting goddess of horses and asses*: Juv.

ēpops -ōpis, m. (ἐποψ), *the hoopoe*: Verg., Ov.

Ēporēdia -ae, f. *a Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina (now Ivrea)*.

ēpos, nom. and acc. only, n. (ἔπος), *an epic poem*: Hor.; plur. epē, Prop.

ēpōtus -a -um (poto), *drunk up, drained*. LIT., poculo epoto, Cic.; medicamento, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *spent on drink*: Pl. (2) *swallowed up*: terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov.

ēpūlae -ārum, f. *food, dishes of food*. In gen.: Pl., Cic., Verg.; esp. *banquet, feast*: mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic.; funestas epulas fratri comparare, Cic.; also at festivals: Cic., Hor. TRANSF., oculis, *feast for the eyes*, Pl., Cic.

ēpūlāris -e (epulae), *belonging to a banquet*: accubatio amicorum, Cic.; sacrificium, Cic.

ēpūlātiō -ōnis, f. (epulor), *feasting*: Suet.

ēpūlo -ōnis, m. (epulum), *a feaster*: Cic.; esp.: Tresviri (subsequently Septemviri) epulones,

a college of priests who had charge of the sacrificial feasts, Cic., Liv.; so simply epulones: Cic.

ēpūlor -ari, dep. (epulum), to feast.

(1) intransit.: unā, together, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; modice, Cic.; Saliarem in modum, splendidly, Cic.; with abl.: dapibus opimis, Verg.

(2) transit., to feast on, eat: aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, to place on the table to be eaten, Verg.; Liv.

ēpūlum -i, n. a banquet, feast, esp. on special public occasions: epuli dominus, Cic.; epulum populi Romani, Cic.; alicui epulum dare nomine alicuius, Cic.

ēqua -ae, f. (dat. and abl. pl. generally equabus; from equus), a mare: Cic., Verg., Hor.

ēquēs -itis, m. (equus), a horseman, rider.

In gen.: illum equitem sex dierum spatio transcurrisse longitudinem Italiae, Liv.; Ov.

Esp. (1) a horse-soldier: Caes., Liv.; (opp. pedes), and used collectively, cavalry: Liv., Tac. (2) equites, the knights, a distinct order in the Roman commonwealth, between the senate and the plebs, Cic., Ov.; collectively in sing.: Hor., Tac.

ēquester -stris -stre (eques), relating to horsemen, equestrian. In gen.: statua, Cic. Esp. (1) relating to horse-soldiers and cavalry: proelium, Caes.; pugna, Cic.; Liv. (2) relating to the knights: ordo, Cic.; locus, Cic.; census, Cic., Liv.

ēquidem (quidem strengthened by demonstrative prefix e-), a particle, generally used with the first person. (1) indeed, truly, for my part: nihil, inquit, equidem novi, Cic.; equidem ego, Cic.; certe equidem, Pl., Verg. (2) in a concessive sense, of course, certainly; admittedly; with sed, verum, tamen: Cic., Liv.

ēquilē -is, n. (equus), a stable: Cato, Suet.

ēquinus -a -um (equus), relating to horses: seta, Cic.; nervus, Verg.; Hor.

ēquiria -ōrum, n. (equus), horse-races in honour of Mars, which took place every year at Rome, in the Campus Martius: Ov.

ēquitātus -ūs, m. (equito), cavalry (opp. peditatus): Caes., Cic., Sall.

ēquito -are (eques), to ride on horseback. Lit., Cic., Hor., Liv.; esp. of cavalry: Cic. TRANSF., of winds, to rush: Eurus per Siculas equitavit undas, Hor.

ēquulēus =eculeus; q.v.

ēquus -i, m. (older forms equos and ecus; genit. pl. equum: Verg.) (connected with ἵκκος), a horse.

LIT., equorum domitores, Cic.; equus bellator, a war-horse, Verg.; equus publicus, given by the state, Liv.; equum conscendere, Liv.; in equum ascendere, Cic.; in equum insilire, Liv.; sedere in equo, Cic.; vehi in equo, Cic.; equis insignibus et aurato curru reportari, to ride in triumph, Cic.; merere equo, to serve in the cavalry, Caes.; equis virisque (or equis viris), with horse and foot, hence prov., with all one's might, Cic., Liv.; ad equum rescribere, to make someone a knight, Caes.; equus Troianus, the Trojan horse, Verg.; fig., of a conspiracy: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) equos ligneus, a ship, Pl. (2) plur.: equi, a chariot, Verg. (3) equus

bipes, the sea-horse, Verg. (4) the constellation Pegasus: Cic. poet.

Equus Tūticus -i, m. a small town in the country of the Hirpini in Lower Italy.

ēra -ae, f. (erus), a mistress. Lit., of a house: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., (1) used of a goddess, Lady: Pl., Cat. (2) of a sweetheart: Cat., Ov.

ērādico -are (radix), to root out: Pl., Ter.

ērādo -rādēre -rāsi -rāsum, to scratch out: aliquem albo senatorio, from the senatorial list, Tac.; in gen., to destroy, get rid of: elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor.

Ērātō (found only in nom.), f. (Ἐρατώ), the Muse of lyric and love-poetry: Ov.; appell., any Muse: Verg.

ercisco, erctum =hercisco, herctum; q.v.

Ērēbus -i, m. (Ἐρεβος). (1) a god of the lower world, son of Chaos and brother of Nox: Cic.

(2) the lower world: Verg. Adj. **Ērēbus** -a -um, belonging to the lower world.

Ērechtheus -ēi, m. (Ἐρεχθεύς), a mythical king of Athens, father of Orithyia and Procris.

¶ Hence adj. **Ērechthēus** -a -um, m. Athenian: Ov.; subst. **Ērechthidae** -arum, m. the Athenians: Ov.; subst. **Ērechthis** -idis, f. daughter of Erechtheus, i.e. Orithyia or Procris: Ov.

ērectus, partic. from erigo; q.v.

ērēpo -rēpere -repsi -reptum. (1) to creep out: Pl. (2) to creep up or over; with acc.: montes quos nunquam erepsemus (=erepsissemus), Hor.; agrum, Juv.

ēreptio -ōnis, f. (eripio), a taking by force, seizure: Cic.

ēreptor -ōris, m. (eripio), one who takes away by force, a robber: bonorum, Cic.; libertatis, Cic.; Tac.

Ēretria -ae, f. (Ἐρετρία). (1) chief town in the island of Euboea. (2) a town in Thessaly.

¶ Hence subst. **Ēretricus** -i, m. an Eretrian; esp. in plur. Eretrici, philosophers of the Eretrian school: Cic.; so **Ēretriāci** -ōrum, m., Cic.; adj. and subst. **Ēretriensis**, Eretrian, an Eretrian: Liv.

Ērētum -i, n., an old Sabine town on the Tiber. Adj. **Ērētinus** -a -um, Eretime: Tib.

ergā, prep. with acc. (perhaps connected with rego), towards. Lit., of place: Pl. TRANSF., of personal relations, towards, in relation to. (1) in a good sense: amor erga te suos, Cic.; benevolentia erga aliquem, Cic.; Pl., Caes. (2) in a bad sense: odium erga aliquem, Nep.; invidia erga aliquem, Tac.; Pl., Ter. (3) (post-Aug.) more generally, about: anxii erga Seianum, Tac.; sometimes of relation to things: erga memoriam filii sui, Tac.

ergastulum -i, n. (ἐργαστήριον), a workshop for debtors or slaves: ille ex compedibus atque ergastulo, Cic.; aliquem in ergastulo dare or ducere, Liv.; apud aliquem in ergastulo esse, Cic. TRANSF., in plur., the inmates of an ergastulum: ergastula solvere, Caes.; Juv.

ergō (poet. sometimes ergō), prep. and adv. (perhaps connected, like erga, with rego).

As prep., preceded by genit., because of, on account of: formidinis ergo, Lucr.; illius ergo, Verg.

As adv., consequently, therefore, accordingly, then; esp. (1) of logical consequences, therefore: dissolvitur, interit ergo, Lucr.; Pl., Cic., Liv.; itaque ergo, Liv. (2) with questions, then: quid ergo? why then? Pl.,

Caes. Cic. (3) with imperatives, *then, now*: Cic. (4) to resume a point, *well then, as I was saying*: Cic.

Ērichthō -ūs, f. (Ἐριχθῶ), a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey. TRANSF., any witch: Ov.

Ērichthōnius -i, m. (Ἐριχθῶνιος).
(1) a mythical king of Athens.

¶ Hence adj. **Ērichthōnius** -a -um, Athenian.

(2) a mythical king of Troy, son of Dardanus, father of Tros.

¶ Hence adj. **Ērichthōnius** -a -um, Trojan.

ērīcius -i, m. a hedgehog; as milit. t. t., a beam thickly studded with iron spikes, *chevaux de frise*: Caes.

Ēridānus -i, m. (Ἐριδανός), the Greek name of the river Padus (now Po).

ērīfūga -ae, m. (erus/fugio), a runaway slave: Cat.

ērigo -rigēre -rexi -rectum (ex/rego), to set up, place upright, lift up, erect.

LIT., scalas ad moenia, Liv.; mālum, a mast, Cic., Verg.; oculos, to raise, Cic.; aures, to prick up the ears, Cic.; with reflex., or in pass. with middle sense, to rise: insula Sicanium iuxta latus erigitur, Verg.; Caes., Cic. Esp. (1) to erect a building: turrem, Caes. (2) milit. t. t., to march a body of soldiers up a height: agmen in adversum clivum, Liv.; aciem in collem, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) to arouse, excite: animum ad audiendum, Cic.; auditor erigatur, be attentive, Cic. (2) to raise up, encourage, cheer: aliquem, Cic.; aliquem ad spem belli, Tac.; animum, Cic.; erigere se in spem legis, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **ērectus** -a -um, raised, upright, erect. LIT., status, Cic.; Caes., Ov. TRANSF., (1) high, elevated: a, in a good sense: celsus et erectus, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, proud: erectus et celsus, Cic. (2) alert, anxious, intent, with minds on the stretch: iudices, Cic.; expectatione erecta, in suspense, Liv. (3) resolute, cheerful: alacri animo et erecto, Cic.

Ērigōnē -ēs, f. (Ἐριγόνη), the daughter of Icarus, transformed into the constellation Virgo.

¶ Hence adj. **Ērigōnēus** -a -um, belonging to Erigone: canis, the dog of Icarus, Maera, changed into the constellation Canicula.

ērilis -e (erus, era), of a master or mistress: Pl., Verg., Hor., Ov.

Ērinys -yos, f. (Ἐρινός), one of the Furies; plur. Erinyes, the Furies. TRANSF., scourge, curse: patriae communis Erinyes, of Helen, Verg.

Ērīphyla -ae, f. and **Ērīphylē** -es, f. (Ἐριφύλη), daughter of Talaus and Lysimache, wife of Amphiaras, whom she betrayed to Polynices for a golden necklace, for which she was slain by her son Alcmaeon.

ērīpio -ripēre -ripūi -reptum (ex/rapio), to snatch away, tear out; constr. with ex, ab, de and abl., or poet. with abl. alone, or with dat. (usually of person).

(1) in gen. to snatch, esp. violently and wrongly. LIT., ensein vaginā, Verg.; aliquem ex equo, Liv.; aliquem ex manibus populi Romani, Cic.; hereditatem ab aliquo, Cic.; aurum Gallis, Liv. TRANSF., of abstr. things: alicui vitam, Sall.; omnem usum

navium, Caes.; fugam, Verg.; sometimes of undesirable things: alicui timore, Cic.

(2) in a good sense, to free, rescue: aliquem e manibus hostium, Caes.; filium a morte, Cic.; se ab illa miseria, Cic.; aliquem ex servitute, Sall.; eripe te morae, away with delay, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **ēreptus** -a -um, snatched away or rescued; also in special sense, snatched away by death: fato, Verg., Liv.; fati, Ov.

ērōdo -rōdēre -rōsi -rōsum (ex/rodo), to gnaw away, eat into: Plin.

ērōgatio -ōnis, f. (erogo), payment, expenditure: pecuniae, Cic.

ērōgito -are (freq. of erogo), to keep asking: Pl.

ērōgo -are (ex/rogo), to ask for and obtain for some purpose; used in the sense to pay out money, esp. from public funds: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.; pecuniam in classem, Cic.; pecuniam in Tigellinum, to bequeath, Tac.

errābundus -a -um (‘erro), wandering: nunc errabundi domos suos pervagarentur, Liv.; vestigia bovis, Verg.; odor, Lucr.

erraticus -a -um (‘erro), wandering, erratic: Delos, Ov.; vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.

erratio -ōnis, f. (‘erro), a wandering, straying: nulla in caelo erratio, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

erratus -ūs, m. (‘erro), wandering about, straying: longis erratibus actus, Ov.

‘erro -are, to wander, stray, rove.

LIT., of persons and things: vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.; stellae errantes, Cic.; sparsos errare capillos. As transit. verb, to wander over: terrae erratae, wandered over, Ov.; litora errata, Verg. Esp. to wander from the right path, lose one's way: errare viā, Verg.; Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) to waver: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic.; ne tuus erret honos, Ov.; sententia errans et vaga, uncertain, Cic. (2) to err, be in error, be mistaken: errat animus, Lucr.; de nostris verbis, Ter.; si quid erro, Pl.; errabant tempora, in chronology, Ov.; impers. pass.: si erratur in nomine, Cic.

¶ N. of perf. partic. as subst. **erratum** -i, a fault, error. (1) technically: erratum fabrilē Cic. (2) morally: errata aetatis meae, of my youth, Cic. L.

‘erro -ōnis, m. (‘erro), a wanderer, vagabond; esp. of slaves: Hor.; of unfaithful lovers: Ov.

error -ōris, m. (‘erro), a wandering about.

LIT., of persons and things: error ac dissipatio civium, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) wavering, uncertainty: fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantum, Lucr.; errore viarum, Liv. (2) error, mistake: errore duci, Cic.; in errorem induci, rapi, Cic.; ferendus tibi in hoc meus error, Cic.; demere, Hor.; also source of error, deception: Verg., Liv., Tac.

ērūbesco -rūbescēre -rūbūi, to grow red, blush, esp. with shame: erubere genae, Ov.; with in and the abl.: Cic.; with abl.: Liv.; with infin., to blush to: Verg., Liv.; with acc., to blush for: Prop.; to respect: Verg.

¶ Hence gerundive **ērūbescendus** -a -um, of which one should be ashamed: ignes, Hor.; Liv.

ērūca -ae, f. a *colewort*: Hor.

ēructo -are, to belch forth, throw up, vomit. LIT., saniem, Verg. TRANSF., (1) to talk drunkenly about: sermonibus suis caedem, Cic. (2) to cast out, emit, eject: harenam, Verg.; Lucr.

ērūdīo -ire (ex/rudis), to free from roughness; hence to instruct, teach, educate: aliquem, Cic.; with abl.: aliquem artibus, Cic.; with in and the abl.: aliquem in iure civili, Cic.; filios omnibus artibus ad Graecorum disciplinam, Cic.; with indir. quest.: Ov.; with a thing as object: Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **ērūdītus** -a -um, *instructed, educated, trained*: homo, Cic.; eruditior litteris, Cic.; artibus militiae, Liv.; eruditissimus disciplinā iuris, Cic.; with infin.: Tac. TRANSF., of things: saecula, oratio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **ērūdītē**, *learnedly*; used in compar. and superl. only: Cic.

ērūditiō -ōnis, f. (erudio). (1) *teaching, instruction*: Cic. L., Quint. (2) *knowledge, learning, erudition*: Cic., Quint.

ērūdītulus -i, m. (dim. of eruditus), *somewhat skilled*: Cat.

ērūdītus -a -um, partic. from erudio; q.v.

ērumpo -rumpere -rūpi -ruptum.

(1) *transit., to break open, cause to burst forth*. LIT., nubem, Verg.; reflex. se erumpere, or pass. erumpi, to burst forth: portis se erumpere foras, Caes.; Verg. TRANSF., to vent, discharge: stomachum in aliquem, Cic.; iram, Liv.

(2) *intransit., to break out, burst forth*. LIT., ignes ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic.; milit. t. t., to rush forth: ex castris, Caes.; impers.: duabus simul portis erumpitur, Liv. TRANSF., erumpat enim aliquando vera et me digna vox, Cic.; erupit deinde seditio, Liv.; coniuratio ex latebris, Cic.; haec quo sit eruptura timeo, Cic.; ad perniciem civitatis, Cic.

ērūio -rūere -rūi -rūtum, to tear out, dig up.

LIT., mortuum, Cic.; aurum terrā, Ov.; humum, Ov.; aquam remis, Ov.; eruitur oculos, his eyes are torn out, Ov.; esp. to raze, demolish: urbem totam, Verg.

TRANSF., memoriam alicuius ex annalium vetustate, to bring to light, Cic.; si quid indagaris, inveneris, ex tenebris eruieris, Cic.; with indir. quest.: erues qui decem legati Mummiō fuerint, Cic.; veritatem, Quint.

ērūptiō -ōnis, f. (erumpo), a bursting or breaking forth: Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic.; as milit. t. t., a sally, attack: eruptio ex oppido simul duabus portis, Liv.; eruptionem facere, Caes.

ērūs -i, m. a master. LIT., of a house: Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) owner: Cat., Hor. (2) of a god, Lord: Cat.

ervum -i, n. bitter vetch: Verg., Hor.

Ērycīnus, see Eryx.

Ērymanthus -i, m. (Ἐρύμανθος). (1) a chain of mountains in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the Erymanthian boar.

¶ Hence adj. **Ērymanthius** -a -um; f. adj. **Ērymanthis** -idis: ursa, Callisto of Arcadia, changed into a bear and set as a constellation in the sky.

(2) a river in Arcadia, flowing into the Alpheus.

Ērysichthōn -thōnis, m. (Ἐρυσίχθων), the son of the Thessalian king Triopas; he was punished by Ceres with a raging hunger for having cut down one of her groves.

Ērythēa (-ia) -ae, f. a small island near Gades, where Hercules stole the oxen of Geryon.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Ērythēis** -thēidis, Erythraean: praeda, the oxen of Geryon, Ov.

Ērythīnus -a -um (Ἐρυθίνος), a kind of red barbel or mullet: Ov.

Ērythrae -ārum, f. (Ἐρυθραί). (1) a town in Boeotia. (2) one of the twelve Ionian towns in Asia Minor.

¶ Hence adj. **Ērythraeus** -a -um, Erythraean; f. as subst. **Ērythraea** -ae, the district of Erythrae.

Ēryx -rycis or **Ērycus** -i, m. (Ἐρύξ), a mountain with a city of the same name, on the west coast of Sicily, with a famous temple of Venus.

Adj. **Ērycīnus** -a -um, of Eryx: Venus Erycina, Cic.; f. as subst. **Ērycina** -ae, Venus: Hor.

esca -ae, f. (ἔδο), food, victuals: Pl., Cic., Verg.; esp. as bait: Pl. TRANSF., (1) fig., bait: voluptiones esca malorum, Cic. (2) titbits of gossip: Pers.

escārius -a -um (esca), relating to food or to bait: Pl., Juv.

escendo -scendere -scendi -scensum (ex/scando).

(1) *intransit., to climb up, ascend*: in rogam ardentem, Cic.; in currum, Cic.; in tribunal, Liv.; esp. to go up from the sea-coast inland: Ilium a mari, Liv.

(2) *transit., to ascend*: Oetam, Liv.; rostra, Tac.

escensio -ōnis, f. (escendo), a movement inland, esp. hostile: escensionem facere ab navibus in terram, Liv.

esculetum, esculus, see aesc.

esculentus -a -um (esca), edible, esculent: frusta, Cic.

ēsīto -are (freq. of edo), to keep eating: Pl.

Esquillae -ārum, f. (ex/colere; literally, the outer town, the suburb), one of the seven hills on which Rome was built, the Esquiline.

¶ Hence adj. **Esquilius** -a -um, also **Esquilius** -a -um, Esquiline; f. as subst. **Esquiliina** -ae, the Esquiline gate: Cic.

essēdārius -i, m. (essedum). (1) a fighter in a British or Gallic war-chariot: Caes., Cic. L. (2) a kind of gladiator: Suet.

ēssēdum -i, n. (a Celtic word), a war-chariot used among the Gauls and Britons: Caes., Cic., Verg.

ēsū, abl. sing. from esus, m. (edo), in the eating: Pl.

ēsūriālis -e (esurio), of hunger: Pl.

ēsūriō -ire (desider. of ἔδο), to be hungry, desire food. LIT.: Pl., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., to desire eagerly, long for: nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, Ov.

ēsūritiō -ōnis, f. (esurio), hunger: Cat.

ēsus -a -um, partic. of ἔδο; q.v.

ēt, adv. and conj. (cf. Gr. ἔτι).

As adv., also, even: timeo Danaos et dona ferentes, Verg.; addam et illud etiam, Cic.; Caes., Liv. Also combined with simul, quoque, quidem: Cic.; with nec non: Verg.

As conj., and: Cic., etc. Sometimes and indeed: magna vis est conscientiae, et magna in utramque partem, Cic.; in narrative, and

then: Verg., Tac.; occasionally adversative, and yet, esp. in questions: Cic., Verg. After aequae, alius, idem, par, similis, as or than: Cic. Repeated, et... et... both... and...: et audax et malus, Pl.; Cic., etc.; -que... et...: Liv., Tac.; also et... -que, rare but in Cic. With nec (necque), nec... et, not only not... but: nec miror et gaudeo, Cic.; et... nec, not only... but also not: Cic.

eténim, conj., usually at beginning of clause, for indeed: Pl., Lucr., Cic.; sometimes to introduce an explanatory parenthesis: Cic., Liv.

Etéoclés -is and -ēs, m. (Ἐτεοκλῆς), myth., son of Oedipus, brother of Polynices, killed in the siege of Thebes.

etēsiae -ārum, m. pl. (ἐτησῖαι), winds which blow for forty days every year about the dog-days, Etesian winds: Lucr., Cic.

etēsīus -a -um (ἐτήσιος), Etesian: Lucr.

ethōlōgia -ae, f. (ἠθολογία), the art of mimicry: Quint.

ethōlōgus i, m. (ἠθολόγος), one who mimics the peculiarities of others: mimi ethologi, Cic.

etīam, conj. (et/iam).

(1) of time: a, as yet, still: cum iste etiam cubaret, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Verg. So with negatives: nondum etiam, vixdum etiam, not yet, scarcely yet, Cic.: b, etiam atque etiam, again and again: rogare, Cic.; sometimes to give emphasis: quare etiam atque etiam, so I repeat, Lucr.

(2) without reference to time: a, also, besides, even: voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica, Cic.; non solum (or modo) ... sed (or verum) etiam, not only ... but also, Cic.; with comparatives, still: dic etiam clarius, Cic.: b, in answers, yes, certainly: etiam, inquit, beatam, Cic.; aut etiam aut non respondere, to answer yes or no, Cic.: c, in questions, expressing incredulity, actually? really? etiam respicis? Pl.; Ter.

etīamnum and **etīamnumc**, adv., yet, still, till now: de materia loqui orationis etiamnum, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic.; nihil etiamnum, nothing further, Cic.

etīam-si, conj., used like si, with indic. or subj., even if, although: Pl., Cic., Liv.

etīam-tum and **etīam-tunc**, adv., used with past tenses, even then, till that time, till then: Cic., Tac.

Etrūria -ae, f. a district in north-west Italy.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Etruscus** -a -um, Etruscan, an Etruscan.

et-si, conj., even if, although, used like si, with indic. or subj.: Pl., Cic., Verg., Liv.; often followed by tamen, at, certe; sometimes without separate verb: Cic., Liv. Sometimes also elliptically, like quamquam, with the force of and yet, notwithstanding: do poenas temeritatis meae; etsi quae fuit ista temeritas? Cic. L.

etymōlōgia -ae, f. (ἐτυμολογία), etymology: Cic. **eu** (εὖ), interj. good! well done!: Pl., Ter., Hor. **Eudānē** -ēs, f. (Εὐδάνη), myth., wife of Capaneus, one of the Seven who fought against Thebes.

Euan or **Euhan**, m. (εὐάν), a name of Bacchus: Iacchus et Euan, Ov.; Lucr.

euan or **euhans** -antis (εὐάζων), shouting Euan, of the Bacchanals; with acc.: euanes orgia, celebrating the orgies of Bacchus, Verg.

Euandēr and **Euandrus** -dri, m. (Εὐάνδρος), myth., son of Carmenta, from Pallantium in Arcadia, who founded Pallanteum at the foot of the Palatine hill. Adj. **Euandrius** -a -um: ensis, of Pallas, son of Evander.

euax, interj., good!: Pl.

Euboea -ae, f. (Εὐβοία), an island off Boeotia and Attica, in the Aegean Sea.

¶ Hence adj. **Eubōicus** -a -um.

Euclidēs -is, m. (Εὐκλείδης), Euclid. (1) a philosopher of Megara. (2) a mathematician of Alexandria.

Euēnus -i, m. (Εὐήνος), myth., king of Aetolia, father of Marpessa, drowned in the river Lycormas, which received the name of Euenus.

Adj. **Euēninus** -a -um, of the river Euenus.

Eugānēi -ōrum, m. a people in northern Italy. **euge** (εὖγε) and **eugēpae** (εὐγεπαί), interj., well done!, sometimes ironical: Pl., Ter.

Euhēmērus -i, m. (Εὐήμερος), a Greek philosopher, flourishing about 315 B.C., famous for his rationalizing of myths.

Euīas or **Euhīas** -ādis, f. (εὐιάς), a Bacchante.

Euīus or **Euhīus** -i, m. (Εὐίος), a name of Bacchus.

Eumēnides -um, f. (Εὐμνίδες), Eumenides, the gracious ones, euphem. name for the Furies.

Eumolpus -i, m. (Εὐμόλπος), myth., son of Poseidon and Chione, a Thracian priest of Demeter, founder of the Eleusinian mysteries.

¶ Hence **Eumolpidae** -ārum, m. (Εὐμολπίδαι), his descendants in Athens, from whom the priests of Demeter were chosen.

eunūchus -i, m. (εὐνούχος), a eunuch: Cic., Juv. **euoe**, **euhoe**, interj. (εὐοί), shout of the Bacchantes: euhoe Bacche, Verg.

Euphorbus -i, m. (Εὐφορβος), a Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras believed to have descended to himself.

Euphōrīōn -ōnis, m. (Εὐφορίων), a Greek poet of Chalcis in Euboea, flourishing about 220 B.C.

Euphrātēs -is, m. (Εὐφράτης), the Euphrates, a river in Western Asia, flowing into the Persian Gulf; meton., the dwellers on the Euphrates: Verg.

Eupōlis -pōlidis, m. (Εὐπολῖς), an Athenian comic poet, flourishing about 420 B.C.

Euripidēs -is, m. (Εὐριπίδης), the celebrated Athenian tragic poet (c. 485-406 B.C.). Adj. **Euripidēs** -a -um.

Eurīpus -i, m. (εὐρίπος). (1) a channel, strait, esp. the strait between Euboea and Boeotia: Cic. (2) a canal or water-course: Cic. (3) the ditch or moat constructed round the Circus Maximus: Suet.

Eurōpa -ae, f. and **Eurōpē** -ēs, f. (Εὐρώπη), (1) myth., daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia; mother of Sarpedon and Mino by Jupiter, who in the form of a bull carried her off to Crete. (2) geograph., the continent of Europe, named after Europa.

¶ Adj. **Eurōpaeus** -a -um, belonging to Europa or to Europe: Ov., Nep.

Eurus -i, m. (εὐρος). LIT., the south-east wind: Verg. TRANSF., the east wind: Ov.; poet., wind in general: Verg.

¶ Adj. **Eurōus** -a -um, eastern: Verg. **Eurýdicē** -ēs, f. (Εὐρύδικη), wife of Eurheus, recovered by him from Hades, but lost again.

Eurystheus -ēi, m. (Εὐρυσθεύς), myth., son of Sthenelus, a king of Mycenae, who imposed on Hercules his twelve labours.

Eurýtus -i, m. (Εὐρύτος), myth., *king of Oechalia, father of Iole and Dryope.*

¶ Hence **Eurýtis** -idis, f. *daughter of Eurytus, i.e., Iole.*

euschēmē, adv. (εὐσχημῶς), *gracefully*: Pl.

Euterpē -ēs, f. (Εὐτέρπη), *the Muse of harmony*: Hor.

Euxinus -a -um (Εὐξεινος = *hospitable*), *an epithet of the Black Sea*: mare, aquae, Ov.; esp. with subst. Pontus; also m. alone as subst., *the Black Sea*.

ēvādo -vādere -vāsi -vāsum, *to go out, go forth.*

(1) intransit. LIT., in gen.: ex balneis, Cic.; oppido, Sall., esp.: **a**, *to climb up or out*: per praeruptum saxum in Capitolium, Liv.; Cic., Verg.: **b**, *to escape, get off*: e manibus hostium, Liv.; e periculo, Cic. TRANSF., *to turn out, result*: **a**, of persons: posse oratores evadere, Cic., Liv.: **b**, of things: quo evasura sint, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

(2) transit., *to go out through, pass over*: ripam, Verg.; evaserant media castra, Liv.; esp.: **a**, *to climb up*: gradus altos, Verg.; Liv.: **b**, *to escape*: flammam, Verg.; Ov., Liv.

ēvāgor -ari, dep.

(1) intransit., *to wander out, stray away*. LIT., effuse, Liv.; as milit. t. t., *to wheel to right and left, manoeuvre*: nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. TRANSF., appetitūs longius evagantur, Cic.; Liv.

(2) transit., *to overstep*: ordinem rectum, Hor.

ēvālesco -vālescere -vālūi, *to grow strong*. (1) in tumultum, *to grow into a tumult*, Tac.

(2) *to prevail, come into vogue*: nationis nomen evaluisse paullatim, Tac. (3) in perf., *to have power, be able*; with infin.: sed non Dardanidae medicari cuspide ictum evaluit, Verg.; Hor.

Evan, see Euan.

Evander, see Euander.

ēvānesco -vānescere -vānūi, *to vanish, disappear, pass away*: evanescent vinum et salsamentum vetustate, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., eorum memoria evanuit, Cic.; spes, Cic.; rumor, Liv.

ēvānidus -a -um (evanesco), *vanishing, passing away*: pectora in tenues abeunt evanida rivos, Ov. TRANSF., amor, Ov.

ēvans, see evans.

ēvastō -are, *to devastate, lay waste utterly*: agrum, vallem, Liv.

ēvectus -a -um, partic. of eveho; q.v.

ēvēho -vēhere -vēxi -vectum.

(1) *to carry out*. LIT., aliquid plaustris ex fanis, Cic.; with reflex. or in pass. with middle sense, of ships, *to sail away*: in altum, Liv.; of riders, *to ride away*: Liv., Tac. TRANSF., evehi in middle sense: e Piraeo eloquentia evecta est, Cic.; spe vanā evectus, Liv.

(2) *to carry up*: aliquem ad auras, Ov. TRANSF., ad deos, Hor.; ad consulatum, Tac.; Verg.

ēvello -vellere -velli -vulsum, *to tear out, pluck out*. LIT., alicui linguam, Cic.; arborem, Liv.; Hor. TRANSF., consules non modo e memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic.; alicui ex animo scrupulum, Cic.

ēvēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum, *to come out, come forth*.

LIT., merses profundo, pulchrior evenit, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of things, *to turn out, result*: alicui felicit, Caes.; bene, Cic.; vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, Cic.; si adversa pugna evenisset, Liv. (2) *to befall* a person, *fall to his lot*: provincia (sorte) evenit alicui, Liv.; Cic. (3) in gen., *to happen, occur*: pax venerat, ut plerumque evenit, Cic.; forte evenit ut, Cic., Ter., Quint.

¶ Hence n. of perf. partic. as subst. **ēventum** -i. (1) *issue, consequence, result*: causarum cognitio cognitionem eventi facit, Cic. (2) in gen., *an event, occurrence*: causae eventorum magis me movent quam ipsa eventa, Cic. (3) a person's *experience*: aliorum eventis doceri, Tac.; Cic. L.

ēventus -ūs, m. (evenio). (1) *consequence, issue, result*: eventus rei, Caes.; eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic.; belli eventus prosper, Liv.; of a drama: semper ad eventum festinat, Hor. (2) in gen., *an event, occurrence*: Cic. (3) a person's *experience or fate*: auditur Decii eventus, Liv.; Caes., Cic. **ēverbēro** -are, *to strike violently*: clipeum alis, Verg.; cauda pendente escam, Ov.

ēverricūlum -i, n. (everro), *a fishing-net, drag-net*: Varro; fig., quod umquam huiusmodi everriculum ulla in provincia fuit (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.; everriculum malitiarum omnium, *a clean sweep*, Cic.

ēverro -verrere -verri -versum, *to sweep out*: Varro. TRANSF., *to plunder*: quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.

ēversio -ōnis, f. (everto), *an overturning*: columnae, Cic. TRANSF., *destruction, ruin*: vitae, Cic.; patriae, rerum publicarum, Cic.; Tac.

ēversor -ōris, m. (everto), *an overturner, destroyer*: civitatis, Cic.; Verg.

ēverto -vertēre -verti -versum. (1) *to turn out, dislodge, eject*: pupillum fortunis patriis, Cic.; Pl. (2) *to turn up, stir*: aequora ventis, Verg. (3) *to overturn, throw down*: navem, Cic.; arborem, Verg.; hence, of a city, *to demolish*: Carthaginem, Cic. TRANSF., *to overthrow, destroy*: funditus civitates, Cic.; philosophiam, Cic.; aliquem, *to ruin*, Cic.; res Asiae, Verg.

ēvestigātus -a -um, *tracked out, discovered*: ingenis evestigata priorum, Ov.

Evias, see Euias.

ēvidens -entis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (ex/video), *visible, clear, plain, evident*: res, Cic.; evidenter causa victoriae, Liv.; quid est evidentiū? Cic.

¶ Adv. **ēvidētēr**, *visibly, clearly*: evidenter praenitere, Liv.

ēvidentia -ae, f. (evidens), *distinctness of language*: Cic., Quint.

ēvigilo -are. (1) intransit.: **a**, *to wake up*: Plin., Quint.: **b**, *to be awake, be vigilant*: in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae? Cic.

(2) transit.: **a**, *to watch through, pass in watching*: nox evigilanda, Tib.: **b**, *to work hard at, to elaborate*: libros, Ov.; consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic.

ēvilescō -vilescere -vilūi, *to become worthless, contemptible*: Tac., Suet.

ēvincio -vincire -vinxi -vinctum, *to bind, bind round*: diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit,

Tac.; esp. in perf. partic.: viridi evinctus oliva, Verg.; Ov.

ēvinco -vincere -vici -victum, *to conquer entirely, utterly subdue.*

LIT., imbelles Aeduos, Tac.; evicit omnia miles, Liv.

TRANSF., in gen., *to prevail over.* (1) over physical objects: platanus caelebs evincet ulmos, Hor.; oppositas gurgite moles, *to get through*, Verg. (2) over abstr. things: evicit miseratio iusta superbiam ingentiam, Liv. (3) over or upon persons: lacrimis, dolore, precibus evinci, Verg. (4) *to bring it about that*: summa ope evicerunt, ut M. Furius Camillus crearetur, Liv. (5) *to prove irresistibly*: si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor.

ēviro -are (ex/vir), *to castrate*: Cat.

ēviscero -are (ex/viscus), *to disembowel, tear in pieces*: columbam (of the hawk), Verg.

ēvitābilis -e (evito), *that can be avoided*: telum, Ov.

ēvito -are (vito), *to avoid, shun*: tela, Cat.; Hor. TRANSF., causas suspicionum, Cic.

ēvito -are (vita), *to deprive of life*: Enn.

ēvius, see Euius.

ēvocātor -ōris, m. (evoco), *one who calls to arms*: servorum et civium perditorum, Cic.

ēvoco -are, *to call out.*

LIT., in gen.: aliquem foras, Pl.; magna cum contumelia verborum nostros ad pugnam, Caes.; mercatores undique ad se, Caes.; aliquem litteris, Cic. Esp. (1) *to summon the spirits of the dead*: Metellos ab inferis, Cic. (2) *to call forth a deity from a hostile city, promising a temple at Rome*: evocare deos, Liv. (3) as milit. and polit. t. t., *to call out, call up, summon*: aliquem ad se, Cic.; ad colloquium, Liv.; legiones ex hibernis, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to draw out, draw on*: ad honorem, Caes.; familiam obscuram tenebris in lucem, Cic. (2) *to call forth, produce*: misericordia tua nullius oratione evocata, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Hence m. pl. of perf. partic. as subst. **ēvocāti** -orum, *veteran soldiers recalled to the colours*: Caes.

ēvoe, see euoe.

ēvōlo -are, *to fly out, fly away.* LIT., ex quercu, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to come out quickly, rush forth*: ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere, Cic.; e senatu, Cic.; evolat ignis, Lucr. (2) of abstr. things: e poena, *to escape*, Cic.; evolavit oratio, rose, Cic.

ēvōlūtio -ōnis, f. (evolvere), *the unrolling, and hence, reading of a book*: poetarum, Cic.

ēvolvō -volvĕre -volvi -vōlūtum.

(1) *to roll out, roll forth*, esp. with reflex. or pass. with middle sense. LIT., per humum evolvi, Tac.; of a river: se evolvere in mare, Verg. TRANSF., of news; evolvi, *to spread*: ad aures quoque militum dicta ferocia evolvebantur, Liv.

(2) *to unroll, roll open.* LIT., vestes, Ov.; esp. *to unroll a book to read it*: volumen epistularum, Cic. L.; librum, Cic.; Ov., Tac. TRANSF., a, *to extricate, disentangle, detach*: evolutus illis integumentis dissimulationis; se ex his turbis, Tac.; illos ex praeda clandestina, *make to disgorge*, Liv.: b, *to unravel, disclose,*

explain: naturam rerum, Cic.; seriem fati, Ov.; Lucr., Verg.

ēvōmo -ĕre -ūi -itum, *to vomit forth.* LIT., conchas, Cic.; Tac. TRANSF., quae (urbs) tantam pestem evomuit forasque proiecit, Cic.; in quo tu, acceptā et devoratā pecuniā, evomere non poteris, *disgorge*, Cic.; in me absentem orationem ore impurissimo, Cic.

ēvulgo -are, *to publish, make known*: ius civile, Liv.; Octaviae iniurias, Tac.

ēvulsio -ōnis, f. (evello), *a pulling out*: dentis, Cic.

ex or **e**, prep. with abl. (ἐξ, ἐκ), *from or out of*; ex before vowels always; e often before consonants.

(1) in space; *out of, from*: exire ex urbe, Cic.; milites ex eo loco deducere, Cic.; delabi ex equo, Liv.; so also: ex equo pugnare, *to fight on horseback* (operating from it), Caes.; ex adverso (coming from), opposite, Liv.; laborare ex pedibus, *to suffer in the feet*, Cic.

(2) in time: a, *since*: ex eo tempore, Cic.; esp.: ex quo, *from which time, since*, Liv.: b, *immediately after*: Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic.; aliud ex alio, *one thing after another*, Cic.; diem ex die, *day after day*, Cic. L., Caes.; hunc iudicem ex Kal. Ian. non habebimus, *from Jan. 1 onwards*, Cic.

(3) in other relations: a, to denote origin, *from, out of, of*: quidam ex Arcadia hospes, Nep.; ex animo, *heartily*, Cic.; e memoria, Cic.; ex industria, *on purpose*; hence with verbs of taking, perceiving, questioning, and the like—e.g.: sumere, percipere, accipere, auferre, conligere, quaerere, percunctari, discere, intellegere, etc.: b, to denote the whole out of which any part is taken: unus ex meis intimis, Cic.; Q. Vettius Vettianus e Marsis, a *Marsian*, Cic.: c, to denote the material of which anything is made or compounded: pocula ex auro, Cic.; so of the source from which anything is paid or gained: largiri ex alieno, Liv.; vivere e raptō, Ov.: d, to denote the cause or occasion of anything, *from, on account of, by reason of*: ex eadem causa, Cic.; Demetrius e doctrina clarus, Cic.; ex eo factum est quod, *hence it came about that*, Cic.; urbem e suo nomine Romam iussit nominari, Cic.; e vulnere mori, Liv.: e, to denote change from one condition or occupation to another: ex oratore arator factus, Cic.: f, to denote correspondence, *according to, in accordance with*: ex edicto, Cic.; ex decreto, Cic.; ex foedere, Liv.; ex re et ex tempore, *according to time and circumstance*, Cic.; ex sententia, *as required*, Ter.: g, to denote effect: ex re, ex usu, *to a person's advantage*; e republica, *for the benefit of the republic*, Cic.: h, to denote relationship in general, *in regard to, with respect to*: e ratione libertatis; laborare ex pedibus, Cic.; ex parte, *in part*, Cic.

exacerbo -are, *to irritate, provoke, exasperate, embitter*: contumeliis hostes, Liv.

exactio -ōnis, f. (exigo). (1) *a driving out, expulsion*: regum, Cic. (2) *a demanding, exacting*, esp.: a, *collecting of debts, tribute, etc.*: nominum, Cic.; capitum, *poll-tax*, Cic.: b, in gen., *management, direction*: operum publicorum, Cic.

exactor -ōris, m. (exigo). (1) *one who drives out, expels*: regum, Liv. (2) *one who demands or exacts*, esp.: a, *a collector of taxes*: Caes.: b, in gen., *a superintendent, overseer*: supplicii, Liv.; Tac., Quint.

exactus -a -um, partic. from *exigo*; q.v.

exácio -dēre -ūi -ūtum, *to sharpen to a point, make sharp*.

LIT., furcas, Verg.; fig.: mucronem aliquem tribunicium in nos, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of perceptions: ut oculorum, sic ingenii aciem, Cic. (2) of passions, *to intensify, stir up, inflame*: aliquem, Cic.; animos in bella, Hor.; irā exacui, Nep.

exadversum or **exadversus**, *opposite*. Adv.: Pl., Ter. Prep. with acc.: exadversus eum locum, Cic.

exaedificatio -ōnis, f. (exaedifico), *a building up*; fig., of an oration: ipsa autem exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic.

exaedifico -are, *to build, build up, erect, finish building*. LIT., Capitolium, Cic.; domos et villas, Sall.; Liv. TRANSF., *to finish*: exaedificare id opus quod instituisti, Cic.

exaequatio -ōnis, f. (exaequo), *a making equal, equality*: Liv.; Pl.

exaequo -are, *to make level or equal*. LIT., argentum, Pl. TRANSF., (1) *to level up, make equal, relate*: facta dictis sunt exaequanda, Sall.; aliquem secum, Caes.; se cum aliquo, Cic.; vetus miles tironi exaequari, Liv. (2) *to equal, be like*: tetricas Sabinas, Ov.

exaestio -are, *to be hot, to boil up, foam up*. LIT., mare, Liv.; unda ima verticibus, Verg.; with internal acc.: largos exaestuat aestus, Lucr. TRANSF., mens exaestuat irā, Verg.

exaggeratio -ōnis, f. (exaggero), *heaping up*; hence *elevation, exaltation*: amplitudo et quasi quaedam exaggeratio quam altissima animi, Cic.

exaggéro -are, *to heap up*. LIT., Curt., Plin. TRANSF., (1) *to enlarge, increase*: rem familiarem, Cic. (2) *to heighten, exalt, magnify*: beneficium verbis, Cic.; virtutem, Cic.

exagitator -ōris, m. (exagito), *one who blames, a censurer*: omnium rhetorum, Cic.

exágito -are, *to chase about*.

LIT., et lepus hic aliis exagitatus erit, Ov.; vis (venti) exagitata foras erumpit, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *to harass, disquiet, disturb*: exagitati istius iniuriis, Cic.; ab Suebis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur, Caes.; quos illa quaestio exagitabat, Sall. (2) *to scold, blame, reproach, censure, criticize*: aliquem, convicio, Caes.; omnes eius fraudes, Cic. (3) *to excite, irritate*: plebem, Sall.; maerorem, Cic. L.

exágoga -ae, f. (ἐξαγωγή), *export*: Pl.

exalbesco -bescēre -būi, *to grow white, turn pale*: Cic.

exāmen -inis, n. (ex/ago). (1) *a swarm*. LIT., of bees: Cic.; of wasps: Liv. TRANSF., *a throng, crowd, shoal*: servorum, Cic.

(2) *the tongue of a balance*. LIT., Verg. TRANSF., *testing, consideration*: examina legum servare, Ov.

exāmino -are (examen), *to weigh*.

LIT., ad certum pondus, Caes.; non aurificis staterā, sed quādam populari trutinā examinari, Cic.

TRANSF., *to weigh, consider*: diligenter verborum omnium pondera, Cic.; haec meis

ponderibus, Cic.; male verum examinat omnis corruptus iudex, Hor.

exāmuſſim, according to the square or rule, exactly: Pl.

exancio -are (ex/ἀντλος), *to drain, exhaust, empty*. LIT., vinum poculo, Pl. TRANSF., *to bear to the end, endure*: labores, Cic.; Enn.

exānimālis -e (ex/anima). (1) *dead*. (2) *deadly*: Pl.

exānimatio -ōnis, f. (exanimio), *want of breath*, esp. from fright: Cic.

exānimis -e and **exānimus** -a -um (ex/anima). (1) *lifeless, dead*: Verg., Liv. (2) (exanimis only), *breathless*, esp. from fright: Verg., Hor., Liv.

exānimo -are (ex/anima), *to deprive of breath*.

LIT., (1) *to take away the breath of, to wind*: duplici cursu exanimari, Caes.; milites cursu exanimati, *breathless*, Caes. (2) *to deprive of life, to kill*: gravi vulnere, Cic.; Caes., Hor., Liv.

TRANSF., *to make breathless or weak with emotion*, esp. fright; *to stun*: te metus exanimat, Cic.; cur me querelis exanimas tuis? Hor.; Verg.

exantlo = exancio; q.v.

exardesco -ardescēre -arsi -arsum, *to blaze up*. LIT., materia facilis ad exardescendum, Cic.; also *to become hot, to glow*: aetherioque recens exarsit sidere limus, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *to be excited, inflamed*: iracundiā ac stomacho, Cic.; ad spem libertatis, Cic.; of lovers: imis tota exarsit medullis, Cat. (2) of things, *to break out*: exarsit bellum, Cic.; dolor, Verg.

exāresco -ārescēre -ārūi, *to dry, become quite dry*. LIT., exarescunt amnes, Cic.; fontes, Caes.; lacrimae, Cic. TRANSF., *to dry up, become exhausted*: exaruit facultas orationis, Cic.; vides enim exaruisse iam veterem urbanitatem, Cic.

exarmo -are, *to disarm, deprive of arms*: cohortes, Tac.

exāro -are.

(1) *to plough up, dig up*: puerum, Cic.; sepulcra, Cic.

(2) *to produce by ploughing*: tantum frumenti, Cic. TRANSF., a, of wrinkles: frontem rugis, Hor.: b, *to write on waxen tablets*: exaravi ad te harum exemplum in codicillis, Cic. L.

exasciātus -a -um (ascia), *hewn out*: Pl.

exaspéro -are, *to make rough*. LIT., Plin.; of the sea: exasperato fluctibus mari, Liv.; Ov. TRANSF., *to irritate*: durati tot malis exasperatique, Liv.; animos, Liv.

exauctóro -are, *to dismiss from military service, discharge*: se exauctorare, *to leave the service*, Liv.; Tac.; in a bad sense, *to cashier*: Tac.

exaudio -ire. (1) *to hear plainly*: maximā voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico, Cic.; non exaudito tubae sono, Caes.; Liv. (2) *to hear favourably, listen to*: vota precesque, Verg.; monitor non exauditus, Hor.

exaugéo -ēre, *to increase much*: ictum, Lucr.; Pl., Ter.

exauguratio -ōnis, f. (exauguro), *profanation, desecration*: sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv.

exaugūro -are, *to desecrate, profane*: fana, Liv.

exauspico -are, *to take an augury from*: Pl.

exballisto -are (ballista), *to finish off with the ballista*: Pl.

excaeco -are, *to make quite blind*. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., *to stop up a river or channel*: flumina, Ov.

excalceo -are, *to take the shoes from*: pedes, Suet.; esp. in drama, *to take the tragic cothurnus from an actor*: Sen.

excalfacio -fācere -factum, *to heat up*: Plin. **excandescētia** -ae, f. (excandescō), *heat, irascibility*: Cic.

excandescō -descēre -dūi, *to become hot, to glow*. LIT., Cato. TRANSF., *to grow hot with passion*: nisi irā excanduit fortitudo, Cic.

excanto -are, *to charm out, bring forth by incantations*: sidera excantata voce Thessalā, Hor.

excarnifico -are, *to tear to pieces*: aliquem, Cic., Sen. TRANSF., *to torment*: Ter.

excāvo -are, *to hollow out*: ex una gemma praegrandi trullā excavatā, Cic.

excēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum.

(1) *transit.*: a, *to go out, go away, go from*. LIT., via, Liv.; oppido, Caes.; urbe, Cic.; ex proelio, proelio, Caes. TRANSF., e pueris, *to pass out of the age of boyhood*, Cic.; e memoria, *to pass out of memory*, Liv.; e vitā, *to die*, Cic.; so: vitā, Cic., Tac.; and absol. *excedere*, Tac.; *excedere palmā*, *to resign the prize*, Verg.; b, *to go beyond a point or limit*, esp. fig.: ut nulla (pars) excederet ultra, Cic.; cum libertas non ultra vocem excessisset, Liv.; hence *to proceed to a further point, attain to, result in*: ne in altercationem excedet res, Liv.; eo laudis *excedere*, Tac.

(2) *transit.*: a, in gen., *to leave*: curiam, urbem, Liv.; b, *to pass beyond, exceed*: modum, Liv.; tempus finitum, Liv.; fidem, Ov.

excellens -entis, partic. from excello; q.v.

excellētia -ae, f. (excello), *eminence, distinction*: animi excellentia magnitudoque, Cic.; propter excellentiam, *pre-eminently*, Cic.

excello -ēre (cf. antecello, celsus), *to stand out, to excel, be distinguished, be eminent*: illud excellit regium nomen, Cic. Sphere of excellence in the abl.: animi magnitudine, Cic.; Caes.; or with in: in qua parte excello ipse, Cic. Persons excelled with a prep.: inter quos posset excellere, Cic.; in eo genere praeter ceteros, Cic.; quia super ceteros excellat, Liv.; or else in dat.: ita figuratum esse corpus ut excellat ceteris, Cic.; in quibus tu longe aliis excellis, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **excellens**, *high, lofty, eminent, distinguished, remarkable*: Brutus excellens omni genere laudis, Cic.; excellens pulchritudo muliebris formae, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Verg.

¶ Adv. **excellētē**, *eminently*: quae magno animo fortiter excellenterque gesta sunt, Cic.; compar. excellentius, Cic.

excelsitās -ātis, f. (excelsus), *height*. TRANSF., animi, *elevation*, Cic.

excelsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (celsus), *lofty, high, elevated*.

LIT., mons, Caes.; locus, Cic.

TRANSF., *distinguished, eminent*: in excelso et illustri loco sita laus tua, Cic.; of mind or character: magnus homo et excelsus, Cic.; animus excelsus, Cic.; of style: orator grandior et quodammodo excelsior, Cic.

¶ N. as subst. **excelsum** -i. LIT., a *height*: in excelso conlocare, Cic.; Ov.

TRANSF., *eminence*: in excelso vitam agere, Sall.; plur.: excelsa et alta sperare, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **excelsē**, *loftily*: Cic. **exceptio** -ōnis, f. (excipio), *an exception, restriction, limitation*; in gen.: cum exceptione, Cic.; sine exceptione, Cic.; quodsi exceptionem facit ne, Cic.; esp. as legal t. t., *an exception by the defendant to the plaintiff's statement of a case*: exceptionem alicui dare, Cic.

excepto -are (freq. of excipio). (1) *to take up, catch*: barbatulos mullos de piscina, Cic.; auras, *to snuff up*, Verg. (2) *to take in succession*: singulos, Caes.

excerno -cernere -crēvi -crētum, *to separate, sift, sort*: Saguntinos ex captorum numero, Liv.; haedi excreti, *separated from their mothers*, Verg.

excerpo -cerpere -cerpsi -cerptum (ex/carpo), *to pick out*. LIT., semina pomis, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *to gather out, choose*: excerpere ex malis si quid inesset boni, Cic.; excerpere nomina ex tabulis, Liv. (2) *to put on one side, separate*: de numero, Cic.; se numero illorum, Hor.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **excerptum** -i, *an extract*: Sen., Quint.

excessus -ūs, m. (excedo), *a departure*; hence (1) *departure from life, i.e. death*: vitae, Cic.; e vita, Cic.; absol.: laeti excessu principes, Tac. (2) *departure from subject, i.e. digression*: Quint., Plin. L.

excētra -ae, f. a snake: Cic. poet. TRANSF., as term of abuse, *viper*: Pl., Liv.

excidium -i, n. (excindo), *overthrow, destruction*: Libyae, Verg.; urbium relictarum, Liv.; legionum, Tac.

excido -cidere -cidi (ex/cado), *to fall out, fall from*.

LIT., sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, Cic.; gladii de manibus exciderunt, Cic.; Verg.; esp. of a lot, *to fall out*: ut cuiusque sors exciderat, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to be lost, fall away*: ut quodammodo victoria e manibus excideret, *slipped out*, Cic.; in vitium libertas excidit, *degenerated*, Hor.; excidit illa metu, *lost consciousness*, Ov. (2) of words, *to slip out unawares, escape*: verbum ex ore alicuius (or alicui), Cic.; libellus me imprudente et invito excidit, Cic.; vox ore, Verg. (3) of ideas, *to pass from memory or thought, be forgotten*: at mihi ista exciderant, Cic.; Carthaginem excidisse de memoria, Liv.; nomen tuum mihi excidit, Ov.

excido -cidere -cidi -cisum (ex/caedo), *to cut out*. LIT., lapides e terra, *to quarry*, Cic.; arbor excisa non evulsa, Cic.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to destroy, demolish*: portas, force open, Caes.; domos, Cic. (2) *to root out, banish*: illud tristissimum tempus ex anno, Cic.; causas bellorum, Tac.

excieo and **excio** -cire -civi and -cii -cītum and cītum, *to call out, arouse*.

LIT., in gen.: ea res ab stativis excivit Mettium, Liv.; artifices e Graecia, Liv.; animas imis sepulchris, Verg. Esp. (1) *to awaken*: somno, Sall.; ex somno, Liv. (2) *to summon to help*: Romanos ad auxilium urbis obsessae, Liv.; auxilia e Germania, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *to excite, arouse*: hostem ad dimicandum acie, Liv.; *to alarm*:

conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, Sall. (2) of feelings, to call forth, excite, produce: tumultum in portis, Liv.; timorem, Liv. (3) of material things, to stir, shake: pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, Verg.

excipio -cipĕre -cĕpi -ceptum (ex/capio).

(1) to take out. LIT., aliquem e mari, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., a, to rescue: servitute, Liv.: b, to except: hosce homines excipio et secerno, Cic.; excepto quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, Hor.

(2) to take up, catch. LIT., a, of persons: servos in pabulatione, Caes.; moribundum, Liv.; incautum, Verg.: b, of things: sanguinem paterā, Cic. TRANSF., a, to receive, greet, welcome a person: excipi ab omnibus clamore, Cic.; aliquem hospitio, Ov.; Verg., Liv., Tac.: b, to pick up news or ideas by listening: rumores, Cic.; motus futuros, Verg.: c, of events and states, to take people, come upon them: qui quosque eventūs exciperent, Caes.; excipit deinde eum bellum, Liv.

(3) more passively, to receive: vulnera, labores, Cic.; tela, Caes., Cic.; gentem, Verg.; porticus excipit Arcton, faces north, Hor. TRANSF., to follow, succeed: orationem Tullii exceperunt preces multitudinis, Liv.; Hercules vitam immortalitas excipit, Cic.; hunc excipit Labienus, speaks next, Caes.; absol., to succeed, come later: Caes., Liv.

excisio -ōnis (excido), destruction: urbium, Cic. **excito** -are.

(1) to rouse forth, arouse. LIT., feras, Cic.; aliquem e somno, Cic.; somno, Liv.; clamore excitatum praesidium Romanorum, Liv.; aliquem a mortuis or ab inferis, Cic. TRANSF., of things, to provoke, call forth, cause: fletum alicui, amores, Cic.; iras, Verg.

(2) to rouse up, raise up. LIT., universi rursus prociderunt, tandem excitati curiā excesserunt, Liv.; testes, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of persons, to console, cheer, inspire: animum iacentum, Cic.; afflictos, Cic.; trepido nuntio excitatus, Liv.; aliquem ad laborem et laudem, Cic. (2) of buildings, to raise, erect: turrem, Caes.; sepulcrum, Cic. (3) of a fire, to kindle, inflame: ignem, Caes.; incendium, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.: Liv., and superl.: Plin.), **excitātus** -a -um, lively, vigorous, loud: sonus, Cic.

exclāmatio -ōnis, f. (exclamo), in rhetoric, an exclamation: Cic., Quint., Tac.

exclāmo -are. (1) intransit., to shout, cry aloud: in stadio cursores exclamant quam maxime possunt, Cic.; Pl., Quint. (2) to shout something, exclaim; with words quoted: mihi libet exclamare: pro Deum, Cic.; with clause, acc. and infin. for statement, ut and subj. for command: Cic., Liv. (3) to call somebody by name: Ciceronem, ap. Cic.

exclūdo -clūdĕre -clūsi -clūsum (ex/claudio), to shut out, exclude.

LIT., (1) of persons: aliquem a domo sua, Cic.; aliquem moenibus, Cic., Verg. (2) of things, to knock out: oculum, Pl., Ter. (3) of birds, to hatch: pullos suos in nido, Cic.

TRANSF., to exclude, keep away, prevent: ab hereditate paterna, Cic.; his praemiis et honoribus, Cic.; aliquem a republica, Cic.; Romanos ab re frumentaria, Caes.; Liv.

exclūsio -ōnis, f. (excludo), a shutting out, exclusion: Ter.

excōgitatio -ōnis, f. (excogito), a contriving, devising: illa vis, quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur, Cic.

excōgito -are, to think out, devise, contrive, invent: mira quaedam genera furandi, Cic.; with purpose expressed by ad: excogitare multa ad avaritiam, Caes.; by dat.: tuendis urbibus; absol.: ad haec igitur cogita, mi Attice, vel potius excogita, Cic. L.

excōlo -cōlĕre -cōlūi -cultum, to tend or cultivate carefully.

LIT., arva, Mart.; lanas rudes, to spin, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to adorn, polish, ennoble, refine: Tuditanus omni vitia atque victu excultus, Cic.; animos doctrinā, Cic.; vitam per artes, Verg. (2) to serve, honour: ut te non excolat ipsum, Ov.

excōquo -cōquĕre -coxi -coctum. (1) to boil down, boil away; fig., to purge away: omne per ignes vitium, Verg. (2) to cook, bake, make hard: terram sol excoquit, Lucr.; ferrum, Ov.; harenas in vitrum, Tac.; fig., to cook up: malum, Pl.

excors -cordis (ex/cor), foolish, silly, without intelligence: anus, Cic.; hoc qui non videt, excors est, Hor.; Pl.

excrēmētum -i, n. (excerno), excrement: oris, spittle, Tac.; narium, Tac.

exresco -crescĕre -crĕvi -crĕtū, to grow up, spring up: in hos artus, in haec corpora, quae miramur, exrescunt, Tac.

excrĕtus -a -um, partic. of excerno or of exresco.

excrūciābilis -e (excrucio), deserving of torture: Pl.

excrūcio -are, to torture, torment exceedingly.

LIT., servos fame vinculisque, Caes.; excruciare vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio, Cic. TRANSF., of mental torture: meae me miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae, Cic.; Pl.

excūbiae -arum, f. (excubo), a lying out; in gen.: Pl.; esp. milit., keeping watch, keeping guard: o excubias tuas, o flebiles vigiliās, Cic.; excubias agere, Tac.; of animals: excubiae vigilum canum, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) watchfires: excubias divum aeternae, Verg. (2) the persons who keep watch, watchmen, guard: Tac., Suet.

excūbitor -ōris, m. (excubo), a sentinel, watchman, guard: Caes.; of birds: excubitor ales, the cock, Verg.

excūbo -bare -būi -bitum, to lie or sleep out of doors.

LIT., in gen.: in agris, Cic.; esp. milit., to keep watch: in armis, pro castris, ad portum, Caes.; Verg.

TRANSF., to be watchful, vigilant: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic.; cupido excubat in genis, Hor.

excūdo -cūdĕre -cūdi -cūsum, to strike out, beat out.

LIT., in gen.: scintillam silici, Verg.; esp. (1) to hammer, forge: spirantia mollius aera, Verg. (2) to hatch: pullos ex ovis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of bees, to mould: recentes ceras, Verg. (2) of writers, to compose: Cic. L., Tac., Plin. L.

exculco -are (ex/calco), to trample firm, tread hard, stamp firm: singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, Caes.

excūrātus -a -um (curo), carefully seen to: Pl. **excurro** -currere -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, to run out, hasten forth.

LIT., in gen.: Pl., Cic.; esp. milit. t. t., to attack, make a sortie: omnibus portis, Liv.; ex Africa: Cic.

TRANSF., in gen.: quorum animi spretis corporibus evolvant atque excurrunt foras, Cic.; with acc., to run over: spatium, Ter.; esp. (1) fig., to run out, move freely: campus in quo excurrere virtus possit, Cic. (2) of places, to run out, to project: promontorium in altum excurrens, Liv.

excursio -ōnis, f. (excurro), a running out.

(1) as rhet. t. t.: a, stepping forwards while speaking: excursio moderata eaque rara, Cic.: b, fig., outset of a speech: prima excursio orationis, Cic.

(2) milit. t. t., an attack, assault, sally: excursionem facere ex oppido, Caes.; excursionem et latrocinia hostium, Cic.

excursor -ōris, m. (excurro), a scout, skirmisher: Cic.

excursus -ūs, m. (excurro), a running out.

(1) rhet. t. t., a digression: Quint. (2) milit. t. t., an attack, sally, assault: excursus militum, Caes.; Tac.; fig., of bees: Verg.

excūsābilis -e (excuso), excusable: delicti pars, Ov.

excūsātiō -ōnis (excuso), an excuse, plea, defence; with subjective genit.: Pompeii, Cic.; with objective genit.: peccati, Cic.; with both: excusatio Ser. Sulpici legationis obundae, his plea to be excused it, Cic.; with causal genit.: excusationem oculorum accipere, Cic.; excusatione uti temporis or valetudinis, Cic.; Caes., Pl.; stultitia excusationem non habet, finds no excuse, Cic.; excusationem probare, Cic.; with cur: Cic. L.

excūso -are (ex/causa), to exempt from blame or accusation, to excuse. (1) to excuse a person: se apud aliquem, or se alicui, Cic.; se de aliqua re, Caes.; with quod: Caes., Cic.; pass.: excusatus, Hor.; cui excusari mallet, from which he preferred to be excused, Tac. (2) to make excuses for a thing: tarditatem litterarum, Cic. L.: Ov., Tac. (3) to allege in excuse, to plead: morbum, Cic.; valetudinem, aetatem, Liv., Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Liv.; si Lysides excusetur Areopagites esse, if it is said in L.'s defence that he is, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **excūsātus** -a -um, free from blame. Adv. (with compar.) **excūsātē**, excusably: Quint.

excussus -a -um, partic. of excutio; q.v.

excūtiō -cūtēre -cussi -cussum (ex/quatio), to shake out.

LIT., (1) of actual shaking: caesariem, Ov.; litteras in terram, Cic.; esp. to shake out clothes to find anything hidden: Pl.; hence to search, examine a person: non excutio te, Cic.; fig., to investigate: omnes ineptias, Cic. (2) to strike off, throw out, knock away: equus excusit equitem, Liv.; agnam ore lupi, Ov.; Teucros vallo, Verg.; of missiles: glandem, Liv.

TRANSF., to shake off, put away, drive out: conceptum foedus, Verg.; excussus patriā, Verg.; studia de manibus, Cic.; excutior somno, Verg.

exdorsūo -are (dorsum), to fillet a fish: Pl.

exēdo, see exsec-.

exēdo -esse -ēdi -ēsum, to eat up, devour, consume. LIT., Pl., Ter.

TRANSF., (1) of the action of time, rust, etc.: exesis posterioribus partibus viculorum, Cic.; exesa robigine pila, Verg. (2) fig., of troubles, to wear down, exhaust: aegritudo exest animum, Cic.; Pl. (3) in gen., to destroy: Tac.

exēdra -ae, f. (ἐξέδρα), a hall for conversation or debate: Cic., Quint.

exēdrium -i, n. (ἐξέδριον), a sitting-room: Cic. L.

exemplāris -e (exemplum), serving as a copy: (litteras) exempla omniū litterarum, Tac.

¶ N. as subst. **exemplar** -āris (exemplārē: Lucr.). (1) a copy, transcript (cf. exemplum): rerum magnarum, Lucr., Plin. L. TRANSF., a likeness: alicius, Cic. (2) a pattern, ideal: reipublicae, Cic.; Hor., Quint., Tac.

exemplum -i, n. (eximo), originally something chosen from a number of things, a sample.

Hence (1) an example. In gen.: iracundiae, Cic.; exempli causā (or gratiā), for instance, Cic., Quint. Esp.: a, general character, manner, fashion (as shown by examples): isto exemplo vivere, Pl.; quaestionem haberi eodem exemplo quo M. Pomponius praetor habuisset, Liv.; Caes., Cic.: b, an example to be followed, model: exemplum innocentiae, pudicitiae, Cic.; exemplum ad imitandum, Cic.; petere ab aliquo, Liv.; capere, Cic.: c, a precedent: Cic., Liv.: d, an example of what may happen, warning, object-lesson: exemplo esse, Caes., Liv.; in exemplo esse, Ov.; exemplum severitatis edere, Cic.; exemplum statuere in aliquo, Ter.; hence a punishment intended to deter: habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, Tac.

(2) a copy, transcript: Caesaris litterarum exemplum tibi misi, Cic. L.; Ov.

exemptus -a -um, partic. of eximo; q.v.

exentēro -are (ἐξετερεῖν), to disembowel: Pl.

exēo -ire -iī (-ivī) -itum.

(1) intransit., to go out, go away, go forth. LIT., of persons: ex urbe, Cic.; ab urbe, Liv.; de triclino, Cic.; domo, Cic.; castris, Caes.; ad pugnam, Liv., Verg.; of things: cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Cic.; ad caelum arbos, spring up, Verg. TRANSF., a, to pass from a previous state: e vita, de vita, to die, Cic.; ex potestate, Cic.; e patriciis, to lose one's rank as a patrician, Cic.: b, to pass into another state, come out changed: Hor., Cic. L.: c, to get out, to become known: exit oratio, Cic.: d, of time, to come to an end, pass away: quinto anno exeunte, Cic.; Liv., Sen.

(2) transit.: a, to pass over, beyond: Avernus valles, Ov.; Ter. TRANSF., modum, Ov.: b, to ward off: vim viribus, Verg.; Lucr.

exeq-, see exseq-.

exercēo -ēre -ūi -itum (ex/arceo; cf. ἀρκεῖν), to make strong, to keep at work, exercise, train.

LIT., copias, Caes.; corpus, Cic.; se in curriculo, Cic.; equos aequore campi, Verg.; addiduis brachia telis, Ov.; famulas ad lumina longo penso, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of physical objects, to work at, use: solum presso sub vomere, to cultivate,

Verg.; arma, Verg.; praedia rustica, Liv.; metalla auri atque argenti, Liv. (2) of abstr. things, to employ, exploit: diem, Verg.; victoriam, Sall., Liv. (3) of feelings, arts, and processes, to practise, exercise: medicinam, Cic.; iudicium, Cic.; quaestiones, Liv.; legem, Liv.; facilitatem et lenitudinem animi in aliquo, Cic.; graves inimicitias cum aliquo, Sall.; libidinem et avaritiam in socios, Liv. (4) of the mind, to train: se cotidianis commentationibus, Cic.; ingenium, Quint. (5) to overwork, harass, trouble: meos casus in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic.; exerceri poenis, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **exercitatus** -a -um. (1) trained, schooled: bello, Tac. (2) harassed: Cic. L. (3) severe, vexatious: Tac.

exercitatio -ōnis, f. (exercito). (1) practice, exercise. LIT., of the body: corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic. TRANSF., of the mind: dicendi, Cic.; iuris civilis, Cic.; Quint. (2) experience: Caes., Cic.

exercitatus -a -um, partic. from exercito; q.v. **exercitium** -i, n. (exerceo), practice, exercise: equitum, Tac.

exercito -are (freq. of exerceo), to train hard, keep at work: Sall., Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **exercitatus** -a -um. (1) trained, practised, exercised: homines in armis exercitati, Cic.; exercitatus in uxoribus necandis, Cic.; in arithmeticiis satis exercitatus, Cic.; bello, Liv. (2) troubled, harassed: curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, Cic.; Syrtis Noto, Hor.

exercitus -a -um, partic. of exerceo; q.v.

exercitus -ūs, m. (exerceo).

LIT., training: Pl.

TRANSF., a trained body of soldiers, army: exercitus terrestris, navalis, Liv.; exercitum, conscribere, comparare, ducere, alere, Cic.; cogere, Caes.; esp., the infantry: exercitus equitatusque, Caes.; sometimes of a civil gathering: Pl.; poet. in gen., a crowd, swarm: corvorum, Verg.

exēsor -ōris, m. (exedo), one who gnaws or eats away: Lucr.

exhālātio -ōnis, f. (exhalo), an exhalation, vapour: exhalationes terrae, Cic.

exhālo -are. (1) transit., to exhale, breathe out; of things: nebulam, Verg.; odores, Lucr.; of persons: vitam, Verg.; animam, Ov.; crapulam, Cic.

(2) intransit., of things, to steam: Lucr.; of persons, to expire: Ov.

exhaurio -haurire -hausi -haustum.

(1) to draw out. LIT., of fluids: sentinam, Cic.; also in gen., to remove, take out: terram manibus, Caes.; pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. TRANSF., to take away abstr. things: vitam, Cic.; partem ex tuis laudibus, Cic.

(2) to drain dry, empty out. LIT., fossas cloacasque, Liv.; puteos, poculum, vinum, to empty by drinking, Cic.; also in gen. to empty: aerarium, Cic. TRANSF., a, to impoverish: facultates patriae, Cic.; homines, Cic.: b, to finish, bring to an end: amorem, Cic.; sermo hominum exhaustus est, Cic. L.: c, to endure, suffer: labores, Liv.; bella, Verg.

exhērēdo -are (ex/heres), to disinherit: aliquem, Cic., Quint.

exhērēs -ēdis, disinherited; with genit.: paternorum bonorum exheres, Cic.; Pl., Quint. TRANSF., vitae, Pl.

exhibeo -hibere -hibui -hibitum (ex/habeo), to hold out.

LIT., to produce, esp. in court: pupillum, fratres, Cic.; exhibe librum illud legum vestrarum, Cic.; omnia integra, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to show, display, exhibit: dea formam removit anilem Palladaque exhibuit, Ov.; populo Romano philosophiam, set forth, present, Cic.; humanitatem, Plin. L. (2) to offer, allow: toros, Ov.; exhibe liberam contionem vel Argis vel Lacedaemone, Liv. (3) to produce by making, to cause: alicui molestiam, Cic. L.; Pl.

exhilaro -are, to make cheerful: miraris tam exhilaratam esse servitutem nostram, Cic. L.

exhorresco -horrescere -horruī. Intransit., to shudder exceedingly, be terrified: aequoris instar, Ov.; metu, Cic. Transit., to tremble at, to dread: vultus, Verg.; Liv.

exhortatio -ōnis, f. (exhortor), exhortation, encouragement: ducum, Tac.; Quint.

exhortativus -a -um (exhortor), of exhortation: Quint.

exhortor -ari, dep. to exhort, encourage: natum, Verg.; foll. by ut and subj.: Tac., Quint.

exigo -igere -ēgi -actum (ex/ago).

(1) to drive out. LIT., reges ex civitate, Cic.; sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, pours into the sea, Ov.; ensem per iuvenem, Verg. TRANSF., a, fig., to drive away: fabulam, Ter.; uxorem, Ter.; otium, Hor.: b, to force out, exact, demand: pecunias, Caes., Cic.; poenas, Ov.; litteras, Cic. L.; viam, its buildings, Cic.; veritatem a teste, Cic.; with ut and subj.: Cic.: c, to sell: agrorum fructus, Liv.

(2) to drive through; hence: a, to complete, finish; of work: monumentum aere perennius, Hor.; opus, Ov.; of time: exacta aetate, Cic.; annos, Hor., Verg.; exacto die, Tac.: b, to determine, settle; objectively, to adjust, regulate: columnas ad perpendicularum, Cic.; ad illam summam veritatem legitimum ius, Cic.; subjectively, to consider, reflect upon: tempus secum ipsa opusque exigit, Verg.; also to ascertain, decide: non satis exactum quid agam, not certain, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **exactus** -a -um, accurate, precise, exact: numerus, Liv.; with genit.: morum, Ov.

exiguitās -ātis, f. (exiguus), littleness, smallness: castrorum, Caes.; copiarum, Cic.; ut temporis exiguitas postulabat, Caes.

exigūus -a -um (exigo), small, little, scanty.

(1) of quantity, in size, small: castra, Caes.; pars terrae, Cic.; toga, Hor.; in number, scanty: numerus oratorum, Cic.; in time, short: vita, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

(2) of quality, meagre: facultates, Caes.; laus, Cic.; ingenium, Cic.

N. as subst. **exiguum** -i, small extent: Liv.

¶ Adv. **exigūē**, sparingly, scantily, scarcely: frumentum exigue dierum xxx habere, Caes.; nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, too narrowly, Cic.; exigue scripta est (epistula), Cic.

exilis -e (ex/ilia), little, thin, slender, meagre: legiones, Cic.; solum, Cic.; femur, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) in possessions, *poor*: domus, Hor.; with genit., *without*: Pl. (2) of style, *dry, dreary*: genus sermonis, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Adv. **exiliter**, *thinly, poorly, meagrely*: nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, Cic.; annales sane exiliter descripti, Cic.; nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, Cic.

exilitās -ātis, f. (exilis), *thinness, meagreness, weakness*: in dicendo, Cic.; Quint.

exim = exinde; q.v.

eximius -a -um (eximo), *excepted*. LIT., te illi unum eximium cui consuleret fuisse, Cic.; hence *selected*: Verg., Liv. TRANSF., *exceptional, distinguished*: virtus, Caes.; facies, ingenium, spes, Cic.; ironical, istae vestrae eximiae pulchraeque virtutes, Cic.

¶ Adv. **eximie**, *uncommonly, exceptionally*: diligere, Cic.; templum eximie ornatum, Liv. **eximo** -imēre -ēmi -emptum (ex/emo), *to take out, take away*.

LIT., spinis de pluribus unam, Hor.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to take off* a list, *take out* of a group: aliquid ex rerum natura, Cic.; unum diem ex mense, Cic.; aliquem ex (or de) reis, Cic. (2) *to free, release*: agrum de vectigalibus, Cic.; aliquem ex culpa, Cic.; aliquem servitute, Liv. (3) *to take away, remove* an abstr. thing: curas, Hor.; moram certaminis hosti, Liv.; of time, *to take and use* for some different purpose, i.e. *to waste*: diem dicendo, Cic.; Liv.

exin = exinde; q.v.

exinānio -ire, *to empty*: navem, Cic.; agros, gentes, *to plunder*, Cic.

exindē (exin, exim), adv., *from there, thence*. (1) in space, *thence, next*: mari finitimus aër, Cic. (2) in time, *thereupon, after that*, then: Cic., Verg., Liv.; also in the enumeration of a series of facts, *then, next*: Verg., Liv., Tac. (3) in other relations, *consequently, accordingly*: Pl.

existimatio -ōnis, f. (existimo). (1) *the opinion that a man has of a thing or person, judgment*: hominum, Caes., Cic.; non militis de imperatore existimationem esse, Liv. (2) *the opinion that others have of a man*, esp. morally, *reputation, good name, honour, character*: bona, integra, magna, Cic.; alicuius existimationem offendere, Cic.; venisse in eam existimationem, Cic.; in finance, *credit*: Caes.

existimātor -ōris, m. (existimo), *one who forms or gives an opinion, a critic*: Cic.

existimo (existumo) -are (ex/aestimo), *to judge a thing according to its value*.

LIT., to value at a price: vitam tanti, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

TRANSF., in gen., *to form a judgment about a person or thing*; hence (1) *to judge that, hold a particular opinion, consider, regard, deem*; with predic. acc.: existumare aliquem avarum, Cic.; in pass.: homo, ut existimabatur, avarus et furax; with in and the abl.: in hostium numero existimari, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: non possum existimare plus quemquam a se ipso quam me a te amari, Cic.; in pass.: Africano vim attulisse existimatus est, Cic.; with pronoun acc.: quod ego nullo modo existimo; with adv.: ita intellegimus vulgo existimari, Cic. (2) *to form some opinion unspecified, to judge,*

decide, pass judgment, esp. on literary works: de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic.

existiābilis -e (exitium), *deadly, destructive*: bellum, Cic. L.; Ov., Liv., Tac.

existiālis -e (exitium), *destructive, fatal, deadly*: exitus, Cic.; donum Minervae, Verg.

exitio -ōnis, f. (exeo), *a going out*: Pl.

exitiosus -a -um (exitium), *destructive, fatal, deadly*: exitiosum esse reipublicae, Cic.; compar.: Tac.

exitium -i, n. (exeo). LIT., *a going out or away*; hence *destruction, ruin*: huius urbis, Cic.; omnia exitia publica, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Tac. TRANSF., *a cause of destruction*: exitio esse, with dat. of person, Cic. L., Tac.

exitus -ūs, m. (exeo), *a going out, a going forth*.

LIT., reditum mihi gloriosum iniuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic.; omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, Caes.; ne exitus inclusis ab urbe esset, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *a means of going out, exit*: Caes., Cic., Liv.; fig.: quae plurimos exitus dant ad eiusmodi digressionem, *opportunities for digression*, Cic. (2) *end, finish*: adducta ad exitum quaestio est, Cic.; hic fuit exitus oppugnationis, Caes.; of a drama: explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, Cic.; of life: humanus, Cic. (3) *issue, result*: eventus atque exitus rerum, Cic.; exitus futuri temporis, Hor.; Caes., Liv.

exlex -lēgis (ex/lex). (1) *bound by no law*: exlegem esse Sullam, Cic. (2) *lawless, reckless*: Hor.

exmōvĕo = emoveo; q.v.

exobsecro -are, *to entreat earnestly*: Pl.

exōcūlo -are (oculus), *to deprive of eyes*: Pl.

exōdium -i, n. (ἐξόδιον), *a comic afterpiece*: Liv., Juv., Suet.

exōlesco -ōlescere -ōlēvi -ōlētum (alo), *to grow old and weak, decay, fade out*; fig.: ne vetustissima Italiae disciplina per desidiam exolesceret, Tac.; Liv.

¶ Hence pass. partic. **exōlētus** -a -um, *worn out*; fig.: exoletum iam vetustate odium, Liv.; m. as subst. **exōlētus** -i, *a dissolute person of mature age*: Pl., Cic., Tac.

exōnĕro -are, *to unload, disburden*. LIT., navem, Pl.; plenas colos, Ov. TRANSF., *to free, release, relieve*; in gen.: civitatem metu, Liv.; Tac.; esp. by dispersal of people: regnum multitudinem, Liv.; multitudinem proximas in terras, Tac.

exopto -are, *to desire eagerly, long for*: exoptare ea maxime, Cic.; Samnitium adventum, Liv.; tibi pestem exoptant, *wish you*, Cic.; with infin.: Cic. L.; with ut and the subj.: Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.: Cic. L.) **exoptātus** -a -um, *desired, longed for*: Pl., Cic., Verg.

exōrābilis -e, adj. (with compar.) (exoro), *able to be entreated, placable*: Cic. L., Hor., Liv.

exōrābūla -orum, n. pl. (exoro), *means of entreaty*: Pl.

exōrātōr -ōris, m. (exoro), *one who entreats successfully*: Ter.

exordior -ordiri -orsus sum, dep. *to lay a warp, begin to weave*; fig.: pertexe quod exorsus es, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *to begin*: bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv.; with infin.: dicere, Cic.; absol., of orators, *to begin*: Cic., Quint., Tac.

¶ Partic. in pass. sense **exorsus** -a -um, *begun*: Pl., Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **exorsa** -ōrum, *the beginning*: Verg.

exordium -i, n. (exordior), *the warp of a web*: Quint. TRANSF., in gen., *a beginning*: vitae, Cic.; plur.: *revocate exordia prima pugnae*, Verg.; esp. *the beginning of a speech*: in dicendi exordio permovei, Cic.; as a part of a speech, *the introduction*: Cic., Quint.

exōrīo -ōrīri -ortus sum, dep. *to rise, rise up*.

LIT., omnes exorti, *sprang up*, Liv.; e terrā arbusta, Lucr.; esp. of the sun, moon, and stars: post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic.

TRANSF., *to arise, issue, appear, come forward*: repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, Cic.; exortus est servus, *as an accuser*, Cic.; exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, Cic.; honestum quod ex virtutibus exoritur, Cic.; discordia, Verg.; bella, Liv.

exornatio -ōnis, f. (exorno), *adorning, ornament*: Cic.

exornator -ōris, m. (exorno), *one who adorns, an embellisher*: ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, Cic.

exorno -are, *to furnish, provide plentifully*.

LIT., nuptias, navem, Pl.; vicinitatem armis, Sall.; also *to ornament, adorn*: domum, Cic.

TRANSF., *to adorn* abstr. things: Graeciam praestantissimis artibus, Cic.; philosophiam falsā gloriā; orationem, Cic.

exōro -are, *to entreat successfully, obtain by entreaty, prevail upon*; with acc. of person: deos, Ov.; Cic.; in pass.: viri non esse neque exorari neque placari, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: denique exoravit tyrannum ut abire liceret, Cic., with acc. of what is obtained: pacem divum, Verg.

exorsus -a -um, partic. of exordior; q.v.

exorsus -ūs, m. (exordior), *a beginning*: orationis meae, Cic.

exortus -ūs, m. (exorior), *a rising*: solis, Suet.

TRANSF., *the East*: Liv.

exōs -ossis, *without bones*: Lucr.

exoscūlor -ari, dep. *to kiss*: alicuius manum, Tac.

exosso -are (exos), *to bone, take out the bones*: Ter.; exossatum pectus, *boneless, flexible*, Lucr.

exostra -ae, f. (ἐξώστρα), *a theatrical machine, by which the inside of a house was revealed to the spectators*: Cic.

exōsus -a -um (ex/odi), *hating exceedingly*: exosus Troianos, Verg.; templa oculos exosa viriles, Ov.

exōticus -a -um (ἐξωτικός), *foreign, outlandish, exotic*: Pl.

expallesco -palescere -pallui, *to become very pale*: toto ore, Ov.; Pl.; poet., with acc.: Pindarici fontis haustus, *to dread*, Hor.

expalliātus -a -um (pallium), *robbed of his cloak*: Pl.

expallidus -a -um, *very pale*: Suet.

expalpo -are, *to coax out*: Pl.

expando -ēre, *to stretch out, expand, spread out*.

LIT., pass. in middle sense; of the Nile: Plin. L. TRANSF., *to explain*: rerum naturam dictis, Lucr.

expatro -are, *to squander*: Cat.

expāvesco -pāvescere -pavi, *to grow very frightened*: ad id, Liv.; with acc.: ensem, *to dread exceedingly*, Hor.; Tac.

expēdiō -ire -īvi and -īi -ītum (ex/ped-), *to free from a snare, disengage, disentangle, set free*.

LIT., se ex laqueo, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *physically, to clear, free, get out, get ready for action*: naves, classem, aditus, Caes.; legiones, Caes.; virgas, Cic.; Cerecem canistris, Verg.; se ad pugnam, Liv.; iaculum trans finem, *to throw*, Hor.

(2) *fig., to release, clear, set free, set straight*: se ab omni occupatione, Cic.; negotia, Cic.; frumentariam, Caes.; esp. in speech, *to clear up a point, explain*: omnem expediat morbi causam, Verg.; priusquam huiusmodi rei initium expediam, Sall.; ea de re quam verissime expediam, Tac.; with indir. quest.: Tac., Juv. (3) *res expedit, or impers. expedit, it is expedient, useful, advantageous*: nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, Cic.; with acc. and infin., or infin. simply: omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rempublicam, Cic.; Hor., Quint.; with ut and the subj.: Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **expēditus** -a -um, *unshackled, unimpeded*.

(1) of persons. LIT., Caes., Cic., Hor.; esp. milit. t. t., *lightly equipped*: copiae, Caes.; Sall., Liv.; m. as subst.: Caes., Liv. TRANSF., *free, ready*: expeditus proficisci, Cic.; expeditus homo et paratus, Cic.; ad dicendum, Cic.

(2) of material things, *clear, free, ready for action*: locus, Caes.; via, Liv.; n. as subst. **expeditum** -i, *clear ground*: in expedito habere integras copias, Liv.

(3) of abstr. things, *clear, settled, ready*: res frumentaria, Caes.; ad suos receptus, Caes.; victoria, Caes.; negotia, Cic.; expedita et facile currens oratio, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **expēditē**, *freely, easily*: Pl., Cic.

expēditio -ōnis, f. (expedito), *a military operation with lightly equipped troops, expedition*: milites ex hibernis in expeditionem evocare, Sall.; milites equitesque in expeditionem mittere, Caes.; in expeditionem exercitum educere, Cic.

expello -pellere -puli -pulsum, *to drive out, expel*.

LIT., (1) of living beings: pecus portā Esquilinā, Liv.; aliquem ex oppido, Caes.; Romanos castris, Caes.; aliquem domo suā, bonis, regno, patriā, Cic.; ex urbe, Cic.; filiam ex matrimonio, Cic.; fig.: naturam furcā, Hor. (2) of other material things, *to drive forth, thrust forth*: ab litore naves in altum, Liv.; sagittam arcu, Ov.

TRANSF., *metaphorically*: aliquem vitā, Cic.; omnem dubitationem, Caes.; somnum, quietem, Verg.

expendo -pendere -pendi -pensum, *to weigh out*.

LIT., ut iam expendantur non numerentur pecuniae, Cic.; esp. *to weigh out in payment, pay out, put down money*: Cic., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to value, rate*: hominem auro, Pl. (2) in gen., *to weigh up, consider*: expendere atque aestimare voluptates, Cic.; testem, Cic.; expendi Hannibalem, Juv.; Tac.; with indir. quest., Cic. (3) *to pay a penalty*: poenas scelorum, Verg.; Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **expensus** -a -um, *weighed out, hence paid out*; esp. in phrase:

ferre alicui expensum aliquid, *to note a thing as paid to a person, charge to*, Cic., Liv. N. as subst. **expensum** -i, *payment*: Pl., Cic. **expergefácio** -fácere -feci -factum, *to awaken*. LIT., Suet. TRANSF., *to rouse, excite*: se, Cic.; Pl.

expergiscor -pergisci -perrectus sum, dep. *to wake up*. LIT., si dormis, expergiscere, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., *to arouse oneself*: experrecta nobilitas, Cic.; Pl.

expergo -pergère -pergi -pergitum, *to awaken*. LIT., Tac. TRANSF., *from death*: expergitus exstat, Lucr.

expériens -entis, partic. from experior; q.v. **expérientia** -ae, f. (experior), *trial, testing*.

LIT., of the process of trying: veri, Ov.; hence *a trying to do something*; with genit.: patrimonii amplificandi, Cic. TRANSF., of the result of trying, *knowledge gained by experience*: multarum rerum experientia cognitus, Tac.; hominum, Verg.

experimentum -i, n. (experior), *experience*: Metello experimentis cognitum erat genus Numidarum perfidum esse, Sall.; also *proof from experience*: hoc maximum est experimentum, Cic.; Tac.

experior -périri -pertus sum, dep. (connected with peritus, periculum; cf. *πειράω*), *to try, test, prove, put to the test*.

Hence (1) *to make trial of a person or thing*; with acc.: rei eventum, Caes.; alicuius amorem, Cic.; vim veneni in servo, Cic.; amicos, Cic.; imperium, Liv.; absol., in battle: si iterum experiri velint, iterum paratum esse decertare, Caes.; with indir. quest.: Pl., Cic., Liv.; esp. at law: experiri ius, *to go to law*, Cic.; experiri iudicium populi Romani, *to leave it to the decision of the Roman people*, Liv.

(2) usually in perf., *to know by having tried, know by experience*; with predic. acc.: deos constantes inimicos, Ov.; with acc. and infin.: iam antea expertus sum parum fidei miseris esse, Sall.; Caes., Cic., Verg.

(3) *to try to do a thing*: omnia de pace, Caes.; ultima, Liv.; with ut and subj.: experiar certe ut hinc avolem, Cic. L.

¶ Hence pres. partic. **expériens** -entis, *enterprising, venturesome*: promptus homo et experiens, Cic.; with genit.: laborum, Ov.

¶ Perf. partic. **expertus** -a -um. (1) pass., *tested, tried, approved*: virtus, Cic., Liv. (2) act., *with experience, experienced*; with genit.: expertus belli, Verg., Tac.; with abl.: expertus tribuniciis certaminibus, Liv. **experrectus** -a -um, partic. of expergiscor; q.v.

expers -pertis (ex/pars), *having no part in, not sharing in*; with genit.: periculorum, publici consilii, Cic. TRANSF., *wanting in, destitute of*; with genit.: omnis eruditionis, Cic.; viri, *without a husband*, Ov.; with abl.: fama atque fortunis, Sall.; Lucr.

expertus -a -um, partic. from experior; q.v. **expétesso** -ère (expeto), *to desire, wish for*: Pl. **expéto** -ère -ii and -ivi -itum.

(1) transit., *to desire, strive after, make for*: vitam alicuius, Cic.; auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; esp. of things due, *to demand, require*: pecuniam, poenas, Cic.; Liv.; with infin.: *to seek to do*: Pl., Ov., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: nostram gloriam tuā virtute augeri

expeto, Cic. L.; with ut and the subj., Tac.; with a thing as subject: mare medium terrae locum expetens, *encroaching on*, Cic.

(2) intransit., *to fall upon*: ut in eum omnes expetant huiusce cladis belli, Liv.; Pl.

expíatio -ónis, f. (expio), *atonement, expiation*: scelerum, Cic.; Liv.

expilatio -ónis, f. (expilo), *a plundering, robbing*: sociorum, Cic.

expilator -ōris, m. (expilo), *a plunderer, robber*: Cic. L.

expilo -are, *to plunder, rob*: aerarium, Cic.

expingo -pingère -pinxi -pictum. (1) *to paint over*: Plin., Mart. (2) fig., *to describe, depict in writing*: Cic.

expio -are. (1) *to propitiate, appease an offended or threatening power*: poenis manes mortuorum, Cic.; prodigium, Liv. (2) *to purify* what is defiled: forum a sceleris vestigiis, Cic.; religionem aedium suarum, Cic. (3) *to atone for an offence*: scelus supplicio, Cic.; tua scelera dii in nostros milites expiaverunt, Cic.; incommodum virtute, *to make good*, Caes.

expiscor -ari, dep. *to fish out*. TRANSF., *to search out, find out*: omnia ab aliquo, Cic. L.

explānatio -ónis, f. (explano), *a making clear, explanation*: naturae, Cic.; portentorum, Cic.; as rhet. t. t., *illustration*: Cic., Quint.; also *clear articulation*: Quint.

explānator -ōris, m. (explano), *one who explains, an interpreter*: oraculorum et vaticinationum, Cic.

explānatus -a -um, p. adj. (from explano), *clear, plain*: vocum impressio, Cic.

explāno -are (ex/planus), *to make quite level, smooth out*; hence (1) *to explain, make clear*: ille tibi omnia explanabit, Cic.; carmen, Liv. (2) *to set out clearly*: de cuius hominus moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, Sall.; Cic. (3) *to articulate clearly*: Plin.

¶ Hence partic. **explānatus** -a -um, *clear, plain*: vocum impressio, Cic.

explaudo = explodo; q.v.

explēo -plēre -plēvi -plētum, *to fill, fill up*.

LIT., *paludem cratibus atque aggere*, Caes.; rimas, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to fill*: sententias mollioribus numeris, Cic. (2) *to fill up, complete a required amount*, either by including or by being included in it: numerum, legiones, Caes.; centurias, tribus, Liv.; aurum quod summam talenti Attici expleret, Liv. (3) *to make good losses, etc.*: damna, Liv.; Cic. (4) in quality, *to complete, perfect*: vitam beatam cumulate, Cic. (5) of time, *to complete, finish*: expletum annum habeto, Cic.; Tac. (6) of duties, *to fulfil, discharge*: munus, Cic. (7) of wants, *to satisfy, quench, appease*: sitim, avaritiam, Cic.; desiderium, Liv.; se caede, Liv.; animum ultricis flammae, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **explētus** -a -um, *perfect, complete*: expletus omnibus suis partibus, Cic. **explētio** -ónis, f. (expleo), *satisfying*: naturae, Cic.

explicatē, adv. from explico; q.v.

explicatio -ónis, f. (explico), *an unfolding, uncoiling*: rudentis, Cic. TRANSF., *explanation, interpretation*: in disserendo mira explicatio, Cic.; explicatio fabularum, Cic.

explicator -ōris, m. (explico), *an interpreter, explainer*: rerum explicator prudens, Cic.

explicatrix -icis, f. (explico), *she that explains*: Cic.

explicātus -a -um, partic. from explico; q.v.

explicātus -ūs, m. (explico), *explanation, exposition*: difficiles habere explicatus, Cic.

explicitus -a -um, partic. from explico; q.v.

explico -are -āvi -ātum and -ūi (after Cic.) -itum (rare in Cic.), *to unfold, unroll, disentangle*.

LIT., volumen, Cic.; suas pennas, Ov.; frontem, sollicitam, Hor.; hence in gen., *to spread out, extend, expand*: forum laxare et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicare, Cic.; Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., *to extend the ranks, deploy*: agmen, aciem, ordinem, Liv.; Caes., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to disentangle, put in order*: explicata atque excute intelligentiam tuam, Cic.; rem frumentariam, Caes.; rationes meas, accounts, Cic.; alicuius negotia, Cic.; of a debt, *to pay off*: nomen, Cic. (2) *to explain in discourse, expound, interpret*: causas rerum, Cic.; explicare breviter quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, Cic.; de rerum natura, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (3) *to set free*: Cic., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (1) **explicātus** -a -um: a, ordered, arranged: provincia quam maxime apta explicataque, Cic.: b, made plain, clear: litterae tuae, quibus nihil potest esse explicatus, Cic. L. (2) **explicitus** -a -um, straightforward, easy: ex duobus consiliis propositis explicatus videbatur Ilerdam, reverti, Caes.

¶ Adv. **explicātē**, plainly, clearly: Cic. **explōdo** (explāudo) -plōdēre -plōsi -plōsum, *to drive off by clapping; hence to hiss an actor off the stage*: histrionem exsibilare et explodere, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., *to scare off, to reject*: sententiam, Cic.; Lucr.

explōrātio -ōnis, f. (exploro), *investigation*: occulta, Tac.

explōrātor -ōris, m. (exploro), *one who investigates, an explorer, scout, spy*: Caes., Tac.; also a forerunner: Suet.

explōro -are, *to search out, investigate, explore*.

LIT., Africam, Cic.; iter, Ov.; esp. as milit. t. t., *to spy out, reconnoitre*: hostium iter, Caes.; loca, Caes., Sall., Cic.; in abl. absol.: explorato (or explorato ante), after intelligence had been gained, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to search out, examine, investigate*: rem totam, Cic.; fugam domini, Cic.; Liv. (2) *to test, try, put to proof*: explorat robora fumus, Verg.; secundae res animos, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **explōrātus** -a -um, established, confirmed, certain, sure: spes, Cic.; victoria, Caes.; exploratum habeo, mihi exploratum est, I am convinced, am sure, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **explōrātē**, certainly, surely, definitely: ad te explore scribo, Cic.

explōsiō -ōnis, f. (explodo), *a hissing off the stage*: ap. Cic. L.

explōiō -ire -ii and -ivi -itum, *to smooth, polish*. LIT., libellum pumice, Cat. TRANSF., *to polish, refine*: Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **expolītus** -a -um. LIT., smooth, polished: dens expolitor, Cat.

TRANSF., polished, refined: vir omni vitā excultus atque expolitus, Cic.

expōlitiō -ōnis, f. (expolio), *a smoothing, polishing*. LIT., urbana, of a town-house, Cic. L. TRANSF., of discourse, polishing, embellishing: inventi artificiosa, Cic.

expōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum, *to put out*.

Hence (1) *to put outside, cast out*: aliquem ictu, Pl.; esp.: a, to expose a child: in proxima alluvie pueros, Liv.: b, as naut. t. t., to land, disembark: exponere frumentum, Cic.; milites navibus, Caes.; in terram, Caes., Liv.; de puppibus, Verg.: c, of places, esp. in partic. expositus -a -um; see below.

(2) *to put on view, display*. LIT., aliquid venditioni, Tac.; vasa Samia, Cic.; aliquem populo videndum, Ov.; copias in omnibus collibus, place openly, Caes. TRANSF., to show, place before one: praemia alicui, Cic.; orationem, Cic.; esp. in words, to set forth, exhibit, explain: vitam alicuius totam, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Tac.; with acc. and infin. or indir. quest.: Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **expōsitus** (expostus) -a -um, exposed, open, accessible: domus patens atque adeo exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic.; expositae prope in ipsis litoribus urbes, Liv.; rupes exposita (=exposita) ponto, Verg.; mare nimia propinquitate ad pericula classium externarum expositum, Liv.; sometimes also of abstract nouns: libertas exposita ad iniurias Masinissae, Liv.; of persons, affable: Plin. L.; in a bad sense, vulgar: Juv.

exporrigo -rigēre -rexi -rectum, *to stretch out, expand, smooth out*: Ter., Pers.

exportatiō -ōnis, f. (exporto), *exportation*: earum rerum quibus vendideremus, Cic.

exporto -are, *to carry out*; in gen.: omnia signa ex fanis plaustris evecta exportataque, Cic.; esp. to export: aurum ex Italia quotannis Hierosolyma, Cic.

exposco -poscēre -pōposci, *to implore, entreat earnestly*; in gen.: signum proelii, Caes.; victoriam ab diis, Caes.; misericordiam, Cic.; with infin.: Verg.; precibus exposcere plebem, unum sibi civem donarent, Liv.; absol.: expositentibus militibus, Caes.; esp. to demand the surrender of a person: eum ad poenam, Tac.; Liv.

expositicius -a -um (expono), *exposed* (of a child): Pl.

expōsitio -ōnis, f. (expono), *a putting out*; hence a statement, exposition, narration: sententiae suae, Cic.; plur.: expositiones rerum, Cic.

expōsitus -a -um, partic. from expono; q.v. **expōstulatiō** -ōnis, f. (expostulo), *a complaint, expostulation*: expostulationem facere, Cic.; expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic. L.; Liv., Tac.

expōstūlo -are. (1) *to demand earnestly*: aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; foll. by ut and the subj.: Tac.; by acc. and infin.: Tac.; esp. to demand the surrender of a person: aliquem ad supplicium, Tac.

(2) *to make a claim or complaint, to expostulate*: cum aliquo de aliqua re, Ter., Cic.; aliquid, Ter.; foll. by acc. and infin.: Pl.

expōtus=epotus; q.v.

expressus -a -um, partic. from *exprimo*; q.v. **exprimo** -primere -pressi -pressum (*ex/premo*). (1) *to press out, force out*.

LIT., *sudorem de corpore*, Lucr.; *sucina solis radii expressa*, Tac.; *corporis pondere conisa tenuem iam spiritum expressit*, Tac.; *vestis exprimens singulos artus*, *showing*, Tac.

TRANSF., *to extort, squeeze out*: *nummulorum aliquid ab aliquo blanditiis*, Cic. L.; *editionem*, Liv.

(2) *to mould or form one thing in imitation of another*: *expressa in cera imago*, Pl.; hence *to copy that other thing, to express, portray, represent*: *ungues exprimet*, Hor.; in pass.: *expressi vultus per aenea signa*, Hor.; esp.: *a, to express in words, describe*: *mores alicuius oratione*, Cic.; *diligenter oportere exprimi, quae vis subiecta sit vocibus*, Cic.; *b, to translate*: *aliquid Latine*, Cic.; *verbum e verbo*, Cic.; *ad verbum de Graecis*, Cic.; *c, to articulate*: *litteras*, Cic.; Quint.

(3) *to raise up*: *quantum has (turres) cottidianus agger expresserat*, Caes.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **expressus** -a -um, *made clear, prominent*: *litterae lituraeque*, Cic.; fig.: *sceleris vestigia*, Cic.; of pronunciation, *distinct*: Cic., Quint.

exprobratio -ōnis, f. (*exprobro*), *reproach, upbraiding*: *alicui veteris fortunae*, Liv.

exprobro -are (*ex/probrum*), *to reproach, lay to the charge of*; with acc. of thing, dat. of person: *haec hosti*, Liv.; Pl., Cic.; with de: *de uxore mihi exprobrare*, Nep.; with acc. and infin.: *exprobrare nihilo plus sanitatis in curia quam in foro esse*, Liv.; with quod: *quasi exprobrare quod in vita maneam*, Cic.; absol.: Liv.; sometimes *to bring up a thing against a person as constituting a claim upon him*, e.g. *one's own services*: *officia*, Cic.; *virtutem suam*, Liv.

exprobro -promere -prompsi -promptum, *to bring forth, produce*. LIT., *omnes apparatus supplicii*, Liv.; Pl. TRANSF., (1) *to fetch out, utter*: *maestas voces*, Verg. (2) *to exhibit, display*: *crudelitatem suam in aliquo*, Cic.

(3) *to disclose, set forth, state*: *occulta apud amicam*, Ter.; *leges de religione*, Cic.; *causas et ordinem belli*, Liv.; with indir. quest.: *quanta vis sit (eius) eloquentiae expromere*, Cic.; Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Tac.

expugnabilis -e (*expugno*), *that may be taken by storm*: *urbis*, Liv.; Tac.

expugnaciō -ōris, compar. adj. (*expugno*), *more effective*: Ov.

expugnatio -ōnis, f. (*expugno*), *the taking of any place by storm*: *urbis*, Caes.; plur.: *expugnationes urbium*, Cic.; *aedium*, Cic. L.

expugnator -ōris, m. (*expugno*), *a taker, capturer*: *urbis*, Cic. TRANSF., *puclitiae, violator*, Cic.

expugno -are, *to take by storm, capture*.

LIT., *urbes, naves*, Caes.; *urbem obsidione*, Caes.; *tyrannos eius, non ipsam urbem*, Liv.; of things: *fames obsessos expugnavit, compelled to surrender*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to overcome, subdue*: *animum*, Cic.; *puclitiam*, Cic.; *pertinaciam legatorum*, Liv. (2) *to gain forcibly, extort*: *legationem*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., *bring*

it about that: Cic. (3) *to accomplish*: *coepta*, Ov.

expulsio -ōnis, f. (*expello*), *a driving out, expulsion*: *Laenatis*, Cic.; plur.: *expulsiones vicinorum*, Cic.

expulso -are (freq. of *expello*), *to drive out*: Mart.

expulsor -ōris, m. (*expello*), *one who drives out or expels*: *iste homo acerrimus, bonorum possessor, expulsor, ereptor*, Cic.

expultrix -trix, f. (*expulsor*), *she who expels*: *philosophia expultrix vitiorum*, Cic.

expungo -pungere -punxi -punctum, *to prick out*; hence *to cancel, expunge*: Pl., Suet.

expurgatio -ōnis, f. (*expurgo*), *a vindication, justification*: Pl.

expurgatū, abl. from *expurgatus*, m. (*expurgo*), *in the justifying*: Ter.

expurgo -are, *to cleanse, purify*. Hence (1) *to cure*: *quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicutae*? Hor. (2) *fig., to purify*: *expurgandus est sermo*, Cic. (3) *to justify, defend*: *dis simulandi causa aut sui expurgandi*, Sall.; Pl., Tac.

expūtesco -ēre, *to rot away*: Pl.

expūto -are, *to lop away*; hence (1) *to consider*: Pl. (2) *to comprehend*: ap. Cic. L.

exquaero = *exquo*; q.v.

exquiro -quirere -quisivi -quisitum (*ex/quaero*), *to search out, seek out*.

LIT., *antiquam matrem*, Verg.; iter, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to search for, look for, ask for*: *veritatem, verum*, Cic.; *a te nihil certi*, Cic.; *palam pretia*; with indir. quest.: *quid in omni genere vitae optimum et verissimum sit exquirere*, Cic. (2) *to search through, examine*: *vescendi causā mari terraque omnia*, Sall.; *facta alicuius ad antiquae religionis rationem*, Cic.; *aliquem*, Pl.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **exquisitus** -a -um, *carefully sought or worked out, choice, exquisite*: *sententiae*, Cic.; *exquisitius dicendi genus*, Cic.; *exquisitisimis verbis laudare*, Cic.; sometimes in bad sense, *artificial*: *munditia exquisita nimis*, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **exquisitē**, *accurately, carefully*: *de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputare*, Cic.

exradicitū, adv. (*radix*), *from the roots*: Pl.

exsacrifico -are, *to sacrifice*: Enn.

exsaevio -ire, *to rage to an end, cease to rage*: *dum reliquum tempestatis exsaeviret*, Liv.

exsanguis -e, *bloodless, without blood*. LIT., *umbrae*, Verg.; *corpora mortuorum*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *deathly pale*: *color*, Sall.; metu, Ov. (2) *of a bloodless style*: *Calvus exsanguis et aridus*, Tac. (3) *act., making pale*: *cuminum*, Hor.

exsarcio -sarcire -sartum, *to patch up, make good, repair*: Ter.

exsatio -are, *to satisfy thoroughly, satiate*. LIT., *vino ciboque*, Liv. TRANSF., *morte alicuius exsatiari*, Liv.; Ov., Tac.

exsaturabilis -e (*exsaturō*), *that can be satiated*: *non exsaturabile pectus*, Verg.

exsātūro -are, *to satisfy, satiate*. LIT., *belua exsaturanda visceribus meis*, Ov. TRANSF., *eius cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare*, Cic.

excendo = *escendo*; q.v.

excensio = excensio; q.v.

excensius = excensius; q.v.

excindo -scindere -scidi -scissum, *to tear out*; hence *to destroy utterly*: Numantiam, Cic.; Verg., Liv.; of persons: hostem, Tac.

excreo -are, *to cough out*: totiens clausas ante fores, Ov.; Pl.

exscribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum, *to write out*; hence (1) *to copy*: tabulas, Cic.; fig., not by writing: Plin. L. (2) *to note down, register*: ei sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv.; Pl.

exsculpo -sculpere -sculpsi -sculptum. (1) *to scratch out, erase*: versus, Nep. (2) *to carve or scoop out*: aliquid e quercu, Cic. L.; fig.: verum, Ter.

exsēco -sēcāre -sēcūi -sectum, *to cut out*. LIT., linguam, Cic.; esp. *to castrate*: Cic. TRANSF., vitiosas partes reipublicae, Cic.; quas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *deducts from the principal*, Hor.

exsecrābilis -e (exsecror), *cursing, execrating*: carmen, Liv.; ira atque odium, *deadly*, Liv.

exsecrātio -ōnis, f. (exsecror), *a curse, execration*: Cic., Tac. TRANSF., an oath containing an imprecation: Cic., Liv., Tac.

exsecrātus -a -um, p. adj. (from exsecror), *cursed, execrated*: exsecratus populo Romano, Cic.

exsecror -ari, dep. (ex/sacer), *to curse, execrate*. LIT., aliquem, Cic.; consilia Catilinae, Sall.; in caput alicuius, Liv.; exsecratur primum ut naufragio pereat, Cic. TRANSF., *to swear with an imprecation*: haec exsecrata civitas, Hor.

exsectio -ōnis, f. (exseco), *a cutting out*: linguae, Cic.

exsēcūtio -ōnis, f. (exsequor), *performance, accomplishment*: negotii, Tac.; exsecutio Syriae, *administration*, Tac.; of speech, *a discussion*: Quint.

exsequiae -arum, f. (exsequor), *a funeral procession*: iusta exsequiarum, Cic.; exsequia alicuius funeris prosequi, Cic.; exsequias celebrare, Liv.; ire, Ter., Ov.

exsequiālis -e (exsequiae), *belonging to a funeral procession*: carmina, Ov.

exsequor -sequi -sēcūtus sum, dep. (1) *to follow a corpse to the grave*: Cic. poet. (2) *to follow to the end*; in gen.: suam quisque spem, sua consilia exsequentes, Liv. Esp. a, *to maintain, keep up*: sermonem, Pl.; ius suum armis, Caes.; orationem, Cic.: b, *to carry out, accomplish, execute*: mandata vestra, Cic.; officia, Cic.; praecepta, Verg.: c, *to follow revengefully, to avenge, punish*: iura violata, dolore, Liv.; rem tam atrocem, Liv.: d, *to relate, describe, explain*: ea vix verbis exsequi posse, Cic. L.; viam consili scelerati, Liv.; exsequabatur inde, quae sollemnis derivatio esset, Liv.: e, *to suffer, endure*: egestatem, Pl.; fatum, Cic. L.

exsero -serere -serui -sertum, *to stretch out, thrust out*. LIT., linguam, Liv.; caput ponto, Ov.; brachia, Ov.; esp. in perf. partic. **exsertus** -a -um, *bared, protruding*: dextris umeris exsertis, Caes.; unum exserta latus pugnae, Verg. TRANSF., *to put forth, assert*: ius, Plin. L.

exserto -are (ireq. of exsero), *to stretch out*: ora, Verg.

exsertus -a -um, partic. of exsero; q.v.

exsibilo -are, *to hiss*; esp. an actor off the stage: Cic., Suet.

exsiccō -are. (1) *to dry thoroughly*: arbores, Cic. (2) *to drain dry, to empty by drinking*: vina culullis, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **exsiccātus** -a -um, of style, dry, jejune: genus orationis, Cic.

exsigno -are, *to mark out*: sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque, Liv.

exsilio -silire -silui (ex/salio), *to leap out or up*: de sella, Cic.; gaudio, for joy, Cic.; in siccum (of a snake), Verg.; exsiluere loco silvae, Ov.; oculi exsiluere, Ov.

exsilium -i, n. (exsul), *banishment, exile*. LIT., exsilii poena, Cic.; aliquem exsilio adficere, multare, Cic.; in exsilium ire, pergere, eicere, pellere, Cic.; in exsilium mittere, Liv.; aliquem reducere de exsilio, Cic. L.; revocare, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *place of exile*: Cic.; Tac., Verg. (2) plur. = *exsules, exiles*: plenum exsiliis mare, Tac.

exsisto (existō) -sistere -stiti -stitum.

(1) *to stand forth, come forth, appear*: ab ara, Cic.; e latebris, Liv.; vox ab aede Iunonis ex arce, Cic.

(2) *to spring forth, arise, come into existence*. LIT., vermes de stercore, Lucr.; dentes, Cic. TRANSF., inter eos controversia, Caes.; ut tyranni existerent, Cic.; ex luxuria existit avaritia, Cic.; ego huic causae patronus exstiti, Cic.; with ut and the subj. (of logical consequence): ex quo existet, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, Cic.

exsolvo -solvere -solvi -solutum.

(1) *to loosen, unloose, untie, unbind*. LIT., restim, Pl.; catenas, Tac.; brachia ferro, *to open*, Tac.; glaciem, *to dissolve*, Lucr.; of persons, *to disentangle, free*: se corpore, Verg.; Lucr., Tac. TRANSF., a, *to loosen, put aside*: exsoluti plerique legis nexus, Tac.: b, *to explain*: Lucr.: c, *to free*: plebem aere alieno, Liv.; animos religione, Liv.; Verg., Tac.

(2) *to pay off*: pretium, Pl.; nomina, Cic.; stipendium praeteritum cum fide, Tac. TRANSF., *to discharge any obligation, perform anything due*: quod promiserat, Cic.; poenas morte, Tac.

exsomnia -e (ex/somnus), *sleepless, wakeful*: Verg.

exsorbeō -ēre, *to suck up, suck dry*. LIT., pectora, Ov. TRANSF., gustaras civilem sanguinem vel potius exsorbueras, Cic.; multorum difficultatem, Cic.; quantas iste Byzantium praedas exsorbuuit, Cic.

exsors -sortis, *without lot*; hence (1) *for which no lot has been cast, specially chosen*: ducunt exsortem Aeneae (equum), Verg. (2) *having no share in, deprived of*; with genit.: dulcis vitae, Verg.; amicitiae, Liv.; Hor., Tac.

expātiōr -ari, dep. *to deviate from the course*: expatiantur equi, Ov.; expatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, Ov.; fig., *to digress*: Quint.

expectābilis -e (expecto), *that is to be expected, probable*: Tac.

expectatio -ōnis, f. (expecto), *a waiting for, looking for, expectation*; with objective genit.: expectationem sui facere, concitare, Cic.; with de: quantum tu mihi moves expectationem de sermone Bibuli, Cic. L.; with indir. quest.: summa omnium expectatio,

quidnam sententiae ferrent iudices, Cic.; absol.: obscurā spe et caecā expectatione pendere, Cic.; in expectatione esse, Pl., Caes.
exspecto -are, to look out for, wait for.

In gen., to await, wait to see: transitum tempestatis, Cic.; me tranquilla senectus exspectat, is in store for, Hor.; with indir. quest.: exspecto quid tribunus plebis excoget, Cic.; Pl., Caes.; with dum: exspectas fortasse dum dicat, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; with quoad: Nep.; with si: Pl., Caes.; with ut and the subj.: nisi forte exspectatis ut illa diluam, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; non exspectare foll. by quin.: Caes.; absol., to wait, loiter: ad portam, Cic.

Esp. to wait with longing, fear, hope, desire, etc., to hope for, dread: testamenta, Cic.; aliquid ab (or ex) with abl.: Caes., Cic., Liv.; a te hoc civitas vel potius omnes cives non exspectant solum sed etiam postulant, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: cum exspectaret effusos omnibus portis Aetolos in fidem suam venturos (esse), Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **exspectātus** -a -um, awaited, wished for, welcome: carus omnibus exspectatusque venies, Cic. L.; expectate venis, Verg.; phrase: ante expectatum, before it was expected, Verg., Ov.

exspergo -spergere -spersum (ex/spargo), to sprinkle, scatter: Lucr., Verg.

expēs, adj. (only in nom. sing.), without hope, hopeless: erret inops, expes, Ov.; with genit.: expes vitae, Tac.

expiratio -ōnis, f. (exspiro), an exhalation: terrae, Cic.

expiro -are. (1) transit., to breathe out, exhale: flammās pectore, Verg. TRANSF., to emit: Lucr. (2) intransit.: a, to blow forth, rush forth: vis ventorum expirare cupiens, Ov.; Lucr.: b, to give up the ghost, to die: in pugna et in acie, Liv.; fig.: quid? si ego morerer, mecum expiratura respublica erat, Liv.

expolio -are, to plunder, rob, despoil: fana atque domos, Sall.; exercitu et provinciā Pompeium, Cic. L.; Caes.

expūo -spūere -spūi -spūtum, to spit out: vina, Juv. TRANSF., to get rid of, cast away: hamum (of fishes), Ov.; rationem ex animo, Lucr.

esterno -ēre, to frighten, terrify: Ov., Cat.

exstillo -are, to drop moisture, drip, trickle: Pl., Ter.

exstimulātor -ōris, m. (exstimulo), an inciter, instigator: rebelliones, Tac.

exstimūlo -are, to goad, to excite, instigate: virum dictis, Ov.; Tac.

extinctio -ōnis, f. (extinguo), annihilation, extinction: Cic.

extinctor -ōris, m. (extinguo). (1) one who extinguishes: incendii, Cic.; fig.: belli, Cic. (2) one who destroys, annihilates: patriae, Cic.
extinguo -stinguere -stinxi -stinctum (syncop. forms extincti, extinctem: Verg.), to put out, extinguish.

LIT., lumen, Lucr.; incendium, Cic. L.; consumptus ignis extinguitur, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, to kill: Cic., Verg.; invictum bello iuvenem fortuna morbo extinxit, Liv. (2) in gen., to abolish, destroy, annihilate: gratiam alicuius, Cic.; memoriam

publicam, Cic.; rumor extinguitur, Cic.; extinguerē famam, Liv.; sitim, Ov.

extirpo -are (ex/stirps), to tear up by the root: pilos, Mart. TRANSF., to root out, extirpate: vitia, Cic.; humanitatem ex animo, Cic.

exto (exto) -are, to stand out, project.

LIT., milites capite solo ex aqua exstant, Caes.; quo altius ab aqua exstaret, Liv.; Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) in gen.: quo magis id quod erit illuminatum exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic. (2) to be visible, show itself, appear: exstant huius fortitudinis vestigia, Cic.; exstat, impers. with acc. and infin., Cic.; apparet atque exstat, utrum . . . an, Cic. (3) to be still in existence, to be extant: exstant epistolae Philippi, Cic.; non exstat alius, Liv.; Pl., Hor.

exstructio -ōnis, f. (exstruo), a building up, erection: extructiones tectorum, Cic.

exstrūo -struere -struxi -structum.

(1) to heap up, pile up. LIT., divitias in altum, Hor.; focum lignis, Hor.; mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. TRANSF., exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, build up, Cic.

(2) to build up: rogam, acervum librorum, Cic.; Tac.

exsuctus -a -um, part of exsugo; q.v.

exsūdo -are. (1) intransit., to come out in sweat, exude: inutilis umor, Verg. (2) transit., to sweat out. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., to sweat through, toil through, perform with great labour: novum de integro laborem, Liv.; certamen ingens, Liv.; Hor.

exsūgo -sūgere -suxi -suctum, to suck out, suck up, suck dry: sanguinem, Pl.; ostrea vacuis exsucta medullis, Juv.

exsul -sūlis, c. (ex/solum), a banished or exiled person, an exile. LIT., cum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.; exsules reducuntur, Cic.; with genit.: patriae, Hor.; with abl.: exsul patriā, domo, Sall. TRANSF., deprived of; with genit.: exsul mentisque domusque, Ov.

exsūlo (exūlo) -are (exsul), to be banished, live in exile. LIT., Romae, at Rome, Cic.; apud Prusiam, Cic.; in Volsco exsulatum abire, Liv. TRANSF., meo discessu exsulasse rempublicam, Cic.; Pl.

exsultatio -ōnis, f. (exsulto), a leaping up. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., exultation, excessive rejoicing: Sen., Tac.

exsultim, adv. (exsilio), friskingly: Hor.

exsulto (exulto) -are (freq. of exsilio), to leap up frequently or violently.

LIT., (1) of living subjects: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic.; in numerum, Lucr.; medias inter caedes exsultat Amazon, Verg. (2) of things: vada exsultant, dash up, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to rejoice exceedingly, exult, triumph: laetitiam, gaudium, Cic.; in ruinis alterius, Cic.; Graeci exsultant quod, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Tac. (2) of orators and of discourse, to run riot, range freely: audacius, Cic.; verborum audacia exsultans, Cic.; campus in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic.; Quint., Tac.

exsuperābilis -e (exsupero), that can be overcome: non exsuperabile saxum (of Sisyphus), Verg.

exsuperantia -ae, f. (exsupero), superiority, pre-eminence: virtutis, Cic.

exsūpéro -are.

(1) intrans. *LIT.*, to mount up, appear above: flammae, Verg. *TRANSF.*, to be prominent, excel: quantum feroci virtute exsuperas, Verg.; si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov.; Lucr.

(2) transit. *LIT.*, to surmount: iugum, Verg.; omnes angustiae exsuperatae, Liv. *TRANSF.*, a, to surpass, exceed: magnitudo sceleris omnium ingenia exsuperat, Sall.; omnes Tarquinius superbiā, Liv.; Ov.: b, to overcome: consilium caecum, Verg.; Ov.

exsurdo -are (ex/surdus), to deafen. *LIT.*, Plin. *TRANSF.*, of taste, to make dull or blunt: palatum, Hor.

exsurgo -surgere -surrexi, to rise up, lift oneself up, stand up.

LIT., (1) of persons, esp. when rising and then going out: foras, Pl.; cum exsurget, simul adridens, Cic.; exsurgit facem attollens, Verg.; altior exsurgens (to give force to a blow), Verg. (2) of things rising: (Roma) tota simul exsurgere aedificiis, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to rise up, to regain strength: exsurgere atque erigere se, Cic.; auctoritate vestra respública exsurget, Cic. L. (2) of political risings: invidia eorum exsurgere rursus plebem, Liv.; Tac.

exsuscito -are, to arouse.

LIT., (1) to awaken from sleep: te gallorum, illum bucinarum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. (2) of fire, to kindle or fan: flammam aurā, Ov.; Liv.

TRANSF., mentally, to excite, arouse: quae cura etiam exsuscitat animos, Cic.; se exsuscitare, to make an effort, Cic.

exta -ōrum, n. pl. the entrails of animals, esp. the heart, lungs, liver, used by the Romans for divination: exta inspicere, Cic.; si est in extis aliqua vis, quae declaret futura, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

extāresco -tābescere -tābūi, to waste away entirely. *LIT.*, corpus macie extabuit, poet. ap. Cic. *TRANSF.*, to vanish, disappear: opiniones diuturnitate extabuisse, Cic.

extāris -e (exta), used for cooking: exta, Pl.

extemplo, adv. (ex/templum), immediately, directly, forthwith: Pl., Cic., Verg., Liv.

extempōrālis -e (ex/tempus), extemporary, unheard of: oratio, actio, Quint.

extempūlo = extemplo; q.v.

extendo -tendere -tendi -tensum and -tentum, to stretch out, expand, extend.

LIT., (1) to stretch out a body or thing to its fullest extent: brachium, Cic.; extentum funem, tight rope, Hor.; rigida cervice et extento capite currere (of horses), Liv.; toto ingens extenditur (Cerberus) antro, Verg.; as milit. t. t., to extend in order of battle: aciem in radicibus montis, Liv. (2) to increase: agros, Hor.; itinera, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to strain, to exert: se supra vires, Liv.; Caes. (2) of abstr. things, to increase, extend: nomen in ultimas oras, Hor.; in Asiam quoque cognitionem, Liv.; famam factis. (3) in time, to extend, prolong: ab hora tertia ad noctem pugnam, Liv.; aevum, Hor.; Pl., Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **extēntus** -a -um, wide, extensive: Lucr.; castra quam extēntissimā potest valle locat, Liv.

extento -are (freq. of extendo), to stretch out, to strain. *LIT.*, nervos, Lucr. *TRANSF.*, vires, Pl.

extentus -a -um, partic. from extendo; q.v.

extēnuatio -ōnis, f. (extenuo), a thinning. *LIT.*, Plin. *TRANSF.*, as a figure of speech, a diminution, lessening (Gr. *μειωσις*, opp. exaggeratio): Cic., Quint.

extēnuo -are, to make thin or small, to reduce, diminish.

LIT., aēr extenuatus, rarefied, Cic.; dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus, Cic.; extenuari in aquas, dissolves into, Ov.; as milit. t. t., to extend: angustiae extenuabant agmen, Liv.; extenuatā suorum acie, Sall.

TRANSF., to lessen, weaken, diminish: sumptus, Cic.; spem, crimen, Cic.; vires, Hor.; curas, Ov. Esp. in speech, to disparage, depreciate: suum munus, Cic.; famam belli, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **extēnuātus** -a -um, weak, poor, slight: vestigia, Cat.; copiolae extenuatissimae, ap. Cic. L.

exter and **extērus** -a -um (from ex), outward, foreign, strange.

(1) posit.: ius nationum exterarum, Cic.; hostis, Cic.; Lucr., Caes.

(2) compar. **exterior**, -ius, genit. -ōris, outer: orbis, Cic.; hostis, Cic.; exteriorem ire alicui, to go on the left side, Hor.

(3) superl. **extremus** -a -um, outermost.

LIT., in space: Caes., Cic., Hor., Liv.; n. as subst. extremum -i, outer edge, extreme: caelum quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic.; Lucr. *TRANSF.*, a, in time, last: vitae dies, Cic.; Hor., Liv. N. as subst.: extremum habet, has an end, Cic.; extremum aestatis, Sall.; extrema pati, Verg., Tac. Adverbial uses of neuter: extremum, acc., for the last time, Verg., Ov.; ad extremum, to the end; ad extremum reservatus, Cic.; also at the end: Caes., Cic., Ov.; extremo, at the end, Nep.; b, in degree or quality; in gen., extreme: famem, Caes.; senatus consultum (used in great emergency), Caes.; tempora, extreme need, Cic.; extremum bonorum, malorum, the highest good, evil, Cic.; n. as subst.: vitam ipsam in extremum adductam, Tac.; ad extrema ventum foret, Liv.; esp. lowest, worst: haud Ligurum extremus, Verg.; extremi ingenii est, Liv.

(4) superl. **extimus** -a -um, outermost: orbis, Cic.; Pl., Lucr.

extēbre -are, to bore out, extract by boring: ex eo auro, quod extēbrebratum esset, Cic.

TRANSF., to extort: Pl.

extergēo -tergere -tersi -tersum, to wipe off, wipe clean. *LIT.*, Pl. *TRANSF.*, to strip clean, plunder: quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliquies? Cic.

exterior, exterius, see *exter*.

extermīno -are (ex/terminus), to drive beyond the boundaries; hence *LIT.*, to drive out, expel, banish: aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; urbe atque agro, Cic.; de civitate, Cic. *TRANSF.*, to put aside, remove: auctoritatem senatus e civitate, Cic.

externus -a -um (exter), that is outside, external. In gen.: tepor, Cic.; Hor., Ov. Esp. foreign, strange: auxilia, Caes.; hostis, Cic.; amor (of a foreigner), Ov.; timor, terror (of a foreign enemy), Liv.; Tac.

¶ M. as subst. **externus** -i, a foreigner, a stranger: canum odium in externos, Cic.; Liv.

¶ N. pl. as subst. **externa** -ōrum, *outward* or *foreign things*: externa libentius in tali re quam domestica recordeo, Cic.; externa moliri, Tac.

extēro -tērēre -trīvi -tritum. (1) *to rub out*: extritus viribus ignis, Lucr. (2) *to wear away*: Ov.

extērrēo -terrēre -terrūi -territum. (1) *to frighten out of*: somno, Enn. (2) *to frighten badly, scare, terrify*: periculo suo aliquem, Liv.; esp. in pass.: praeter modum exterreri, Cic.; exterritus aspectu, Cic.; Caes., Lucr., Tac.; of a snake: Verg.

extērus, see *exter*.

extexo -ēre, *to unweave*; hence *to cheat*: Pl.

extimesco -timescēre -timūi.

(1) *intransit.*, *to be greatly afraid, to be terrified*: de fortunis communibus extimescere, Cic.; foll. by *ne* and the subj.: Cic.; Hor., Tac.

(2) *transit.*, *to be greatly afraid of, to dread*: periculum, Cic.; unum illud extimescebam ne quid turpiter facerem, Cic.; magistrum, Hor.

extimū, see *exter*.

extispex -spicis, m. (exta/*specio), *a sooth-sayer who predicts from the entrails of victims*: Cic.

extispiciū -i, n. (extispex), *an inspection of entrails*: Suet.

extollo -ēre, *to lift up, raise up*.

LIT., *cruentum pugionem*, Cic.; of buildings, *to raise, erect*: Pl.

TRANSF., (1) *to raise, elevate, exalt*: extollere animos, Cic.; se extollere, Cic.; aliquem secundā oratione, Sall.; esp. in words, *to praise*: fortunam alicuius, Cic.; aliquem ad caelum, Cic.; aliquid verbis in maius, *to exaggerate*, Liv.; sometimes *to adorn*: hortos a Lucullo coeptos insigni magnificentiā extollere, Tac. (2) *to defer, postpone*: Pl.

extorquēo -torquēre -torsi -tortum, *to twist out, wrest away, wrench out*.

LIT., in gen.: arma e manibus civium, Cic.; alicui sicam de manibus, Cic.; esp. *to dislocate*: servilem in modum, Liv.; prava extortaque puella, *deformed*, Juv.

TRANSF., *to obtain by force, extort*. (1) of material things: Caesare per Herodem talenta Attica L, Cic. (2) of abstr. things: alicui veritatem, errorem, Cic.; ex animis cognitiones verborum, Cic.; Lucr., Hor., Liv.; with *ut* and the subj.: extorsisti ut faterer, Cic.

extorris -e (ex/terra), *driven from the country, exiled, banished*: huic cxxxii patres familias extorris profugerunt, Cic.; with abl.: agro Romano, Liv.; patriā, Sall.

extortōr -ōris, m. (extorqueo), *an extorter*: Ter. **extrā**, adv. and prep. (perhaps abl. f. sing. of exterus), *outside*.

Adv. LIT., *outside* (opp. intus): quae extra sunt, Cic.; cum extra et intus hostem haberet, Caes.; with verb of motion: Cic.; compar.: exterius sitae (urbes), Ov. TRANSF., *except*: extra quam, extra quam si, *except, unless*, Cic.; Liv.

Prep. with acc., *beyond, outside of, without*. LIT., in space: provinciā, Caes.; Cic., Hor.; with verb of motion: Caes., Cic. TRANSF., (1) *beyond, without* abstr. things: extra modum,

Cic.; extra ordinem, Cic.; extra iocum, *joking apart*, Cic. L.; esse extra culpam, Cic.; extra numerum, Pl., Cic., Hor. (2) *except for*: extra ducem, Cic. L.; Pl., Liv.

extrāho -trāhēre -traxi -tractum, *to draw out, drag out, extract*.

LIT., *telum e corpore*, Cic.; *telum de vulnere*, Ov.; *vivum puerum alvo*, Hor.; aliquem domo, Cic.; aliquem vi in publicum, Liv.; velut ab inferis extractus, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) fig., *to bring out, remove, extricate*: urbem ex periculis, Cic.; religio-nem ex animis, Cic.; scelera in lucem, Liv. (2) fig., *to bring forward*: aliquem ad honorem, Liv.; hostes invitos in aciem, Liv. (3) in time, *to draw out, prolong, protract*: res variis calumniis, Cic.; certamen usque ad noctem, Liv.; sometimes, *to waste*: aetatem sine ullo effectu, Liv.; triduum, Caes.

extrāneus -a -um (extra), *that is outside*. In gen., *extraneus*: res extraneae, Cic.; ornamenta, Cic. Esp. *not belonging to a community or place, foreign, strange*: exercitatio forensis et extranea, Cic.

M. as subst. **extrāneus** -i, *a foreigner, stranger*: si extraneus deest, domi hostem quaerunt, Liv.

extraordinārius -a -um, *extraordinary, anomalous, irregular*: petitio consulatus, Cic.; imperium, Cic.; pecunia, *obtained by gift, legacy*, etc., Cic.; fig.: cupiditates, *unnatural*, Cic. As milit. t. t.: equites, cohortes, *picked troops of the auxiliary forces*, Liv.

extrārius -a -um (extra), *outward, external, extrinsic*: utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, Cic.; hence *strange, unrelated, foreign*: Ter., Quint.

extrēmītās -ātis, f. (extremus), *the end, farthest portion, extremity*: mundi, Cic.

extrēmū -a -um, see *exter*.

extrico -are (extricor -ari, dep.: Pl.) (from tricae), *to disentangle, extricate*. LIT., cervam plagis, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *to procure with difficulty*: nummos, Hor. (2) *to clear up, unravel*: Pl.

extrinsēcūs, adv. (exter/secus). (1) *from without, from the outside*: Cic.; Liv. (2) *on the outside, outwardly*: columna extrinsecus inaurata, Cic.; Suet.

extrūdo -trūdēre -trūsi -trūsum, *to push out, thrust forth*. LIT., aliquem ex aedibus, Pl.; te in viam, Cic.; extrudi a senatu in Macedoniam, Cic. TRANSF., of things in fig. senses: mare aggere, Caes.; merces, *to get sold*, Hor.

extundo -tundēre -tūdi -tūsum, *to beat out*.

(1) *to form by beating with a hammer*: lapsa ancilia caelo extuderat, Verg. TRANSF., *to invent, devise*: artem, Verg.; librum, Tac.

(2) *to beat out violently*: Phaedr. TRANSF., *a, to drive away*: labor extuderit fastidia, Hor.; *b, to extort*: Pl., Suet.

exturbo -are, *to drive away, thrust out*.

LIT., homines e possessionibus, Cic.; aliquem provinciā, Cic.; aliquem e fortunis omnibus, Cic.; matrimonio, Tac.; alicui oculos, Pl.

TRANSF., *omnem spem pacis, to drive out, Liv.; mentem, to agitate*, Cic. L.

exūbēro -are, *to grow thickly, abound*: alte spumis exuberat amnis, Verg.; luxuriā foliorum exuberat umbra, Verg.; pomis exuberat annus, Verg.; fig.: eloquentia, Tac.

exul, *see* **exsul**.

exulcēre -are. **LIT.**, to make sore: **Plin.** **TRANSF.**, (1) to make worse, aggravate: ea quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, **Cic.** (2) to irritate, embitter: ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret, **Cic.**

exulūlo -are, to howl out, howl loudly: **Ov.**

¶ Hence partic. **exulūlātus** -a -um, invoked with howlings: mater Cybeleia, **Ov.**

exundo -are, to overflow, to flow out or over. **LIT.**, tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, **Tac.** **TRANSF.**, to overflow, abound: largus et exundans ingenii fons, **Juv.**

exungo -ungere -unctum, to anoint, smear with unguents: **Pl.**

exūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum (cf. ind-uo), to take off.

(1) to lay aside, put off a thing. **LIT.**, of coverings, equipment, etc.: serpens vestem, **Lucr.**; ensem, **Verg.**; **Hor.**, **Ov.** **TRANSF.**, torvam faciem, **Verg.**; hominem, human shape, **Ov.**; humanitatem omnem, **Cic.**; servitutem, **Liv.**; magistratos, **Tac.**; in pass., with clause as subject: mihi ex animo exui non potest esse deos, I cannot but believe, **Cic.**

(2) to strip, deprive of a thing: aliquem agro paterno, **Liv.**; hostem impeditentis, **Caes.**; ex his te laqueis, to deliver, **Cic.**

exūro -ūrere -ussi -ustum. (1) to burn out: aliis scelus exurituri igni, **Verg.** (2) to burn up, consume entirely: aliquem vivum, **Cic.**; classem, **Verg.**; also to dry up: exustus ager, **Verg.**; sitis exurat miseros, **Lucr.**; fig.: exustus flos siti veteris ubertatis exaruit, **Cic.** (3) to heat: antra positus exusta caminis, **Ov.**; fig., with love: **Tib.**

exustio -ōnis, f. (exuro), a burning up, conflagration: terrarum, **Cic.**

exuviāe -ārum, f. pl. (exuo), that which is taken off.

(1) of men: a, dress: has enim exuvias mihi perfidus ille reliquit, **Verg.**; **Pl.**: b, spoils taken from the enemy, arms, etc.: nauticae, **Cic.**; tu ornatus exuviis huius, **Cic.**; **Verg.**

(2) of animals: a, the skin or slough which is laid aside (naturally): exuvias ponere, **Verg.**: b, the skin taken off, the hide: leonis, **Verg.**; bubulae, a hide whip, **Pl.**

F

F, f, the sixth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in form with the Greek digamma (F), though in sound most nearly represented by Φ, φ. For the meaning of this letter when used as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

fāba -ae, f. the broad bean: **Pl.**, **Cic.**, **Verg.**; prov.: isthaec in me cudetur faba, I shall have to suffer for this, **Ter.**

fābālis -e (faba), of beans: stipulae, **Ov.**

Fābāris -is, m. a tributary of the Tiber in the Sabine country, also called Farfarus (now Farfa).

fābella -ae, f. (dim. of fabula), a little story, little narrative. In gen.: fabellurum auditione duci, **Cic.** **Esp.** (1) a fable: **Hor.** (2) a little drama: **Cic.**

fāber -bra -brum, ingenious, skilful: ars, **Ov.**

¶ **M.** as subst. **fāber** -bri. (1) a worker, esp. in any hard material: tignarius, a carpenter, **Cic.**; ferrarius, a blacksmith, **Pl.**; milit.: fabri, the engineers, **Caes.**; praefectus fabrum, commander of the engineers, **Caes.** (2) a fish, perhaps the dory: **Ov.**

¶ **Adv.** **fābrē**, skilfully: **Pl.**

Fābius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most famous members were:

(1) **Q. Fabius Pictor**, who wrote a history of Rome in Greek about the time of the second Punic war. (2) **Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator**, the opponent of Hannibal in the second Punic war. (3) **Q. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus**, son of **L. Aemilius Paullus**, adopted by the **Fabii**, consul 145 B.C. (4) **Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus**, son of the preceding, consul 121 B.C., conqueror of the Allobroges and builder of a triumphal arch (fornix **Fabii**, fornix **Fabius**, fornix **Fabianus**: **Cic.**).

¶ **Adj.** **Fābius** -a -um, **Fabian**, of a **Fabius**; also **Fābiānus** -a -um.

fābrēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum, to make or fashion skilfully: ex aere multa fabrefacta, **Liv.**

fābrica -ae, f. (faber), the art of a faber: pictura et fabrica, architecture, **Cic.** **TRANSF.**, (1) the production of a faber: membrorum animantium, **Cic.**; fig., a device, trick: **Pl.**, **Ter.** (2) the workshop of a faber: **Cic.**

fābricātio -ōnis, f. (fabrico), making, framing, construction. **LIT.**, hominis, **Cic.** **TRANSF.**, of style: ne illa quidem traductio in verbo quandam fabricationem habet, **Cic.**

fābricātor -ōris, m. (fabrico), a maker, artificer: tanti operis, **Cic.**; ipse doli fabricator **Epēos**, **Verg.**; fig.: leti, **Lucr.**

Fābricius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; esp. of **C. Fabricius Luscinius**, consul 282 and 278 B.C., conqueror of the Samnites, and opponent of **Pyrrhus**.

¶ **Adj.** **Fābriciānus** -a -um, **Fabrician**: pons, a bridge in Rome; also **Fābriciānus** -a -um.

fābrico -are (faber), to form, make, forge: arma, **Hor.**; pocula fago fabricata, **Ov.**; **Verg.**

fābricor -ari, dep. (faber), to form, make, forge: gladium, fulmen, signa, **Cic.**; Capitolii fastigium, **Cic.**; **Tac.** **TRANSF.**, hominem, **Cic.**; verba, invent new words: **Cic.**

fābrilis -e (faber), relating to an artificer: erratum, **Cic.** **L.**; scalprum, **Liv.**; opera, **Verg.**; n. pl. as subst. **fābriliā** -ium, tools: **Hor.**

fābūla -e, f. (fari). (1) talk, conversation: fabulam fieri, to get talked about, **Hor.**; fabulae conviviales, **Tac.**; prov.: lupus in fabula, of one who appears while being spoken about, **Ter.**, **Cic.** **L.**

(2) a tale, story, fable. In gen.: fabula narratur, **Hor.**; fabula tantum sine auctore edita, **Liv.** **Esp.**: a, an untrue story, myth; hence: fabulae! nonsense! **Ter.**; fabulae manes, the mythical shades, **Hor.**: b, a play, a drama: in iis quae ad scenam componuntur fabulis, **Cic.**; **Ter.**, **Hor.**

fābūlaris -e (fabula), *mythical*: Suet.

fābūlātor -ōris, m. (fabulor), *a story-teller*: Sen., Suet.

fābūlor -ari, dep. (fabula). (1) *to talk, converse, chatter*: quid Ser. Galba fabuletur, Liv. (2) *to tell an untruth*: Liv.

fābūlōsus -a -um (fabula), *renowned in story, fabled*: Hydaspes, Hor.; palumbes, Hor.

fācesso fācessēre fācessi fācessitum (intens. of facio). (1) *transit., to do eagerly, perform, fulfil, accomplish*: iussa, Verg.; in bad sense: negotium, *to give trouble to*, Cic.; innocent periculum, Cic.; Pl., Tac. (2) *intransit., to make off, go away, depart*: ab omni societate, reipublicae, Cic.; ex urbe, Liv.; urbe finibusque, Liv.; Pl.

fācētia -ae, f. (facetius). (1) *sing., wit*: Pl. (2) *plur., wit, facetiousness, drollery, humour*: Scipio omnes sale facetisque superabat, Cic.

fācētus -a -um, adj. (with superl.). (1) *fine, elegant*; of things and persons: orator, Cic.; of behaviour: Pl., Hor.; of style: sermo, Cic. (2) *witty, facetious*: Cic., Juv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **fācētē**. (1) *elegantly*: Pl., Cic. (2) *wittily, humorously*: si (contumelia) facetius iactatur, urbanitas dicitur, Cic.; Quint.

faciēs -ei, f. *shape, form, figure*.

LIT., of physical characteristics. (1) *in gen., shape as seen, outward appearance*: Tyndaridis, Verg.; se in omnes facies vertere, Verg.; Hor., Ov. (2) *esp. face, countenance*: quem ne de facie quidem nosti, Cic.; Hor., Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *character, nature*: ceterum facies totius negotii varia, incerta, foeda atque miserabilis, Sall.; in faciem hederæ frondescere, Ov.; non una pugnae facies, Tac.; Cic. (2) *seeming, pretence*: Tac.

fācilis -e (facio) (compar. faciliior; superl. facillimus).

LIT., *easy to do, easy*. (1) *of tasks, undertakings, etc.*: ascensus, Caes.; aditus, Cic.; with ad and the acc., *esp. gerund*: illud autem facile ad credendum est, Liv.; Cic.; with abl. of verbal noun in -u: res cognitu facilis, Cic.; with infin. as subject: facile est perficere, Cic.; n. as subst. with prep.: in facili esse, *to be easy*, Liv.; ex facili, *easily*, Ov., Tac. (2) *of other things, places, circumstances, etc., easy to manage, convenient, favourable*: angustiae ad receptum faciles, Liv.; campus operi, Liv.; facili feminarum credulitate ad gaudia, Tac.; res et fortunæ faciliores, Cic. L. (3) *of movements, easy, mobile*: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., of persons. (1) *in act. sense, facile, dexterous, clever*: facilis et expeditus ad dicendum T. Iunius, Cic. (2) *in pass. sense, of character, affable, easy, good-natured*: facilis et liberalis pater, Cic.; mores facillimi, Cic.; with ad and the gerund: facilis ad concedendum, Cic.; with in and the abl.: facilis in hominibus audiendis, Cic.; with in and the acc.: si faciles habeas in tua vota deos, Ov.; with dat.: si mihi di faciles est sunt in amore secundi, Ov.

¶ N. acc. as adv. **fācile** (compar. facilius; superl. facillime). (1) *easily, without difficulty*: haec facile discere, Cic.; Caes., etc. (2) *easily, indisputably, certainly*: facile primus facile princeps, *indisputably first*,

Cic.; facile doctissimus, Cic.; non facile, *hard* facile, *not easily, hardly*, Cic. (3) *willingly*: pati, Ter., Cic.; facillime audiri, Cic.

fācilitās -ātis, f. (facilis), *easiness, ease*; esp. in speech: verborum, Quint.; facilitatem, non celeritatem, Sen.; of a site: camporum, Tac. TRANSF., of character. (1) *willingness, friendliness, affability, good-nature*: facilitas in audiendo, Cic.; morum, Cic. (2) *levity*: Suet.

fācīnōrōsus -a -um (facinus), adj. (with superl.) *wicked, criminal*: vir, Cic.; vita, Cic.; Liv.

fācīnus -ōris, n. (facio), *a deed, action*.

(1) *in gen., good or bad, as qualified by adj., etc.*: pulcherrimum, Cic.; indignum, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Tac.

(2) *esp. a bad deed, crime, villainy*: facinus est vinciri civem Romanum, scelus verberari, Cic.; facinus facere, obire committere, Cic.; in se admittere, Caes.; patrare, Sall. TRANSF., a, *the instrument of crime*: facinus excussit ab ore, *the poisoned cup*, Ov.: b, in plur., *criminals*: omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se stipatorum catervae, Cic.

fācio fācere fēci factum (old forms: fut. indic. faxo: Verg., Liv.; subj. faxim: Pl., Cic., Hor.; the pass. of facio is fio; q.v.).

Transit., *to make, do*. (1) *of material things, to make, form*: castra, pontem, Caes.; ignem ex lignis viridibus, Cic.; alicui anulum, Cic.; orationem, litteras ad aliquem, Cic.; carmen, Verg.; lucrum, *to make money*, Cic.; auxilia mercede, *to raise troops*, Tac. (2) *of actions, to do, perform*: a, with noun as object: facinus, Pl.; caedem, furtum, fraudem, res divinas, indutias, pacem, bellum, Cic.; fugam, Sall., Liv.; iter, Cic., Liv.; gradum, Cic.; impetum in hostes, Cic., Liv.; mercaturas, *to trade*, Cic.; stipendia, *to serve in war*, Sall.; scelus, *to commit*, Tac.: b, with n. pronoun or adj. as object: ego plus quam feci facere non possum, Cic.; esp. interrog., with quid? as object and person or thing affected in abl. or dat.: quid hoc homine facias? Cic.; quid tu huic homini facias? Cic.; Pl., Hor.; so in pass.: quid fiet? Pl., Cic. L., Ov. (3) *of feelings and circumstances, to cause, bring about*: a, with noun as object: alicui dolorem, spem, Cic.; metum, timorem, Liv.; orationi audientiam, Cic.; silentium, Liv.; esp. copiam or potestatem, *to give a chance, grant permission*: b, with clause as object; with ut and subj.: facis ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic.; with subj. alone: di facerent, sine patre forem! Ov.; fac sciam, *let me know*, Cic. L.; with ne and subj.: Cic.; in neg., with quin: facere non possum quin ad te mittam, *I cannot but*, Cic.; poet. with acc. and infin.: illum forma timere facit, Ov. (4) *to experience, suffer*: fecere ruinas, Lucr.; naufragium, damnum, detrimentum facere, Cic. (5) *with double acc., to make, appoint, change into*: aliquem consulere, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Verg.; so in pass.: hi consules facti sunt, Cic.; Liv. (6) *with genit., to make something the property of a person or thing, to bring into the power of*: tota Asia populi Romani facta est, Cic.; facere aliquid potestatis, ditionis suae, Cic.; sui muneris rempublicam, Tac. (7) *with genit., mentally to put into a category, to*

regard, to esteem, value: parvi, minimi, pluris, maximi, nihili, Cic.; aequi bonique facere aliquid, *to be content with*, Cic. (8) *to take it, assume that a thing is so*: esse deos faciamus, Cic.; fac velle, Verg. (9) *to make out, represent to others that a thing is so*: quem Homerus apud inferos conveniri facit ab Ulysse, Cic. (10) *to do, referring to another verb*: me ut adhuc fecistis audiat (where fecistis=audivistis), Cic.

Intransit., *to act*. (1) in gen., with adverbs, *to behave*: humaniter, bene, amice, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (2) *facere cum, or ab, aliquo, to act on the side of, support, be of the same party*: contra nos, *to be of the opposite party*, Cic. (3) *to sacrifice*: Iunoni Sospitae, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (4) *to be serviceable, to suit, to help, be of service*: nec caelum nec aquae faciunt nec terra nec aurae, Ov.; esp. with dat. or ad and acc.: Medae faciunt ad scelus omne manus, Ov. (5) *used instead of repeating another verb, to do so*: me ut adhuc fecistis audiat, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **factus** -a -um, *done, wrought; n. of compar., factius, nearer to achievement*: Pl.; n. of positive as subst. **factum** -i, *a deed, act, exploit*: Pl., Cic., Verg.; esp. with adverbs: recte, male facta, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

¶ **factiōn**, a word jestingly formed from facio, in imitation of the Greek=faciendum: Cic.

factio -ōnis, f. (facio). (1) *a making, doing*: Pl.; also *the right of making or doing*: factionem testamenti non habere, *to be incapable of making a will*, Cic. (2) *a party, group of people*; esp.: a, *a political party, faction, side*: populus paucorum factione oppressus, Caes.; triginta illorum consensus et factio, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Tac.: b, *the parties into which the charioteers in the circus and their supporters were divided*: Suet.

factiosus -a -um (facio). (1) *busy*: Pl. (2) *factious, associated with a faction*: adulescens nobilis, egens, factiosus, Sall.; existunt in republica plerumque largitores et factiosi, Cic.

factito -are (freq. of facio). (1) *to make, do frequently, be accustomed to make or do*: verba compone et quasi coagmenta, quod ne Graeci quidem veteres factitaverunt, Cic.; versus, Hor.; esp. *to practise as a profession, make a trade of*: accusationem, Cic.; delationem, Cic. (2) *to appoint openly*: quem palam heredem semper factitarat, Cic.

factus -a -um, partic. from facio; q.v.
fācula -ae, f. (dim. of fax), *a little torch*: Prop.
fācūla -ātis, f. (Old Lat. facul=facile), *feasibility, possibility, opportunity, power, means*.

LIT., esp. with genit.: Miloni manendi nulla facultas, Cic.; dare alicui facultatem inridendi sui, Cic.; habere efficiendi facultatem, Cic.; res mihi videtur esse facultate (in practice) praeclara, arte (in theory) mediocri, Cic.; alicui facultatem dare, offerre, concedere with ut and the subj., Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *capacity, ability*: facultas dicendi et copia, Cic.; ingenii, Cic. (2) *resources, stock, abundance*: omnium rerum in oppido summa facultus, Caes.; Cic.; esp. in plur., *means*: Cic.

fācundia -ae, f. (facundus), *eloquence, readiness of speech*: Memmi facundia clara pollensque fuit, Sall.; Hor., Tac.

fācundus -a -um (fari), *eloquent, fluent, ready of speech*: ingenia hominum sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv.; oratio, Sall.; vox, Ov.; compar. and superl.: Quint.

¶ Adv. **fācundē**, *eloquently*: Pl., Liv., Tac.

faecēus -a -um (faex), *impure*: Pl.

faecūla -ae, f. (dim. of faex), *the lees of wine*: Lucr., Hor.

faenebris -e (faenus), *relating to interest*: leges, Liv.; Tac.

faenērātio -ōnis, f. (faeneror), *lending at interest, usury*: Cic.

faenērātō, adv., *with interest*: Pl.

faenērātor -ōris, m. (faeneror), *one who lends money at interest, money-lender, usurer*: acerbissimus, Cic., Hor.

faenērōr -ari, dep. and **faenēro** (fēnēro) -are (faenus), *to lend at interest*: pecuniam binis centesimis, *at two per cent per month*, or twenty-four per cent per annum, Cic. TRANSF., *provincias, to despoil by usury*, Cic.; *beneficium, to trade in*, Ter., Cic.

faenēus -a -um (faenum), *made of hay*: homines, *men of straw*, Cic.

faenilia -ium, n. pl. (faenum), *a hay-loft*: Verg., Ov.

faenisēca -ae, m. (faenum/seco), *a mower*; hence *a countryman*: Pers.

faenum (fēnum) -i, n. hay; prov.: faenum habet in cornu, *he is dangerous* (the horns of vicious cattle were bound with hay), Hor.

faenus (fēnus) -ōris, n. (connected with fecundus), *that which is produced*; hence *interest on money*.

LIT., *pecuniam alicui dare faenore, to lend at interest*, Cic.; *pecuniam accipere faenore, to borrow*, Liv.; nummos in faenore ponere, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *debt, indebtedness*: faenore obruī, *mersum esse, laborare*, Liv. (2) *capital*: duas faenoris partes in agris conlocare, Tac.; Pl., Cic. L. (3) *usury*: Tac.

Faesūlae -ārum, f. town in Etruria, at the foot of the Apennines (now Fiesole).

¶ Hence adj. **Faesulānus** -a -um, of Faesulae.

faex faecis, f. *the dregs or lees of any liquid*: Lucr., Hor.; esp. *of wine*: Hor.; *the brine of pickles*: Ov. TRANSF., *socially, the dregs, the lower orders*: faex populi, Cic. L.; Lucr., Juv.

fāginēus -a -um (fagus), *of beech, beechen*: frons, Ov.

fāginus -a -um (fagus), *beechen*: pocula, Verg.; Ov.

fāgus -i, f. (φῦγός), *the beech-tree*: Caes., Verg., Ov.

fāla (phāla) -ae, f. (1) *a wooden tower from which missiles were thrown into a besieged city*: Enn., Pl. (2) *in plur., wooden pillars in the circus*: Juv.

fālārica (phālārica) -ae, f. *a missile covered with tow and pitch*: Enn., Verg., Liv.

falcārius -i, m. (falx), *a sickle-maker*: inter falcarios, *in the sickle-makers' quarter*, Cic.

falcātus -a -um (falx). (1) *furnished with sickles*: currus, quadrigae, Liv. (2) *sickle-shaped*: ensis, Ov.; sinus, *a bay*, Ov.

falcifer -fēra -fērum (falx/fero), *carrying a scythe or sickle*: senex, Saturnus, Ov.; Lucr. **Fālērīi** -ōrum, m. *the capital of the Falisci*.

Fālernus ager, *the Falernian country, between the Volturnus and Mount Massicus, in Campania*. Adj. **Fālernus** -a -um, *Falernian*: vites, uvae, Hor.; n. as subst. **Fālernum** -i, *Falernian wine*: Hor.

Fālisci -ōrum, m. *a people in Etruria*. Adj. **Fāliscus** -a -um, *Faliscan*.

fallācia -ae, f. (fallax), *deceit, trick, fraud*: sine fuco ac fallaciis, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

fallāciōquus -a -um (fallax/loqui), *speaking falsely or deceitfully*: Acc. ap. Cic.

fallax -ācis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (fallos), *deceitful, treacherous, false, fallacious*: homines, Cic.; herbae non fallaces, *not disappointing the farmer*, Cic.; spes, Cic.; nuntius, Liv.; arva, Ov.

¶ Adv. **fallācītēr**, *deceitfully, craftily*: Cic.

fallo fallēre fēfelli falsum (perhaps connected with φαλῶ), *to deceive*.

(1) in gen., *to put wrong, lead astray, cause to be mistaken*: a, with person as object: nisi me forte fallo, Cic.; fallit me tempus, Cic.; pass.: nisi fallor, *unless I am mistaken*, Cic., Verg., Hor.; also impers.: me fallit, *I am wrong*, Cic.: b, with thing as object: glacies fallit pedes, Liv.; more often of abstr. things, *to disappoint, fail in*: alicuius spem, Cic.; fidem hosti datam, Cic.; Liv.

(2) *to deceive deliberately, cheat*: a, with person as object: Pl., Cic., Verg.: b, poet., *to beguile, wile away*: infandum amorem, Verg.; curam vino et somno, Ov.

(3) *to escape the notice of, be concealed from*: custodias, Liv.; absol.: aetas labitur occulte fallitque, Ov. Esp. impers.: (non) fallit me, *I am (not) unaware*, Pl.; with acc. and infin.: Ter., Cic. L., Liv.; with indir. quest.: Lucr., Cic.; aliquem non fallit quin, Caes.

¶ Hence partic. **falsus** -a -um. (1) *wrong, mistaken, misled*: opinio, spes, Cic.; gaudia, Verg.; Hor., Ov., Liv. N. as subst. falsum -i, *a mistake*: ad te falsum scripseram, Cic. L.; abl. as adv.: falso, *falsely, i.e. mistakenly*, Cic., Liv. (2) *made wrong, false, untrue, spurious*: rumores, Caes.; litterae, Cic., Liv.; ora non falsa, Ov. (3) in act. sense, *deceitful, lying*: testes, Cic.; vates, Liv. N. as subst. falsum -i, *a lie*: Cic., Ov.; abl. as adv.: falso, *falsely, i.e. fraudulently*, Pl., Caes., Cic.

¶ Adv. **falsē**, *falsely*: Pl., Cic.

falsidicus -a -um (falsus/dico), *lying*: Pl.

falsificus -a -um (falsus/facio), *fraudulent*: Pl.

falsiūrūs -a -um (falsus/iuro), *swearing falsely*: Pl.

falsilōquus -a -um (falsus/loquor), *lying*: Pl.

falsimōnia -ae, f. (falsus), *a deception*: Pl.

falsipārens -entis (falsus/parens), *having a putative father*: Amphitryoniades, Hercules, Cat.

falsus -a -um, partic. from fallo; q.v.

falx falcis, f. (1) *a sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook*: Cic., Verg., Hor. (2) *a sickle-shaped implement of war, used for tearing down stockades, etc.*: Caes., Tac.

fāma -ae, f. (fari).

(1) *talk*; hence *what is talked, report, rumour, tradition*: famā accipere, Caes.; nulla adhuc fama venerat, Cic.; fama est,

there is a rumour, Liv.; fama ferebat, Cic., Ov., Liv. Personif.: Fama, *a goddess, daughter of Terra, Verg.*

(2) *public opinion*, as expressed by common talk: Caes.; contra famam opinionemque omnium, Cic.; Caes., Verg., Liv. (3) *standing in public opinion, repute*: bona fama, Pl., Cic.; mala fama, Sall.; fama sapientiae, Cic.; often without such qualification, as either: a, *good name*: famae consulere, Cic.; famam sororis defendere, Cic.; Hor., Liv.; or: b, *ill fame, bad repute*: moveri famā, Verg.; Ter., Sall., Tac.

fāmēlicus -a -um (fames), *suffering hunger, hungry, famished*: armenta, Juv.; Pl., Ter.

fāmes -is, f. *hunger*.

LIT., cibi condimentum esse famem, Cic.; aliquā re famem tolerare, Caes.; aliquā re famem depellere, *to satisfy*, Cic.; explere, Cic.; famem ab ore civium propulsare, Liv. Sometimes *famine, time of famine*: in fame frumentum exportare, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *insatiable desire*: auri sacra fames, Verg.; Hor. (2) *poverty of expression*: ieiunitas et fames, Cic.

fāmīgērātō -ōnis, f. (fama/gero), *rumour*: Pl. **fāmīgērātōr** -ōris, m. (fama/gero), *a rumour-monger*: Pl.

fāmīlia -ae (old genit. in -as after the words pater, mater, filius, filia), f. (famulus), *a household of slaves, household*.

LIT., familiam intellegamus quae constet ex servis pluribus, Cic.; emere eam familiam a Catone, Cic.; Pl., Caes. Also of the dependents, vassals of a noble: Caes.; of the slaves of a temple: Martis, Cic. Esp.: pater familias or paterfamilias, *the head of the household*, Cic.; materfamilias, *a married woman or an unmarried woman whose father was dead*, Cic.; filiusfamilias, *a son still under his father's power*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a family estate*: Ter., Cic. (2) *a family*, as a subdivision of a gens: Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, Cic.; Pl., Liv. (3) *any fraternity, group, sect*: tota Peripateticorum, Cic.; ducere familiam, Cic. **fāmīliāris** -e (familia). LIT., (1) *belonging to the slaves of a house*; only as subst. **fāmīliāris** -is, m. *a servant, slave*: Pl., Liv. (2) *belonging to a family or household*: lares, Cic.; copiae, Liv.; res familiaris, Pl., Caes., Cic.; funus, *a death in the family*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) (with compar. and superl.), *known in the house or family, intimate, friendly*: sermones, Cic.; aditus familiarior, Liv.; esp. as subst. **fāmīliāris** -is, m. and f. *a familiar friend*: Caes., Cic. (2) as t. t. of augury: fissum familiare, or pars familiaris, *the part of the entrails relating to the persons sacrificing*, Cic., Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **fāmīliārītēr**, *familiarly, intimately*: familiariter cum aliquo vivere, Cic.; Pl., Quint.

fāmīliāritās -ātis, f. (familiaris), *confidential friendship, intimacy, familiarity*. LIT., in alicuius familiaritatem venire, intrare, se dare, Cic.; mihi cum aliquo familiaritas est, Cic.; inter mulieres, Liv. TRANSF., *familiar friends*: e praecipua familiaritate Neronis, Tac.; Suet.

fāmōsus -a -um (fama). (1) pass., in a good or neutral sense, *much spoken of, renowned*: urbs

(of Jerusalem), Tac.; mors, Hor.; in a bad sense, *infamous, notorious*: largitio, Sall.; Pl., Ov., Tac. (2) act., *libellous, defamatory*: verusus, Hor.; libelli, Tac.

fāmŭl, fāmŭla, see famulus.

fāmŭlārīs -e (famulus), *relating to servants or slaves*: vestis, Cic.; iura famularia dare, to make slaves, Ov.

fāmŭlātus -ūs, m. (famulus), *servitude, slavery*: Cic. TRANSF., (1) fig., *service*: quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati, Cic. (2) *an establishment of slaves*: Tac.

fāmŭlor -ari, dep. (famulus), *to be a servant, to serve anyone*: Cic.; alicui, Cat.

fāmŭlus -a -um, *serving, servile*: vertex, Ov. Usually as subst. (1) m. **fāmŭlus** -i (fāmŭl: Lucr.), *a house-servant, slave*: Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *an attendant of a god*: Cic., Liv., Ov. (2) f. **fāmŭla** -ae, *a female slave, handmaid*: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., *virtus famula fortunae est*, Cic.

fānātīcus -a -um (fanum), *inspired by a deity, enthusiastic*. LIT., of persons: Galli fanatici, Liv.; isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, Cic. TRANSF., of things, *frenzied*: vaticinantes carmine fanatico, Liv.; fanaticus error, Hor.; cursus, Liv.

Fannius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

¶ Hence adj. **Fannianus** -a -um, of or relating to Fannius.

***fānum** -i, n. *a place solemnly consecrated to a god*; hence *a temple with the land round it, a holy place*: Lucr., Cic.

***Fānum** -i, n. *a town on the coast of Umbria (now Fano)*.

fār farris, n. spelt (Triticum spelta, Linn.). LIT., farris seges, Liv.; farris acervus, Verg.; in plur., *grain*: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., *meal*: percontor quanti olus et far, Hor.; esp. as used in sacrifices: far pium, Hor.

farcio farcire farsī fartum (cf. φαρσσω), *to fill full, stuff full*: pulvinus rosā fartus, Cic.; Cat.

farfārus -i, m. *the plant colt's foot*: Plin.

fārīna -ae, f. (far), *meal, flour*: Plin.; hence *dust or powder of any kind*: Plin.; fig.: nostrae farinae, of our kind or sort, Pers.

fārīnārīus -a -um (farina), *relating to meal, made of meal*: Plin.

farrācēus (-īus) -a -um (far), *of or belonging to spelt*: Plin.

farrāgo -inis, f. (far), *mixed fodder for cattle, mash*. LIT., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *a medley, mixture*: nostri libelli, Juv. (2) *a trifle*: Pers.

farrārīus -a -um (far), *relating to spelt or to grain generally*: Cato.

farrātus -a -um (far). (1) *provided with grain*: Pers. (2) *made of corn*: Juv.

farrēus -a -um (far), *made of spelt or corn*; n. as subst. **farrēum** -i, *a spelt-cake*: Plin.

fartim (fartem), acc. sing. (farcio), *stuffing, mincemeat*: Pl.

fartor -ōris, m. (farcio), *a fattener of fowls*: Ter., Cic., Hor.

fās, n. indecl. *divine command, divine law* (opp. ius, human law and right).

LIT., ius ac fas omne delere, Cic.; contra ius fasque, Cic.; personif.: audi Iuppiter, audite fines, audiet fas, Liv.; sometimes *fate, destiny*: fas obstat, Verg.; si cadere fas est, if I am destined to fall, Ov.

TRANSF., in gen., *right, that which is allowed,*

lawful (opp. nefas): per omne fas et nefas aliquid sequi, Liv.; esp. *fas est, it is allowed, is lawful*: quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; hoc fas est dictu, Cic.; fas putare, Caes.; ultra fas, Hor.

fascia -ae, f. *a bandage, band*. LIT., *a surgical bandage*: Cic.; *a woman's girdle*: Ov.; *a bed-girth*: Cic. TRANSF., *a streak of cloud in the sky*: Juv.

fascicŭlus -i, m. (dim. of fascis), *a little bundle or packet*: epistularum, Cic.; librorum, Hor.; florum, *a nosegay*, Cic.

fascīno -are (fascinum), *to bewitch*: agnos, Verg.; hence *to envy*: Cat.

fascinum -i, n. and **fascinus** -i, m. (cf. φάσκαρος), *the evil eye, witchcraft, an enchanting, bewitching*: Plin. TRANSF., = *membrum virile*: Hor.

fasciōla -ae, f. (dim. of fascia), *a little bandage*: Cic., Hor.

fascis -is, m. *a bundle, packet*. In gen.: sarmentorum, Liv.; ego hoc te fasce levabo, Verg. Esp. plur. *fascēs, bundles of sticks with an axe projecting, carried by lictors before the chief Roman magistrates*: fasces habere, Cic.; praefere, Liv.; *summittere fasces, to lower as a sign of respect*, Liv.; hence fig.: alicui, *to yield to a person*, Cic. TRANSF., *high office, esp. the consulate*: Verg., Hor.

fasti -ōrum, m. see fastus -a -um.

fastīdīo -īre (fastidium), *to loathe, feel distaste or disgust*.

LIT., of physical loathing: olus, Hor.; omnia praeter pavonem rhombumque, Hor. TRANSF., in gen., *to be averse to, dislike, loathe*: etiam in recte factis saepe fastidiunt, Cic.; with acc.: preces alicuius, Liv.; with genit.: Pl.; with infin.: ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv.

fastīdīōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (fastidium), *full of loathing, squeamish*. LIT., Pl., Varr. TRANSF., (1) *nice, dainty, fastidious*: Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, sed tamen recipiebat, Cic.; with genit., *sick of, disgusted with, impatient of*: terrae, Hor. (2) in act. sense, *causing loathing, disgusting, loathsome*: Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **fastīdīōsē**, *squeamishly, fastidiously, with disgust*: huic ego iam stomachans fastidiose, immo ex Sicilia, inquam, Cic.; quam diligenter et quam paene fastidiose iudicamus, Cic.

fastīdium -i, n. *loathing, squeamishness, disgust*.

LIT., for food: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen. (1) *dislike, aversion, disgust, fastidiousness*: delicatissimum, Cic.; audiendi, Cic.; domesticarum rerum, Cic. (2) *scorn, haughtiness, disdain*: fastidium et superbia, fastidium adrogantiaeque, fastidium et contumacia, Cic.; fastidium alicuius non posse ferre, Cic.; plur. fastidia: Hor.

fastīgātus -a -um (fastigium). (1) *pointed*: collis est in modum metae in acutum acumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, Liv. (2) *sloping down*: collis leniter fastigatus, Caes.; Liv.

¶ Adv. **fastīgātē**, *slantingly*: Caes.

fastīgium -i, n. *the gable end, pediment of a roof*.

LIT., Cic., Verg., Liv.; fig.: operi inchoato, prope tamen absoluto, tamquam fastigium imponere, *put the last touch to*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a slope*, either up or down: ab oppido locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Caes.; Cic., Liv. (2) of measurements, looking up, *height*: colles pari altitudinis fastigio, Caes.; looking down, *depth*: Caes., Verg. (3) *high rank, dignity*: dictaturae altius fastigium, Liv.; Tac., Quint. (4) *principal point in a subject*: summa sequar fastigia rerum, Verg. ¹**fastus** -ūs, m. *pride, haughtiness, arrogance*: stirpis Achillae fastus (plur.), Verg.; fastu erga patrias epulas, Tac.

²**fastus** -a -um (fas), dies fastus, plur. dies fasti, or simply fasti, *days on which the praetor could administer justice, court-days*. LIT., fastus erit per quem lege licebit agi, Ov. TRANSF., *a list of these days, with festivals, etc., the Roman calendar*: fasti memores, Hor.; esp. *a poetical form of this calendar composed by Ovid*; also *a register of events, record*: Cic., Hor.; *a list of magistrates*: Cic., Liv.

fātālis -e (fatum), *relating to destiny or fate*. In gen.: necessitas, Cic.; libri, the Sibylline books, Liv.; deae, the Fates, Ov. Esp. (1) *fated, destined by fate*: annus ad interitum huius urbis fatalis, Cic.; hora, Liv. (2) in a bad sense, *deadly, fatal*: telum, Verg.; iaculum, Ov.

¶ Adv. **fātālītēr**, according to fate: deñitum esse, Cic.; Ov., Tac.

fātēōr fātēri fasus sum, dep. (cf. fari), *to confess, admit, allow*: verum, Cic.; de facto turpi, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: si quis se fecisse fateatur, Cic.; Pl., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *to reveal, make known*: iram vultu, Ov.; mors sola fatetur, Juv.

fātīcānus -a -um and **fātīcīnus** -a -um (fatum/cano), *prophetic*: Ov.

fātīdicus -a -um (fatum/dico), *announcing fate, prophetic*: vates, Verg.; anus, Cic.; m. as subst., *a prophet*: Cic.

fātīfēr -fēra -fērum (fatum/fero), *death-bringing, deadly, fatal*: arcus, Verg.; Ov.

fātīgatio -ōnis, f. (fatigo), *weariness, fatigue*: cum fatigatione equorum atque hominum, Liv.; Tac.

fātīgō -are (connected with adfatim), *to weary, tire, fatigue*. LIT., se atroci pugnā, Liv.; itinere, magno aestu fatigati, Caes.: cervos iaculo cursuque, Verg.; Cic., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to vex, harass*: verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati, Cic.; verbis, Cic.; animum, Sall.; se, Sall. (2) *to tease, importune, worry*: aliquid precibus, Liv.; Vestam prece, Hor.; Tac.

fātīlōqua -ae, f. (fatum/loquor), *a prophetess*: Carmenta mater . . . quam fatiloquam miratae hae gentes fuerunt, Liv.

fātisco -ēre (**fātiscor** -i, dep.: Lucr.; cf. Gr. *φαίω, φαίω*). (1) *to gape, crack, open, part asunder*: naves rimis fatiscunt, Verg.; Liv. (2) *to become weak, droop*: seditio fatiscit, Tac.; dum copiā fatiscunt, Tac.; Lucr.

fātūtās -ātis, f. (fatuus), *foolishness, silliness*: Cic.

fātum -i, n. (fari), *an utterance*.

LIT., *a divine utterance, expressed will of a god*: fata Sibyllina, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *destiny, fate; the appointed order of the world; the fate, lot, or destiny of*

man: omnia fato fieri, Cic.; fato rerum prudentia maior, Verg.; alicuius or alicui, *fatum* est, with acc. and infin., Cic.; fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicae *fatum* ut, Cic. (2) *the will of a god*: sic fata Iovis poscunt, Verg. (3) *a cause of fate*: duo illa reipublicae paene fata, Gabinius et Piso, Cic.; personif.: Fata, the Parcae or Fates, Prop. (4) *doom, fate, natural death*: maturius extingui quam *fato* suo, Cic.; *fato* cedere, Liv.; *fato* fungi, Ov.; *fato* obire, Tac.; *fata* proferre, *to prolong life*, Verg. (5) *misfortune, ruin, calamity*: impendit *fatum* aliquid, Cic.

fātūs -a -um, *foolish, idiotic, silly*; of persons and things: fatuus et amens es, Cic.; Pl., Ter. As subst. **fātūs** -i, m. and **fātūa** -ae, f. *a male or female fool, jester*: Sen.

faucēs, plur. from faux; q.v.

Faunus -i, m. (faveo), *a mythic deity of the forests, also of herdsmen*; sometimes identified with Pan; hence plur. **Fauni** -orum, *Fauns, forest gods*: Ov.

faustitās -ātis, f. (faustus), *prosperity*; personif. as a goddess: Ceres almaque Faustitas, Hor.

Faustulus -i, m. (faveo), myth., the herdsman of the Alban king Amulius, who saved and brought up Romulus and Remus.

¹**faustus** -a -um (faveo), *favourable, lucky, auspicious*: dies faustus alicui, Cic.; Lucr., Ov., Liv.

¶ Adv. **faustē**, *favourably*: evenire, Cic.

²**Faustus** -i, m. and **Fausta** -ae, f. *a Roman surname*, esp. of L. Cornelius Sulla, son of the dictator Sulla; and of the dictator's daughter, wife of Milo.

fautor -ōris, m. (originally favitor, from faveo), *a favourer, patron, promoter, partisan*: regis, Sall.; dignitatis, Cic.; bonorum, Liv., Pl., Hor.

fautrix -trīcis, f. (fautor), *a patroness*: voluptatum, Cic.; regio suorum fautrix, Cic.; Ter., Ov.

faux, f.; sing. abl. only, **fauce**; usually plur. **fauces** -ium; *the throat, gullet*.

LIT., *arête fauce*, Hor.; sitis urit fauces, Hor.; Pl., Ov.,

TRANSF., (1) fig., *throat, jaws*: cum inexplēbiles populi fauces exaruerunt liberatis siti, Cic.; Catilina cum exercitu faucibus urguet, *is at our throats*, Sall.; premit fauces defensionis tuae, *strangles, makes impossible*, Cic.; urbem ex belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, Cic. (2) *a chasm*: patefactis terrae faucibus, Cic.; Verg. (3) *a gorge, narrow pass, defile*: angustissima, Caes.; angustae, Liv.; artae, Tac.; Cic., Verg. (4) *an isthmus, neck of land*: artae fauces (Isthmi), Liv. (5) *straits*: Hellesponti, Liv.

fāvēō fāvēre fāvi fautum, *to favour, be favourable to, help, support*; with dat. of person, cause, etc.: faveas tu hosti, Cic.; si tibi dei favent, Cat.; favere enim pietati fideique deos, Liv.; honori et dignitati, Caes.; Cic.; isti sententiae, Cic.; impers.: non modo non invidetur illi aetati, verum etiam favetur, Cic.; absol.: dum favet nox et Venus, Hor.; multitudo audiens favet, odit, Cic.; with infin., *to be inclined to*; hence *to desire to*: Enn., Ov.

Esp., as religious t. t., *to speak no words of bad omen*; hence *to be silent*: favete linguis, Hor.; ore favete, Verg.; linguā, Juv.

fāvilla -ae, f. *glowing ashes*: Ter., Lucr., Verg.; esp. *the still glowing ashes of the dead*: reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam, Verg.; Hor. TRANSF., *ashes*: Verg.; *spark*: Prop.

fāvītor -ōris, m. = *fautor*; q.v.: Pl.

Fāvōnius -i, m. = *Zephyrus, the west wind which blew at the beginning of spring*: Cic.

fāvor -ōris, m. (*faveo*), *favour, good-will, support, partiality, inclination*.

In gen.: with subjective genit.: populi, Cic.; with objective genit.: nominis, Liv.; amplecti aliquem favore, Liv.; in favorem alicuius venire, Liv.; favor in aliquem, Tac.

Esp. (1) *applause at the theatre, approbation, acclamation*: quod studium et quem favorem in scenam attulit Panurgus, Cic.; Verg., Quint. (2) *as religious t. t.* (cf. *faveo*): pium praestare et mente et voce favorem, Ov.

fāvōrābilis -e (*favor*), *in favour, popular*: oratio, Tac.; compar.: Plin. L.

fāvus -i, m. *a honeycomb*: fingere favos, Cic.; Verg.

fax fācis, f.

(1) *a torch*. In gen.: Cic., Hor., Verg., Liv. Esp. as carried: a, at weddings, before the bride: faces nuptiales, Cic.; Verg.: b, in funeral processions: Verg. TRANSF., alicui ad libidinem facem praeferre, to show the way, Cic.; also as symbol of marriage or death: Hor., Ov., Prop.

(2) *a fire-brand*: faces incendere, Cic.; Caes., Tac.; as an attribute of Cupid and the Furies: Ov., Verg. TRANSF., a, of persons, instigator: omnium incendiiorum fax, of Antonius, Cic.; b, of things, stimulus: subicere faces invidiae alicuius, Cic.

(3) *light, flame*, in gen. LIT., esp. of heavenly bodies; of the moon: canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor.; of a fiery meteor, shooting-star: faces caelestes, Cic.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., dicendi faces, of eloquence, Cic.; of love: me torret face mutuā Calais, Hor.

faxim, faxo, see *facio*.

febricūla -ae, f. (dim. of *febris*), *a slight fever, feverishness*: febriculam habere, Cic. L.

febriculōsus -a -um (*febricula*), *feverish*: Cat.

febris -is, f. (acc. -em or -im; abl. -e or -i; for *febris* from *ferveo*), *fever*: in febrim subito incidere, Cic. L.; febris carere, Cic. L.; Romam venisse cum febre, Cic. L.; plur.: Lucr., Hor. *Febris* personif. as a goddess, with three temples in Rome: Cic.

Febrūārius -i, m. or **Febrūārius mensis** (*februus*), *the cleansing month* (so called because of the festival *Februa*; see *februum*), *February*; up to 450 B.C. the last month of the year, afterwards the second: Cic., Sall., Ov. As adj., qualifying days of the month: Kalendae Februariae, the 1st of February, Cic.

febrūum -i, n. *religious purification*: Ov.

¶ Hence **Febrūa** -ōrum, n. pl. *the Roman feast of purification held on the 15th of February*.

fēcīālis = *fetialis*; q.v.

fēcunditās -ātis, f. (*fecundus*), *fruitfulness, fecundity*. LIT., of persons: mulieris, Cic.; of the earth: aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. TRANSF., of style: volo se efferat in adulescente fecunditas, Cic.

fēcundo -are (*fecundus*), *to fructify, fertilize*: viridem Aegyptum nigrā harenā, Verg.

fēcundus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (connected with *fētus*), *fruitful, prolific*.

LIT., terra, Cic.; coniunx, Hor.; Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *abundant, full, plentiful*: calices, Hor.; fons, Ov. (2) *rich in, abounding in*; with genit.: saecula fecunda culpa, Hor.; with abl.: gens inter accolae latrocinii fecunda, Tac. (3) *making fruitful*: fecundae verbera dextrae, Ov.; imber, Verg.

fēl fellis, n. *the gall-bladder, gall, bile*. LIT., fel gallinaceum, Cic.; esp. as the supposed seat of anger: atrum fel, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *poison, venom*: vipereo spicula felle linunt, Ov.; Verg. (2) *bitterness*: Pl., Ov.

fēles -is, f. *a cat*: Cic., Ov. TRANSF., *a thief*: Pl.

fēlicitās -ātis, f. (*felix*). LIT., *fertility*: Plin. TRANSF., *happiness, good fortune, success*: perpetuā quādam felicitate usus ille excessit e vita, Cic.; Caes.; plur.: incredibiles felicitates, Cic.; personif.: Felicitas, *Good Fortune as a goddess*, with a temple in Rome, Cic., Suet.

fēlix -icis, adj. (with compar. and superl.).

LIT., *fruitful, fertile*: arbor, Liv.; regio, Ov.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *of good omen, favourable, bringing good luck*: omen, Ov.; so the formula: quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit, Cic. (2) *fortunate, lucky, successful*: Sulla felicissimus omnium, Cic.; saecula, Ov.; seditio, Liv.; with genit.: cerebri, in your bad temper, Hor.; with in and abl. of gerund: si minus felices in diligendo fuissetis, Cic.; with infin.: felicior unguere tela manu, Verg.; Felix, the Lucky One, surname of Sulla, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **fēlicitēr**. LIT., *fruitfully*: illic veniunt felicius uvae, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *auspiciously, favourably*: precatus sum ut ea res mihi, populo plebique Romanae bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic.; Pl., Caes. (2) *luckily, successfully*: vivere, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Ov.

fēmella -ae, f. (dim. of *femina*), *a young woman, a girl*: Cat.

fēmēn = *femur*; q.v.

fēmīna -ae, f. (connected with *fētus*), *one that bears young, a female*. (1) of human beings, *a woman*: Cic., Verg. (2) of gods and animals, *the female*; used as adj.: porcus femina, Cic.; Ov.

fēmīneus -a -um (*femina*). (1) *relating to a woman, female, feminine*: amor, Ov.; vox, Ov.; Kalendae, the 1st of March, when the *Matronalia* were celebrated, Juv. (2) *womanish, effeminate*: amor praedae, Verg.; fuga, Ov.

fēmūr -ōris or -inis, n. *the thigh*: Cic.; femur utrumque, Caes.; Pl., Cic., Verg.

fēnestra -ae, f. (possibly connected with *φαῖνα*), *a window*. LIT., Pl., Cic. L., Verg., Hor., Prop. TRANSF., of other openings. (1) *physical*: lato dedit ore fenestram, a breach, Verg.; fenestras ad tormenta mittenda in struendo reliquerunt, loopholes, Caes.; molles in aure fenestrae, Juv. (2) *abstr.*: Ter., Cic.

fēra -ae, f. see *ferus*.

fērāciūs, see *ferax*.

fērālis -e, relating to the dead. *LIT.*, *funereal*: cupressus, Verg.; tempus or dies=feralia, Ov. N. pl. as subst. **fērālia** -ium (**fēr**:-Ov.), the festival of the dead, in February: Cic. L., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *deadly, fatal*: dona, Ov.; annus, Tac. (2) *mournful*: Verg., Tac.

fērax -ācis (fero), *fruitful, fertile, prolific*. *LIT.*, agri, Cic.; with genit.: Iberia ferax venenorum, Hor.; with abl.: feracior uvis, Ov.; Verg. *TRANSF.*, nullus feracior in philosophia locus est quam de officiis, Cic.; with genit.: illa aetate qua nulla virtutum feracior fuit, Liv.

¶ Hence compar. adv. **fērāciūs**, *more fruitfully*: velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.

fercūlum -i, n. (fero), *a frame, litter, bier, tray*; esp. (1) for carrying the trophies at a triumph, the images of the gods in processions, etc.: Cic., Liv. (2) for serving food; hence *a course or dish*: Hor., Juv., Mart.

fērē, adv. (perhaps connected with firmus). (1) *almost, nearly*: totius fere Galliae legati, Caes.; omnes fere, Cic.; quāta fere horā, Cic.; eādem fere horā quā veni, *about the same hour*, Cic.; with negatives, *scarcely, hardly*: aetates vestrae nihil aut non fere multum differunt, Cic. (2) *just, exactly*: paria esse fere peccata, Hor.; circa hanc fere consultationem disceptatio omnis, Liv. (3) *as a rule, generally, usually*: fit fere ut, Cic.; nigra fere terra, Verg.

fērētāriūs -i, m. *a light-armed soldier who fought with missiles*: Sall., Tac. *TRANSF.*, an active body: Pl.

Fērētīnum -i, n. (1) *a town of the Hernici on the Via Latina (now Ferentino)*: Liv.; adj. **Fērētīnās** -ātis, *Ferentine*.

(2) *a town in Etruria (now Fermo)*.

Fēretriūs -i, m. (feretrum or ferio), *a surname of Jupiter*.

feretrum -i, n. (φέρετρον), *a bier for carrying a corpse to the grave*: Verg., Ov.

fēriāe -ārum, f. pl. (cf. festus), *festivals, holidays*. *LIT.*, novendiales, Cic.; ferias agere, Liv. *TRANSF.*, rest: Hor.

fēriātus -a -um, p. adj. (feriae), *keeping holiday, idle, at leisure*: deus feriatu torpet, Cic.; feriatu a negotiis publicis, Cic.; of things, *idle*: Pl.

fērīnus -a -um (ferus), *relating to a wild beast, wild*: caro, Sall.; vellera, Ov.; f. as subst. **fērīna** -ae, *flesh of wild animals, game*: Verg.

fērīo -ire, *to strike, knock, smite*.

LIT., in gen.: murum arietibus, Sall.; frontem, Cic.; ferire mare, *to row*, Verg.; sublimi feriam sidera vertice, Hor.; ferit aethera clamor, Verg.; esp. *to strike dead, slay, kill*: hostem, Sall.; particularly as a sacrifice: humilem agnam, Hor.; hence: foedus ferire, *to make a treaty*, Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to hit*: multa patent in eorum vita quae fortuna feriat, Cic.; medium ferire, *to keep the middle of the road*, Cic.; verba palato, Hor. (2) *to cheat*: Pl., Ter., Prop.

fērītās -ātis, f. (ferus), *wilderness, savageness*: hominis, Cic.; leonis, Ov.; loci, Ov.

fermē, adv. (superl. of fere=ferime). (1) *almost, nearly*: haec ferme gesta, Liv.; sex

millia ferme passuum, Liv.; Pl., Caes., Tac. (2) with negatives, *hardly, scarcely*: nihil ferme, *hardly anything*, Cic.; Pl., Liv. (3) *usually*: quod ferme evenit, Cic.; Pl., Liv., Tac.

fermento -are (fermentum), *to cause to ferment*: Plin.

fermentum -i, n. (ferveo). *LIT.*, (1) *that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast*: Tac. (2) *a kind of beer*: Verg. *TRANSF.*, anger, passion: Pl.; its cause: Juv.

fēro ferre (connected with φέρω), borrowed perf. tūli and supine lātum (originally tetuli: Pl., Ter. and tlatum, both connected with tollo), *to bear, bring, carry*.

(1) in gen. *LIT.*, faces in Capitolium, Cic.; cervix iugum, Hor.; ventrem, *to be pregnant*, Liv.; arma, Caes., Cic., Verg. *TRANSF.*, *to bear*: a, of names, etc.: nomen Aemilii Pauli, Liv.; prae se ferre, *to display, make public*, Cic.; obscure ferre, *to conceal*, Cic.: b, *to endure, submit to*; (i) without adv. or adverbial phrase: contumaciam alicuius, Cic.; ea vina quae vetustatem ferunt, *which keep for a long time*, Cic.; with personal objects: optimates quis ferat? Cic.; with acc. and infin.: ferunt aures hominum illa laudari, Cic.; absol.: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic.; (ii) with adv. or adverbial phrase: aliquid ferre aegre, moleste, graviter molesteque, *to take ill, be vexed at*, Cic.; aequo (or iniquo) animo, Cic.; facile, clementer, fortiter ac sapienter, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: si quis aegre ferat se pauperem esse, Cic.

(2) *to bear, bring forth, produce*. *LIT.*, terra fruges ferre potest, Cic.; Hor., Liv. *TRANSF.*, Cic.

(3) *to bring to a place or person, fetch, offer*. *LIT.*, alicui venenum, Liv.; osculum, Ov.; sacra divis, Verg. *TRANSF.*, a, in gen., *to bring*: opem, auxilium, Cic.; alicui fraudem, Cic.; ferre responsa Turno, Verg.; conditionem, Caes.: b, as polit. or legal t.t.: suffragium, sententiam, *to vote*, Cic.; legem, *to propose a law*, Cic.; so: ferre de aliqua re ut, *to propose that*, Cic.; (alicui) iudicem, of the prosecutor, *to propose a judge to the defendant*, Cic.: c, as commercial t.t.: expensum ferre, *to set down in an account-book as paid*; d, *to cause, bring about*: alicui luctum lacrimasque, Liv.; Verg., Ov.: e, *to report to others, to spread abroad, speak of*: ferre haec omnibus sermonibus, Caes.; fama fert, *the story goes*, Liv.; esp. *to publish a person's praises*: nostra laus feretur, Cic.; Verg.; also *to extol with praises*: aliquem ad caelum laudibus ferre, Liv.; Cic.; most frequently of actual assertions, with a clause introduced by ferunt, *they say that, fertur*, etc.: Caes., Cic., Hor., Verg.

(4) *to bear away, carry off*. *LIT.*, ferre et agere, *to plunder*, Liv.; Verg.; te fata tulerunt, Verg. *TRANSF.*, *to win, get*: fructus ex republica, Cic.; gratiam (thanks) alicuius rei, Liv.; repulsam (a populo), Cic.; centuriam, tribus, *to gain the votes of*, Cic.

(5) *to bear along, move forward, put in motion*. *LIT.*, inde domum pedem, Verg.; milit. t.t.: signa ferre, *to march*, Liv.; se ferre alicui obviam, Cic.; ad eum omni celeritate ferri, Caes.; Rhenus citatus fertur, *rushes quickly*, Caes. *TRANSF.*, *to move, impel*;

act. with object: qua quemque animus fert, Liv.; pass.: eloquentia quae cursu magno sonitque fertur, *rushes on*, Cic.; crudelitate et scelere, *to be carried away by*, Cic.; act. without object, *to lead, tend*: via fert Verruginem, Liv.; *ut mea fert opinio*, Cic.

fērōcia -ae, f. (ferox). (1) in a good sense, *high spirit, courage*: Cic., Sall., Liv. (2) in a bad sense, *arrogance, ferocity*: Cic., Ov., Tac. TRANSF., vini, *harshness, roughness*, Plin.

fērōcītās -ātis, f. (ferox). (1) in a good sense, *courage, untamed spirit*: Cic. (2) in a bad sense, *arrogance*: Pl., Cic.

fērōcītēr, adv. from ferox; q.v.

Fērōnia -ae, f. an old Italian goddess, patroness of freedmen.

fērōx -ōcis (connected with ferus), adj. (with compar. and superl.).

(1) in a good sense, *courageous, high-spirited, warlike, brave*: iuvenis ferocissimus, Liv.; *feroces ad bellandum viri*, Liv.; Pl., Hor., Tac.

(2) in a bad sense, *wild, unbridled, arrogant*; with abl.: stolidē ferox viribus suis, Liv.; with genit.: linguae, Tac.; absol.: victoria eos ipsos ferociore impotentioresque reddit, Cic.; of things: ferox aetas, Hor.; oratio, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **fērōcītēr**. (1) in a good sense, *courageously, bravely*: Liv., Tac. (2) in a bad sense, *arrogantly, fiercely*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

ferrāmenta -orum, n. pl. (ferrum), *tools made of, or shod with, iron, esp. for agriculture*: Caes., Cic., Hor.

ferrārius -a -um (ferrum), of iron: faber, a blacksmith, Pl. M. as subst. **ferrārius** -i, a blacksmith: Sen.; f. pl. as subst. **ferrāriae** -arum, *iron-mines*: Caes., Liv.

ferrātīlis -e (ferratus), in irons; of slaves: Pl.

ferrātus -a -um (ferrum), furnished or covered with iron: hasta, Liv.; agmina, iron-clad, Hor.; sudes, Verg.; servi, in irons, Pl. M. pl. as subst. **ferrāti** -orum, *soldiers in armour*: Tac.

ferrēus -a -um (ferrum), of iron. LIT., made of iron: clavi, Caes. Meton., like iron. (1) *hard, stern, unfeeling, cruel*: Aristo Chius, praefractus, ferreus, Cic.; os, Cic.; Ov. (2) *immovable, unyielding, firm*: corpus animusque Catonis, Liv.; sors vitae, Ov.; somnus, death, Verg.

ferricrēpinus -a -um (ferrum/crepo), with clanking fetters: Pl.

ferritērūm -i, n. (ferrum/tero), *fetters-galling-house*=ergastulum: Pl.

ferritērūs -i, m. (ferrum/tero), *one galled with fetters*: Pl.

ferritribax -ācis, adj. (ferrum/tribax), *galled with fetters*: Pl.

ferrūginēus -a -um (ferrugo), *rust-coloured, dusky*: hyacinthus, Verg.; cymba, Verg.

ferrūginus=ferrugineus; q.v., Lucr.

ferrūgō -inis, f. (from ferrum, as aerugo from aes). LIT., *iron rust*: Plin. TRANSF., *the colour of iron rust, dusky or dark colour*: Verg., Ov.

ferrum -i, n. iron.

LIT., Lucr., Cic.; fig.: in pectore ferrum gerere, Ov.

TRANSF., *any iron instrument; the plough*: Verg.; *an axe*: Hor.; *a stylus for writing*: Ov.; *scissors for hair-cutting*: Ov.; *curling-irons*: Verg. Esp., *a sword*: ferrum stringere, Liv.;

aliquem cum ferro invadere, Cic.; *urbes ferro atque igni vastare*, Liv.; *haec omnia flamma ac ferro delere*, Cic.

ferrūmen -inis, n. *cement*: Plin.

ferrūmino -are (ferrumen), *to cement, bind together*: Plin.

fertilis -e (fero) adj. (with compar. and superl.), *fruitful, prolific, fertile*. LIT., agri, Cic., Ov., Liv.; with genit.: multos fertiles agros alios aliorum fructuum, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *productive*: pectus, Ov. (2) *fertilizing, making fruitful*: dea, Ceres, Ov.; Bacchus, Hor.

fertilītās -ātis, f. (fertilis), *fruitfulness, fertility*: loci, Caes.; agrorum, Cic.; of persons: indoluit fertilitate suā, Ov.

ferum (ferctum) -i, n. *a kind of sacrificial cake*: Pers.

fērūla -ae, f. (fero). (1) *the herb fennel*: Verg. (2) *a stick, cane, esp. as used to punish slaves and children*: Hor.; *as a goad for cattle*: Ov.

fērūs -a -um (connected with θήρ), wild.

LIT., *untamed, uncultivated*: bestiae, Cic.; silvae, Hor.; fructus, Verg. As subst. (1) m. **ferus** -i, *a wild animal*; of a horse: Verg.; of a boar: Ov. (2) f. **fera** -ae (sc. bestia), *a wild animal*: ferarum ritu, Liv.; *feras agitare*, Cic. Fig., of constellations: magna minorque ferae, the Great and Little Bear, Ov.

TRANSF., *wild, rough, savage, uncivilized, cruel*: gens, Cic.; hostis, Cic.; mores, Liv.; hiems, Ov.

fervēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum (ferveo/facio), *to make hot, heat, boil, melt*: pix fervefacta, Caes.; iacula fervefacta, Caes.; Pl.

fervens -entis, partic. from ferveo; q.v.

fervēre ferveō fervebui (and ferveo ferveō fervei: Pl., Lucr., Verg.), *to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow*.

LIT., *validum posito medicamen aeno fervet*, Ov., Lucr., Hor., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to be in quick movement, to seethe*, esp. of crowds, armies, etc.: ferveō cum videas classem lateque vagari, Lucr.; so of bees: Verg.; hence: *fervet opus*, Verg. (2) *to be excited by passion, rage*: ferveat avaritiā pectus, Hor.; Cic., Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **fervens** -entis, *glowing, hot, heated*. LIT., aqua, Cic.; rota, Ov. TRANSF., of character or feelings, *heated, fiery*: fortis animus ferventior est, Cic.; Cassi rapido ferventius amni ingenium, Hor.

¶ Adv. **fervēntēr**, *hotly, warmly*: loqui, ap. Cic.; superl.: Cic. L.

fervesco -ēre (ferveo), *to become hot, begin to glow, begin to boil*: Lucr.

fervidus -a -um (ferveo), adj. (with compar.), *boiling, seething, foaming*.

LIT., pars mundi, Cic.; sol, Lucr.; aequor, Hor.

TRANSF., of character or feelings, *fiery, passionate, excited*: paulo fervidior erat oratio, Cic.; fervidi animi vir, Liv.; with abl.: fervidus irā, Verg.

fervo=ferveo; q.v.

fervor -ōris, m. (ferveo), *boiling heat, seething, foaming*. LIT., mediis fervoribus, in the heat of noon, Verg.; mundi, Cic. TRANSF., *ardour, passion*: mentis, animi, Cic.; pectoris, Hor.

Fescennia -ae, f. a town in Etruria famous for its outspoken verse dialogues. Adj. **Fescenninus** -a -um, *Fescennine*: licentia Fescennina, Hor.

fessus -a -um (fatisco), *weary, tired, exhausted*: de via, Cic.; militiā, Hor.; plorando, Cic.; corpus fessum vulnere, Liv.; with genit.: fessi rerum, Verg. TRANSF., *fessa aetas, old age*, Tac.; res fessae, *distress*, Verg.

festinatio -ōnis, f. (festino), *haste, speed, hurry*: festinatio praepropora, Cic.; adipiscendi honoris, Cic.; Liv.; plur.: quid adferebat festinationum, Cic.

festino -are. (1) intransit., *to hasten, hurry*: plura scripsissem nisi tui festinarent, Cic. L.; with ad and the acc.: ad effectum operis, Liv. (2) transit., *to hasten, accelerate*: protectionem, Sall.; fugam, Verg.; iter, Ov.; with infin.: tanto opere migrare, Cic.; defungi proelio, Liv.; Hor., Verg.

¶ Hence adv. (from pres. partic.) (with compar.) (Tac., Suet.) **festinanter**, *hastily, rapidly, quickly*: nimium festinanter dictum, Cic.

¶ Also adv. (from past partic.) **festinatō**, *hastily*: Quint., Suet.

festinus -a -um (festino), *hastening, hasty*: cursu festinus anhelio, Ov.; Verg.

festivitas -ātis, f. (festivus), *gaiety, jollity*: Pl.; of speech or writing, *cheerfulness, humour*: lepos et festivitas, festivitas et facetiae, Cic.; plur., *humorous passages*: Cic.

festivus -a -um (festus), *of a holiday, festive*. LIT., ludi, Pl. TRANSF., *merry, good-humoured, cheerful*: homo, puer, Cic.; of speech or writing: oratio, Cic.; poema, Cic.; copia librorum, Cic.

¶ Adv. **festivē**, *in holiday mood, gaily, humorously*: Pl., Cic.

festūca -ae, f. (fero). LIT., *a stalk, straw, stem*: Plin. TRANSF., *the rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission*: Pl.

festus -a -um (connected with feriae), *of a holiday, festive*: dies, Cic.; lux (=dies), Ov.; tempus, Hor.; dies festos anniversarios agere, Cic. N. as subst. **festum** -i, *a feast*: Ov.; in plur.: Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *keeping holiday, on holiday*: plebs, Tac.

Festus -i, m. Sext. Pompeius, *a Latin grammarian of uncertain date (A.D.), author of a work in twenty books, 'De Verborum Significatione'*.

fētiālis -is, m. one of a college of priests responsible for formally making peace or declaring war: Cic., Liv. Also as adj. **fētiālis** -e, *belonging to the fetiales*: ius fetiale, Cic.; Liv.

fētūra -ae, f. (fetus), *the bearing or bringing forth of young, breeding*: Cic. Meton., *the young brood, offspring*: Cic., Ov.

fētus -a -um. (1) *pregnant*. LIT., pecus, Verg.; vulpes, Hor. TRANSF., *fruitful, fertile*: terra feta frugibus, Cic.; Ov.: hence in gen., *teeming with, full of*: machina feta armis, Verg. (2) *that has brought forth, newly delivered*: ursula, lupa, Ov.; Verg.

fētus -ūs, m. (fētus), *the bearing, bringing forth or hatching of young*.

LIT., *labor bestiarum in fetu*, Cic.; of the soil, *bearing, producing*: quae frugibus atque baccis terrae fetu profunduntur, Cic.; fig.: nec ullā aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, Cic.

TRANSF., *that which is brought forth*: a, offspring, brood: Germania quos horrida parturit fetus, Hor.; avium, apium, Verg.:

b, of plants, fruit, produce, shoot: nucis, Verg.; meliores et grandiores fetus edere (of land), Cic.; fig.: ex quo triplex ille animi fetus existet, Cic.

fiber -bri, m. *a beaver*: Plin.

fibra -ae, f. (1) *a fibre, filament*, in animals or plants: stirpium, radicum, Cic.; Verg., Ov. (2) *the entrails of an animal*: bidentis, Ov.

Fibrēnus -i, m. *a river in Latium, near Arpinum (now Fibreno)*.

fibrinus -a -um (fiber), *of or belonging to the beaver*: Plin.

fibula -ae, f. (figo). (1) *a buckle, brooch, clasp*: Verg., Liv. (2) *an iron clamp fastening beams together*: Caes.

Ficāna -ae, f. *a town in Latium, on the road to Ostia*.

ficēdula -ae, f. (ficus), *a small bird, the becaffo*: Plin., Juv.

ficē, adv. from fingō; q.v.

ficilis -e (fingo), *shaped; hence earthen, made of clay*: vasa, Cic.; figurae, Cic.; Liv., Ov. N. as subst. **ficile** -is, usually plur., *earthenware, earthen vessels*: omnia (ponuntur) ficilibus, Ov.; Juv.

factiō -onis, f. (fingo), *a forming, feigning or assumption*: Quint.

fictor -ōris, m. (fingo). (1) *an image-maker, a moulder*: pictores fictoresque, Cic. (2) in gen., *a maker, contriver*: fandi fictor Ulysses, master in deceit, Verg.

fictrix -icis, f. (fictor), *she that forms or fashions*: materiae fictrix et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic.

ficūra -ae, f. (fingo), *a forming, fashioning*: Pl. **factus**, partic. from fingo; q.v.

ficulus -i, m. (dim. of ficus), *a little fig*: Pl.

Ficulēa (Ficulnēa) -ae, f. *town in the country of the Sabines*.

ficulus (ficulnēus) -a -um (ficus), *of the fig-tree*: truncus, Hor.

ficus -i and -ūs, f. (1) *a fig-tree*: arbor fici, Cic. (2) *a fig*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

fidēicommisus -i, n. (fides/committo), legal t. t., *a trust*: Quint., Suet.

fidēlia -ae, f. *an earthenware pot or vase*: Pl.; prov.: duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, *to kill two birds with one stone*, ap. Cic. L.

fidēlis -e (fides) adj. (with compar. and superl.), *that can be trusted or relied upon, true, steadfast, faithful*.

LIT., of persons: socius, amicus, Cic.; alicui, Cic., Hor.; in aliquem, Cic., Sall. M. as subst., esp. pl. **fidēles** -ium, *confidants, faithful friends*: Cic. L.

TRANSF., of inanimate objects: consilium fidele, Cic.; opera, Caes., Cic.; cura, Lucr.; lorica, *dependable*, Verg.

¶ N. sing. as adv. **fidēlē**, *faithfully*: Pl.

¶ Adv. **fidēlitēr** (compar.: Ov.; superl.: Plin.). (1) in relation to a person, *faithfully*: Cic., Ov. (2) in relation to a task, *soundly, thoroughly*: didicisse fideliter artes, Ov. (3) *securely, without danger*: per quorum loca fideliter mihi pateret iter, ap. Cic. L.

fidēlitas -ātis, f. (fidelis), *faithfulness, trust, worthiness, fidelity*: Pl., Cic.

fidēlitēr, adv. from fidelis; q.v.

Fidenae -arum, f. and **Fidēna** -ae, f. *a town in Latium (now Castel Giubileo)*. Adj.

Fidēnas -ātis, of Fidenae: Liv.

fidens -entis, partic. from *fido*; q.v.

fidētia -ae, f. (*fido*), *confidence, boldness*: Cic.

fidēs -ei, f. (*fido*), *trust, confidence, reliance, credence, belief, faith*.

LIT., (1) in gen.: *fidem decipere*, Liv.; *fallere*, Cic.; *fidem habere*, *to place confidence in*, with dat., Pl., Lucr., Cic.; *fidem tribuere*, *adiungere*, Cic.; *fidem facere*, *to create confidence, cause belief*, Caes., Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.; *nuntiabantur haec eadem Curioni*; *sed aliquamdiu fides fieri non poterat*, Caes. (2) as *mercantile t. t.*, *credit*: cum *fides totā Italiā esset angustior*, *impaired*, Caes.; *fidem moliri*, Liv.; *fides concidit*, *has fallen*, Cic.; *fides de foro sublata est*, Cic.; often in contrast with *res*, *property*: *res et fides*, Sall.; *ubi res eos iam pridem, fides nuper deficere coepit*, Cic.; *homo sine re, sine fide, sine spe*, Cic.; fig.: *segetis certa fides meae*, Hor.

TRANSF., *that which produces confidence*.

(1) in gen., *faithfulness, fidelity, conscientiousness, honesty*: *exemplum antiquae probitatis ac fidei*, Cic.; *fidem praestare*, *to be loyal*, Cic.; *pro vetere ac perpetua erga Romanum fide*, Caes.; as legal t. t.: *ex bona fide* or *bonā fide*, *in good faith, sincerely, honestly*, Cic.; *iudicia de mala fide, dishonesty*, Cic.; also of things, *credibility, trustworthiness*: Cic.; sometimes *actuality, fulfilment*: *dicta fides sequitur*, Ov. *Fides personif.* as a goddess: Cic., Verg., Hor. (2) esp. *a promise, assurance, word of honour, engagement*: *fidem fallere*, *frangere, violare, prodere*, *to break a promise*, Cic.; *dare alicui*, Pl., Cic., Verg.; *obligare*, *to make an engagement*, Cic.; *servare*, *to keep a promise*, Pl., Cic., Tac.; *fide meā*, *on my word of honour*, Cic. Often *fides* (or *fides publica*) is specifically *a promise of protection in the name of the state, a safe-conduct*: *fidem publicam postulare*, Cic.; *Lusitani contra interpositam fidem interfecti*, Cic.; *fide acceptā venerat in castra Romana*, Liv. Hence, without the notion of promise, *faithful protection, constant help*: *conferre se in alicuius fidem et clientalem*, in *alicuius amicitiam et fidem*, Cic.; *se suaeque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere*, Cic.; *venire in alicuius fidem*, Liv.; *in alicuius fidem ac potestatem*, Caes.; *alicuius fidem sequi*, Caes.; *aliquem in fidem recipere*, Cic.

fidēs -is, f., usually plur. **fidēs** -ium (*σφῶν*, or perhaps from *findo*). LIT., *a gut-string for a musical instrument*; hence *a lyre, lute, harp*: *discere*, Cic.; *fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos*, Hor.; sing.: *fides Teia*, Hor.

fidicēn -cenis, m. (*fidēs/cano*), *a player on the harp, lyre, lute*: Cic.; poet., *a lyric poet*: *lyrae Romanae*, Hor.; Ov.

fidicina -ae, f. (*fidicen*), *a female player on the lute or harp*: Pl., Ter.

fidicinus -a -um (*fidicen*), *relating to lute-playing*: Pl.

fidicūla -ae, f., usually plur. **fidicūlae** -ārum, f. (dim. of *fidēs*). (1) *a little lyre or lute*: Cic. (2) *an instrument for torturing slaves*: Suet.

Fidius -i, m. (*fidēs*), *a surname of Jupiter*; esp. in phrase: *medius fidius!* (ellipt.= *ita me Deus Fidius iuvet*), *So help me God!*: Cic. L., Sall., Plin.

fido *fidere fīsus sum, to trust, believe, confide in*; with dat.: *sibi*, Cic. L., Hor.; *nocti*, Verg.; Liv.; with abl.: *prudentiā*, Cic.; *fugā*, Verg.; Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Hor., Luc.

¶ Hence partic. **fidens** -entis, *without fear, confident, courageous*: *homo, animus*, Cic.; Verg., Tac.

¶ Adv. **fidētēr**, *confidently, boldly*: Cic.; compar.: Cic. L.

fidūcia -ae, f. (*fido*). LIT., *confidence, trust, reliance, assurance*: *alicuius, in someone*, Cic.; *arcae nostrae*, Cic.; esp. with *sui* or *absol.*, *self-confidence, self-reliance, courage, bravery*: Pl., Caes., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *fidelity*: Pl. (2) as legal t. t., *trust*: *formula fiduciae*, Cic.; *fiducia accepta*, Cic.

fidūciārius -a -um (*fiducia*), *entrusted, committed, given in trust*: *urbs*, Liv.; *opera*, Caes.

fidus -a -um (*fido*) adj. (with compar. and superl.), *true, faithful, trusty, sure*.

LIT., of persons: *amici fidi*, Cic.; with dat.: *Abelux fidus ante Poenis*, Liv.; with genit.: *regina tui fidissima*, Verg.

TRANSF., of inanimate objects: *tam fida canum custodia*, Cic.; *pax*, Liv.; *statio male fida carinis*, *an insecure anchorage for ships*, Verg.

¶ Superl. adv. **fidissimē**, *most faithfully*: Cic. L.

figlīnus (**figūlinus**) -a -um (*figulus*), *of a potter*: Plin. F. as subst. **figlina** -ae. (1) *the potter's art*: Plin. (2) *the potter's workshop*: Plin.; n. as subst. **figlinum** -i, *earthenware*: Plin.

figo *figere fixi fixum. (1) to fix, fasten, make fast, make firm, attach, affix*. LIT., *aliquem in cruce*, Cic.; *caput legis in poste curiae*, Cic.; *arma ad postem*, Hor. TRANSF., esp. with *oculos*, *to fix the gaze*: Verg., Liv.; *oscula*, *to imprint*, Verg.; *vestigia*, Verg.; *nequitiae modum suae, to set a limit*, Hor.; *omnia mea studia*, Cic. L. (2) *to thrust home a weapon, etc. so as to stick fast*: *palum in parietem*, Pl.; *mucronem in hoste*, Cic. (3) *to transfix*: *aliquem sagittā*, Tac.; Verg. TRANSF., *aliquem maledictis, attack with reproaches*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **fixus** -a -um, *firm, fixed, immovable*: *vestigia*, Lucr.; *decretum*, Cic.

figūlāris -e (*figulus*), *of a potter*: *rota*, Pl.

figūlinus = *figlinus*; q.v.

figūlus -i, m. (*figo*), *a worker in clay, a potter*:

a figulis munitam urbem, Babylon, made of brick, Juv.

figūra -ae, f. (*figo*), *form, shape, figure, size*.

LIT., *hominis*, Cic.; Lucr., Caes., Ov.; esp. (1) *an atom*: Lucr. (2) *shade of a dead person*: Verg.

TRANSF., *kind, nature, species, form*: *negotii*, Cic.; in rhetoric, *a figure of speech*: Cic.

figūrātus -a -um, partic. from *figuro*; q.v.

figūro -are (*figura*), *to form, mould, shape*.

LIT., *ita figuratum corpus ut excellat aliis*, Cic.; Ov., Tac. TRANSF., *os tenerum pueri balbumque poeta figurat*, Hor.; rhet. t. t., *to adorn with figures*: Quint.

filātim, adv. (*filum*), *thread by thread*: Lucr.

filia -ae, f. (dat. and abl. pl. often *filiābus*) (from *filius*), *a daughter*: *virgo filia*, Cic.; poet.: *pinus silvae filia nobilis*, Hor.

filicātus -a -um (filix), *adorned with ferns: paterae, embossed or chased with fern leaves, Cic.*

filīōla -ae, f. (dim. of filia), *a little daughter: Pl., Cic.; sarcastically of an effeminate man: duce filiōla Curionis, Cic.*

filīōlus -i, m. (dim. of filius), *a little son: Pl., Cic. L.*

filius -i (voc. sing. fili), m. *a son: Pl., Cic., Hor.; special phrases: filius terrae, a nobody, an unknown person: Cic.; filius fortunae, a child of fortune: Ov.*

filix -icis, f. *fern: Verg., Hor.*

filum -i, n. *a thread. LIT., (1) of wool, linen, etc.: velamina filo pleno, Ov.; prov.: pendere filo (tenui), to hang by a thread, be in great danger, Ov. (2) a woollen fillet round the cap of the flamen: capite velato filo, Liv. (3) any thread or cord: deducit aranea filum pede, Ov. (4) the thread of life spun by the Parcae: sororum fila trium, Hor. TRANSF., form, shape: Pl., Lucr.; of speech or writing, texture, thread: orationis Cic.; Hor.*

fimbriāe -ārum, f. pl. *fringe, border, edge: madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, extremities, Cic.*

fimbriātus -a -um (fimbriāe), *fringed: Suet.*

finis -i, m. (and **finium** -i, n.), *dung, excrement, dirt: Verg., Liv.*

findo *findere fidi fissum, to split, cleave. LIT., lignum, Verg.; findere agros sarculo, Hor.; hac insulā quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus, Cic. TRANSF., to divide, halve: Hor.*

¶ Hence partic. **fissus** -a -um, *split, cleft; n. as subst. fissum* -i, *a split, cleft; in augury, a divided liver: Cic.*

finġo *finġere finxi fictum, to shape, fashion, form, mould.*

LIT., mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formare et finġere, Cic.; imago ficta, a statue, Cic.; natura finġit hominem, Cic.; also to arrange, put in order what already exists: crinem, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to form: oratorem, Cic.; se totum ad arbitrium alicuius, Cic.; carmina, Hor.; to form for a purpose: ad honestatem, Cic.; to form into something: miserum fortuna Sinonem finxit, Verg. (2) to represent, imagine, conceive: fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem huius conditionis meae, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: fingite aliquem fieri sapientem, Cic. (3) to feign, invent, fabricate, devise: crimina, opprobria in aliquem, Cic.; nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, Cic.; fingere vultum, to put on an artificial expression, Caes., Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **fictus** -a -um, *feigned, false; of things: fabula, Cic.; gemitus, Ov.; of persons: Hor. N. as subst. fictum* -i, *a falsehood: Verg., Ov.*

finio -ire (finis), *to bound, limit, enclose within limits.*

LIT., imperium populi Romani, Caes.; lingua finita dentibus, Cic.; Ov., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to enclose within bounds, restrain: an potest cupiditas finiri? Cic. (2) to define, determine, prescribe, appoint: sepulcris novis modum, Cic.; with ne and the subj.: potuisse finire senatus consulto ne, Liv. (3) to put an end to, conclude, end, finish; and pass., to end, cease: bellum, Caes.; labores, Cic.: omnia finierat (of a speaker), Ov.;

finitā Claudiorum domo, having become extinct, Tac.; ut sententiae verbis finiantur, Cic. (4) without an object, to finish doing something: illi philosopho placet ordiri a superiore pacone, posteriore finire, Cic.; sic Tiberius finivit, died, Tac.; finierat Telamone satus, had finished speaking, Ov.

¶ Hence pres. partic. **finiens** -entis; as adj.: *finiens orbis, the horizon, Cic.*

¶ Perf. partic. **finitus** -a -um; of a phrase, *well-rounded: Cic. Adv. finitē, moderately, within bounds: Cic.*

finis -is, m. (sometimes f. in sing.; old abl. sing. fini: Lucr.) (perhaps connected with findo), *boundary, limit, border.*

LIT., eius loci, Cic.; provinciae Galliae, Liv.; plur., enclosed area, territory: iter in Santonum fines facere, Caes.; Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) bound, limit: mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possum, Cic.; ad eum finem, so far, Cic.; abl. fine, with genit., as far as: fine genūs, Ov. (2) end: finis vitae, Cic.; ad finem venire, Liv.; finem facere, with genit. of noun or gerund: Lucr., Caes., Cic.; with dat.: Ter., Caes., Cic.; absol.=death: Neronis, Tac.; Hor. (3) summit, extremity: bonorum, malorum, greatest good, greatest evil, Cic.; Tac. (4) object, end, aim: domus finis et usus, Cic.

finitimus (finitūmus) -a -um (finis), *neighbouring, adjacent.*

LIT., Galli Belgis, Caes.; aēr mari finituma, Cic. M. pl. as subst. finitimi -ōrum, *neighbours: Caes., Cic., Liv.*

TRANSF., related to, resembling, similar: vicina eius atque finitima dialecticorum scientia, Cic.; with dat.: huic generi historia finitima est, Cic.

finitor -ōris, m. (finio), *one who determines boundaries, a land surveyor: Pl., Cic.*

TRANSF., the horizon: Sen., Luc.

fio *fieri factus sum (connected with φῶω), used as pass. of facio.*

(1) of persons and things, *to be made, come into existence: nullam rem e nilo fieri, Lucr.; fit clamor, Cic.; id ei loco nomen factum, Liv.; with predicate to become, be appointed: consules facti sunt, Cic.; with genit., to be valued: me a te plurimi fieri, Cic. L.*

(2) of actions, *to be done; of events, to happen; with abl.: quid illo fiet? what will happen to him? Cic.; with de: quid de Tulliōla mea fiet? Cic.; often without subject expressed: ut fit, ut fit plerumque, Cic.; often followed by clause: fit saepe ut non respondeant ad tempus, Cic.; potest fieri ut fallar, I may be deceived, Cic.; ita fit ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, so it follows that, Cic.; fieri non potest quin, it must be that, Cic.; per aliquem fit quominus, Cic.*

firmāmen -inis, n. (firmo), *support, prop: Ov. firmāmentum* -i, n. (firmo), *a means of support, a prop. LIT., transversaria tigna, quae firmamento esse possint, Cic.; Caes.*

TRANSF., in gen.: reipublicae, Cic.; in rhetoric, the main point in an argument: Cic.

firmātor -ōris, m. (firmo), *one who makes firm or establishes: Tac., Plin.*

fīrmītās -ātis, f. (firmus), *firmness, stability. LIT., corporis, Cic. TRANSF., strength of mind, constancy: animi, Cic.*

firmitudo -dinis, f. (firmus), *firmness, stability*.
LIT., operis, Caes. TRANSF., *strength, firmness, constancy*: animi, Pl., Cic., Tac.

firmo -are (firmus), *to make firm, strengthen*.
LIT., corpora, Cic., Liv.; urbem colonis, Cic.; castra munimentis, Liv.
TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to make durable, make secure*: pacem, Caes., Liv.; rempublicam, Cic.; vocem, Cic.; animum adulescentis nondum consilio et ratione firmatum, Cic. (2) esp. *to encourage, cheer, animate*: nostros, Caes.; cunctos adloquio, Tac. (3) *to prove, establish*: aliquid rationibus, iure iurando, Cic. (4) *to assert, maintain*: Lucr., Tac.

Firmum -i, n. *a town in Picenum (now Fermo)*.
Adj. **Firmānus** -a -um, of Firmum.

firmus -a -um, *firm, strong, stout*.
LIT., rami, Caes.; carina, Ov.; vina, Verg.; with dat.: area firma templis ac porticibus sustinendis, Liv.; of health, *strong, healthy*: corpus, Cic.
TRANSF., (1) in gen., *strong*: equitatus et peditatus, Cic.; ad dimicandum, Caes.; acta Caesaris, *lasting, valid*: Cic.; spes, litterae, Cic. (2) esp. *morally strong*: animus, Cic.; accusator, Cic.; contra pericula, Sall.; firmior in sententia, Cic.; copiae et numero et genere et fidelitate firmissimae, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Tac.

¶ Adv. **firmē**, *firmly, steadfastly*: aliquid comprehendere, Cic.; firmissime adseverare, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **firmitēr**, *firmly, strongly*: firmiter insistere, Caes.; firmiter stabilire aliquem, Cic.; Pl., Ov.

fiscella -ae, f. (dim. of fiscina), *a small basket*: Verg.

fiscina -ae, f. (fiscus), *a small basket*: Pl., Cic., Verg.

fiscus -i, m. originally *a basket*; hence *a money-bag, purse*: Cic. TRANSF., (1) *the state treasury*: Cic. (2) under the empire, *the emperor's privy purse* (opp. aerarium, *the state treasury*): Tac., Suet. (3) *money*: Juv.

fissilis -e (findo). (1) *that can be cloven or split*: lignum, Verg. (2) *split*: Pl.

fissio -ōnis, f. (findo), *a splitting, cleaving, dividing*: glebarum, Cic.

fistūca -ae, f. *a rammer, mallet*: Caes.

fistūla -ae, f. *a tube, pipe*. (1) *a water-pipe*, usually of lead: fistulas, quibus aqua suppeditabatur Iovis templis, praecidere, Cic.; Ov., Liv. (2) *a reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe*: eburneola, *a pitch-pipe of ivory*, Cic. (3) *a kind of ulcer, fistula*: Nep.

fistulātor -ōris, m. (fistula), *one who plays upon the reed-pipe*: Cic.

fixus -a -um, partic. from figo; q.v.

flābellifera -ae, f. (flabellum/fero), *a girl with a fan*: Pl.

flābellum -i, n. (dim. of flabrum), *a small fan*: Ter., Prop.; fig.: cuius linguā quasi flabello seditionis illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, Cic.

flābilis -e (flo), *airy*: Cic.

flābrum -i, n. (flo), used in plur. **flābra** -ōrum, *blasts of wind, breezes*: Lucr., Verg.

flaccēo -ēre (flaccus), *to be flabby*. TRANSF., *to fail or flag*: Messala flaccet, Cic. L.

flaccesco flaccescere flaccūi (flaccēo), *to begin to flag, become flabby*: flaccescebat oratio, Cic.

flaccidus -a -um (flaccus), *flabby*; hence *weak, languid*: Lucr.

flaccus -a -um, *flabby*: Varr. TRANSF., of men, *flap-eared*: Cic.

Flaccus, Q. Horatius, see Horatius.

Flaccus, C. Valerius, see Valerius.

flāgello -are (flagellum), *to whip, scourge, beat*: Ov., Mart., Suet.

flāgellum -i, n. (dim. of flagrum), *a whip*.
LIT., *a scourge*: Cic., Hor.; *a riding-whip*: Verg. TRANSF., (1) *the thong of a javelin*: Verg. (2) *a young sprout, vine-shoot*: Verg. (3) plur.: flagella, *the arms of a polypus*, Ov. (4) fig., *the sting of conscience*: Lucr., Juv.; of love: Hor.

flāgitatio -ōnis, f. (flagito), *an earnest demand or entreaty*: Cic.

flāgitator -ōris, m. (flagito), *one who earnestly demands or entreats*: Pl., Cic.; with genit.: pugnae, Liv.

flāgitiosus -a -um (flagitium), *shameful, disgraceful, infamous*: flagitiosa atque vitiosa vita, Cic.; flagitiosum est, with acc. and infin., Sall.; fama, Tac.

¶ Adv. (with superl.) **flāgitiosē**, *shamefully, infamously*: impure ac flagitiose vivere, Cic.

flāgitium -i, n. (connected with flagito and flagro), *a disgraceful action, shameful crime*: flagitia et adulteria, Tac.; ista flagitia democriti, *shameful expressions*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *shame, disgrace*: dedecus et flagitium, Cic.; Liv. (2) *a scoundrel, rascal*: Pl., Sall.

flāgito -are (perhaps connected with flagro), *to entreat, ask, demand earnestly*.
In gen.: stipendium, Caes.; aliquid auxiliium, Cic.; mercedem gloriae ab aliquo, Cic.; with double acc.: aliquid frumentum, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: semper flagitavi ut convocaremur, Cic.; with infin.: Hor.; of abstr. subjects: quae tempus flagitat, Cic.

Esp. (1) *to demand to know*: posco atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic. (2) *to summon before a court of justice*: aliquid ut peculatorem, Tac.

flagrans -antis, partic. from flagro; q.v.

flagrantia -ae, f. (flagro), *a burning, blazing, glittering*: oculorum, Cic.

flagritriba -ae, m. (flagrum/tribuo), *one that wears out whips, a whipping boy*: Pl.

flagro -are (connected with φλέγω), *to blaze, burn, glow, flame*. LIT., onerariae flagrantēs, Cic.; Verg., Ov.; also *to glitter*: flagrant lumina nymphae, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to glow or burn with passion*: desiderio, amore, cupiditate, odio, studio dicendi, Cic.; Hor., Liv. (2) *to suffer from*, with abl.: invidiā, Cic.; Hor., Tac. (3) with abstr. thing as subject: flagrabant vitia libidinis apud illum, Cic.; Sall.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **flagrans** -antis, *blazing, burning*. LIT., telum, Verg.; aestus, Liv.; also *glittering*: oculi, Ov.; Verg. TRANSF., *passionate, ardent*: cupiditas, Cic.

¶ Adv. **flagrantēr**, *passionately, ardently*: Tac.

flagrum -i, n. *a scourge, whip*, esp. as used for punishing slaves: flagro caedi, Liv.; Pl., Juv.

flāmen -inis, m. *the priest of some particular deity*; there were three flamines maiores,

Dialis, of Jupiter (the highest in rank), Martialis, of Mars, and Quirinalis, of Romulus, and twelve flamines minores (Vulcani, Florae, etc.): flaminem inaugurare, Liv.

flāmen -inis, n. (fio), a blowing, blast. (1) of wind: flamina venti, Lucr.; ferunt sua flamina classem, Verg. (2) on a wind instrument: flamina tibiae, the notes of a flute, Hor.

flāminica -ae, f. (flamen), the wife of a flamen: flāminica Dialis, Tac.; Ov.

Flāminius, a surname in the patrician gens Quinctia; see Quinctius.

flāminium -i, n. (flamen), the office of a flamen: Cic., Liv., Tac.

Flāminius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was C. Flaminus Nepos, who was defeated by Hannibal at Lake Trasimenus. As adj., Flaminian, of a Flaminus; esp. via Flaminia, the road built by the above.

flamma -ae, f. (flagro), a flame, blaze, blazing fire.

LIT., solis, Lucr.; se flammā eripere, Cic.; flammam concipere, to catch fire, Caes.; prov.: prius undis flamma miscebitur, sooner will fire mingle with water, of something impossible, poet. ap. Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a source of light, a torch, star, lightning: Cic., Verg. (2) lustre, glitter: galea flammam vomens, Verg. (3) fig., the fire or glow of passion, esp. of love: amoris, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; gulae, raging hunger, Ov. (4) devouring flame, destruction: civilis belli, Cic. L.; invidiae, Cic.

flammēolūm -i, n. (dim. of flammeum), a small bridal veil: Juv.

flammeo -ēre (flamma), to become inflamed: Lucr.

flammēus -a -um (flamma), fiery, flaming. LIT., stellae, Cic. TRANSF., flashing, flame-coloured, fiery-red: corpora, Lucr., Ov.

¶ N. as subst. **flammēum** -i, a (flame-coloured) bridal veil: flammeum capere, Cat.; Juv.

flāmmifer -fēra -fērūm (flamma/fero), flame-bearing, flaming, fiery: Ov.

flāmmo -are (flamma). (1) u.transit., to flame, blaze, burn: flammantia lumina, glittering, Verg. (2) transit., to set on fire, inflame. LIT., ut interirent crucibus adfixi aut flammam, Tac. TRANSF., flammato corde, with angry passion, Verg.; Tac.

flāmmūla -ae, f. (dim. of flamma), a little flame: Cic.

flātus -ūs, m. (flo), a blowing, blast, breathing. LIT., Alpini boreae, Verg.; equorum, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of fortune: prospero flatu fortunae utimur, Cic. (2) haughtiness, arrogance, gen. in plur.: Verg., Ov.

flāvēs -entis (flavus), yellow or gold-coloured: coma, Verg.; harena, Verg.; Ov.

flāvesco -ēre (flavus), to become yellow or gold-coloured: campus flavescebat aristā, Verg.; Ov.

Flāvius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian belonged. As adj., Flavian, of a Flavius; so also adj. **Flāviālis** -e and **Flāviānus** -a -um.

flāvus -a -um (connected with flagro), golden-yellow, gold-coloured, yellow: arva, Verg.; crines, Verg.; aurum, Verg.; decem flavos, ten gold pieces, Mart.

flēbilis -e (fleo). Pass., lamentable, wretched, deserving tears: illa species, Cic.; multis ille bonis flēbilis occidit, Hor. Act., tearful, doleful, of persons: Ino, Hor.; Ov.; of things: gemitus, Cic.; Hor., Ov., Liv.

¶ Adv. **flēbilitēr**, tearfully, dolefully: Cic., Hor., Liv.

flecto flectēre flexi flexum, to bend.

(1) to alter the shape of, to bow, twist, curve. LIT., membra, Cic.; arcūs, Verg., Ov. TRANSF., to change, alter, influence: vitam, Cic.; fata deum, Verg.; (animus) flectitur a medicina, Lucr.; flecti misericordiā, Liv.; nihil flexerunt animos quin collem defendere, Liv.

(2) to alter the direction of, to turn, wheel. LIT., equos, Caes.; currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic.; plaustrum, Ov.; oculos, Verg.; vocem, to modulate, Cic.; esp. with iter, viam, cursum as object expressed or understood: Verg., Liv.; pass. as middle: flecti in gyrum, to turn round in a circle, Ov.; so with reflex.: hinc (silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. TRANSF., in gen., to turn in a certain direction: aliquem a proposito, Liv.; a studio ad imperium, Cic.; sometimes without object expressed, to turn, resort: ad sapientiam, Tac.

flēo flēre flēvi flētum (syncop. perf. formas: flēsti, Ov.; flerunt, Verg.; flesse, Liv.).

(1) intransit., to weep: de filii morte, Cic.; lapides flere et lamentari cogere, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Hor. TRANSF., to drip, trickle: Lucr.

(2) transit., to weep for, lament, bewail: aliquem, Pl., Cat., Hor., Ov.; meum casum, Cic.; filii necem, Tac.; flendus, worthy of being lamented, Ov.; fletus, wept for, lamented, Verg.

flētus -a -um, partic. of fleo; q.v.

flētus -ūs, m. (fleo), a weeping, bewailing: clamore et fletu omnia complere, Cic.; urbe totā fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

flexānimus -a -um (flecto/animus). Act., moving, affecting: oratio, Pac. ap. Cic. Pass., affected, touched, moved: Pac. ap. Cic.

flexibilis -e (flecto), that can be bent, flexible. LIT., materia rerum, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of speech or the voice, adaptable: vocis genus, Cic.; nihil est tam flexibile quam oratio, Cic. (2) in a bad sense, fickle, changeable: animus, Cic.

flexilis -e (flecto), flexible, pliant, supple: cornu, Ov.

flexilōquus -a -um (flexus/loquor), having two meanings, equivocal, ambiguous: Cic.

flexio -ōnis, f. (flecto), a bending: virili laterum flexione, Cic.; vocis or modorum, modulation of the voice, Cic. TRANSF., deverticula flexiones, twists and turns, Cic.

flexipēs -pēdis (flexus/pes), crooked-footed: hederæ, twining, Ov.

flexuōsus -a -um (flexus), full of windings and turnings, crooked: iter (of the ear), Cic.

flexūra -ae, f. (flecto), a bending: Lucr., Suet.

flexus -a -um, partic. of flecto; q.v.

flexus -ūs, m. (flecto), a bending, turning. LIT., duros introitus habent (aures) multis cum flexibus, Cic.; flexus vallium, Liv.; in quo flexus est ad iter Arpinas, turn of the road, Cic. L.; of the voice, modulation: Quint. TRANSF., in gen., change, alteration: itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, Cic.

flictus -ūs, m. (fīgo), *a striking together, dashing against*: *cavae dant sonitum flictu galeae*, Verg.

fīgo -ēre, *to beat or dash down*: Lucr.

flo flāre flāvī flātum, *to blow*. (1) *intransit.*, of winds: *qui ventus in his locis flare consuevit*, Cic.; of persons: *scintillam levem flando accenderunt*, Liv.; of the flute: *proptinus inflexo Bercynthia tibia cornu flabit*, Ov. (2) *transit.*: **a**, *to blow, blow forth*: *flammam*, Lucr.; **b**, *to blow on an instrument*: *furiosa tibia flatur*, Ov. (3) *to cast metals, to coin*: *flare pecuniam*, Cic.

floccus -i, m. *a flock of wool*: Varr.; *prov.*, as a measure of indifference, *a trifle, straw*: Pl., Ter.; *esp.* in genit. with *facere*, and in neg.: *floci non facere, to think nothing of*, Cic. L.

Flōra -ae, f. (flos), *the goddess of flowers and Spring*. Adj. **Flōrālis** -e, *belonging to Flora*; n. pl. as subst. **Flōrālīa** -ium, *the festival of Flora*; **Flōrālīcius** -a -um, *relating to the festival of Flora*.

flōrens -entis, partic. from *floreo*; q.v.

Flōrentīa -ae, f. *a town in Etruria (now Florence)*. Adj. **Flōrentīnus** -a -um, *Florentine*.

flōrēre -ēre -ūi (flos), *to bloom, flower*.

LIT., *haec arbor ter floret*, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to be in one's prime, to prosper, flourish, be in high repute*: *floret Epicurus*, Cic.; *verborum vetus interit aetas, et iuvenum ritu florent modo nata virentque*, Hor.; with abl.: *gratiā et auctoritate*, Cic.; *honoribus*, Cic. (2) *to be bright with, abound in, swarm with*: *mare velivolis puppibus*, Lucr.; *urbes pueris*, Lucr.; Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **flōrens** -entis, *blooming, flourishing*. LIT., *cytissus*, Verg.; *arva*, Ov. TRANSF., *flōrens orationis genus*, Cic.; *aetas*, Lucr., Cic., Liv.; *fortuna*, Caes.; *res publica flōrentissima*, Cic.; *flōrentes aere catervae, glittering*, Verg.; *urbes*, Liv.; with abl.: *gratiā atque hospitii flōrens hominum nobilissimorum*, Cic.

flōresco -ēre (floreo), *to begin to blossom, come into flower*. LIT., Lucr., Cic. TRANSF., *to begin to flourish*: *Sulpicius ad summam gloriam flōrescens*, Cic.; Lucr., Plin.

flōreus -a -um (flos). (1) *made of flowers*: *serta*, Tib.; Pl. (2) *rich in flowers, flowery*: *rura*, Verg.

flōridūlus -a -um (dim. of *floridus*), *somewhat blooming*: Cat.

flōridus -a -um (flos), *flowery*. LIT., (1) *blooming*: *ramuli*, Cat. (2) *made of flowers*: *serta*, Ov. (3) *rich in flowers*: *Hybla*, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *of age, fresh, blooming*: *novitas mundi*, Lucr.; *aetas*, Cat. (2) *of speech, flowery, florid*: *Demetrius est floridior*, Cic.

flōrifer -fēra -fērum (flos/fero), *flower-bearing*: Lucr., Cic.

flōrilēgus -a -um (flos/lego), *culling flowers*: *apes*, Ov.

Flōrus -i, m. *a Roman historian of the second century A.D., who composed an epitome of Roman military history*.

flōs flōris, m. *a flower, blossom*.

LIT., *florum omnium varietas*, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., etc.; *meton.*: *flores, the juice of flowers*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *the prime, flower of anything, the best, the pride*; *esp.* of youth: *flos aetatis, the flower of youth*, Cic.; *flos iuventae*, Liv.; *flos = first beard, down*: Verg.; of other things: *flos totius Italiae ac robur*, Cic.; *virium*, Liv.; *vinī, bouquet*, Pl., Lucr.; *flammai*, Lucr. (2) *of speech, ornament*: Cic., Quint.

flosculus -i, m. (dim. of *flos*), *a little flower*. LIT., *ficta omnia tamquam flosculi decidunt*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *best part, pride*: *vitaē*, Juv. (2) *of speech, ornament*: *omni ex genere orationis flosculos carpam*, Cic.; Quint.

fluctifragus -a -um (fluctus/frango), *wave-breaking*: Lucr.

fluctuatio -ōnis, f. (fluctuo), *a moving backwards and forwards, fluctuation*. TRANSF., *indecision*: *animum*, Liv.

fluctuō -are (fluctus), *to be in wave-like motion, move up and down*. LIT., *mare*, Pl.; Lucr., Cic. TRANSF., (1) *of a glittering effect*: *fluctuat omnis aere renidenti tellus*, Verg. (2) *of persons and passions, to be tossed about, to waver*: *animus*, Pl.; *ira*, Verg.; in suo decreto, Cic.; of speech: *oratio quasi fluctuans*, Cic.

fluctuor -ari -ātus sum, dep. *to toss about, waver*; cf. *fluctuo*. LIT., Sen., Plin. TRANSF., *fluctuatus animo est*, Liv.

fluctuosus -a -um (fluctus), *full of waves, stormy*: *mare*, Pl.

fluctus -ūs, m. (fluo). LIT., *a streaming, flowing*: Lucr.; hence *a wave, wave of the sea, billow*: Cic., Verg., *esp.* in plur.; *prov.*: *excitare fluctus in simpulo, to raise a storm in a teacup, make much ado about nothing*, Cic. TRANSF., *commotion, disturbance*: *fluctus contionum*, Cic.; *irarum*, Lucr., Verg.

flūens -entis, partic. from *fluo*; q.v.

flūentisōnus -a -um (fluentum/sono), *resounding with waves*: Cat.

flūentum -i, n. (fluo), *used in plur.*; *running water, a stream*: *rauca Cocytī*, Verg.; Lucr.

flūidus -a -um (fluo), *flowing, fluid*. LIT., *crur*, Verg.; Lucr., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *lax, languid*: *frondes*, Lucr.; *pendere lacertos*, Ov. (2) *relaxing*: *calor*, Ov.

flūito -are (freq. of *fluo*), *to flow hither and thither*.

LIT., (1) *of moving liquids*: *fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres*, Ov. (2) *of objects in or on a liquid, to float, swim, sail, move up and down, be tossed about*: *navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus*, Cic.; Verg., Ov., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to flutter, flap about*: *fluitantia vela*, Ov.; Lucr., Tac. (2) *to waver, vacillate*: *mobilia et caeca fluitantia sorte*, Hor.; *fides*, Tac.

flūmen -īnis, n. (fluo), *a flowing*; hence *a stream*. LIT., *flumine vivo, running water*, Verg.; *flumine secundo, downstream*, Caes.; *flumine adverso, upstream*, Caes. *Esp.* *one particular stream, a river*: *Garumna flumen*, Caes. TRANSF., (1) *a stream of anything*; of blood: Lucr.; of tears: Verg. (2) *of words, flood, flow, stream*: *flumen orationis aureum*, Cic.; Quint.

Flūmentāna porta (flumen), *the river-gate, a gate in Rome near the Campus Martius*: Liv.

flūminēus -a -um (flumen), *of a river*: Ov.

flūō flūere flūxi fluxum, *to flow*.

LIT., (1) *of water and other fluids, to flow*:

ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic.; fluit de corpore sudor, Ov. (2) of a solid object, to flow, drip with any liquid: cruore, Ov.; sudore, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of moving bodies in gen., to flow, stream, pour: venti fluunt, Lucr.; ramos compesce fluentes, Verg.; of a crowd: turba fluit castris, Verg. (2) of abstr. things, to proceed, issue, spread: Pythagorae doctrina cum longe lateque fluere, Cic.; haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, Cic. (3) of circumstances, to tend: in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem fluentibus, Cic.; res fluit ad interregnum, Cic. (4) of language, to flow: oratio, Cic.; carmen, Ov. (5) to sink, droop: mollitiā, Cic.; fluent arma de manibus, Cic.; fluit voluptas corporis, Cic.; ad terram cervix, Verg.; tempora, Hor.

¶ Hence pres. partic. **fluens** -entis, flowing; hence (1) lax: Campani fluentes luxu, Liv. (2) of speech, fluent: oratio, Cic.; also in bad sense, diffuse: ut ne aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Adv. **fluentē**, in a flowing manner: Lucr.

¶ Past. partic. **fluxus** -a -um, flowing; hence leaky: Lucr. TRANSF., (1) of solid objects, waving, fluttering, loose: crines, Tac.; habena, Liv. (2) of character, lax, loose, weak: animus, Sall. (3) of abstr. things, fleeting, unstable: gloria, Sall.; fides, Pl., Sall., Liv.

flūto -are (for fluito), to flow, float, swim: Lucr. **flūviālis** -e (fluvius), of a river: undae, Verg.; anas, Ov.

flūviātilis -e (fluvius), of a river: testudo, Cic.; Liv.

flūvidus -a -um (fluo) = fluidus; flowing, fluid: Lucr.

flūvius -ii, m. (fluo), flowing water, a stream, river: fluvius Eurotas, Cic.; Verg.

fluxus -a -um, partic. from fluo; q.v.

fluxus -ūs, m. (fluo), a flowing: Plin.

focāle -is, n. (for faucale, from fauces), a wrapper for the neck: Hor., Quint.

focillo -are, to warm up, refresh by warmth. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., Sen., Suet.

focūla -orum, n. pl. stoves: Pl.

foculus -i, m. (dim. of focus), a brazier: Liv., Juv.

focus -i, m. a fireplace; esp. (1) the fireplace in a house, hearth: Pl., Cic., Verg.; meton., house, family, home: domo et focus patriis eicere, Cic.; Ter., Hor. (2) an altar-fire: Ov. (3) a funeral pyre: Verg.

fodico -are (fodio), to dig: latus, to dig in the ribs, Hor. TRANSF., fodiantibus iis rebus quas malas esse opinemur, pricking, jogging, Cic.

fōdio fōdēre fōdi fossum, to dig.

LIT., fodit, invenit auri aliquantum, Cic.; humum, Verg.; also to dig out: argentum, Liv.; to excavate: puteum, Caes.; fossam, Liv.

TRANSF., to prick, prod. (1) physically: pectora telis, Ov.; aversos (elephantos) sub caudis, Liv.; Verg., Tac. (2) mentally: cor stimulo, Pl.; pungit dolor, vel fodiat sane, Cic.

foecundus, foecundo = fecundus, fecundo; q.v.

foedērātus -a -um (*foedus), confederate, allied: civitates, Cic.

foedifragus -a -um (*foedus/frango), treaty-breaking: Poeni, Cic.

foeditās -ātis, f. (*foedus), foulness, hideousness, filthiness. LIT., physical: odoris intolerabilis foeditas, Cic.; vestitus, Cic. TRANSF., moral: turpificati animi, Cic.; decreti, Liv.

foedo -are (*foedus), to make foul, make filthy, defile, deform, disfigure. LIT., physically: pectora pugnis, Verg.; canitiem pulvere, Ov.; aliquid sanguine, Ov.; agri foedati, laid waste, Liv. TRANSF., morally, to dishonour, disgrace: aliquem nefario scelere, Cic.; Lucr.

***foedus** -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), foul, filthy, horrible, abominable.

LIT., physically: monstrum foedissimum, Cic.; foedi oculi, bloodshot, Sall.; Lucr., Verg., Hor.; with dat.: pestilentia foeda homini, Liv.; with supine: rem non modo visu foedam sed etiam auditu, Cic.

TRANSF., morally: bellum foedissimum, Cic. L.; consilium, Liv.; Verg., Hor.; with supine: foedum inceptu, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **foedē**, foully, horribly, cruelly: foede exercere victoriam, Liv.; foedius pulsi, Liv.; foedissime agere causam, Cic.

***foedus** -ērīs, n. a league.

LIT., (1) between states: foedus facere cum aliquo, or icere, or ferire, Cic.; foedus frangere, rumpere, violare, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Verg. (2) a compact, covenant, agreement between individuals: amorum, Cic.; inter se facere, Cic.; thalami, Ov.

TRANSF., a law: naturae, Lucr.; Verg., Ov.

foen- see faen-

foetō -ēre, to have a bad smell, to stink: Pl.

foetidus -a -um (foeteo), having a bad smell, stinking, fetid: os, Cic.; Pl., Suet.

foetor -ōris, m. (foeteo), a bad smell, stink: Cic. **foetus**, see fetus.

Fōlia -ae, f. a witch of Ariminum: Hor.

fōliātus -a -um (folium), leafy: Plin.; n. as subst. **fōliātum** -i (sc. unguentum), a salve or oil of spikenard leaves: Juv.

fōlium -i, n. (connected with φύλλον), a leaf: Pl., Cic., Hor., Verg.

folliculus -i, m. (dim. of follis), a little sack or bag: Cic., Liv.; esp. an inflated ball: Suet.

follis -is, m. a leather bag. Esp. (1) a pair of bellows: Cic., Verg.; follis fabrilis, Liv. (2) a purse: Juv. (3) puffed-out cheeks: folles spirant mendacia, Juv.

fōmentum -i, n. (foveo), a poultice, fomentation: Hor., Tac., Suet. TRANSF., alleviation: summorum malorum, Cic.; Hor., Tac.

fōmēs -itis, m. (foveo), touchwood, tinder: Verg., Luc.

fons fontis, m. a spring, fountain: Cic., Hor., Liv.; meton., fresh or spring water: Verg.

TRANSF., spring, origin, fountain-head, source: philosophiae, Cic.; mali, Liv.; ingenii, Juv.

fontānus -a -um (fons), of a spring or fountain: unda, Ov.

Fontēius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

fonticūlus -i, m. (dim. of fons), a little fountain or spring: Hor.

Fontinālis -e (fons), of a spring: porta, a gate in Rome on the Quirinal, near the Campus Martius, Liv.

for fāri fātus, dep. (cf. φημι, φάσκω); the forms in use are: pres. fatur, fantur; fut., fabor, fabitur; imperat., fare; pres. partic., fans,

etc.; gerund, fandi, fando; infin., fari and (Verg.) farier; perf. partic., fatus -a -um, giving perf. tense, etc.), to speak, say: ad eos deus fatur, Cic.; sic fatus, Verg.; ne fando quidem auditum est, Cic.; with object: delira, Lucr.; ea, talia, Verg.; also to speak of: Tarpeium nemus fabor, Prop.

föräbilis -e (foro), that can be bored through, penetrable: Ov.

förämen -inis, n. (foro), a hole, opening, aperture: foramina terrae, Lucr.; foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, Cic.; foramina retis, Ov.

föras, adv. (from old noun fora; cf. *thüga*), (moving) out of doors, forth, out: exit foras, Pl.; aliquem proicere foras, Cic.; portis se foras erumpere, Cic.; quae (vestigia) ubi omnia foras versa vidit, Liv.; (scripta) foras dare, to publish, Cic. L.

forceps -cipis (*formus/capio), m. and f. a pair of tongs, pincers: Verg., Ov.

forda -ae (fero), a cow in calf: Ov.

före förem, used as fut. infin. and imperf. subj. of sum; q.v.

förensis -e (forum), relating to the market or forum. (1) in gen.: factio, turba, Liv. (2) relating to the business of the Roman forum, esp. legal: causa, res, certamen, Cic.; vestitus, Cic., Liv.; Mars, eloquence, Ov.

Förensum -i, n. a town in Apulia (now Forenza): Hor.

forfex -ficis, f. a pair of shears or scissors: Mart.

föräca -ae, f. a privy: Juv.

föris -is, f. (connected with foras and *foris), a door; more often plur. fores, folding-doors: claudere forem cubiculi, Cic.; fores aperire, Cic.; ad fores adistere, Cic.; Pl., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., any opening, entrance: equi aenei, Cic.; quasi amicitiae, Cic. L.

***föris**, adv. (from old noun fora; cf. *thüga*). (1) (situated) out of doors, outside, without (opp. domi, intus): foris cenare, Pl., Cic.; foris valde plauditur, among the people, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; sometimes = abroad, outside Rome: Cic. (2) from without, from abroad: consilium petere foris potius quam domo, Cic.; Hor.

forma -ae, f. form, figure, shape.

LIT., (1) in gen.: corporis, Cic.; Verg., Hor. (2) beauty: Hor., Verg. (3) figure, image, likeness: formae virorum, Cic.; formae quas in pulvere descripserat, Liv.; Hor., Tac. (4) a shape serving as model; hence a shoemaker's last: Hor.; a mould, stamp: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) form, manner, type: forma rerum publicarum, Cic.; in formam provinciae redigere, Liv.; forma insolitae pugnae, Liv.; in logic, species: Cic. (2) form as briefly indicated, outline, general notion: totius negotii, Cic.

formälis -e (forma), formal, having a set form: Suet.

formämentum -i, n. (formo), conformation: Lucr.

formätor -öris, m. (formo), a fashioner: Plin. L.

formätüra -ae, f. (formo), forming, shaping: Lucr.

Formiae -ärum, f. town on the coast of Latium (now Mola di Gaeta). Adj. **Formiänus** -a -um, of Formiae. N. as subst. **Formiänum** -i (sc. praedium), an estate near Formiae: Cic.

formica -ae, f. an ant: Cic., Verg.

formidäbilis -e (formido), exciting terror, fearful, formidable: lumen, Ov., Sen.

***formido** -are (*formido), to be terrified, to dread; absol.: Pl., Cic.; with object: omnia, Cic.; with the infin.: naribus uti, Hor.; with ne or si and the subj.: Pl.

***formido** -inis, f. dread, terror: Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, Cic.; formidinem alieui inicere, Cic.; with objective genit.: Cic., Hor.; in plur.: horribiles formidines, Cic. Meton., that which causes fear, dreadfulness, awfulness: Verg., Tac.; a scarecrow: Hor., Verg.

formidölösus -a -um (*formido). Act., causing dread, terrible, fearful: tempora, Cic.; bellum formidolösissimum, Cic.; ferae, Hor. Pass., fearful, timid; with objective genit.: formidolösior hostium, Tac.

¶ Adv. **formidölösē**, dreadfully, terribly: Cic.

formo -are (forma), to form, shape, fashion. LIT., materiam, Cic.; signum in muliebrem figuram, Cic.; classem, Verg. TRANSF., to arrange, order, regulate, dispose: orationem, Cic.; formatis omnibus ad belli et pacis usus, Liv.; novos conlegas in suos mores, Liv.; in personam novam, of actors, to represent, Hor.

formösität -ätis, f. (formosus), beauty: Cic.

formösus -a -um (forma), adj. (with compar. and superl.), beautifully formed, beautiful: virgines formosissimae, Cic.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., of abstr. things: tempus, spring, Ov.; virtute nihil est formosius, Cic.; Verg.

¶ Adv. **formösē**, beautifully; compar.: formosius, Quint.

formüla -ae, f. (dim. of forma). (1) physical beauty: Pl. (2) legal t. t., set form, formula: testamentorum, Cic.; cognitionis, Liv.; esp. the form of an alliance: Lampsacenos in sociorum formulam referre, Liv. (3) in gen., rule, principle: Stoicorum, Cic.; disciplinae, Cic.

fornäcälis -e (fornax), of an oven: dea, the goddess of ovens (Fornax), Ov. N. pl. as subst. **Fornäcälia** -ium, the festival of the goddess Fornax.

fornäcöla -ae, f. (dim. of fornax), a little oven: Juv.

fornax -äcis, f. (1) an oven, furnace, kiln: ardens, Cic.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., Aetnae, crater, Lucr., Verg. (2) personif.: Fornax, the goddess of ovens, Ov.

fornicätus -a -um (fornix), arched, vaulted: paries, Cic.; via, Liv.

fornix -icis, m. an arch, vault. LIT., parietis, Cic.; Sall., Verg.; an arcade: Liv.; esp. Fornix Fabii, a triumphal arch erected by Q. Fabius Maximus; as milit. t. t., an arched sally-port: Liv. TRANSF., a brothel: Hor.

fornus = furnus; q.v.

foro -are, to bore, to pierce: Pl.

fors, abl. forte, f. (fero), only in nom. and abl. sing., chance, luck. In gen.: sed haec ut fors tulerit, Cic.; Hor., Liv. Esp. as adv. in both cases: (1) nom. fors, also forsit (fors sit), forsän (fors an), and forsitan (fors sit an), perhaps, perchance: Verg., Hor., Liv.; with subj., sometimes indic. (2) abl. fortē, by chance, accidentally, as it happened: Pl., Cic.,

Hor., etc.; often after *si, nisi, ne, etc.*, by any chance: Pl., Cic., etc.

Personif. as a deity: *dea Fors*, Ov.; esp. *Fors Fortuna*, Liv.

forsän, adv. from *fors*; q.v.

forsit, adv. from *fors*; q.v.

forsitän, adv. from *fors*; q.v.

fortassē (*fortassis*), adv. (*fors*), perhaps; in gen.: *dolent fortasse et anguntur*, Cic.; *res fortasse verae*, Cic.; *incondite fortasse*, Cic.; Pl.; also with acc. and infin.: Pl., Ter., Cic.; esp. with numbers and other indications of amount: *triginta fortasse versus*, Cic.; *nimis fortasse*, Cic.

fortē, see *fors*.

forticūlus -a -um (dim. of *fortis*), tolerably bold: Cic.

fortis -e (old form *fortcis*) adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) physically, strong, powerful, robust, stout: *ligna fortissima*, Caes.; *coloni*, Verg.; *equis*, Verg. (2) morally, brave, courageous, stout, steadfast: a, of persons: *horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae*, Caes.; *fortior in dolore*, Cic.; *vir fortissimus contra audaciam*, Cic.; *fortis ad pericula*, Cic.; prov.: *fortes fortuna adiuvat*, *fortune favours the brave*, Cic.; with infin.: *Hor. : b, of things, courageous, energetic*: *sententia*, Cic.; *genus dicendi*, Cic.; *Hor., Liv., Ov.*; sometimes in bad sense, bold, audacious: *Liv., Ov.*

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **fortitēr**. (1) physically, strongly: *fortius attrahere lora*, Ov. (2) morally, bravely: *ferre dolorem*, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

fortitūdo -inis, f. (*fortis*). (1) physical strength: *Phaedr.* (2) moral bravery, courage: *Caes., Cic.*; plur.: *fortitudines, deeds of bravery*, Cic.

fortūitus -a -um (*fors*), accidental, casual, fortuitous: *concurus atomorum*, Cic.; *subita et fortuita oratio, unpremeditated*, Cic.; *Hor., Tac.* N. pl. as subst. **fortūita** -ōrum, chance occurrences: *Tac., Quint.*

¶ Abl. sing. as adv. **fortūito**, by chance, by accident, fortuitously: Cic.

fortūna -ae, f. (*fors*), chance, fate, lot, luck, fortune.

In gen.: *fortuna prospera, secunda, good fortune*, Cic.; *adversa, misfortune*, Cic.; *fortuna se committere*, Cic.; plur.: *fortunae secundae*, Cic. Personif., chance: *gubernans, Lucr.; Pl., Cic., Hor.* Esp. (1) good fortune: *dum fortuna fuit*, Verg.; *fortunam sibi facere*, Liv.; Pl., Cic., Hor. (2) (rarely) misfortune: *contra fortunam paratus armatusque*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) lot, condition, state, mode of life: *infinia servorum*, Cic.; *magna, high position*, Liv. (2) property, possessions; usually plur.: *alicii bona fortunaeque adimere*, Cic.; *Caes., Hor.*

fortunātus -a -um, partic. from *fortunus*; q.v. **fortūno** -are (*fortuna*), to make happy, bless, prosper: *tibi patrimonium dei fortunent*, Cic. L.; Pl., Hor., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **fortunātus** -a -um, blessed. (1) in gen. sense, lucky, fortunate: *homo, Cic.*; *respublica*, Cic.; with genit.: *laborum*, Verg. (2) well off, wealthy, rich: Cic.

¶ Adv. **fortūnārē**, happily, fortunately: *vivere*, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

fōrūli -ōrum, m. (dim. of *forus*), a bookcase: *Juv., Suet.*

***Fōrūli** -ōrum, m. a place in the Sabine country.

fōrum -i, n. an open square, market-place.

LIT., (1) as primarily a market-place: a, in Rome: *forum bovarium, or boarium, the cattle-market*, Cic.; *forum holitorium, vegetable-market*, Liv., Tac.; *forum piscarium, or piscatorium, fish-market*, Liv.: b, of market-towns other than Rome: *Vacca, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum*, Sall. Hence the names of several towns: *Forum Appii, on the Via Appia in Latium*; *Forum Aurelium, in Etruria, on the Via Aurelia*; *Forum Corneli, in Gallia Cispadana*; *Fōrum Iulii or Iulium, in Gallia Narbonensis* (now *Fréjus*); *Forum Voconii, in Gallia Narbonensis*. (2) in a wider sense, as a place of public business, commercial, political and judicial; usually of the original forum in Rome: *forum Romanum, or magnum, or vetus, or simply forum, an open place at the foot of the Palatine and Capitoline hills*: Pl., Cic., Hor., etc.; also of others in Rome built later, such as *forum Caesaris, founded by J. Caesar*: *Suet.*; *forum Augusti, built by Augustus*: *Ov.*; *forum Traiani, built by Trajan*.

TRANSF., of the business transacted in a forum: *sublata erat de foro fides, credit*, Cic.; *forum agere, to hold an assize*, Cic.; *forum attingere, to begin to apply oneself to public business*, Cic. L.

fōrus -i, m. (1) the gangway of a ship: Cic., Verg. (2) a block of seats in the theatre: *Liv.* (3) plur., tiers of cells in a beehive: *Verg.*

fossa -ae, f. (*fodio*), a ditch, trench, channel: *fossam ducere*, Caes.; *facere, fodere*, Liv.; *vallo et fossā cingere*, Cic.; *Rheni*, Cic.; *fossas implere*, Liv.; *fossae Cluiliae*, Liv.

fossio -ōnis, f. (*fodio*), a digging, excavation: Cic.

fossor -ōris, m. (*fodio*), a digger, delver: *Verg., Hor.*; contemptuously, a boor, clown: *Cat.*

fossūra -ae, f. (*fodio*), a digging: *Suet.*

fōtus, partic. of *foveo*; q.v.

fōvēa -ae, f. a pit, esp. as a trap for catching game, a pitfall: *in foveam incidere*, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., Verg.

fōvēo *fōvēre fōvi fōtum*, to warm, keep warm.

LIT., of a bird: *pullos pennis*, Cic.; *ignibus aras*, Ov.; *vulnus lymphā, to foment*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) physically, to tend, caress: *gremio puerum*; fig., to stay constantly in a place: *castra*, Verg. (2) in gen., to foster, cherish, support: *spem*, Liv.; *voluntatem patrum*, Liv.; Cic., Ov., Tac.; *aliquem, to encourage*, Cic., Liv.

fractus -a -um, partic. from *frango*; q.v.

frāga -ōrum, n. strawberries: *Verg., Ov.*

frāgilis -e (*frango*).

(1) crackling: *lauri*, Verg.

(2) easily broken, fragile. LIT., *rami*, Verg.; *Hor., Ov.* TRANSF., a, fleeting, transitory: *res humanae*, Cic.; *gloria*, Sall.: b, weak, feeble: *corpus*, Cic.; *Lucr., Hor.*

frāgilitās -ātis, f. (*fragilis*), frailty, weakness: *humani generis*, Cic.

fragmen -minis, n. (*frango*), a breaking; hence, usually plur., fragments, remains, ruins: *silvarum*, *Lucr.*; *navigii*, *Ov.*; *Verg., Tac.*

fragmentum -i, n. (frango), *a piece broken off, fragment*; usually plur.: *fragmenta saeptorum*, Cic.; Verg.

frāgor -ōris, m. (frango), *a breaking*: Lucr.; hence *a noise of breaking, crack, crash*: tectorum, Liv.; pelagi, Verg.; of thunder: Ov.; *fragorem dare, to crash*, Ov.; Cic.

frāgōsus -a -um (fragor). (1) *crashing, roaring*: torrens, Verg. (2) *fragile*: Lucr. (3) *broken, rough*: Ov.

fragro -are, *to emit a smell, esp. a sweet smell*: Mart.; usually in pres. partic. **fragrans** -antis, *sweet-smelling, fragrant*: Cat., Verg.

frāgum, see *fraga*.

frango frangere frēgi fractum, *to break, break in pieces, shatter*.

LIT., brachium, Cic.; domum lapidum coniectu, Cic.; compluribus navibus fractis, *dashed to pieces*, Caes.; gulam laqueo, *to strangle*, Sall.; glebas rastris, *to break small*, Verg.; fruges saxo, *to grind*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of things: fidem, foedus, Cic.; diem morantem mero, *to shorten*, Hor. (2) of persons, their spirit, their passions, etc., *to master, tame, subdue, humble*: nationes, cupiditates, impetum, Cic.; frangi animo, *to be discouraged*, Cic.; te ut ulla res frangat? Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **fractus** -a -um, *broken, humbled, enfeebled*: fraciorem esse animo, Cic. L.

frāter -tris, m. (cf. Gr. φράτωρ), *a brother*.

LIT., fratres gemini, *twin-brothers*, Cic.; = *Castor and Pollux*, Ov.; fratres gemelli, Ov.; germanus, *own brother*, Cic.; fratres (like ἀδελφοί), *brothers and sisters*, Tac.; sometimes also *a cousin*: Cic., Ov., Tac.; or *a brother-in-law*: Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of a person in any close relation, *a comrade*: Cic., Hor.; *a compatriot*: Verg.; *an ally*: Caes. (2) of a thing similarly related to another thing: *aspices illic positos ex ordine fratres* (of writings), Ov.

frātercūlus -i, m. (dim. of frater), *a little brother*: Cic., Juv.

frāternitas -ātis, f. (fraternus), *brotherhood, fraternity*: Tac.

frāternus -a -um (frater), *of a brother, brotherly, fraternal*.

LIT., amor, Cic.; hereditas, *coming from a brother*, Cic.; lyra, *received by Apollo from his brother Mercury*, Hor.; nex, *murder of a brother*, Hor.; sometimes *of a cousin*: *fraterna peto, the arms of my cousin*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of some related person, *as of a brother*: amor in nos, Cic. (2) of some thing related to another: *maerentem abiungens fraterna morte iuvenum*, Verg.

¶ Adv. **frāternē**, *in a brotherly manner, like a brother*: facere, Cic. L.; ab aliquo armari, Cic. L.

frātrīcida -ae, m. (frater/caedo), *one who kills a brother, a fratricide*: Cic.

fraudātio -ōnis, f. (fraudo), *deceit, fraud, swindling*: Pl.; Cic.

fraudātor -ōris, m. (fraudo), *a deceiver, swindler*: creditorum, Cic.

fraudo -are (fraus), *to cheat, defraud, deceive, swindle*; usually with acc. of person and abl. of thing: *Caecilium magnā pecuniā*, Cic.; milites praedā, Liv.; creditores, Cic.; aliquem in hereditaria societate, Cic.; also with

acc. of thing, *to steal, embezzle*: stipendium equitum, Caes.; *fraudata restituere*, Caes.

fraudulētia -ae, f. (fraudentulus), *deceitfulness*: Pl.

fraudulētus -a -um (fraus), *deceitful, fraudulent*: Carthaginienses, Cic.; venditio, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

fraus, fraudis, f. (genit. pl. fraudium and fraudum), *deceit, deception, fraud*.

LIT., (1) act., *fraus odio digna* maiore, Cic.; sine fraude, *honourably*, Caes.; fraudem facere legi, Pl., Cic. L., Liv.; contra legem, Liv. (2) pass., *delusion, error*: in fraudem incidere, delabi, Cic.; Pl., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) act., in gen., *a crime, offence*: fraudem suscipere, Cic.; fraudem capitaleam admittere, Cic. (2) pass., *damage, harm*: alicui fraudem ferre, alicui fraudi esse, *to cause loss to*, Cic.; esp. in phrase: sine fraude, *without harm*, Hor., Liv.

fraxīnēus -a -um (fraxinus), *of ash-wood*, ashen: trabes, Verg., Ov.

fraxīnus -a -um = *fraxineus*: Ov.

fraxīnus -i, f. *an ash-tree*: Verg., Hor.; meton., *a spear or javelin, the shaft of which was made of ash-wood*: Ov.

Frēgellae -ārum, f. *town of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris* (now Ceprano). Adj. and subst. **Frēgellānus** -a -um, *Fregellan, a Fregellan*.

frēmēbundus -a -um (fremo), *roaring, murmuring*: Ov.

frēmītus -ūs, m. (fremo), *a roaring, murmuring, growling*: murmurantis maris, terrae, Cic.; virum, apum, Verg.; castrorum, equorum, Liv.

frēmo -ēre -ūi -itum (βρέμω), *to roar, murmur, growl*: leo, equus, Verg.; fremunt ripae, *rustle*, Verg.; venti, Ov.; of persons: laetitiā fremunt, Verg.; adversus iniuriā decreti fremere, Liv.; also with acc., *to murmur out something, grumble, complain*: uno omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg.; with acc. and infin.: *falsas esse et a scriba vitiatas* (litteras) fremebant, Liv.; *Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit*, Cic. L.

frēmōr -ōris, m. (fremo), *a roaring, murmuring*: varius, Verg.

frendo -ēre. (1) intransit., *with or without dentibus, to gnash the teeth*, Cic., Liv. (2) transit., *to crush, bruise, grind*: fabam, Varr.

frēni -ōrum, m. see *frenum*.

frēnīgēr -era -erum (frenum/gero), *bearing a bridle*: Stat.

frēno -are (frenum), *to bridle, curb*. LIT., equos, Verg.; Liv., Ov. TRANSF., *to curb, restrain, check, hold in*: cursus aquarum, Verg.; furores, Cic.; Liv.

Frentāni -ōrum, m. *an Italian tribe on the Adriatic coast*.

¶ Hence adj. **Frentānus** -a -um, *Frentanian*.

frenūm -i, n., usually plur. **frēna** -ōrum, n.; also **frēni** -ōrum, m. (frendo), *bridle, reins, bit, curb*.

LIT., *frena remittere, dare, to slacken*, Ov.; frenos inhibere, *to draw in*, Liv.

TRANSF., *restraint*: frenos dare impotenti naturae, *to give rein to*, Liv.; alicui frenos adhibere, *to bridle*, Cic.; frenos recipere, *to submit to the rein*, Cic.; frenum mordere, *to chafe against restraint*, Cic. L.

frēquens -entis, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *crowded*.

LIT., of number, *numerous, full*. (1) of persons and groups: senatus, Cic.; legatio, Liv.; populus, Hor. (2) of places, *full, frequented, populous*: theatrum, Cic.; municipium, Cic.; with abl.: frequens custodiis locus, Liv.; with genit.: Tac.

TRANSF., of time, *repeated, frequent, constant*. (1) of persons, *often doing a thing*: Platonis auditor, Cic.; adesse senatui, Tac.; in ore frequens posteritatis eris, Ov. (2) of things, *often done or used*: pocula, Cic.; opera, Pl.; Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **frēquentēr**. (1) in large numbers: Romam inde frequenter migratum est, Liv.; Cic. L. (2) *frequently, often*: adhibenda frequentius etiam illa ornamenta rerum sunt, Cic.; Quint.

frēquentātiō -ōnis, f. (frequentio), *frequency, crowding*: argumentorum, Cic.

frēquentiā -ae, f. (frequens). (1) of persons, *a large concourse, numerous assembly*: civium, Cic.; frequentiā crescere, *to increase in population*, Liv. (2) of things, *a large number, abundance*: sepulcrorum, Cic.

frēquento -are (frequens), *to crowd*.

LIT., of number. (1) *to collect in large numbers*; of persons: de domo scribas ad aerarium, Cic.; of things: multa acervatim, Cic. (2) *to fill a place*; with people: urbes, Cic.; templa, Ov.; with things: luminibus orationem, Cic. (3) *to do a thing in crowds or with a crowd*: Marium, *to visit*, Sall.; sacra, *to celebrate*, Ov.; festos dies, Tac.

TRANSF., of time, *to do or use a thing frequently*: domum, *to visit often*, Cic.; Hymenaei frequentant, *they repeat*, Ov.; memoriam alicuius, *to dwell upon the thought of*, Sen.

frētensis -e (fretum), *of straits*: Cic.

frētum -i, n. LIT., *a strait, sound, estuary, firth, channel*: Verg., Cic. Esp.: fretum Siciliae, Caes., or Siciliense, Cic., or absol. fretum, Cic., *the Straits of Messina*; nostri maris et oceani, *the Straits of Gibraltar*, Sall. TRANSF., (1) *the sea in gen.*, usually plur.: Verg., Ov. (2) fig., *disturbance, turmoil*: aetatis, Lucr.

frētus -a -um, *relying on, confiding in, trusting, depending on*; with the abl.: vobis, Cic.; intelligentiā vestrā, Cic.; iuventā, Verg.; with dat.: nulli rei, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: satis fretus esse etiamnunc tolerando certamini legatum, Liv.

frētus -ūs, m. (cf. fretum). LIT., *a strait*: Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *an interval, difference*: Cic. (2) *spring*: fretus ipse anni, Lucr.

frico fricare fricui frictum and fricātum, *to rub, rub down*: (sus) fricat arbore costas, Verg.; Pl., Juv.

frigēo -ēre (ῥιγέω), *to be cold*. LIT., corpus frigentis (of a dead person), Verg. TRANSF., (1) *to be inactive, lifeless, dull*: vires in corpore, Verg.; consilia, Liv.; Ter., Cic. L. (2) *to be coldly received, fall flat*: itaque (contio) frigeat, Cic. L.; Ter.

frigēro -are (frigus), *to cool, refresh*: Cat.

frigesco -ēre (frigeo), *to become cold*. LIT., pedes manusque, Tac. TRANSF., *to become dull*: ap. Cic. L.

frigidūlus -a -um (dim. of frigidus), *somewhat cold*: Verg. TRANSF., *somewhat faint*: singultus, Cat.

frigidus -a -um (frigeo), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *cold, cool, chilly*.

LIT., flumen, Cic.; rura, Verg.; annus, winter, Verg.; also of the chill of death or fright: Verg., Ov.; f. sing. as subst. (sc. aqua), *cold water*: Pl., Plin. L.

TRANSF., (1) in act. sense, *chilling, causing cold*: sidera, Ov.; mors, Verg.; fig.: rumor, Hor. (2) fig., *cold, dull, lifeless*: accusatoribus frigidissimis, Cic. L.; bello dextera, Verg. (3) of speech, *flat*: calumnia, Cic.

¶ Adv. **frigidē**, *coldly*; hence, *languidly, feebly*: aliquid agere, ap. Cic.

frigo frigēre frixi frictum (ῥῥιγω), *to roast, parch*: Pl., Hor.

frigus -ōris, n. (ῥίγος), *cold, coolness, coldness*.

LIT., physical cold: vis frigoris et caloris, Cic.; Pl., Verg. Esp. (1) *the cold of winter*: non aestate, non frigore, Verg. (2) *a cold place*: frigus non habitabile, Ov. (3) *the cold of death*: Verg., Lucr., Ov.; of fright: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *coldness in action, dullness, indolence, remissness*: ap. Cic. L., Ov. (2) *a cold reception, coolness, disfavour*: Hor., Quint.

frīgutiō -ire, *to stammer*: Pl.

frīo -are, *to rub, crumble*: Lucr.

Frisii -ōrum, m. *the Frisians*. Adj. **Frisiūs** -a -um, *Frisian*.

frītilus -i, m. *a dice-box*: Juv.

frīvōlus -a -um (frīo), *trifling, worthless*: Suet., Plin. N. pl. as subst. **frīvōla** -ōrum, *sticks of furniture*: Juv.

frondātor -ōris, m. (†frons), *one who cuts off leaves, a pruner of trees*: Verg.

frondēo -ēre (†frons), *to be in leaf, be leafy*: nunc frondent silvae, Verg.

frondesco -ēre (frondeo), *to come into leaf, put forth leaves*: Cic.

frondēus -a -um (†frons), *leafy*: nemus, Verg.; tecta, *leafy coverts*, Verg.; casa, Ov.

frondifer -fēra -fērum (†frons/fero), *leaf-bearing, leafy*: Lucr.

frondōsus -a -um (†frons), *full of leaves, leafy*: ramus, Ov.; Verg.

†frons frondis, f. *a leaf, foliage*: via interclusa frondibus et virgultis, Cic.; Verg., Ov., etc. Meton., *a chaplet or crown of leaves*: Hor., Verg., Ov.

†frons frontis, f. *the forehead, brow*.

LIT., frontem contrahere, *to frown*, Cic.; explicare, *to look cheerful again*, Hor.; frontem ferire, percutere, Cic.; fronte occultare sententiam, Cic.; frons urbana, *shameless*, Hor.; laeta parum, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *the front, forepart*: castrorum, Caes.; frons adversa (montis), Verg.; as milit. t. t., *the van*: et a fronte et a tergo circumire hostem, Caes.; a fronte instare, Liv.; frontem aequare, Liv. (2) *the outside end of a book roll*: Tib., Ov. (3) *frontage* (in measuring land): Hor.

frontālīa -ium, n. pl. (†frons), *the frontlet of a horse*: Liv.

fronto -ōnis, m. (†frons), *a man with a broad forehead*: Cic.

fructuārius -a -um (fructus), *fruit-bearing, fruitful*: agri quos fructuarios habent civitates, *with payment levied on the produce*, ap. Cic. L.

fructuōsus -a -um (fructus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*. LIT., *ager*, Cic. TRANSF., *tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa*, Cic.; Quint.

fructus -ūs, m. (fruor). (1) abstr., *enjoyment, enjoying*; Pl., Lucr. TRANSF., *ad animi mei fructum, for my intellectual enjoyment*, Cic. (2) concr., *proceeds, profit, produce, fruit, income*; in gen.: *praediorum*, Cic.; *pecuniae*, Cic.; *verae virtutis*, Cic.; *fructus ferre*, *capere*, *percipere ex aliqua re*, Cic.; *magno fructui esse alicui*, Liv.; esp. *of the fruits of the earth: fructus serere, demetere*, Cic.; *rami fructus tulere*, Verg.

frūgālis -e (frux), *frugal, economical, honest: ut frugalior sim*, Ter.; *colonus frugalissimus*, Cic. (posit. not used in class. Latin; frugi instead).

¶ Adv. **frūgālītēr**: Pl., Cic., Hor.

frūgālitās -ātis, f. (frugalis), *frugality, economy, honesty*: Cic.; *frugalitatem, id est modestiam et temperantiam*, Cic.; of style, *restraint*: Quint.

frūgi, see frux.

frūgifer -fēra -fērum (frux/fero), *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*. LIT., *ager*, Cic.; *numen, making fruitful*, Ov. TRANSF., *profitable, advantageous: tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa*, Cic.; Liv.

frūgiferens -entis (frux/fero), *fruitful, fertile*: Lucr.

frūgīlēgus -a -um (frux/lego), *collecting grain: formicae*, Ov.

frūgipārus -a -um (frux/pario), *fruitful, prolific*: Lucr.

frūitus, frūitūrus, see fruor.

frūmentārius -a -um (frumentum), *of grain or corn: res, the supply of corn*, Caes., Cic.; *lex, relating to its distribution*, Cic.; *navis*, Caes. M. as subst. **frūmentārius** -i, *a corn-merchant*: Cic., Liv.

frūmentatio -ōnis, f. (frumentor). (1) *a foraging*: Caes. (2) *a distribution of corn*: Suet.

frūmentator -ōris, m. (frumentor), *a forager or a provider of corn*: Liv.

frūmentor -ari, dep. (frumentum), *to forage, fetch corn: frumentari in propinquo agro*, Liv.; Caes., Sall.

frūmentum -i, n. (frux, fruor), *corn, grain*: Caes., Cic., Hor., etc.

fruor frui fructus and frūitus sum (cf. frux), *to have the benefit of, to enjoy*, a person, physical object, or abstr. thing. In early Latin, with acc. object: *ea quae fructus cumque es*, Lucr. Later with abl.: *immortali aevo*, Lucr.; *vitā*, Cic., Tac.; *voluptate*, Cic.; *votis, to obtain one's wishes*, Ov.; *amicitiae recordatione, to take delight in*, Cic.; as legal t. t., *to have the use and enjoyment of: fundis certis*, Cic.; absol.: *iucundius est carere quam frui*, Cic.

Frūsino -ōnis, m. *town in Latium (now Frosinone)*. Adj. and subst. **Frūsīnās** -ātis, *of Frusino, an inhabitant of it*.

frustillātīm (frustillum, dim. of frustum), *bit by bit*: Pl.

frustrā (perhaps connected with fraudo). LIT., *in error: frustra esse, to be deceived, mistaken*, Pl., Sall. TRANSF., (1) *in vain, without effect: frustra tempus contero*, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Hor. (2) *wantonly, without reason*: Cic., Verg., Suet.

frustrāmen -inis, n. (frustror), *deception*: Lucr.

frustratio -ōnis, f. (frustror), *a deception, disappointment, frustration*: Pl., Liv.

frustro -are (Pl.) and dep. **frustror** -ari (frustra), *to disappoint, deceive, trick: nos falsā atque inani spe*, Liv.; Lucr., Cic., Verg.

frustum -i, n. (fruor), *a bit, piece, morsel*. LIT., *of food: frusta esculenta*, Cic.; in *frusta secare*, Verg. TRANSF., in gen.: Pl., Sen., Quint.

frutex -tīcis, m. *a shrub, bush*: Lucr., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., as a term of reproach, *block-head*: Pl.

fruticētum -i, n. (frutex), *a thicket*: Hor., Suet.

frutico -are and **fruticor** -ari, dep. (frutex), *to shoot out, become bushy*: Cic. L., Juv.

fruticōsus -a -um (frutex), *bushy or full of bushes*: Ov.

frux frūgis, f. (cf. fruor), usually plur. **frūgēs** -um, *fruits of the earth*. LIT., non omnem frugem neque arborem in agro reperire, Cic.; terrae fruges baccae arborum, Cic.; Verg., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., in gen., *fruits, success: fruges industriae*, Cic.; *bonam frugem libertatis ferre*, Liv.; *ad bonam frugem se recipere, to improve oneself*, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

¶ Dat. sing. **frūgi**, used as indecl. adj., *useful, honest, discreet, moderate, temperate: homo*, Cic.; Hor.; *strengthened by bonae: permodestus et bonae frugi*, Cic. L.; Pl.

Fūcīnus -i, m. *a lake in central Italy (now Lago Fucino)*.

fūco -are (†fucus), *to colour, paint, dye: originally to paint red: Assyrio lana veneno*, Verg.; *to rouge*: Ov.; in gen. *to paint any colour*: Verg., Hor., Tac. TRANSF., *to colour, embellish: iisdem ineptiis fucata sunt illa omnia*, Cic.; *lepido fucata sonore*, Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **fucātus** -a -um, *painted; hence counterfeited, simulated: nitor*, Cic.; *omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (secernere)*, Cic.

fūcōsus -a -um (†fucus), *painted; hence simulated, counterfeited: merces*, Cic.; *amicitiae*, Cic.

†fūcus -i, m. (φῦκος). LIT., *red or purple dye, obtained from a rock lichen*: Hor., Quint.; hence the colour obtained, *red or purple*: Hor., Ov.; also of other colouring-matter, esp. *rouge*: Pl., Cic.; in gen., *paint, dye of any colour*: Prop.; sometimes = propolis, *the reddish substance with which bees stop up the entrance to their hives, bee-glue*, Verg. TRANSF., *deceit, dissimulation, pretence: sine fuco ac fallaciis*, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Hor.

†fūcus -i, m. *a drone bee*: Verg.

Fūfius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

fūga -ae, f. (cf. fugio, Gr. φυγή), *flight, running away*.

LIT., *fuga ab urbe turpissima*, Cic.; *ex fuga se recipere*, Caes.; *esse in fuga*, Cic.; *hostes in fugam convertere, dare, conicere*, Caes.; in *fugam se dare, se conferre, se conicere*, Cic.; *fugae se mandare*, Caes.; *fugam dare, to flee*, Verg., or *to let flee*, Verg., Hor.; *fugam facere, to flee*, Sall., Liv., or *to make to flee*, Cic., Liv.; *fugam sistere, to stop*, Liv.; plur.: *quantae in periculis fugae proximorum*, Cic.; esp. *flight from one's country, exile, banishment: fuga Metelli*, Cic.;

dura fugae mala, Hor.; meton., *the place of exile*: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *swift course* in gen., *speed*: facilem fugam expectare, Verg.; fuga temporum, Hor. (2) *avoiding*, with genit.: laborum, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

fūgax -ācis (fugio), *ready to flee, flying*. LIT., Parthus, Ov.; fugacissimus hostis, Liv.; Verg., Hor. TRANSF., (1) *speeding* in gen.: volucris fugacior aurā, Ov.; hence *fleeing, transitory*: anni, Hor.; haec omnia brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, Cic. (2) with genit., *avoiding*: condicionis, Ov.

¶ Hence compar. adv. **fūgācius**, in a manner more inclined to flight: utrum a se audacius an fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum, Liv.

fūgīo fūgēre fūgi fūgitum (φεύγω), *to flee*.

Intransit., *to take to flight, run away*. LIT., (1) of persons, esp. of soldiers: ex proelio, Cic. L.; of exiles: a patria, Ov.; of slaves: Hor. (2) of animals: omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam, Cic. (3) of things: nubes, Hor. TRANSF., *to pass away, disappear*: fugiunt cum sanguine vires, Ov.; of time: fugit inreparabile tempus, Verg.

Transit., *to flee from*. LIT., *to run away from*: cerva fugiens lupum, Liv.; velut qui currebat fugiens hostem, Hor.; as an exile: patriam, Verg.; Acheronta, *to escape from*, Hor. TRANSF., (1) of persons, *to avoid, shun, be averse from*: concilia conventusque hominum, Caes.; ignominiam et dedecus, Cic.; laborem, Verg.; aliquem iudicem, *to reject*, Liv.; neque illud fugerim dicere, Cic.; with infin.: fuge quaerere, *do not seek*, Hor. (2) of things, *to escape*: vox Moerim fugit, Verg.; esp.: aliquid aliquem fugit, *escapes the notice of*, Cic.; with infin.: de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. **fūgiens** -entis, *fleeing*. LIT., Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *avoiding*, with genit.: laboris, Caes. (2) *fleeing*; hence *deteriorating*, of wine: Cic.

fūgītīvus -a -um (fugio), *flying, fugitive*: a dominis, Cic.; servi, Liv.; m. as subst., a fugitive, esp. a runaway slave: Pl., Cic., Hor.

fūgīto -are (freq. of fugio). Intransit., *to flee*: Ter. Transit., *to fly from, avoid, shun*: erum, Pl.; fig.: quaestionem, Cic.; with infin.: Ter., Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **fūgītans** -antis, *fleeing*; with genit., *avoiding*: litium, Ter.

fūgō -are (fuga), *to put to flight, chase away, drive away*. LIT., homines inermes, Cic.; fundere atque fugare, Sall.; esp. *to drive into exile*: Lucr., Ov. TRANSF., *to dismiss, avert*: Hor., Ov.

fulcīmēn -inis, n. (fulcio), *a prop, support, pillar*: Ov.

fulcio fulcire fulsi fultum, *to prop up, support*. LIT., porticum, Cic.; vitis fulta, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *physically, to strengthen, secure*: postes, Verg.; ianuam serā, Ov. (2) *morally, to support, stay, uphold*: amicum, Cic.; labantem rempublicam, Cic.; subsidiiis fulta acies, Liv.

fulcrum -i, n. (fulcio), *the post or foot of a couch*: Verg. TRANSF., *a couch*: Juv.

fulgēo fulgēre fulsi, *to flash, to lighten*.

LIT., Iove fulgente, caelo fulgente, Cic.;

Lucr., Verg.; fig., of Pericles: fulgere, tonare, permiscere Graeciam, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to shine, gleam, glitter*: auro, Cic.; gladii, Liv.; oculi, Hor.; fulgebat luna, Hor. (2) fig., *to be distinguished, to shine*: virtus intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor.; Liv., Tac.

fulgidus -a -um (fulgeo), *shining, gleaming, glittering*: Lucr.

fulgō -ēre=fulgeo; q.v.: Lucr., Verg.

fulgor -ōris, m. (fulgeo), *lightning*: fulgores et tonitrua, Cic.; Verg., Ov. TRANSF., (1) in gen., *glitter, brightness*: armorum, Hor.; candelabri, Cic. (2) fig., *brightness, glory*: nominis, Ov.; honoris, Tac.

fulgūr -ūris, n. (fulgeo), *a flash of lightning*: Cic., Ov., Tac.; also *a stroke of lightning*: Verg., Hor., or an object which has been struck by lightning: Juv. TRANSF., in gen., *brightness*: solis, Lucr.; Ov.

fulgūrālis -e (fulgur), *relating to lightning*: libri, *treating of lightning*, Cic.

fulgūrātor -ōris, m. (fulguro), *a priest who interpreted the omens from lightning*: Cic.

fulgūrītus -a -um (fulgur), *struck by lightning*: Pl.

fulgūro -are (fulgur), *to lighten*: Iove fulgurante, Cic. TRANSF., of oratory: Quint.

fulica -ae, f. *a coot*: Verg., Ov.

fuligo -inis, f. *soot*: Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *a powder used for darkening the eyebrows*: Juv.

fulix -icis, f.=fulica; q.v.: Cic. poet.

fullo -ōnis, m. *a fuller, cloth-fuller*: Pl., Plin.

fullōnīa -ae, f. (fullo), *the art of fulling*: Pl.

fullōnīus -a -um (fullo), *of a fuller*: Pl.

fulmen -inis, n. (originally fulgmen, from fulgeo), *a stroke of lightning, a thunderbolt*.

LIT., fulmine percussus, Cic.; ictu fulminis deflagrare, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *a thunderbolt, crushing calamity*: fortunae, Cic.; duo fulmina domum perculerunt, Liv. (2) *mighty or irresistible power*: verborum, Cic.; esp. of the Scipios: duo fulmina belli, Lucr.; imperii nostri, Cic.

fulmenta -ae, f. (fulcio), *a support; of the heel of a shoe*: Pl.

fulminēus -a -um (fulmen), *of lightning*. LIT., ignes, Ov.; ictus, Hor. TRANSF., *like lightning, i.e. rapid or destructive*: ensis, Verg.; os apri, Ov.

fulmino -are (fulmen), *to lighten*. LIT., Iuppiter fulminans, Hor.; impers.: fulminat, Verg. TRANSF., Caesar fulminat bello, Verg.; Prop.

fultrā -ae, f. (fulcio), *a support, prop, stay; of food*: Hor.

Fulvius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens; its most famous members were M. Fulvius Flaccus, supporter of C. Gracchus, and Fulvia, wife of Clodius and afterwards of M. Antony*.

fulvus -a -um, *tawny, yellowish brown; of lions, wolves, sand, gold*: Verg.; Ov.

fūmēus -a -um (fumus), *smoky, full of smoke*: Verg.

fūmīdus -a -um (fumus), *smoky, full of smoke*: taeda, Verg.; altaria, Ov.

fūmīfer -fēra -fērum (fumus/fero), *smoke-bearing, smoky*: ignes, Verg.

fūmīficus -a -um (fumus/facio), *causing smoke*: Ov.

fūmo -are (fumus), *to smoke, steam*: agger fumat, Caes.; domus fumabat, *reeked with the odours of feasts*, Cic.; equum fumantia colla, Verg.

fūmōsus -a -um (fumus), *smoked*: imagines, *figures of ancestors*, Cic.; perna, Hor.

fūmus -i, m. (θυμός), *smoke, steam, vapour*: fumus ganearum, Cic.; fumo excuriari, Cic.; fumo dare signum, Liv.; plur.: fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, Caes.; prov.: vertere omne in fumum et cinerem, *to squander, consume*, Hor.

fūnālis -e (funis), *attached to a rope*: equus, *a trace-horse*, Suet. N. as subst. **fūnāle** -is. (1) *the thong of a sling*: Liv. (2) *a wax-torch*: Cic., Verg., Hor.

fūnambūlus -i, m. (funis/ambulo), *a rope-dancer*: Ter., Suet.

functio -ōnis, f. (fungor), *a performance, performing, executing*: muneris, Cic.

funda -ae, f. (cf. σφενδόνη), *a sling*: Caes., Verg.; fundā mittere glandes et lapides, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *a sling-stone*: Caes., Liv. (2) *a casting-net*: Verg.

fundāmen -inis, n. (†fundo), usually plur., *a foundation, base*: ponere, Verg.; Ov.

fundāmentum -i, n. (†fundo), usually plur., *a foundation*. LIT., fundamenta iacere, Cic., Liv.; locare, Verg.; a fundamentis diruere Pteleum, Liv. TRANSF., *basis*: pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic.; fundamenta libertatis, Cic.; Quint.

Fundānius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

fundātor -ōris, m. (†fundo), *a founder*: urbis, Verg.

funditō -are (funda), *to sling*: Pl.

funditor -ōris, m. (funda), *a soldier furnished with a sling, a slinger*: Caes., Sall.

funditūs, adv. (fundus). (1) *from the bottom*. LIT., monumenta delere, Cic. TRANSF., *completely, entirely*: evertere amicitiam, Cic.; Lucr., Tac. (2) *at the bottom, below*: Lucr.

†fundo -are (fundus), *to lay the foundation of, to found*. LIT., arces, Verg.; urbem colonis, Verg.; dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, *fastened to the ground*, Verg. TRANSF., *to found*: accurate non modo fundata verum etiam exstructa disciplina, Cic.; also *to make firm, to strengthen*: urbem legibus, Verg.; nostrum imperium, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **fundatus** -a -um, *founded, firm*: fundatissima familia, Cic.

†fundo fundēre fūdi fūsum, *to pour, pour out*.

LIT., (1) *of liquids*: sanguinem e patera, Cic.; liquorem de patera, Hor.; lacrimas, Verg.; ingentibus procellis fusus imber, Liv. (2) *of metals, to melt, cast*: quid fūsum durius, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *with emphasis on quantity, to pour out, shower, give abundantly*: terra fundit fruges, Cic.; segetem in Tiberim, Liv.; tela, Verg.; plenis se portis, *to rush out*, Verg.; quem Maia fudit, *gave birth to*, Verg.; opes, *to squander*, Hor.; luna per fenestram se fundebat, *streamed through*, Verg.; multo vitam cum sanguine, Verg.; esp. of sounds, *to utter*: sonos inanes, Cic.; of compositions: versus, Cic.; Verg. (2) *with emphasis on distribution, to spread, extend, scatter*: ne vitis nimia fundatur, Cic.; fusi per agros, Cic.; utrumque eorum fundi quodammodo et quasi dilatari, Cic.; fig.: tum se latius

fundet orator, Cic.; esp.: a, on the ground: fusus in herba, Ov.; Verg.: b, as milit. t. t., *to rout, defeat, scatter, put to flight*: hostes, Liv.; Caes., Cic.; pass. as middle, *to rush away*: turpi fugā fundi, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **fūsus** -a -um, *spread out, extended*: campi fusi in omnem partem, Verg.; fusa et candida corpora, *fleshy*, Liv.; crines, *flowing free*, Verg.; fig., of discourse, *diffuse*: genus sermonis, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **fūsē**, *widely, copiously*: dicere, Cic.

fundus -i, m. *ground*. (1) *the bottom or base of anything*. LIT., armarii, Cic.; aequora ciere fundo, *from the bottom*, Verg. TRANSF., *largitio non habet fundum, knows no bounds*, Cic.; fundum fieri legis, *to sanction, authorize*, Cic. (2) *soil; a farm, estate*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

fūnebris -e (funus), *of a funeral, funereal*: epulum, contio, Cic.; cupressi, Hor. TRANSF., *deadly, destructive*: bellum, Hor.; munera, Ov.

fūnērēus -a -um (funus), *of a funeral, funereal*: faces, Verg. TRANSF., *that causes or betokens death*: dextra, Ov.; bubo, *ill-omened*, Ov.

fūnēro -are (funus), *to bury solemnly, inter with funeral rites*: Plin., Suet.

¶ Hence partic. **fūnērātus** -a -um, *done to death*: Hor.

fūnesto -are (funestus), *to defile or pollute with death*: aras ac templa hostiis humanis, Cic.; gentem, Juv.

fūnestus -a -um (funus). (1) *pass., filled with mourning, defiled by death*: agros funestos reddere, Lucr.; familia funesta, *in mourning*, Liv.; Cic. (2) *act., fatal, disastrous, deadly*: tribunatus, Cic.; funestior dies, Cic.; Verg.; with dat.: funesta reipublicae pestis, Cic.

fungīnus -a -um (fungus), *of a mushroom*: Pl. **fungor** fungi functus sum, *dep. to occupy oneself with anything, to perform, execute, undergo*. In early Latin with acc. object: Pl., Ter., Lucr.; and so found in gerundive: muneris fungendi gratiā, Cic. Usually with abl.: muneribus corporis, Cic.; munere aedilicio, *discharge the office of aedile*, Cic.; vice cotis, *to serve as*, Hor.; virtute, laboribus, Hor.; dapibus, *to take food*, Ov.; sumptu, Tac. Absol., in special sense, *to be affected, suffer*: Lucr.

fungus -i, m. (σπόγγος, σπόγγος), *a mushroom, fungus*: Pl., Hor. TRANSF., (1) *as a term of reproach applied to a dull, stupid fellow*: Pl. (2) *a 'thief' in the wick of a candle, a candle-snuff*: Verg.

fūnicūlus -i, m. (dim. of funis), *a thin rope, cord, string*: funiculus a puppi religatus, Cic.; Quint.

fūnis -is, m. (f.: Lucr. 2, 1154), *a rope, cord, line*: per funem demitti, Verg.; of ship's ropes: ancorarius funis, Caes.; funes qui antennas ad malos religabant, Caes.; *the rope of a rope-dancer*: per extantum funem ire, Hor.; prov.: ne currente retro funis eat rota, *that all your labour may not be wasted*, Hor.; ducere, *to guide the rope*—i.e., *to command*, Hor.; sequi, *to follow, obey*, Hor.; reducere, *to change one's mind*, Pers.

fūnus -ēris, n. *a funeral, burial*.

LIT., funus quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic.; funus alicui facere, Cic.; ducere, Cic.; in funus venire,

Cic.; funus celebrare, Liv.; also plur.: Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *the corpse*: lacerum, Verg. (2) *death*: crudeli funere exstinctus, Verg.; edere funera, *to kill*, Verg.; Hor. (3) *in gen., destruction, ruin*: reipublicae, Cic.; Hor.; meton., *persons who cause ruin*: paene funera reipublicae, destroyers, Cic.

fūo fūi fūtūrus, etc., see sum.

fūr fūris, c. (φῶρ), *a thief*: non fur sed ereptor, Cic.; fur nocturnus, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; as a term of reproach to slaves: Pl., Ter., Verg.

fūrax -ācis (fūror) adj. (with compar. and superl.), *inclined to steal, thievish*: homo avarus et furax, Cic.

¶ Hence superl. adv. fūrāciſſimē, *most thievishly*: domos scrutari, Cic.

furca -ae, f. (fero), *a (two-pronged) fork*.

LIT., *a pitch-fork*: furcā detrudere aliquem, Liv.; prov.: naturam expelles furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *a fork-shaped prop or pole*: valli furcaeque bicornes, Verg.; furcae duodenos ab terra spectacula alta sustinentes pedes, Liv.; Ov. (2) *an instrument of punishment, with two prongs to which the arms were tied*: Pl., Cic., Liv.; fig.: ire sub furcam, Hor. (3) *a narrow pass*: Furcae Caudinae, see Caudium.

furcifer -fēra -fērum (furca/fero), *that carries the furca as a punishment*; a term of reproach usually applied to slaves, gallows-bird: Pl., Cic., Hor.

furcilla -ae, f. (dim. of furca), *a little fork*; prov.: furcillā extrudi, *to be expelled by force*, Cic. L.

furcillo -are (furcilla), *to support*: Pl.

furcula -ae, f. (dim. of furca), *a little fork*; hence (1) *a fork-shaped prop*: Liv. (2) *a narrow pass*, esp.: furculae Caudinae, the Caudine forks, Liv.

fūrentēr, adv. from furo; q.v.

furfur -ūris, m. (1) *bran*: Pl. (2) *scales, scurf on the skin*: Plin.

fūria -ae, f., usually plur. (furo), *rage, frenzy, madness, passion, fury*: muliebres furiae, Liv.; ventorum furiae, Verg.; iustis furiis, Verg.; tauri, Mart. Personif. Fūria -ae, f., usually plur. Fūriae -ārum, f. the mythological Furies (Allecto, Megaera, Tisiphone), the deities who avenged crimes and tormented criminals, esp. parricides: eos (parricidas) agitent Furiae, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., of persons: illa Furia, Clodius, Cic.; hunc juvenem tamquam furiam facemque huius belli, Liv.

fūriālis -e (furia). (1) *furious, raging, frenzied*: vox, Cic.; carmen, Liv.; Erichtho, inspired with Bacchic fury, Ov. (2) *belonging to the Furies*: membra, Verg.; Cic., Ov.

¶ Adv. fūriālītēr, *furiously, madly*: Ov. fūribundus -a -um (furo). (1) *raging, furious*: furibundus homo ac perditus, Cic.; Hor. (2) *inspired*: praedictio, Cic.

fūrio -are (furia), *to make furious, madden*: matres equorum, Hor.; partic., furiatuſ, raging: mens, Verg.

fūriōſus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (furia), *raging, raving, mad, furious*; of persons: mulier iam non morbo sed scelere furiosa, Cic.; Hor.; of things: cupiditas, Cic.; tibia, maddening, Ov.

¶ Adv. fūriōſē, *furiously, madly*: aliquid furiose facere, Cic. L.

Fūrius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was M. Furius Camillus, who freed Rome from the Gauls*.

furnāria -ae, f. (furnus), *the trade of a baker*: Suet.

furnus -i, m. *an oven, a bakehouse*: Pl., Hor., Ov.

fūro -ēre (cf. φῶρ), *to rage, rave, be mad*.

LIT., furere se simulavit, Cic.; Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of impassioned persons, *to rave, be frantic*: Catilina furens audaciā, Cic.; libidinibus inflammatus et furens, Cic.; furere aliquā, *to be madly in love with*, Hor.; furens Neptunus, *the raging waves*, Hor.; with acc.: furorē, Verg.; with acc. and infin.: (Clodius) furebat a Racilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic. L. (2) of a passion: ardor edendi, Ov. (3) of physical objects: ventus, Lucr.; animate objects: tempestas, ignis, Verg.

¶ Hence from partic. furens, adv.

fūrentēr, *furiously*: irasci, Cic. L.

*fūrōr -ari, dep. (fur), *to steal, pilfer*. LIT., quae rapuit et furatus est, Cic.; librum ab aliquo (of plagiarists), Cic. L. TRANSF., (1) fig., *to steal away, withdraw*: oculos labori, Verg. (2) *to counterfeit, personate*: civitatem, Cic.; speciem, Prop.

*fūrōr -ōris, m. (furo), *madness, raving, insanity*. LIT., ira furor brevis est, Hor.; Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of strong passions; esp.: a, *furious anger, martial rage*: versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic.; Iuno acta furore gravi, Verg.; sic animis juvenum furor additus, Verg.; personif.: Furor, as an attendant of Mars, Verg.: b, *passionate love*: intus erat furor igneus, Ov.; meton., *the object of passion*: sive mihi Phyllis sive esset Amyntas seu quicumque furor, Verg. (2) *inspiration, poetic or prophetic frenzy*: negat sine furore Democritus poemam magnum esse posse, Cic.; Ov. (3) of physical objects: furores caeli marisque, Verg.; Cat.

furtificus -a -um (furtum/facio), *thievish*: Pl. furtim, adv. (furtum), *by stealth, stealthily, secretly*: Pl., Cic., Hor., Liv., Tac.

furtivus -a -um (furtum). (1) *stolen*: strigilis, Hor.; Pl., Liv. (2) *secret, concealed, furtive*: iter per Italiam, Cic.; amor, Verg.; Ov.

¶ Adv. furtive, *stealthily, secretly*: Pl., Ov.

furtum -i, n. (fur), *a theft, robbery*. LIT., furtum facere alicuius rei, Cic.; furti damnari, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *in plur., stolen property*: Cic., Hor. (2) *underhand methods, trick, deceit*: furto laetatus inani, Verg.; furto et fraude, Liv. (3) *secret or stolen love*: Verg., Ov.

fūruncūlus -i, m. (dim. of fur), *a sneak thief, pilferer*: Cic.

furvus -a -um (cf. fuscus), *dark-coloured, dark, black*. LIT., equus, Ov.; Juv. TRANSF., of the lower world: antrum, Ov.; Proserpina, Hor.

fuscina -ae, f. *a three-pronged fork, trident*: Cic., Juv.

fusco -are (fuscus), *to darken, blacken*: dentes, Ov.; Luc.

fuscus -a -um (cf. *furvus*), *dark-coloured, dark, black*. LIT., cornix, Cic.; *purpura paene fusca*, Cic.; Verg., Ov. TRANSF., of the voice, *indistinct*: *genus vocis*, Cic.
fusē, adv. from ²fundo; q.v.
fūsilis -e (²fundo), *molten, liquid, soft*: *aurum*, Ov.; *ferventes fusili*, ex argilla glandes, Caes.
fusio -ōnis, f. (²fundo), *a pouring-out, out-pouring*: *mundum esse eius (dei) animi fusionem universam*, Cic.
fustis -is; abl. -i and -e; m. *a stick, staff, cudgel, club*: Pl., Cic., Hor., Tac.
fustitūdinus -a -um (fustis/tundo), *cudgel-walloping*: Pl.
fustūrium -i, n. (fustis), *cudgelling to death, a military punishment*: Cic., Liv.
¹**fūsus** -a -um, partic. from ²fundo; q.v.
²**fūsus** -i, m. *a spindle*: *fusum versare*, Ov.; as an attribute of the Parcae: *suis dixerunt, currite fusis*, Verg.
fūtātis, abundantly: Pl.
futtilis and **fūtilis** -e (connected with ²fundo). (1) *brittle*: *glacies*, Verg. (2) *vain, worthless, futile, good for nothing*: *haruspices*, Cic.; *sententiae*, Cic.; *auctor*, Verg.
futilitās and **fūtilitās** -ātis, f. (futilis), *worthlessness, folly, silliness*: Cic.
fūtūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum, *to have intercourse with a woman*: Cat., Mart.
fūtūrus -a -um, used as future partic of sum; q.v.

G

G, g, the seventh letter of the Latin Alphabet, originally represented by C, introduced into the Latin Alphabet about the time of the second Punic war. For the use of this letter in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.
Gābālī -ōrum, m. *a people in the south-east of Gallia Aquitania*.
Gābīī -ōrum, m. *a very ancient city of Latium, between Rome and Praeneste*. Adj. **Gābīnus** -a -um, *Gabinian*: *via, from Gabii to Rome*, Liv.; *Iuno, honoured in Gabii*, Verg.; *cinctus, a particular mode of wearing the toga*, Liv.
Gābīnius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was A. Gabinius, who restored the Egyptian king Ptolemaeus Auletes to his kingdom*. As adj. = of a Gabinius, esp. lex, *a law giving extraordinary military power to Pompeius*, Cic.; also adj. **Gābīniānus** -a -um.
Gādēs -ium, f. *a town in Hispania Baetica (now Cadiz)*. Adj. and subst. **Gādītānus** -a -um, of Gades, *a man of Gades*.
gaesum -i, n. *a long heavy javelin, originally a Gaulish weapon*: Caes., Liv., Verg.
Gaetūli -ōrum, m. *a people in north-west Africa*. Adj. **Gaetūlus** -a -um and **Gaetūlicus** -a -um.
Gāius -i, m. (abbrev. C.) and **Gaia** -ae, f. *a common praenomen among the Romans*. At a wedding, the bride and bridegroom were called by these names, and the bride said 'Ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia'.

Esp. (1) *the name of the emperor Gaius Caesar or Caligula*. (2) *the name of a celebrated Roman jurist (A.D. 110-180)*.

Gālaesus -i, m. *a river in the south of Italy (now Galaso)*.

Gālātae -ārum, m. (Γαλάται) *a Celtic people settled in Asia Minor, the Galatians*.

¶ Hence **Gālātia** -ae, f. *the country of the Galatae*.

Galba -ae, m. *a cognomen of the Sulpician gens; esp. of Ser. Sulpicius, emperor A.D. 68-69*.

galbāneus -a -um (galbanum), *of galbanum*: Verg.

galbānum -i, n. (χαλβάνη), *the resinous sap of a Syrian plant (Bubon galbanum, Linn.)*: Plin., Suet.

galbēum -i, n. or **galbēus** -i, m. *an arm-band or bandage for the arm*: Suet.

galbinus -a -um, *greenish-yellow*: Mart.; n. pl. as subst., *greenish-yellow garments*: Juv.

gālēa -ae, f. *a helmet*; originally of leather: Pl., Caes.; later of metal also: *aenea*, Cic.; *aerea*, Verg.

gālēo -are, *to cover with a helmet*; usually partic., **gālēatus** -a -um, *armed with a helmet*: Minerva, Cic.; Juv.

Gālēōtae -ārum, m. (Γαλεῶται), *a body of Sicilian seers*: Cic.

gālērīcūlum -i, n. (dim. of galerum). (1) *a skull-cap*: Mart. (2) *a wig*: Suet.

gālērītus -a -um (galerus), *wearing a hood or skull-cap*: Prop.

gālērūm -i, n. (**gālērūs** -i, m.: Verg.). (1) *a skull-cap*: Verg., Juv., Suet. (2) *a wig*: Juv., Suet.

galla -ae, f. *the gall-nut, oak-apple*: Verg.

Gallaeci (Callaeci) -ōrum, m. *a people in the north-west of Spain*.

¶ Hence **Gallaecia** -ae, f. *the country of the Gallaeci*; adj. **Gallaecus** -a -um and **Gallaicus** -a -um.

Galli -ōrum, m. *the Gauls, a Celtic people, living to the west of the Rhine and in the north of Italy*; sing. **Gallus** -i, m. *a Gaul* and **Galla** -ae, f. *a Gaulish woman*.

¶ Hence **Gallia** -ae, f. *Gaul, the land of the Gauls*; *Cisalpinia = Northern Italy*; *Transalpinia = France*; adj. **Gallīcānus** -a -um and **Gallīcus** -a -um, *Gaulish*: *canis, a greyhound*, Ov.; f. as subst., *gallica (sc. solea), a kind of slipper*: Cic.

galliāmbus -i, m. *a song of the priests of Cybele*: Mart.

gallica -ae, f. *see Galli*.

gallīna -ae, f. (²gallus), *a hen*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

gallīnāceus -a -um (gallina), *relating to poultry*: *gallus, a poultry-cock*, Pl., Cic.

gallīnārius -a -um (gallina), *relating to poultry*; m. as subst., *a poultry-farmer*: Cic.

Gallograeci -orum, m. pl. = Galatae; q.v.

¶ Hence **Gallograecia** -ae, f. = Galatia; q.v.

¹**gallus** -i, m. *a cock, dunghill cock*: *gallorum cantus, cock-crow*, Cic.; Hor.

²**Gallus**, *a Gaul*, *see Galli*.

³**Gallus** -i, m. usually plur. **Galli** -ōrum, m. *a priest of Cybele*.

¶ Hence adj. **Gallīcus** -a -um, *of the priests of Cybele*. TRANSF., *of the priests of Isis whose worship resembled that of Cybele*: *turba*, Ov.

Gallus -i, m., C. Cornelius (69-26 B.C.), a poet and orator, friend of Vergil.

gānea -ae, f. and **gānēum** -i, n. (Pl., Ter.), a brothel or a low eating-house: Cic., Liv., Tac.

gānēo -ōnis, m. (ganea), a debauchee: Ter., Cic., Tac.

Gangāridae and **Gangārides** -um, m. a people in India, on the Ganges.

Gangēs -is, m. (Γάγγης), the river Ganges in India. Adj. **Gangēticus** -a -um; f. adj. **Gangētis** -idis = Indian: Ov.

gannio -ire, to yelp, to snarl, growl; originally of dogs; of persons: Ter., Cat., Juv.

gannitus -ūs, m. (gannio), a yelping, snarling; of dogs: Lucr.; of persons: Mart.

Gānymēdēs -is, m. (Γανυμήδης), son of the Trojan king Tros, carried off on account of his beauty by an eagle, and made the cup-bearer of Jove; adj. **Gānymēdēs** -a -um.

Gārāmantēs -um, m. (Γαρῳάντες), a people in the interior of Africa.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Gārāmantis** -idis: Verg.

Gargānus -i, m. a mountain of Apulia (now Monte di S. Angelo). Adj. **Gargānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Garganus.

Gargettus -i, m. (Γαργητός), a deme in Attica, birth-place of Epicurus, hence called Gargettius.

Gargilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

garrio -ire (connected with γῆρεν, Doric γῆρεν), to chatter, prate, babble; with object: nugas, Pl.; fabellas, Hor.; Cic. L.; absol.: in iis philosophi garrire coeperunt, Cic. TRANSF., of frogs: Mart.

garrulitās -ātis, f. (garrulus), chattering; of magpies: garrulitas rauca, Ov.

garrulus -a -um (garrio), talkative, garrulous, chattering, babbling. LIT., of persons: Pl., Hor.; garrula lingua, Ov. TRANSF., (1) of animals: cornix, Cv.; hirundo, Verg. (2) of inanimate objects, noisy: rivus, Ov.; lyra, Tib. (3) of abstr. things: hora, Prop.

gārum -i, n. (γάρον), a fish-sauce: Hor., Mart.

Gārūna -ae, f. a river in Gaul (now Garonne).

¶ Hence **Gārūni** -ōrum, m. a people living on the Garonne.

gaudeo gaudere gāvisus sum (cf. γηθέω), to rejoice, be glad.

LIT., of persons; in gen.: si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, Cic.; poet. with partic.: gaudet scribentes, write with pleasure, Hor.; gen. with abl. of cause, to delight in: correctione gaudere, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc.; with internal acc.: gaudium, Ter., Cat.; with acc. and infin.: quae perfecta esse gaudeo, Cic.; Pl., Caes.; with infin. alone: laedere gaudes, Hor.; Tac.; with quod: sane gaudeo quod te interpellavi, Cic.; Hor. Esp. (1) in sinu gaudere, to rejoice in secret, Cic., Tib.; so: in se, Cat. (2) like salvere, in a salutation: Celso gaudere refer, take my greeting to Celsus, Hor.

TRANSF., of inanimate objects, to delight in: scena gaudens miraculis, Liv.; Verg., Prop.

gaudium -i, n. (gaudeo), joy, gladness, delight (esp. as an inward feeling; laetitia denotes external expression). LIT., gaudio exclamare, Ter.; triumphare, exsultare, Cic.; aliquem gaudio adficere, Liv.; gaudia corporis, Sall. Meton., that which produces

delight: gaudio esse, Pl.; Clytium, nova gaudia, Verg.; Liv.

Gaurus -i, m. a mountain in Campania.

gausāpē -is, n. and **gausāpum** -i, n. (γαυσάπη), a woollen cloth with a long nap, frieze: Ov., Hor. TRANSF., of a beard: Pers.

gāza -ae, f. (Persian word), originally the royal treasure of Persia; hence in gen., treasure, riches, wealth: regia, Cic.; agrestis, Verg.; Hor., Liv.

Gēla -ae, f. (Γέλα), a town on the south coast of Sicily.

¶ Hence adj. **Gēlōus** -a -um, of Gela; subst. **Gēlenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Gela.

gēlāsīnus -i, m. (γελασίνος), a dimple on the cheek: Mart.

gēlīdus -a -um (gelu), cold, icy-cold, frosty, icy.

LIT., aqua, Cic.; humor, Verg.; Lucr., Liv.; f. as subst. **gēlida** -ae (sc. aqua), cold water: Hor., Juv.

TRANSF., applied to the chill of old age, fear, death, etc. (1) pass.: sanguis, Verg. (2) act., chilling: tremor, Verg.; mors, Hor.; metus, Ov.

¶ Adv. **gēlīdē**, coldly, feebly: Hor.

Gelliū -a -um, name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was A. Gellius, a grammarian of the second century A.D.

gēlo -are (gelu). (1) transit., to cause to freeze, to freeze. LIT., Mart. TRANSF., of fear: pavido gelantur pectore, Juv. (2) intransit., to freeze: Plin., Luc.

Gēlōni -ōrum, m. (Γελωνοί), a Scythian people on the Borysthenes in Russia. Sing. **Gēlōnus** -i, m. collect. the Geloni: Verg.

gēlu -ūs, n. (earlier **gēlus** -ūs, m. and **gēlum** -i, n.), frost, icy cold; usually abl. sing. LIT., rura gelu claudit hiems, Verg.; Hor., Liv. TRANSF., the chill of age, death, fear, etc.: Verg.

gēmēbundus -a -um (gemo), groaning, sighing: Ov.

gēmellipāra -ae, f. adj. (gemellus/pario), twin-bearing: dea, or diva, Latona, Ov.

gēmellus -a -um (dim. of geminus), twin, double.

LIT., (1) twin: fratres, proles, Ov.; m. as subst., a twin: Cat.; plur.: gemelli, twins, Verg., Hor., Ov. (2) paired, double: quam (legionem) factam ex duabus gemellam appellabat, Caes.

TRANSF., resembling each other like twins, similar: par nobile fratrum nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor.

gēmīnātio -ōnis, f. (gemino), a doubling: verborum, Cic.

gēmīno -are (geminus).

(1) transit., to double: victoriae laetitiam, Liv. Hence partic. **gēmīnātus** -a -um, doubled: sol, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., a, to join together: tigris agni, Hor.; aera, strike together, Hor.; b, to repeat: vulnus, Ov.; Verg., Liv.

(2) intransit., to be double: Lucr.

gēmīnus -a -um, twin, double.

LIT., (1) twin, twin-born: fratres, Cic.; m. pl. as subst. **gēmīni** -ōrum, twins, esp. the twins Castor and Pollux: Cic., Liv. (2) double; paired or half-and-half: geminae nuptiae, Ter.; acies, Verg.; aures,

Ov.; Chiron, the Centaur, half man and half horse, Ov.; Cecrops, half Greek and half Egyptian, Ov.

TRANSF., similar, alike: geminus et similis nequitia, Cic.

gēmītus -ūs, m. (gemo), a sigh, groan. LIT., of persons: gemitus fit, Cic.; gemitum dare, tollere, Verg. TRANSF., of things, a groaning, roaring: pelagi, Verg.

gemma -ae, f. (probably connected with gigno), a bud or eye of a plant: Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., a jewel, gem, precious stone: Cic., Ov. Hence meton. (1) a thing made of or adorned with jewels, a goblet: bibere gemmā, Verg.; a seal-ring, seal: gemmā signare, Ov. (2) gemmae, the eyes in a peacock's tail, Ov. (3) a literary gem: Mart.

gēmātus -a -um (gemma), set or adorned with jewels: monilia, Ov.; Liv.

gēmmēus -a -um (gemma), made of or set with jewels, gemmed: trulla, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., bright: Plin. L., Mart.

gēmmifer -fēra -fērum (gemma/fero), bearing or producing jewels: mare, Prop.

gēmmo -are (gemma), to bud: vites, Cic. TRANSF., in pres. partic. **gēmmans** -antis, set with jewels: sceptrā gēmmantia, Ov.; fig., glittering like jewels: herbae gēmmantes fore recenti, Lucr.

gēmo gēmēre gēmūi gēmītum.

(1) intransit., to sigh, groan; of persons: desiderio alicuius, Cic. TRANSF., a, of animals; of the lion, to roar: Lucr.; of the turtle-dove, to coo: Verg.; b, of inanimate objects, to groan, creak: gementis litora Bospori, Hor.; gemitu sub pondere cymba, Verg.

(2) transit., to sigh or groan over, lament, bemoan: aliquid, Cic.; Ityn, Hor.; with infin., or acc. and infin.: Hor.

Gēmōniae -ārum, f. (sc. scalae); more rarely Gemoniae scalae, a flight of steps from the Aventine hill to the Tiber, down which the dead bodies of malefactors were thrown.

gēna -ae, f. usually plur. (cf. γένυς), cheek or cheeks and chin: Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) the eye-sockets: Ov. (2) an eye or the eyes: et patiar fossis lumen abire genis, Ov.; Prop.

Gēnābum -i, n. a town in Gaul, the capital of the Carnutes (now Orléans). Adj. **Gēnābensis** -e, of Genabum.

Gēnauni -ōrum, m. a people in Rhaetia.

Gēnāva -ae, f. a town of the Allobroges (now Geneva).

gēneālōgos -i, m. (γενεαλόγος), a genealogist: Cic.

gēner -ēri, m. (connected with gigno), a son-in-law: Pl., Cic., Ov.; also a prospective son-in-law: Verg., Hor.; a grand-daughter's husband: Tac.; a brother-in-law: Nep.

gēnērālis -e (genus). (1) belonging to a kind, generic: constitutio, Cic.; Lucr. (2) universal, general: quoddam decorum, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Adv. **gēnērālītēr**, in general, generally: Cic.

gēnērasco -ēre (genero), to be produced, come to birth: Lucr.

gēnērātīm, adv. (genus). (1) according to kinds or classes: generatim saecula propagent, Lucr.; Cic., Verg. (2) in general, generally: singillatim potius quam generatim loqui, Cic.

gēnērātor -ōris, m. (genero), a begetter, producer: nosse generatores suos optime poterant, Cic.; Acragas equorum, Verg.

gēnēro -are (genus), to beget, produce, bring to life. LIT., of living beings: deus hominem generavit, Cic.; Hercules stirpe generatus, Cic.; quale portentum nec Iubae tellus generat, Hor. TRANSF., of inanimate objects: Verg., Quint.

gēnērōsus -a -um (genus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), of noble birth, noble.

LIT., (1) of persons: Cic., Verg. (2) of animals, plants, etc., well-bred: pecus, Verg.; vinum, Hor. (3) of a place, producing well: insula generosa metallis, Verg.

TRANSF., of character, noble, magnanimous: virtus, Cic.; mens, Ov.

¶ Adv. **gēnērōsē**, nobly: perire, Hor.

gēnēsis -is, f. (γένεσις), the constellation which presides over one's birth: Juv., Suet.

gēnētīvus -a -um (geno=gigno). (1) inborn, innate: imago, Ov.; nomina, family names, Ov. (2) casus, the genitive case, Suet.

gēnētrix -trix, f. (genitor), one who brings forth; a mother: Aeneadem, Venus, Lucr.; magna deum, Cybele, Verg. TRANSF., she that produces: frugum, Ceres, Ov.; Cic.

gēniālis -e (genius), belonging to the genius of a person; hence (1) relating to marriage: lectus, the marriage-bed, Cic., Hor., Liv. (2) relating to enjoyment; joyful, gay: festum, Ov.; hiems, Verg.

¶ Adv. **gēniālītēr**, jovially, gaily: Ov.

gēnicūlātus -a -um (geniculum), knotty, full of knots: culmus, Cic.

gēnicūlum -i, n. (dim. of genu). (1) the knee: Varr. (2) a knot in a plant: Plin.

gēnista (gēnēsta) -ae, f. the plant broom: Verg.

gēnitābilis -e (geno=gigno), fruitful, productive: Lucr.

gēnitālis -e (geno=gigno), belonging to birth; hence (1) creative, fruitful: Lucr., Verg. (2) dies, birthday, Tac. (3) of Diana, as presiding over births: Hor.

¶ Adv. **gēnitālītēr**, in a fruitful manner: Lucr.

gēnitīvus, see gēnētīvus.

gēnitor -ōris, m. (geno=gigno), a begetter, father: Cic.; deum, Jupiter, Ov. TRANSF., producer: quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor.; Ov.

gēnitura -ae, f. (geno=gigno), a begetting, engendering: Plin. TRANSF., the constellation which presides over a birth: Suet.

gēnius -i, m. (geno=gigno), the guardian spirit of a man or place, a genius: genium piare, placare, Hor.; loci, Verg.; urbis Romae, Liv. Esp. as a spirit of enjoyment, one's taste, inclination: genium curare vino, to enjoy oneself with, Hor.; December geniis acceptus (because of rest from toil in the fields), Ov. TRANSF., talent, genius: Juv.

gēno=gigno; q.v.

gens gentis, f. (geno, old form of gigno).

(1) a gens, a clan, a number of families connected by a common descent and the use of the same gentile name. LIT., vir patriciae gentis, Cic.; gens Cornelia, Liv.; sine gente, of low origin, Hor.; patricii maiorum gentium (senators appointed by Romulus), minorum gentium (appointed by Tarquin), Cic. L.

TRANSF., a, of gods: maiorum gentium dñi, *superior gods*, Cic.: b, of beasts, a *stock*: Verg., Ov.

(2) an *offspring, descendant*: vigilasne, deum gens, Aenea? Verg.

(3) more generally, a *people, tribe, nation*. LIT., exterae nationes et gentes, Cic.; Suevorum, Caes. TRANSF., a, a *district, country*; esp. in partitive genit.: ubi gentium? *where in the world?* Pl.; minime gentium, *not the least bit in the world*, Ter.: b, plur.: gentes, *foreigners*, Tac.

genticus -a -um (gens), *belonging to a nation, national*: Tac.

gentilius -a -um (gentilis), *belonging to a particular gens*: sacra, Liv.

gentilis -e (gens), *belonging to a gens*. LIT., nomen, Suet.; manus, of the 300 Fabii, Ov.; m. as subst., a *clansman, a person of the same gens*: Cic., Liv., Suet. TRANSF., *belonging to a country, national*: religio, Tac.

gentilitās -ātis, f. (gentilis), *the relationship between the members of a gens*: Cic.

gēnu -ūs, n. (γόνο), *the knee*: advolvi genibus alicuius, Liv., Tac.; genibus minor, *kneeling*, Hor.; Cic.

Gēnua -ae, f. *coast-town in Liguria* (now Genoa).

gēnūālia -ium, n. pl. (genus), *garters*: Ov.

gēnūinus -a -um (geno=gigno), *natural, innate*: genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, Cic.

gēnūinus -a -um (genae), *relating or belonging to the cheek or jaw*: dentes, the *jaw-teeth*, Cic.; so m. as subst. gēnūinus -i, a *jaw-tooth*: Verg., Juv.

gēnus -ēris, n. (geno=gigno and γένος), *kind*.

LIT., (1) *birth, descent, origin*: genus patricium, plebeium, Liv.; maternum, paternum, Cic.; Verg.; esp. of *high birth*: genus et virtus, Hor. (2) *race, stock, family, house*: genus Aemilium, Fabium, Liv.; Hispanum, Liv.; genere regio natum esse, Cic.; Hor.; hence *offspring, descendant*, and collectively, *descendants*: genus deorum (of Aeneas), Verg.; sex: genus virile, muliebre, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of living beings, *class, kind*: genus humanum, Cic.; omnis generis homines, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; also of animals: multa genera ferarum, Caes.; Lucr., Cic. (2) of things, *kind, variety, sort*: armorum, Caes.; omne genus frugum, Liv.; id genus imperii, Cic. (3) as philosoph. t. t., *genus* in logic: genus universum in species certas parti, Cic. (4) in gen., *fashion, manner, way*: tota domus in omni genere diligens, Cic.

gēnus -ūs=genus; q.v.

gēōgrāphīa -ae, f. (γεωγραφία), *geography*: Cic.

gēōmetrēs -ae, m. (γεωμέτρης), a *geometer*: Cic., Quint., Juv.

gēōmētrīa -ae, f. (γεωμετρία), *geometry*: Cic., Quint.

gēōmētricus -a -um (γεωμετρικός), *geometrical*: formae, figures, Cic. As subst. m. gēōmētricus -i, a *geometer*: Quint.; n. pl. gēōmētrīca -ōrum, *geometry*: geometrica didicisse, Cic.

gēōgicus -a -um (γεωργικός), *agricultural*; n. pl. as subst. Gēōgīca -ōrum, the *Georgics of Vergil*: Gell.

Gergōvia -ae, f. *town of the Averni in Gallia Aquitania*.

Germāni -ōrum, m. pl. the *Germans*.

¶ Hence Germānus -a -um, adj. *German*; Germānia -ae, f. *Germany*: superior, inferior, Tac.; plur.: Germaniae, Tac.; Germānicus -a -um, adj. *German*; m. as subst. Germānicus -i, surname (on account of victories in Germany) of Augustus' son-in-law Tiberius Drusus, of Drusus' son, of the emperor Domitian, and others.

germānitās -ātis (germanus). LIT., the *relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood*: Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., (1) the *connexion between cities which are colonies of the same mother-city*: Liv. (2) in gen., *similarity*: Plin.

germānus -a -um (like germen, from geno=gigno), *having the same parents*: frater, soror, Cic.; Pl., Ter. As subst. m. germānus -i, *own brother*; f. germāna -ae, *own sister*: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *brotherly, sisterly*: in germanum modum, Pl. (2) *genuine, real, true*: scio me asinum germanum fuisse, Cic. L.; Pl.; superl.: Cic.

¶ Adv. germānē, *faithfully, honestly*: rescribere, Cic.

germānus -a -um, see Germani.

germen -inis, n. (from geno=gigno, or else from gero). LIT., *an embryo*: Ov. TRANSF., (1) a *bud, shoot or graft*: Verg. (2) fig., *germ* (of madness): Lucr.

germīno -are (germen), *to sprout forth*: Hor. TRANSF., *to put forth*: Plin.

gēro gērēre gessi gestum, *to carry, bear*.

LIT., (1) *to carry about*: hastam, Verg.; esp. *to wear*: vestem, Ov. (2) *to carry a thing somewhere*: saxa in muros, Liv. (3) *to bear, give birth to*: of human beings: Plin.; of the earth, plants, etc.: platani malos gessere, Verg.; violam terra, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to carry about, display an appearance of*: virginis os habitumque gerens, Verg.; or a *quality*: fortem animum, Sall.; prae se utilitatem, Cic.; personam gerere, *to act a part*, Cic.; se gerere, *to show oneself in a certain light, conduct oneself*; with adv.: honeste, Cic.; with adj.: dis te minorem, Hor.; with phrase: pro cive, Cic.; more maiorum, Sall. (2) *to carry about, entertain a feeling*: iras, Pl.; inimicitias, Cic.; pro me curam, Verg. (3) *to carry on, conduct, manage* public or private business: rem bene, male gerere, Cic.; res gestae, exploits, esp., *warlike exploits*, Cic.; rempublicam gerere atque administrare, Cic.; magistratum, Cic.; negotium, Cic. L.; bellum, Caes., Cic., Liv.

gēro -ōnis, m. (gēro), a *carrier*: Pl.

gerrae -ārum, f. pl. (γέρεα), *wattled twigs*: Varr. TRANSF., *trifles, nonsense*: Pl.

gerro -ōnis, m. (gerrae), a *trifler, idler*: Ter.

gērūlfigūlus -i, m. (gerulus/figulus), *an abettor*: Pl.

gērūlus -i, m. (gēro), a *porter, carrier*: Pl., Hor., Suet.

Gērŷōn -ōnis, m. and Gērŷōnēs -ae, m. (Γερῷων and Γερῷονēs), myth., a *king in Spain with three bodies, killed by Hercules*.

gestāmen -inis, n. (gesto). (1) *that which is carried*: clipeus gestamen Abantis, Verg. (2) *that by which anything is carried; a carriage or litter*: Tac.

gesticulatio -onis, f. (gesticulator), *pantomime, gesticulation*: Quint., Suet.

gesticulor -ari, dep. (from *gesticulus*, dim. of *gestus*), to make pantomimic gestures, *gesticulate*: Suet.

gestio -ōnis, f. (*gero*), management, performance: negotii, Cic.

gestio -ire (*gero*). (1) to exult, to be excited, run riot; esp. with abl.: laetitiam, Cic.; voluptate, Cic.; animus gestiens rebus secundis, Liv. (2) to desire eagerly, to long; with infin.: scire omnia, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

gestito -are (freq. of *gesto*), to carry often, wear often: Pl.

gesto -are (freq. of *gero*), to carry, bear about. LIT., caput in pilo, Cic.; clavos manu, Hor.; pectora, Verg.; pass. as middle, to ride about: Sen., Juv.

gestor -ōris, m. (*gero*), a tale-bearer, gossip: Pl.

gestus -ūs, m. (*gero*), used in sing. and plur., the carriage of the body, posture: gestum imitari, Lucr.; Cic.; esp. the studied gestures of an actor or orator: histrionum nonnulli gestus, Cic.; Quint., Juv.

Gēta -ae, m. and **Gētēs** -ae, m.; usually plur.

Gētae -ārum, m. (*Γέται*), a people of Thrace living near the Danube. Adj. **Gēticus** -a -um, poet. = *Thracian*; adv. **Gētice**, after the *Getic fashion*: loqui, Ov.

Gētūlus, etc. = *Gaetulus*, etc.; q.v.

gibba -ae, f. (cf. *gibbus*), a hump, hunch: Suet.

gibber -era -erum, hump-backed: Suet.

gibbus -i, m. (connected with *κύπτω*, *κνέφω*), a hump, hunch: Juv.

Gigās -antis, m. (*Γίγας*), a giant; usually plur., Gigantes, sons of Earth and Tartarus, who in an attempt to storm heaven were killed by the lightning of Jupiter. Adj. **Gigantēus** -a -um: Verg.

gigno gignere gēnui gēnitum (originally *geno*), to beget, bear, bring forth. LIT., Herculem Iuppiter genuit, Cic.; pass., with plain abl. of origin: Verg., Liv.; or ex: Ov.; de: Ov.; ab: Tac. TRANSF., to cause: virtus amicitiam, Cic.; Hor.

gilvus -a -um, pale yellow: Verg.

gingīva -ae, f. gum (of the mouth): Cat., Juv.

glāber -bra -brum, without hair, bald: Pl.; m. as subst., a page: Cat.

glāciālis -e (glacies), icy: hiems, Verg.; frigus, Ov.

glāciēs -ēi, f. ice: dura et alte concreta glacies, Liv.; plur.: glacies Hyperboreae, Verg. TRANSF., hardness: aeris, Lucr.

glācio -are (glacies), to freeze: nives, Hor.

glādiātor -ōris, m. (gladius), one hired to fight at public shows, a gladiator, Cic.; as a term of reproach, bandit, brigand: Cic. Meton., gladiatores = gladiatorial exhibition: dare, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; abl.: gladiatoribus, at a show of gladiators, Cic. L.

glādiātōrius -a -um (gladiator), pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial: animus, Ter.; ludus, Cic.; familia, a troop or band of gladiators, Cic.; locus, the place of exhibition, Cic.; consessus, the assembled spectators, Cic.; munus, spectaculum, Cic. TRANSF., totius corporis firmitas, Cic.

N. as subst. **gladiātōrium** -i, the pay of gladiators: Liv.

glādiātūra -ae, f. (gladiator), the profession of gladiator: Tac.

glādīus -i, a sword.

LIT., gladium stringere, Caes., Cic., Verg.,

Liv.; nudare, Ov.; alicui gladium intentare, Liv.; recondere in vaginam, Cic.; prov.: plumbeo gladio iugulari, to be defeated with little trouble, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) the work of the sword: tanta gladiatorum impunitas, of murder, Cic. (2) a gladiatorial combat: Sen.

gleba = gleba; q.v.

glaesum (glēsum) -i, n. amber: Tac.

glandifer -fēra -fērūm (glans/fero), acorn-bearing: quercus, Cic.

glandium -i, n. (glans), a delicate glandule in meat: Pl.

glans glandis, f. (cf. *βάλανος*), mast; an acorn, chestnut, etc.: Cic., Verg., Hor. TRANSF., an acorn-shaped bullet shot from a sling: glandes fundis in casas iacere, Caes.; Verg.

glārēa -ae, f. gravel: Cic. L., Verg., Liv.

glārēōsus -a -um (glarea), gravelly, full of gravel: saxa, Liv.

glaucōma -ātis, n. (also -ae, f.: Pl.) (from *γλαύκωμα*), a disease of the eye, cataract: Pl.

glaucus -a -um (*γλαυκός*), bluish- or greenish-grey: undae, Lucr.; salix, Verg.

Glaucus -i, m. (*Γλαυκός*). (1) a fisherman of Anthedon, changed into a sea-god. (2) son of Sisyphus, torn to pieces by his own horses. (3) leader of the Lycians at the Trojan war.

glēba (gleba) -ae, f. a lump or clod of earth: Lucr., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) land, soil: terra potens ubere glebae, Verg. (2) a piece, lump of any substance: picis, Caes.; turis, Lucr.

glēbūla -ae, f. (dim. of gleba), a little clod. TRANSF., (1) a little farm or estate: Juv. (2) a small lump of anything: Plin. L.

glēsum = glaesum; q.v.

glis gliris, m. a dormouse: Plin., Mart.

glisco -ēre, to grow up, swell up, blaze up. LIT., ignis sub pectore gliscens, Lucr. TRANSF., ad iuvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit illa, ut ignis oleo, Cic.; violentia, Verg.; ne glisceret negligendo bellum, Liv.; gliscente in dies seditione, Liv.; multitudo gliscit immensum, increases very much, Tac.

glōbo -are (globus), to form into a ball: Plin. TRANSF., to form into a mass, to crowd together: Plin.

glōbōsus -a -um (globus), spherical: terra, Cic.; Liv.

glōbus -i, m. a round ball, globe, sphere. LIT., stellarum, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Tac. TRANSF., a troop, crowd, mass of people: globus circumstans consulis corpus, Liv.; Verg., Tac.

glōmērāmen -inis, n. (glomerō), a round mass, globe: Lucr.

glōmēro -are (glomus), to form into a sphere, or rounded heap. LIT., lanam in orbis, Ov.; frusta mero glomerata, Ov. TRANSF., in gen., to gather together, collect, form into a mass: agmina, Verg.; glomerantur aves, Verg.

glōmus -ēris, n. (akin to globus), clue, skein, ball of thread: lanae, Lucr., Hor.

glōria -ae, f. fame, renown, glory.

LIT., doctrinae et ingenii, Cic.; belli, in summam gloriam venire, Cic.; gloriam habere, consequi, capere, acquirere, Cic.; aliquem gloriā adficere, to honour, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) plur.: gloriae, glorious deeds, Tac. (2) of an outstanding member of a group, the pride, glory: armenti gloria,

taurus, Ov. (3) *desire of glory, ambition, boastfulness*: vana, Liv.; Cic., Hor.

glōriatiō-ōnis, f. (glorior), a *glorying, boasting*: Cic.

glōriōla-ae, f. (dim. of gloria), a *little glory*: hisce eum ornes gloriolae insignibus, Cic. L.
glōrior-ari, dep. (gloria), to *glory, boast, pride oneself*.

(1) absol.: hic tu me gloriari vetas, Cic.; with adverbs: nimis, Cic.; insolenter, Cic.; with adversus and the acc.: ne adversus te quidem gloriabor, Liv.

(2) to *glory in, boast of* something; with plain abl.: nominibus veterum, Cic.; suā victoriā tam insolenter, Caes.; Liv., Ov.; with de: de tuis beneficiis intolerantissime gloriaris, Cic.; with in: in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet, Sall.; Cic.; with acc. and infin.: is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sine repulsa adsecutum, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; with acc. of n. pron.: vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic.; gerundive, gloriandus, *glorious, to be boasted of*: beata vita glorianda et praedicanda est, Cic.

glōriōsus-a -um (gloria). (1) objective, *famous, glorious*: mors, Cic.; gloriosissimum factum, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (2) subjective, *ambitious, pretentious, boastful*: miles, Ter., Cic.; ostentatio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **glōriōsē**. (1) *with glory, gloriously*: aliquid gloriosissime et magnificentissime conficere, Cic. L. (2) *vauntingly, boastfully*: mentiri, Cic.; Pl.

glūbo-ēre (cf. γλύφω), to *peel, take off the rind or bark*: Varr. TRANSF., to *rob*: magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat.

glūtēn-tinis, n. *glue*: Lucr., Verg.

glūtīnātor-ōris, m. (glutino), *one who glues together books, a bookbinder*: Cic. L.

glūtīno-are (gluten), to *glue or paste together*: Plin.

glūtīo (gluttio) -ire, to *swallow, gulp down*: epulas, Juv.

glūto (glutto) -ōnis, m. (glutio), a *glutton*: Pers.

Glyco and **Glycōn**-ōnis, m. (Γλύκων). (1) a *wrestler*: Hor. (2) a *physician*: Cic.

Gnaeus-i, m. a *Roman praenomen, shortened* Gn.

gnārītās-ātis, f. (gnarus), *knowledge*: Sall.

gnārus-a -um (connected with nosco).

(1) act., *knowing, acquainted with, expert in*; with genit.: republicae, Cic.; Latinae linguae, Liv.; with indir. quest.: eum gnarum fuisse, quibus orationis modis quaeque animorum partes pellerentur, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Liv., Tac.; with acc. alone: hanc rem, Pl.

(2) pass., *known*: gnarum id Caesari, Tac.
Gnātho-ōnis, m. *the name of a parasite in the Eunuchus of Terence*; hence in gen. = *parasite*: Cic.; subst. **Gnāthōnici**-ōrum, m. *parasites of Gnatho's school*: Ter.

Gnātia=Egnatia, a *town in Apulia*.

gnāvus, **gnāvus**=natus, navus; q.v.

Gnidus=Cnidus; q.v.

Gnosus (**Gnōsus**)-i, f. (Κνωσός), an *ancient city of Crete, the residence of Minos*.

¶ Hence adj. **Gnōsius**-a -um, *Gnosian, Cretan*; f. as subst. **Gnōsia**-ae, *Ariadne*: Prop.; adj. **Gnōsiācus**-a -um, *Gnosian*:

rex, Minos, Ov.; f. adj. **Gnōsias**-adis, *Gnosian*, poet.= *Cretan*; as subst.= *Ariadne*; f. adj. **Gnōsis**-idis: corona, the *constellation of Ariadne's crown*, Ov.; as subst.= *Ariadne*.

gōbius (**cōbius**)-i, m. and **gōbio**-ōnis, m. (κωβίος), a *gudgeon*: Ov., Juv.

gonger, see conger.

Gordium-i, n. (Γόρδιον), a *town in Phrygia*.

Gordius-i, m. (Γόρδιος), a *king of Gordium* (q.v.), *famed for a knot on the yoke of his chariot, cut by Alexander the Great*.

Gorgiās-ae, m. (Γοργίας). (1) a *Greek sophist of Leontini, contemporary of Socrates*. (2) a *rhetorician at Athens, contemporary of Cicero*.

Gorgō-gōnis, f. (Γοργώ), *daughter of Phorcus, also called Medusa, who had snakes for hair, and whose look turned persons to stone. She was slain by Perseus, and her head set in Minerva's shield*; in plur. Gorgones, *all three daughters of Phorcus*; Medusa, Stheno, and Euryale. Adj. **Gorgōneus**-a -um: equus, the *horse Pegasus*, Ov.

Gortyna-ae, f. (Γόρτυν), an *ancient city in Crete*. Adj. **Gortynius**-a -um, and **Gortyniācus**-a -um, *Gortynian*.

grābātus-i, m. (καβάτος, orig. Macedonian), a *low couch, camp-bed*: Cic., Cat., Verg.

Gracchus-i, m. a *cognomen in the Gens Sempronia, esp. of Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, husband of Cornelia, and their two sons, Tiberius and Gaius, the 'Gracchi'*. Adj. **Gracchānus**-a -um, *Gracchan*.

grācilis-e, *slender, thin, slim*. LIT., puer, Hor.; capella, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *meagre*: Plin. (2) of discourse, *simple, without ornament*: materia, Ov.

grācilitās-ātis, f. (gracilis), *thinness, slimness, slenderness*: corporis, Cic. TRANSF., of discourse: Quint.

grācūlus-i, m. a *jackdaw*: Phaedr., Mart.

grādārius-a -um (gradus), *going step by step*; fig.: Sen.

grādātum, adv. (gradus), *step by step, by degrees*: Cic., Plin. L.

grādātio-ōnis, f. (gradus), in rhetoric, *climax*: Cic., Quint.

grādior grādi gressus sum, dep. to *step, walk*: Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., of sound: Lucr.

Grādīvus-i, m. (gradior, he that walks in battle), a *surname of Mars*: Liv., Verg., Ov.

grādus-ūs, m. a *step*.

(1) a *step as made, a pace*. LIT., suspenso gradu, on tiptoe, Ter.; gradum facere, to *make a step*, Cic.; celere, Verg.; corripere, Hor.; addere, to *hasten*, Liv.; gradu citato, pleno, at *quick march*, Liv.; gradum referre, to *go back*, Liv.; gradum inferre in hostes, to *advance against*, Liv. TRANSF., a, a *step towards something*: primus gradus imperii factus est, Cic.; gradum fecit ad censuram, Liv.; hence *approach*: quem mortis timuit gradum, Hor.: b, as milit. t. t., *station, position, post*: aliquem gradu movere, demovere, Liv.; Ov., fig.: aliquem de gradu deicere.

(2) a *step as climbed, a stair, rung of a ladder*. LIT., usually plur.: gradus templorum, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., a, *physical*; of things resembling steps, or rising in stages, a *braid of hair*: Juv., Suet.; as music. t. t., *gradations of sound*: sonorum gradus, Cic.: b, abstr.; *degree, stage*: a *virtute ad*

rationem video te venisse gradibus, *by stages*, Cic.; omnes gradus aetatis, Cic.; necessitudinum gradus, of relationship, Cic.; also *rank, position*: gradus senatorius, Cic.; infimus fortunae gradus, Cic.

Graeci -ōrum, *m. the Greeks*; sing. **Graecus** -i, *m. a Greek*: Cic. and **Graeca** -ae, *f. a Greek woman*: Liv.

¶ As adj. **Graecus** -a -um, *Greek*; *n. as subst. Graecum* -i, *Greek language*; adv. **Graecē**, *in the Greek language*.

¶ **Graecia** -ae, *f. (1) Greece. (2) = Magna Graecia, the Greek colonies in the south of Italy*.

¶ Dim. adj., usually contemptuous, **Graecūlus** -a -um; *m. as subst. Graecūlus* -i, *a little Greek*, used of Greek hangers-on in Roman society: Cic., Juv.

gracisso -are (Graecus), *to imitate the Greeks*: Pl.

graeor -ari, *dep. (Graecus), to imitate the Greeks*: Hor.

Graecostāsis -is, *f. (Γραεικστάσις), a building in the Roman forum, erected for the purpose of lodging Greek and other foreign ambassadors*: Cic.

Grāii -ōrum (and poet. -um), *m. = Graeci, the Greeks*: Cic.; also sing. **Grāius** -i, *m. a Greek*, and as adj. **Grāius** -a -um, *Greek*.

Grāiūgena -ae, *m. (Graius/geno = gigno), a Greek by birth*: Verg.

grallae -arum, *f. pl. (gradior), stilts*: Varr.

grallātor -ōris, *m. (grallae), one that walks on stilts*: Pl., Varr.

grāmen -inis, *n. grass, turf*, used in sing. and plur. *LIT.*, Verg., Hor., Liv. *TRANSF.*, any plant or herb: Verg., Ov.

graminēus -a -um (gramen), *of grass, grassy*. *LIT.*, campus, Verg.; corona obsidionalis, Liv. *TRANSF.*, made of cane or bamboo: hasta, Cic.

grammaticus -a -um (γραμματικός), *concerned with reading and writing; literary, grammatical*: tribus grammaticas adire, the company of grammarians, Hor.

¶ As subst. *m. grammaticus* -i, *a philologist, grammarian*: Cic., Hor., Quint.; *f. grammatica* -ae (and *grammaticē* -ēs), *grammar, philology*: Cic., Suet.; *n. pl. grammatica* -ōrum, *grammar, philology*: Cic.

grammātista -ae, *m. (γραμματιστής), a teacher of grammar, teacher of languages*: Suet.

grānārium -i, *n. (granum), usually plur., a granary*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

grandaevus -a -um (grandis/aeuvum), *very old*: Nereus, Verg.; Ov., Tac.

grandēscō -ēre (grandis), *to become great, to grow*: Lucr.

grandicūlus (dim. of grandis), *rather large*: Pl., Ter.

grandīfer -fēra -fērum (grandis/fero), *producing great profits or returns*: Cic.

grandīloquus -a -um (grandis/loquor), *speaking grandly*: Cic.; in a bad sense, boastful, grandiloquent: Cic.

grandinat -are, *impers. (grando), it hails*: Sen. **grandio** -ire (grandis). *Transit.*, to make great, increase: Pl. *Intransit.*, to become great, grow: Cato.

grandis -e adj. (with compar.), *full-grown, great, large*.

LIT., physically, esp. of living beings; in stature, tall: puer, Cic.; in years, old: Lucr., and often so with natu or aevo: Cic., Hor., Tac.; of plants: frumenta, Verg.; of other objects: saxa, Lucr., Caes.; epistula, Cic. L., Juv.

TRANSF., great, important: res grandiores, Cic.; decus, Hor. *Esp. of style, high, lofty, grand, sublime*: genus dicendi, Cic.; so of speakers: oratores grandes verbis, Cic.

granditās -ātis, *f. (grandis), of style, loftiness, sublimity*: verborum, Cic.

grando -inis, *f. hail, hail-storm*: Cic., Verg.

grānifer -fēra -fērum (granum/fero), *grain-carrying*: agmen, ants, Ov.

grānum -i, *n. a grain or seed*: tritici, Pl.; uvae, Ov.; fici, Cic.

grāphīarius -a -um (graphium), *relating to the graphium*: Suet.

grāphicus -a -um (γραφικός), *concerned with painting*. *LIT.*, only as subst. **grāphicē** -ēs, *f. (sc. τέχνη), the art of painting*: Plin. *TRANSF.*, of persons, masterly: Pl.

¶ Adv. **grāphicē**, *skilfully*: Pl.

grāphium -i, *n. (γραφειον), a stilus, a pointed instrument for writing on waxen tablets*: Ov., Suet.

grassātor -ōris, *m. (grassor). (1) an idler*: Cato. (2) *a footpad*: Cic., Juv.

grassor -ari, *dep. (gradior), to walk about*.

LIT., esp. to loiter about idly or for sinister purposes: iuventutem grassantem in Subura, Liv.; Tac. *TRANSF.*, (1) *to proceed, go about an undertaking*: ad gloriam virtutis viā, Sall.; in possessionem agri publici, Liv.; iure, non vi, Liv.; veneno, Tac.; obsequio, Hor. (2) *to proceed against somebody*: in te, Liv.; absol.: ut paucorum potentia grassaretur, Tac.

grāte, adv. from gratus; q.v.

grātes, acc. grates, abl. gratibus, *f. pl. (gratus), thanks*, esp. to the gods: alicui grates agere, to express thanks, Pl., Cic., Liv.; habere, to feel gratitude, Pl., Liv., Tac.

grātia -ae, *f. (gratus), agreeableness, pleasantness*.

(1) *that which is pleasing, charm, attraction*: formae, Ov.; gratia non deest verbis, Prop.; personif. **Grātia**e -arum (= χάριτες), the three Graces (Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia): Hor., Ov.

(2) *favour with others; esteem, regard, popularity*: gratiam alicuius sequi, Caes.; sibi conciliare, Cic.; gratiam inire ab aliquo, Cic.; in gratia esse, to be beloved, Cic.; in gratiam redire cum aliquo, Cic. L.; Liv.

(3) *a favour done, a service, kindness*: petivit in beneficii loco et gratiae, Cic.; gratiam dicendi facere, to allow to speak, Liv.; in gratiam alicuius, to please someone, Liv.; esp. abl. gratiā, on account of: meā gratiā, for my sake, Pl.; hominum gratiā, Cic.; exempli gratiā, for example, Quint.

(4) *indulgence towards an offence*: delicti gratiam facere, to be indulgent to, Sall.

(5) *thankfulness, thanks*; in sing. and plur.: gratiam persolvere diis, Cic.; gratias agere, with dat., to express thanks, Cic., Liv.; pro suo summo beneficio, Cic.; gratiarum actio, giving of thanks, Cic.; gratias habere, to feel grateful, Pl., Cic., Liv.; gratiam reddere, Sall.; in abl. plur. **grātiis** or **grātis**, without

recompense, for nothing, gratis: noctem gratiis dono dabo, Pl.; gratis reipublicae servire, Cic.
gratificatio -ōnis, f. (gratificor), *complaisance, obligingness, showing of kindness*: Sullana, of Sulla to his soldiers, Cic.; gratificatio et benevolentia, Cic.

gratificor -ari, dep. (gratus/facio), *to act so as to please anyone, to oblige, gratify, do a favour to*: gratificator mihi gestu accusator, Cic.; Tac.; also with acc. of the favour done, *to do for, give to, present to*: tibi hoc, Cic. L.; populo aliena et sua, Cic.; Sall.

grātiis, see gratia.

gratiosus -a -um (gratia). (1) *enjoying favour, favoured, beloved*: apud omnes ordines, Cic.; in provincia, Cic.; rogatio gratiosissima, Cic. (2) *showing favour, complaisant*: gratiosi scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic.

grātis, see gratia.

Grātius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

grātor -ari, dep. (gratus). (1) *to wish joy to, to congratulate*: invicem inter se, Liv.; with dat.: sorori, Verg.; sibi, Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Verg., Tac. (2) *to give thanks*: Iovis templum grantes ovantesque adire, Liv.; Ov.

grātūitus -a -um (gratus), *not paid for or not provoked, gratuitous, spontaneous*: comitia, unbribed, Cic. L.; amicitia, Cic.; liberalitas, Cic.; furor, Liv.

¶ Abl. sing. n. as adv. **grātūito**, *gratuitously*: alicui gratuito civitatem impertire, Cic.; Sall., Liv., Tac.

grātūlābundus -a -um (gratulator), *congratulating*: Liv., Suet.

grātūlātiō -ōnis, f. (gratulator). (1) *a wishing joy, congratulation*: civium, Cic.; laudis nostrae, because of, Cic.; plur.: Caes. (2) *a thanksgiving festival*: reipublicae bene gestae, Cic.; Liv.

grātūlor -ari, dep. (gratus). (1) *to wish a person joy, congratulate*: with dat. of person: mihi de filiā, Cic. L.; tibi in hoc, Cic.; with acc. of grounds: alicui victoriam, Cic.; also with quod clause: Cic.; or acc. and infin.: Cic., Ov., Liv. (2) *to give solemn thanks, esp. to the gods*: Ter.

grātus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) *pleasing, welcome, agreeable*: a, of persons: conviva, Hor.; donec gratus eram tibi, Hor.; b, of things: victoria, Cic.; tellus, Verg.; carmina, tempus, Hor.; Ov., Liv.; gratum alicui facere, *to do a favour*, Caes., Cic. (2) of things, *deserving thanks*: veritas etiam si iucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. (3) of persons, *thankful, grateful*: gratus alicui, or in, or erga, aliquem, Cic.; Sall., Hor.

¶ Adv. **grātē**. (1) *willingly, with pleasure*: Cic. (2) *thankfully*: et grate et pie facere, Cic.; Hor.

grāvantēr, adv. from gravo; q.v.

grāvātē, adv. from gravo; q.v.

grāvātīm, *reluctantly*: Lucr., Liv.

grāvēdinōsus -a -um (gravedo), *subject to colds*: Cic.

grāvēdo -inis, f. (gravis), *heaviness of the head, cold, catarrh*: Cic.

grāvēolens -lentis (gravis/oleo), *strong-smelling, rank*: Verg.

grāvesco -ēre (gravis), *to become heavy*. LIT., fetu nemus omne, Verg. TRANSF., *to grow worse*: aerumna, Lucr.; Tac.

grāvīditās -ātis, f. (gravidus), *pregnancy*: Cic.

grāvīdo -are (gravidus), *to load, burden*; hence *to impregnate*: terra gravidata seminibus, Cic.

grāvīdus -a -um (gravis), *heavy*; hence *pregnant*. LIT., pueror, Pl.; uxor, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., *laden, filled, full*; with abl.: pharetra sagittis, Hor.; urbs bellis, Verg.; tempestas fulminibus, Lucr.

grāvis -e (cf. βαρύς), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *heavy, weighty* (opp. levis).

(1) *intrinsically, heavy*. LIT., onus armorum, Caes.; cibus, *heavy, hard to digest*, Cic.; agmen, *heavy-armed*, Liv.; aes grave, *heavy coin*, according to the old reckoning, in which an as weighed a pound, Liv. TRANSF., a, of sound, *low, deep, bass* (opp. acutus): vox, sonus, Cic.; b, of persons or things, *weighty, important*: testis, auctor, Cic.; exemplum, Hor.; c, of character, *dignified, serious*: civitas, Cic., Liv.; virum, Verg.; of style, *elevated, dignified*: genus epistularum severum et grave, Cic.

(2) *burdened, loaded, laden*. LIT., naves spoliis, Liv.; agmen praeda, Liv.; esp. *pregnant*: Verg. TRANSF., graves somno epulisque, *weighed down, heavy*, Liv.; morbo, Verg.; aetate, *stricken in years*, Liv.

(3) *causally, burdensome, oppressive*. LIT., physically: cibus, tempestas anni tempus, Cic.; vulnus, Caes.; odor caeni, Verg. TRANSF., of persons or things, *grievous, painful, harsh, severe, unpleasant*: hostis, Liv.; noverca, Tac.; senectus, supplicium, Cic.; ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **grāvītēr**, *heavily*. (1) *with weight*. LIT., cadere, Lucr.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., orationem habere, vivere, Cic. (2) *as a burden, reluctantly*: ferre, Cic.; accipere, Cic., Liv., Tac. (3) *grievously, harshly, severely*: ictus, Caes.; aegrotare, Cic.; queri, dissentire, Cic.

Grāviscae -ārum, f. a town in Etruria.

grāvītās -ātis, f. (gravis), *weight, heaviness*.

(1) as an intrinsic quality, *weight*. LIT., armorum, Caes.; Cic., Ov. TRANSF., a, *weight, consequence, importance*: sententiarum, Cic.; Caes.: b, of character, *dignity, authority, seriousness*: cum gravitate et constantia vivere, Cic.; Liv.; of style: dicendi, Cic.

(2) as an effect, *heaviness*; esp.: a, *pregnancy*: Ov.: b, *dullness, heaviness, faintness*: corporis, linguae, Cic.; Lucr.

(3) as a cause, *weight, pressure*: a, physically: caeli, Cic. L., Liv.; odoris, Tac.: b, fig.: annonae, Tac.; belli, Liv.; Cic.

grāvītēr, adv. from gravis; q.v.

grāvo -are (gravis), *to load, burden*.

LIT., arbores fetu, Lucr.; aliquem sarcinis, Tac.; esp. in perf. partic. **grāvātus** -a -um, *weighed down*: cibo, vino somnoque, Liv.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to heighten, exaggerate, increase*: invidiam matris, Tac.; Ov., Liv. (2) *to oppress, burden, trouble*: officium quod me gravat, Hor.; Liv.; esp. pass., *gravor* used as dep., *to feel burdened or troubled by a thing*: Pl., Cic., Tac.; with acc. object: Hor., Tac.; with infin., *to make heavy weather of doing a thing*: rogo ut ne graveris exaedificare id opus quod institui, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

¶ Adv. (from pres. partic.) **grāvantēr**, *reluctantly*: haud gravanter venerunt, Liv.

¶ Adv. (from perf. partic.) **grāvātē**, *reluctantly*: Cic., Liv.

grēgālis -e (grex), *belonging to a herd or flock*: Varr., Plin.

TRANSF., (1) *belonging to the same company*; as subst., plur. **grēgāles** -ium, m. *companions, associates, accomplices*: Catilinae, Cic. (2) *common, of a common kind*: amiculum, *of a private soldier*, Liv.; Tac.

grēgārius -a -um (grex), *belonging to a herd or flock*. TRANSF., miles, *a private soldier*, Cic., Liv., Tac.

grēgātī, adv. (grex), *in flocks or herds*: Plin. TRANSF., *in troops or crowds*: videtis cives gregatim coniectos, Cic.

grēmīum -i, n. LIT., (1) *lap, bosom*: in gremio matris sedere, Cic.; Cat., Verg.; fig.: abstrahi e gremio patriae, Cic. (2) *womb*: Ter.

TRANSF., *centre, middle*: medio Graeciae gremio, Cic.

gressus -ūs, m. (gradior), *a step*: gressum tendere ad moenia, Verg. TRANSF., *of a ship, course*: huc dirige gressum, Verg.

grex grēgis, m. *a herd, flock, drove*. LIT., *of animals*: equarum, Cic.; avium, Hor.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) *of human beings, a troop, band, company*, sometimes contemptuously, *a herd*: amicorum, Cic.; praedonum, Cic.; esp.: a, *a philosophical sect*: philosophorum, Cic.; Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor.; Cic.: b, *of soldiers, a troop*: grege facto, *in close order*, Sall., Liv. (2) *of things without life*: virgarum, Pl.

grunnio (grundio) -ire, *to grunt like a pig*: Plin., Juv.

grunnitus -ūs, m. (grunnio), *the grunting of a pig*: Cic.

grus grūis, m. and f. (cf. γέρας), *a crane*: Lucr., Cic., Hor.

grŷ, n. indecl. (γρŷ), *a scrap, crumb*: Pl.

gryllus -i, m. (γρύλλος), *a cricket, grasshopper*: Plin.

Grŷnia -ae, f. (Γρŷνεια) and **Grŷnium** -i, n. (Γρŷνιον), *a town in Aeolis, with a temple of Apollo*. Adj. **Grŷnēus** -a -um, *Grynean*: Verg.

gryps, grŷpis, m. (γρŷψ), *a griffin*: Verg.

gubernāculum (**gubernāclum**) -i, n. (guberno), *a rudder, helm*. LIT., *ad gubernaculum accedere*, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., *direction, management, government*; esp. in plur. of the state: *accedere ad reipublicae gubernacula*, Liv.; *ad aliquem gubernacula reipublicae deferre*, Cic.; *gubernacula reipublicae tractare*, Cic.; *senatum a gubernaculis deicere*, Cic.

gubernātio -ōnis, f. (guberno). LIT., *steering*: Cic. TRANSF., *direction, government*: tantarum rerum, Cic.

gubernātor -ōris, m. (guberno), *helmsman, steersman, pilot*: Cic. TRANSF., *director, governor*: civitatis, Cic.

gubernatrix -icis, f. (gubernator), *she that directs, governs*: ista praeclara gubernatrix civitatum, eloquentia, Cic.

guberno -are (κυβερνῶ), *to steer a ship*: Cic.; prov.: e terra, *from a place of safety to direct those who are in danger*, Liv. TRANSF., *to be at the helm*: gubernare me taedebat, Cic.; with object, *to steer, direct, govern*: rempublicam, Cic.

gubernum -i, n. = gubernaculum; q.v.: Lucr. **gŷla** -ae, f. (cf. gluttio), *the gullet, throat*: obtorta gula, Cic.; gulam laqueo frangere, *to strangle*, Sall. Meton., *greediness, gluttony*: inritamenta gulae, Sall.; o gulam insulsam, Cic.; Hor.

gŷlōsus -a -um (gula), *gluttonous; dainty*: Mart., Juv.

gŷmia -ae, c. *a glutton, gourmand*: Lucil. ap. Cic.

gummi, n. indecl. (γόμμη), *gum*: Plin.

gurgēs -itis, m. *a whirlpool, eddy, abyss*.

LIT., Rheni, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *poet., troubled water in gen.; a stream, flood, sea*: Carpathius, Verg.; Ov. (2) *fig., abyss, depth*: gurgēs libidinum, Cic.; gurgēs ac vorago patrimonii, *squanderer*, Cic.; tu gurgēs atque helluo, Cic.; Liv.

gurgŷlio -ōnis, f. *the windpipe*: Pl., Cic.

gurgŷlio -ōnis, m., *see curculio*.

gurgustium -i, n. (gurgēs), *a hut, hovel*: Cic. **gustātus** -ūs, m. (gusto), *taste, as one of the senses*: Cic. TRANSF., (1) *taste, appetite for*: verae laudis gustatum non habere, Cic. (2) *the taste, flavour of anything*: pomorum, Cic.

gusto -are (cf. γεύω), *to taste, take a little of*.

LIT., aquam, Cic. L.; anserem, Caes.;

absol.: quorum nemo gustavit cubans, Cic.; Plin. L.

TRANSF., *to partake of, enjoy*: amorem vitae, Lucr.; lucellum, Hor.; partem voluptatis, Cic.

gustus -ūs, m. (cf. gusto), *tasting*. LIT., gustu explorare cibum, potum alicuius, Tac. TRANSF., (1) *a whet or relish taken before a meal*: Mart. (2) *taste or flavour*: Plin.

Hence, fig., *taste or foretaste*: Quint., Plin. L.

gutta -ae, f. *a drop*. LIT., guttae imbrium quasi cruentae, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *guttae, spots or marks on animals*, Verg., Ov. (2) *a drop of anything, a little*: Pl., Lucr.

guttatim, adv. (gutta), *drop by drop*: Pl.

guttŷla -ae, f. (dim. of gutta), *a little drop*: Pl.

guttur -ŷris, n. *the windpipe, throat*. LIT., guttur alicui frangere, *to break a person's neck*, Hor.; Pl., Ov. TRANSF., *gluttony*: Cic., Juv.

guttus -i, m. (gutta), *a narrow-necked jug*: Hor., Juv.

Gŷāros -i, f. (Γŷαρος) and **Gŷāra** -ōrum, n. (Γŷαρα), *a barren island in the Aegean Sea, used as a place of exile under the empire*.

Gŷās -ae, acc. -an (Γŷς). (1) *a giant with a hundred arms*. (2) *a companion of Aeneas*.

Gŷgēs -is and -ae, acc. -en, m. (Γŷγης), *a king of Lydia, famous for his ring*. Adj. **Gŷgaeus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Gyges*.

gymnāsiarchus -i, m. (γυμνασιάρχος), *the master of a gymnasium*: Cic.

gymnāsium -i, n. (γυμνάσιον), *a public school of gymnastics, gymnasium (among the Greeks)*: Pl., Cic., Ov. TRANSF., *since the gymnasia in Greece were frequented by philosophers and sophists, a place for philosophical discussion*: Cic.; Liv., Juv.

gymnasticus -a -um (γυμναστικός), *gymnastic*: Pl.

gymnicus -a -um (γυμνικός), *gymnastic*: ludi, Cic.; certamen, Cic.

gýnaecēum -i, n. and **gýnaecium** -i, n. (γυναικείον), *the women's apartments in a Greek house*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

gýnaecōnītis -idis, f. (γυναικωνίτις)=gynaecium; q.v.: Nep.

gypso -are (gypsum), *to cover with gypsum*; esp. in partic. **gypsātus** -a -um, *covered with gypsum*: pes (the feet of slaves for sale being marked with gypsum), Tib., Ov.; gypsatissimis manibus, *with hands whitened with gypsum* (of actors who played women's parts), Cic. L.

gypsum -i, n. (γύψος), *gypsum*: Plin. Meton., *a plaster figure*: Juv.

gýrus -i, m. (γύρος), *a circle, ring*.

LIT., gyrum trahere (of a snake), Verg.; gyros per aera ducere, *to wheel through the air* (of birds), Ov.; volat ingenti gyro (telum), Verg.; esp. of a horse: gyros dare, *to career, curvet*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *a course for training horses*: Prop.; fig.: ex ingenti quodam oratorem immensoque campo in exiguum gyrum compellere, Cic.; gyro curre, poeta, tuo, Ov. (2) *orbit, circuit*: bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor.

H

H, h, the eighth letter of the Latin Alphabet, partly corresponding to the Greek rough breathing.

In combination, h before t is sometimes changed into c, as traho, tractus, and with following s forms x, as traxi, vexi.

ha! also **hahae!** and **hahahae!**, exclamations, esp. indicating joy or amusement: Pl., Ter.

hābēna -ae, f. (habeo), *that by which anything is held*.

Hence (1) *a strap*; of a sling: Verg.; of a javelin: Luc.; for whipping: Verg., Hor.

(2) *a bridle, reins* (gen. in plur.). LIT., habenas fundere, dare, *to give the rein, loosen the rein*, Verg.; adducere, premere, *to tighten*, Verg.; Liv., Ov. TRANSF., a, of sails: immittit habenas classi, *crowds on sail*, Verg.; Ov.: b, fig., in gen.: amicitiae habenas adducere, remittere, Cic.; rerum, *control of the state*, Verg.; Lucr.

hābēo -ēre -ūi -itum, *to have, hold*.

LIT., of the physical possession of things or persons. (1) of immediate contact, *to have about one, carry, wear*: feminae duplices papillas habent, Cic.; coronam in capite, Cic.; vestis bona quaerit haberi, *to be worn*, Ov.; often with dat. of reflex.: habeant sibi arma, Cic.; hence the formula of divorce: res tuas tibi habeas (habe), Pl.; Cic.; with thing as subject, *to hold, contain*: altera vestes ripa meas habuit, Ov.; Tartara habent Panthoiden, Hor.; so of the contents of a letter or book: Cic. (2) in a more general sense, *to possess, hold, have power over*: a, of goods: aurum, Pl.; pecuniam, Cic.; argentum, Hor.; pecus, *to keep*, Verg.; absol., *to possess property, to be wealthy*: habere in Brutiis, Cic.;

habet idem in nummis, habet in praediis urbanis, Cic.; habendi amor, Verg.: b, of places, *to hold, own, inhabit, or rule over*: Capuam, Liv.; hostis habet muros, Verg.; urbem Romam a principio reges habuere, Tac.: c, of persons, *to keep, esp. in a certain place, state, or relation*: domi divisoires, Cic.; senatum in curia inclusum, Cic.; aliquem in vinculis, Sall.; catervas flagitiosorum circum se, Sall.; milites in castris, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to have an abstr. thing*: a, in gen.: aliquid in manibus, *on hand*, Cic.; aliquid in animo, *to have in the mind, intend*; with infin.: Caes., Cic.; aliquem in animo, *to have in one's thoughts*, Sall.; animus habet cuncta neque ipse habetur, Sall.; dimidium facti qui coepit habet, Hor.; hoc habet, *or habet, of a fighter, 'he's had it'*, Verg.; habes consilia nostra, *you know of*, Cic.; habeo dicere, *I have it in my power to say*, Cic.; nihil habeo quod incusum senectutem, Cic.: b, of physical or mental states: vulnus, *to be wounded*, Ov.; febre, Cic.; bonum animum, *to be of good courage*, Sall.; odium in aliquem, *to cherish hatred*, Cic.; invidiam, *to experience*, Cic.: c, of qualities: modestiam, Sall.; habebat hoc omnino Caesar, *that was Caesar all over*, Cic.: d, *to have as a result, to involve, to cause*: beneficium habet querelam, Cic.; misericordiam, *to cause pity*, Cic. (2) with an abstract noun to complete the sense of the verb; *to hold a function, carry out an action, etc.*: concilium plebis, *to hold a council of the people*, Cic.; contionem, comitia, Caes., Cic., Liv.; iter Aegyptum, *to go to Egypt*, Cic.; orationem, *to make a speech*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; sermonem, *to hold a conversation*, Cic.; habere verba, *to speak*, Cic.; alicui honorem, *to pay honour to*, Cic. (3) *to keep a person or thing in a certain condition* (without actual possession): mare infestum, Cic.; aliquem in honore, Caes.; esp. with perf. partic.: domitas habere libidines, Cic. So with reflex., *to keep oneself, be, in a condition*; of persons: graviter se habere, *to be ill*, Cic.; singulos ut se haberent rogitan, Liv.; of things: ut nunc res se habet, Liv.; Cic.; sometimes intransit.: bene habet, *all right*, Cic., Juv. (4) *to use, manage, treat*: aliquem liberalissime, Cic.; exercitum luxuriose, Sall. (5) *to hold, consider, regard in a certain light*: plebes servorum loco habetur, Cic.; aliquem ludibrio habere, Ter., Cic.; rempublicam quaestui, Cic.; aliquem parentem, *in the light of a parent*; Cic.; aliquem pro hoste, *as an enemy*, Liv.; aliquid pro certo, Caes., Cic.; aliquid religioni, *to make a matter of conscience of*, Cic.; paupertas probro haberi coepit, *to be considered a disgrace*, Sall.

¶ Hence partic. **hābitus** -a -um, *disposed; mentally*: Ter.; esp. *in good condition; physically*, compar.: habitior, Pl.

hābilis -e (habeo), *easily managed, handy*.

LIT., gladii, Liv.; arcus, Verg.; currus, Ov. TRANSF., *suitable, fit, convenient*. (1) of things; with ad: calceus habilis et aptus ad pedem, Cic.; with dat.: gens equis tantum habilis, Liv. (2) of persons: in aliqua re, Cic.; habilis capessendae reipublicae, Tac.; Hor.

hābilitās -ātis, f. (habilis), *aptitude, suitability*: Cic.

hăbităbilis -e (habito), *habitable*: regio, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

hăbitătio -ōnis, f. (habito), *a dwelling, habitation*: sumptus habitationis, Cic.; Pl., Caes.

hăbitător -ōris, m. (habito), *one who dwells in or inhabits*: habitatorem in hac caelesti ac divina domo, Cic.; Liv., Juv.

hăbito -are (freq. of habeo).

(1) transit., *to inhabit*: urbes, Verg.; in pass., *to be inhabited*: vix pars dimidia (urbis) habitabatur, Liv.; Cic., Verg., Hor.

(2) intransit., *to dwell*. Lit., in aedibus, Pl.; cum aliquo, Cic.; in via, Cic.; impers. pass.: habitari, ait Xenocrates, in luna, Cic. Pres. partic. as subst.: habitantes, *inhabitants*, Ov., Quint. TRANSF., metus habitat in vita beata, Cic.; in foro, *to be always in the forum*, Cic.; quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, Cic.; in eo genere rerum, *to dwell on*, Cic.

hăbitūdo -inis, f. (habeo), *condition*: corporis, Ter.

hăbitus -a -um, partic. from habeo; q.v.

hăbitus -ūs, m. (habeo), *the condition, habit, bearing*. Lit., physical: corporis, oris, Cic.; hominis, Hor.; of dress, style: Romanus, Hor.; pastorum, Liv., Suet.; of places, *lie of the land*: locorum, Verg.; Liv. TRANSF., abstr., *nature, character, disposition*: virtus est animi habitus naturae modo atque rationi consentaneus, Cic.; orationis, Cic.; provinciarum, *attitude, morale*, Tac.

hăc, adv. from hic; q.v.

hăctenus, adv. (hăc/tenus), *as far as this, so far*. (1) in space: hactenus dominum est illa secuta suum, Ov.; Verg. (2) in time, *hitherto*: Verg., Ov., Liv., Tac. (3) fig., in discussion, etc., *up to this point*: hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic.; often elliptically: sed haec hactenus; nunc ad ostenta veniamus, Cic.; hactenus arborum cultus, Verg.; Hor. (4) of degree, indicating or introducing a restriction; *only so far*: hactenus respondiisse, 'ego me bene habeo', Tac.; esp. followed by clause, *only so far as*; with quoad, quod: Cic. L.; with ut or ne: Cic., Hor., Ov.

Hadria -ae, (1) f. *a town in the north of Italy, on the Adriatic coast (now Adria)*; hence (2) m. *the Adriatic Sea*. Adj. **Hadriacus** -a -um and **Hadriaticus** -a -um, *Adriatic*.

Hadriānus -i, m., P. Aelius, *Roman emperor from A.D. 117 to 138*.

Hadrumētum, see Adrumetum.

haedilia -ae, f. (dim. of haedus), *a little kid*: Hor.

haedillus -i, m. (dim. of haedus), *a little kid*: Pl.

haedinus -a -um (haedus), *of a kid*: pellicula, Cic.

haedūlus -i, m. (dim. of haedus), *a little kid*: Juv.

haedus -i, m. *a kid, young goat*: Cic., Verg., Hor. TRANSF., Haedi, *the Kids, two stars of the constellation Auriga*, Verg., Ov.

Haemōnia -ae, f. (Ἀιμονία), *Haemonia, an old name of Thessaly*. Adj. **Haemōnius** -a -um, *Thessalian*: puppis, *the ship Argo*, Ov.; iuvenis, Jason, Ov.; puer, heros, Achilles, Ov.; meton., as Thessaly was notorious for witches, artes, *arts of enchantment*, Ov. Subst. **Haemōnis** -nidis, f. *a Thessalian woman*: Ov.

haerēo haerēre haesi haesum.

(1) *to stick, cleave, adhere to somebody or something*. Lit., haerere in equo, Cic.; with abl.: equo, Hor.; terra ima sede, Cic.; pede pes, Verg.; with dat.: capiti, Hor. TRANSF., *to hang on, linger, stick to, attach to a person or thing*: visceribus civitatis tyrannus, Liv.; in sententia, Cic.; haerere in iure ac praetorum tribunalibus, Cic.; memoria rei in populo haerebit, Cic.; milit. t. t.: haerere tergis, or in tergis, hostium, *to hang upon the rear of an enemy*, Liv.

(2) *to come to a standstill, get stuck*. Lit., aspectu territus haesit continuitque gradum, Verg. TRANSF., a, *to be checked, to cease*: Hectoris manu victoria Graium haesit, Verg.: b, *to be in perplexity, to be embarrassed*: haerere homo, versari, rubere, Cic.; Pl., Hor. **haeresco** -ēre (haereo), *to adhere, stick*: Lucr. **haerēsis** -ēos, f. (αἰρεσις), *a philosophical sect*: Cic.

haesitantia -ae, f. (hăesito), *a faltering*: linguae, *stammering*, Cic.

haesitatio -ōnis, f. (haesito), *a sticking fast*; hence (1) in speech, *hesitation, stammering*: quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum, Cic.; Quint. (2) mentally, *hesitation, indecision*: Cic. L., Tac.

haesito -are (freq. of haereo), *to stick fast, remain fast*. Lit., in vadis, Liv.; Lucr., Caes. TRANSF., *to hesitate*. (1) in speech: linguā, *to stammer*, Cic. (2) mentally, *to be undecided, be at a loss*: non haesitans respondēbo, Cic.; Liv.

Hălaesa (Hălēsa) -ae, f. (Ἁλαῖσα), *a town on the north coast of Sicily*. Adj. **Hălaesinus** -a -um.

Hălaesus (Hălēsus) -i, m. *a son of Agamemnon, ally of Turnus*.

hălăgōra -ae, f. (ἁλᾱγόρα), *the salt-market*: Pl.

hălcedō, see alcedo.

hălcyōn, see alcyon.

Hălcyōnē, see Alcyone.

hălēc, see Alec.

hălăaeētos -i, m. (ἁλᾱαιετός), *the sea-eagle*, asprey: Verg., Ov.

Hălīartus -i, f. (Ἀλᾱartos), *a town in Boeotia*.

¶ Hence **Hălīartiū** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Hălīartus*.

Hălīcarnassus -i, f. (Ἀλικαρνασσός), *town in Caria, birth-place of Herodotus*.

¶ Hence **Hălīcarnassenses** -ium, m. and **Hălīcarnassii** -ōrum, m. *inhabitants of Hălīcarnassus*; m. adj. **Hălīcarnassēus** -ei and -eos: Cic.

Hălīcyāe -ārum, f. (Ἀλᾱκῑαί), *town in Sicily*. ¶ Hence adj. **Hălīcyēnsis** -e, *of Hălīcyāe*: Cic.

Hălīeutica -ōrum, n. (ἁλᾱευτικά), *the title of a poem of Ovid's on fishing*.

hălītus -ūs, m. (halo), *breath, exhalation, vapour*: Lucr., Verg.

hallex -icis, m. *the thumb or big toe*: Pl.

hălō -are, *to breathe out, exhale*. Intransit.: arae sertis halant, Verg.; Ov. Transsit.: nectar, Lucr.

hălōphanta -ae, m. (ἀλοφάντης), *a scoundrel*: Pl.

hălūc - see aluc.

Hălŷs -lŷos; acc. -lyn; m. (Ἄλῡς), *a river in Asia Minor*.

hăma (ăma) -ae, f. (ἄμη), *a bucket, esp. a fireman's bucket*: Juv., Plin. L.

Hāmādr̥yas -ādis, f. (ἡμαδρύας), a wood-nymph, *hamadryad*: Verg., Prop.
hāmātus -a -um (hamus), provided with hooks, hooked. LIT., unguis, Ov. TRANSF., curved like a hook, crooked: corpora, Cic., Ov.
hāmāxo -are (ἡμάξα), to yoke to a waggon: Pl.
Hāmīlcar -cāris, m. name of several Carthaginians, esp. Hamilcar Barca, general in the first Punic war, father of Hannibal.
hāmīōta -ae, m. (hamus), an angler: Pl.
Hammon, see Ammon.
hāmūlus -i, m. (dim. of hamus), a small hook: Pl.
hāmūs -i, m. a hook. LIT., in gen.: hami ferrei, Caes.; lorica hamis auroque trili, a coat of mail, Verg.; esp. a fish-hook: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., the talons of a hawk: Ov.; a thorn: Ov.
Hannibāl -bālis, m. name of several Carthaginians, esp. Hannibal, son of Hamilcar Barca, leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war, defeated by Scipio at Zama.
hāra -ae, f. a pen or coop for domestic animals; esp. a pig-sty: Ov. TRANSF., abusively: Pl., Cic.
hārēna -ae, f. sand.
 LIT., saxa globosa harenae immixta, Liv.; harenae carae, the sands of Pactolus, Ov.; prov.: harenae mandare semina, to sow the sand, of a fruitless work, Ov.
 TRANSF., (1) desert or sandy ground: harenam aliquam aut paludes emere, Cic. (2) the sea-shore: optata potiri harena, Verg. (3) the arena in the amphitheatre (covered with sand): promittere operas harenae, Tac.; hence, the scene of any contention or struggle: Plin. L., Luc.
hārēnārius -a -um, relating to sand, sandy. As subst. **hārēnāria** -ae, f. (sc. fodina), a sand pit: Cic.
hārēnōsus -a -um, sandy: Verg., Ov.
hārīōlātio -ōnis, f. (hāriolus), soothsaying: Enn.
hārīōlor -ari, dep. (hāriolus), to divine, utter prophecies: Cic. TRANSF., to talk nonsense, foolishness: Pl., Ter.
hārīōlus -i, m. a soothsayer, prophet: Pl., Ter., Cic.; f. **hārīōla** -ae: Pl.
harmōnia -ae, f. (ἁρμονία), the agreement of sounds, melody: Lucr., Cic.; fig., in gen., concord, harmony: Lucr.
Harmōnia -ae, f. (Ἁρμονία), daughter of Mars and Venus, wife of Cadmus, mother of Semele and Ino.
harpāgo -ōnis, m. (ἡρπάγην), a large hook, a drag, a grappling-iron: Caes., Liv. TRANSF., a rapacious person: Pl.
harpē -ēs, f. (ἡρπην), a sickle-shaped sword, scimitar: Ov., Luc.
Harpocrātēs -is, m. (Ἑρποκράτης), an Egyptian deity, the god of silence: aliquem reddere Harpocratem, to impose silence upon, Cat.
Harpyiae (trisyll.) -ārūm, f. (Ἑρπυῖαι, the snatchers), the Harpies, mythical monsters, half-bird and half-woman.
hārundifer -fēra -fērum (harundo/fero), reed-bearing: caput, Ov.
hārundīneus -a -um, reedy: silva, Verg.; carmen, a shepherd's song, Ov.
hārundīnōsus -a -um, full of reeds: Cat.
hārundo -inis, f. a reed. LIT., crines umbrosa tegebat harundo, Verg.; casae ex harundine textae, Liv. Meton., for an object made of

reed. (1) a fishing-rod: moderator harundinis, a fisherman, Ov. (2) limed twigs for catching birds: Pl., Prop., Mart. (3) a pen: tristis, a severe style, Mart. (4) the shaft of an arrow: Ov.; poet., the arrow itself: Verg., Ov. (5) a shepherd's pipe: Verg. (6) a flute: Ov. (7) a weaver's comb: Ov. (8) a plaything for children, a hobby-horse: Hor.
hāruspex -spicis, m. (Etruscan haru/*specio), a soothsayer, one who foretold the future from the inspection of entrails: Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., in gen., a seer, prophet: Prop., Juv.
hāruspica -ae, f. (haruspex), a female soothsayer: Pl.
hāruspicinus -a -um (haruspex), concerned with divination by the inspection of entrails: Cic. F. as subst. **hāruspicina** -ae (sc. ars), the art of so inspecting entrails: haruspicinam facere, to practise the art of haruspex, Cic.
hāruspicium -i, n. (haruspex), the inspection of entrails, divination: Cat.
Hasdrübāl (Asdrübāl) -bālis, m. name of several Carthaginians, esp. (1) son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca, general in Spain. (2) son of Hamilcar Barca, brother of Hannibal, killed at the battle of the Metaurus. (3) Carthaginian general in the third Punic war.
hasta -ae, f. a spear, pike, javelin. (1) in milit. use: amentata, furnished with a thong to assist in throwing it, Cic.; eminus hastis aut comminus gladio uti, Cic.; fig.: hastas abicere, to 'throw up the sponge', Cic. (2) in ceremonial use: a, as sign of a public auction; hence: sub hasta vendere, to sell by auction, Liv.; emptio ab hasta, Cic.; hasta venditionis, Cic.; b, of the centumviral court: Suet.; c, a miniature spear, with which the bride's hair was parted on the wedding-day: Ov.
hastātus -a -um (hasta), armed with a spear: Tac.; esp. m. pl. as subst. **hastāti** -ōrum, the first line of the Roman army when drawn up in order of battle, the first rank, vanguard: Liv., Ov.; hence: primus, secundus, etc., hastatus (sc. ordo), the first, second, etc., of the companies into which the hastati were divided, Caes., Cic., Liv.
hastilē -is, n. (hasta), the shaft of a spear: Cic., Liv. TRANSF., (1) the spear itself: Verg., Ov., Juv. (2) wood in the form of a shaft; a shoot, prop for vines, etc.: Verg.
hau, interj. oh! an exclamation of pain or grief: Pl., Ter.
haud (haut), adv., an emphatic negative, used with single words; not, not at all, by no means. (1) with verbs: haud dubito, Cic.; haud scio, Cic.; haud scio an, Cic. (2) with adjectives: haud mediocris, Cic.; Liv. (3) with pronouns: haud alius, Liv.; Pl., Ter. (4) with adverbs: haud dubie, Sall.; haud sane, Cic.; haud secus, Liv.; haud longe, Caes.
haudum (hautdum, haud dum), adv. not at all as yet, not yet: Liv.
haudquāquam (hautquāquam, haud quāquam), adv. by no means, not at all: Cic., Verg.
haurio haurire hausi haustum (fut. partic. hausurus: Verg.), to draw up, draw out.
 LIT., of physical action. (1) to draw any fluid from a source: aquam de puteo, Cic.; sanguinem, to shed, Cic., Liv.; esp. to drink up, absorb, drain: alveus haurit aquas, Ov.;

fig.: hauris de faece, *you use the worst*, Cic. (2) of solid objects: a, *to drain, empty* what contains fluid: pocula ore, Ov.; latus gladio, Verg.; b, *to swallow up* things or persons: ventus arbusta, Lucr.; pulverem, Ov.; altitudine nivis nauriebantur, Tac. (3) of light, air, and sound, *to draw in*: lucem, Verg.; suspiratus, Ov.; vocem auribus, Verg.

TRANSF., fig. (1) *to derive* from a source: sumptum ex aerario, Cic.; fontes adire et praecepta haurire, Hor. (2) *to take in, absorb* a feeling or experience: voluptates, calamitates, Cic.; supplicia, animo spem inanem, Verg.; oculis gaudium, Liv. (3) *to exhaust, weaken, waste*: sua, Tac.; Italiam et provincias immenso faenore, Tac.; caelo medium sol igneus orbem hauserat, Verg.; exsultantia haurit corda pavor pulsans, Verg.

haustrum -i, n. (haurio), *a machine for drawing water*: Lucr.

haustus -ūs, m. (haurio). (1) *a drawing of water*: Juv.; as legal t. t.: aquae, *the right of drawing water*, Cic. (2) *drawing in*: a, of air, *inhaling*: apibus esse haustus aetherios, Verg.; b, of fluids, *drinking* and concr., *a draught*: aquae, Liv.; fontis Pindarici, Hor.; c, of solids, *a handful*: arenae, Ov.

haut = haud; q.v.

hávéo, see aveo.

Hēautontimōrūmēnos -i, m. (ἐαυτὸν τιμωροῦμενος), *the self-tormentor, the title of one of Terence's comedies*.

hebdōmas -ādis, f. (ἑβδομάς), *the seventh day of a disease* (supposed to be a critical period): Cic. L.

Hēbē -ēs, f. (Ἥβη, *youth*), *the daughter of Jupiter, cup-bearer of the gods, wife of Hercules*.

hebēnus -i, f. (ἑβενός), *the ebony-tree, ebony*: Verg.

hēbēo -ēre (hebes), *to be blunt, dull*: ferrum, Liv. TRANSF., *to be dull, heavy, inactive*: sanguis hebet, Verg.; sic mihi sensus hebet, Ov.

hēbēs -ētis, *blunt, dull*.

LIT., mucro, Lucr.; tela, Cic.; gladius, Ov.; hence: hebeti ictu, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *physically, faint, sluggish*: of action, *sluggish, weak*: hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles, Sall.; of colour, *dull*: color, Ov.; esp. of the senses: aures, Cic.; acies oculorum, Cic. (2) *mentally, dull, heavy, stupid*: homines hebetes, Cic.; compar.: hebetiora ingenia, Cic.; Tac., Quint.

hēbesco -ēre (hebeo), *to become dull, blunt, dim*: of the senses: mentis acies, Cic.; fig.: auctoritatis acies, Cic.

hēbēto -āre (hebes), *to make blunt*. LIT., hastas, Liv. TRANSF., *to make dull, blunt, to deaden, dim*: flammās, Ov.; alicui visus, Verg.; ingenium, Plin. L.

Hebraeus -a -um, *Hebrew, Jewish*: Tac.

Hebrus -i, m. (Ἑβρος), *the chief river of Thrace, flowing into the Aegean* (now Maritza).

Hēcālē -ēs, f. (Ἑκάλη), *a poor old woman who entertained Theseus*.

Hēcātē -ēs, f. (Ἑκάτη), *the goddess of magic and enchantment, often identified with Diana and Luna*.

¶ Hence adj. **Hēcātēius** -a -um and f. adj. **Hēcātēis** -idis, *Hecatean*; hence = *magical*: Ov.

hēcātombē -ēs, f. (ἑκατόμβη), *a hecatomb*.

LIT., *sacrifice of a hundred oxen*: Juv.

Hectōr -tōris, m. (Ἑκτωρ), *son of Priam, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, killed by Achilles*. Adj. **Hectōrēus** -a -um (Ἑκτορέος), *belonging to Hector*; poet. = Trojan: Verg.

Hēcūba -ae, f. and **Hēcūbē** -ēs, f. (Ἑκάβη), *wife of Priam*.

hēdēra -ae, f. *ivy, a plant sacred to Bacchus*: Verg., Hor., Ov.

hēdēriger -gēra -gērūm (hedera/gero), *ivy-bearing, ivy-crowned*: Cat.

hēdērōsus -a -um (hedera), *ivied, full of ivy*: Prop.

hēdychrūm -i, n. (ἡδύχρον), *a fragrant ointment*: Cic.

hei, interj. = ei; q.v.

Hēlēna -ae, f. and **Hēlēnē** -ēs, f. (Ἑλένη), *daughter of Leda and Jupiter, sister of Castor, Pollux, and Clytemnestra, mother of Hermione, wife of Menelaus. She was carried off by Paris to Troy, and so caused the Trojan war*.

Hēlēnus -i, m. (Ἑλενος), *son of Priam, a soothsayer*.

Hēliādes -um, f. (Ἡλιάδες), *the daughters of the Sun, who, at the death of their brother Phaëthon, were changed into poplars (or alders), and their tears into amber*; hence: nemus Heliadum, *a poplar (or alder) grove*, Ov.; Heliadum lacrimae, *amber*, Ov.; gemmae, amber, Mart.

Hēlicē -ēs, f. (Ἑλική) (1) *a town in Achaia*. (2) *a constellation, the Great Bear*: Cic., Ov.

Hēlicōn -ōnis, m. (Ἑλικών), *a hill in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses*: Heliconis alumnae, *the Muses*, Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Hēlicōnius** -a -um, *Heliconian*; subst. **Hēlicōniādes** -um, f. and **Hēlicōnides** -um, f. *the Muses*.

Hēliōpōlis -ēos, f. (Ἡλιόπολις), *a town in Lower Egypt*: Cic.

Hellē -ēs, f. (Ἑλλη), *daughter of Athamas and Nephele, who fled from her step-mother Ino on a golden ram; and was drowned in the Hellespont, so named after her*.

hellēborus, see eleborus.

Hellespontus -i, m. (Ἑλλήσποντος), *the Hellespont, Dardanelles*. TRANSF., *the coast on both sides of the Hellespont*: Cic., Liv.

¶ Hence adj. **Hellespontius** -a -um and **Hellespontiacus** -a -um, *of the Hellespont*.

Hēlōrus -i, m. (Ἑλωρος) and **Hēlōrum** -i. n. (Ἑλωρον), *a river on the east coast of Sicily and a town of the same name*. Hence adj.

Hēlōrius -a -um, *of Helorus*; subst. **Hēlōrini** -ōrum, m. *inhabitants of the town*.

hellūo (hēlūo) -ōnis, m. *a glutton, squanderer*: Ter., Cic.

hellūor (hēlūor) -ari, dep. (helluo), *to guzzle, gormandize*: Cic. TRANSF., *libris*: Cic.; reipublicae sanguine, Cic.

hēlops (ēlops, ellops) -ōpis, m. (ἑλλωπ), *a savoury fish, perhaps the sturgeon*: Ov.

helvella -ae, f. *a small pot-herb*: Cic. L.

Helvēti -ōrum, m. *the Helvetii, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in what is now Switzerland*. Adj. **Helvētius** and **Helvēticus** -a -um, *Helvetian*.

Helvii (Helvi) -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Narbonensis*.

hem, interj. of surprise; *well! just look!*: **hem** causam, Cic.; Pl.; Ter.

hēmērodōmus -i, m. (ἡμεροδόμος), a special courier, express: Liv.

hēmīcillus -i, m. (ἡμισυς/κίλλος), a mule, as a term of reproach: Cic. L.

hēmīcylclium -i, n. (ἡμικύκλιον), a semi-circle: Plin. L. TRANSF., an arrangement of seats in a semi-circle: Cic., Suet.

hēmīna -ae, f. (ἡμίνα), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius=nearly a pint English: Pl.

hēmīnāria -orum, n. pl. (hemina), presents of the measure of a hemina: Quint.

hendēcāsýllābi -ōrum, m. (ἐνδεκάσýλλαβοι), verses of eleven syllables, hendecasyllables: Cat., Plin. L.

Henna (Enna) -ae, f. (Ἐννα), an ancient city of Sicily (now Enna), with a famous temple of Ceres.

¶ Hence adj. **Hennensis** -e and **Hennaes** -a -um, of Henna.

hēpātārius -a -um, of the liver: Pl.

heptēris -is, f. (ἑπτήρης), a galley with seven banks of oars: Liv.

hēra=ēra; q.v.

Hēra -ae, f. (Ἥρα), the Greek goddess identified with the Roman Juno.

¶ Hence **Hēraea** -ōrum, n. (Ἡραῖα), the festival of Hera: Liv.

Hēraclēa (-īa) -ae, f. (Ἡράκλεια), the city of Heracles (Hercules), name of several Greek towns. (1) a colony of the Tarentines in the south of Italy, on the river Siris. (2) a town in Phthiotis, near Thermopylae. (3) a town in Bithynia on the Black Sea (now Ereklī). (4) a town in Sicily on the Halycos, also called Minoa. (5) Heraclea Sintica, a town in Paonia on the Strymon.

¶ Hence subst. **Hēraclēenses** -ium, the inhabitants of Heraclea; m. adj. **Hēraclēotes** -ae, belonging to Heraclea; plur. as subst. **Hēraclēotae** -ārum, the inhabitants of Heraclea.

Hēraclēum -i, n. (Ἡράκλειον), a town in Macedonia, on the borders of Thessaly.

Hēraclīdēs -ae, m. (Ἡρακλῆδης), Ponticus, a Greek philosopher, pupil of Plato.

Hēraclītus -i, m. (Ἡράκλειτος), a Greek philosopher of Ephesus, about 500 B.C., known as 'The Obscure'.

Hēraea -ōrum, see Hera.

Hēraea -ae, f. (Ἡραῖα), a town in Arcadia on the Alpheus.

herba -ae, f. (cf. φοεβή), springing vegetation, a stalk. Hence (1) a blade or stalk, esp. of corn or grass: frumenta in herbis erant, Caes.; Verg., Ov. (2) a green plant: stirpes et herbae, Cic.; esp. grass: Cic., Verg. (3) a weed: officiant laetis ne frugibus herbae, Verg. **herbesco** -ēre (herba), to grow into blades or stalks: Cic.

herbēus -a -um (herba), grass-green: Pl.

herbidus -a -um (herba), full of grass, grassy: campus, Liv.; Ov.

herbifer -fēra -fērum (herba/fero), full of herbage, grassy: colles, Ov.

herbigrādus -a -um (herba/gradior), going through the grass: poet. ap. Cic.

Herbita -ae, f. (Ἡρβίτα), a town in Sicily.

¶ Hence adj. **Herbitensis** -e, of Herbita. **herbōsus** -a -um (herba), of grass or full of grass: Verg., Hor., Ov.

herbūla -ae, f. (dim. of herba), a little herb: Cic., Quint.

Hercēus -a -um (Ἡρακλῆος), a surname of Jupiter as the protector of the house, courtyard, etc.

hercisco (ercisco) -ēre (herctum), to divide an inheritance: Cic.

Hercle, see Hercules.

herctum -i, n. (probably connected with heres), an inheritance, found only in the phrase herctum ciere, to divide an inheritance: Cic.

Herculāneum -i, n. a town in Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79.

¶ Hence, adj. **Herculānensis** -e and **Herculāneus** -a -um, of Herculaneum.

Hercūles -is and -i, m. (Ἡρακλῆς), the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Deianira and (after his deification) of Hebe; the performer of twelve labours imposed upon him by Eurystheus; regarded as the giver of riches and the guide of the Muses. Vocat. sing. **Hercūles** or **Hercule** or **Hercle**; all these forms were used as an oath, by Hercules: Cic.; also **mēhercūles** and **mēhercule**: Cic., and **mēhercle**: Ter.

¶ Hence adj. **Herculēus** -a -um, Herculæan: arbor, the poplar, Verg., and **Herculāneus** -a -um.

Hercynia silva -ae, f. the Hercynian forest, in central Germany: Caes., Tac.; also with saltus: Tac., Liv.; and absol.: Tac.

Herdōnia -ae, f. a town in Apulia.

hērē=heri; q.v.

hērēditārius -a -um (hereditas). (1) relating to an inheritance: auctio, Cic. (2) inherited, hereditary: cognomen, Cic.; controversia, Cic.

hērēditās -ātis, f. (heres), inheritance. LIT., (1) abstr.: hereditate possidere, Cic. (2) concr.: hereditatem capere, adire, cernere, Cic.; Pl., Tac. TRANSF., hereditas gloriae, Cic.

Hērēnnius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Adj. **Hērēnnianus** -a -um, Herennian: Cic. L.

hērēdium -i, n. (heres), a patrimony: Nep.

hēres (haeres) -ēdis, c. an heir, heiress.

LIT., heres esse alicui or alicuius, Cic.; aliquem heredem scribere, facere, instituere, to make a person one's heir, Cic.; secundus, a person named to receive the inheritance if the original heir cannot inherit, Cic., Hor., Quint.

TRANSF., (1) owner: Pl. (2) successor: veteris Academiae, Cic.; Ov.

hērī (hērē), adv. (χθές), yesterday: Pl., Cic., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., lately: Cat.

hērīfuga=erifuga; q.v.

hērīlis -e=erilis; q.v.

hermaphrōditus -i, m. (ἐρμαφρόδιτος), a hermaphrodite: Ov.

Hermāthēna -ae, f. (Ἡρμῆς/Ἀθηνᾶ), a double bust of Hermes and Athena, on the same pedestal: Cic. L.

Hermēraclēus -is, m. (Ἡρμῆς/Ἡρακλῆς), a double bust of Hermes and Hercules: Cic. L.

Hermēs or **Herma** -ae, m. (Ἡρμῆς), the god Hermes, identified with the Roman Mercury; hence a post, the top of which was carved into a head, placed in the streets, esp. of Athens.

Hermiōnē -ēs, f. and **Hermiōna** -ae, f. ('Ερμιώνη). (1) daughter of Menelaus and Helen, wife of Orestes. (2) a town in Argolis (now Kastri).

¶ Hence adj. **Hermiōnīcus** -a -um, of *Hermione*.

Hermiōnes -um, m. a people of Germany.

Hermundūri -ōrum, m. a Germanic tribe.

Hernici -ōrum, m. a people in Latium. Adj.

Hernīcus -a -um, *Hernican*.

Hērō -ūs, f. ('Ηρώ), a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, loved by Leander.

Hērōdēs -is, m. ('Ηρόδης), Herod; esp. Herod the Great, king of Judea.

Hērōdōtus -i, m. ('Ηρόδοτος), the first great Greek historian, born 484 B.C.

hērōīcus -a -um (ήρωικός), relating to the heroes, heroic: tempora, Cic.; Quint., Tac.

hērōīna -ae, f. (ήρωίνη), a demigoddess, heroine: Prop.

hērōīs -idis, f. (ήρώς), a demigoddess, heroine: Ov. (Gr. dat. plur., heroisin: Ov.).

hērōs -ōis, m. (ήρως), a demigod, hero: Cic., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., a distinguished man, hero: noster Cato, Cic.

hērōūs -a -um (ήρώς), relating to a hero, heroic: pes, versus, epic verse (hexameter), Cic.; absol. herous -i, m. a hexameter: Ov.

Hersilia -ae, f. wife of Romulus.

hērūs = erus; q.v.

Hēsiodus -i, m. ('Ησιόδος), an early Greek poet of Boeotia. Adj. **Hēsiodēus** or -īus -a -um, *Hesiodean*.

Hēsīōna -ae, f. and **Hēsīonē** -ēs, f. ('Ησιώνη), daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued by Hercules from a sea-monster.

Hespērus or -os -i, m. ('Εσπερος), the Evening Star; myth., either son of Cephalus and Aurora or son of Iapetus and Asia.

¶ Hence adj. **Hespērius** -a -um (ἑσπερίος), western: terra, Italy, Verg.; subst. **Hespēria** -ae, f. the western land; Italy: Verg.; Spain: Hor.; f. adj. **Hespēris** -idis ('Εσπερίς), western: aquae, Italian, Verg.; subst. **Hespērides** -um, f. the Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus, living in the extreme west, watching a garden with golden apples.

hesternus -a -um (cf. heri), of yesterday: dies, Cic., Cat.

hētairia -ae, f. (ἑταῖρα), a secret society: Plin. L.

hētairicē -ēs, f. (ἑταιρικῇ), Band of Brothers, name of a troop in the Macedonian army: Nep.

heu, interj. expressing grief or pain, oh! alas!: heu me miserum, Pl., Ter., Cic.

heurētēs -ae, m. (εὐρετής), an inventor: Pl.

heus! interj. hallo! ho there! hark!: heus tu quid agis! Cic.; Pl., Verg.

hexāmētēr -tri, m. adj. (ἑξαμέτρος), with six feet (of metre): hexameter versus, or absol. hexameter, a hexameter, verse of six feet, Cic., Hor.

hexērīs -is, f. (ἑξήρης), a galley with six banks of oars: Liv.

hiātus -ūs, m. (hiō), a cleft, opening. LIT., oris, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; absol., the opening of the mouth, the open jaws: Lucr., Ov.; in plur.: Verg. TRANSF., (1) of style: quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatus? of such pompous language, Hor. (2) gaping after, desire for: praemiorum, Tac. (3) in grammar, a hiatus, the meeting of two vowels: Cic.

Hībēr -ēris, m. ('Ιβηρ), an Iberian, Spaniard; usually plur. **Hībērēs** -erum, Spaniards; also **Hībēri** -orum, m. Spaniards; **Hībērus** -i, m. the river Ebro; **Hībēria** -ae ('Ιβηρία), Spain; adj. **Hībēricus** -a -um and **Hībērus** -a -um, Spanish: gurgēs (of the western ocean), Verg.; piscis, the scomber, Hor.; pastor triplex, Geryon, Ov.; vaccae, or boves, belonging to Geryon, Ov.

hiberna -ōrum, n., see hibernus.

hibernācūlum -i, n. (hiberno), plur.: hibernacula, tents or huts for winter quarters, Liv., Caes., Tac.

Hibernia -ae, f. Ireland.

hiberno -are (hibernus), to winter, spend the winter: in sicco (of ships), Liv.; esp. as milit. t. t., to keep in winter quarters: Cic.

hibernus -a -um (hiems), wintry, of winter.

LIT., tempus, mensis, Cic.; annus, time of winter, Hor. TRANSF., (1) like winter; cold or stormy: Alpes, mare, Hor.; Verg. (2) wintering, for the winter: legiones, Suet.; esp.: castra, winter quarters; n. pl. as subst.

hiberna -ōrum (sc. castra), winter quarters: dies hibernorum, time for going into winter quarters, Caes.; hiberna aedificata, Liv.; cohortes in hiberna mittere, Cic.; ibi hiberna habere, Liv.; ex hibernis discedere, egredi, Cic.

hibiscum -i, n. (ἱβίσκος), the marsh-mallow: Verg.

hibrida (hybrida) -ae, c. of animals, a hybrid: Plin. TRANSF., of men, the offspring of a Roman by a foreign woman or of a freeman by a slave: Hor.

hic, haec, hoc, pron. or pronom. adj. this, of persons and things either physically present or present in thought. (1) in space, this... here: Pl., Cic., etc.; often: hic homo=ego, I, Pl., Hor. (2) in thought, this, the one referred to: haec cum Scipio dixisset, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc. (3) in relation to another pronoun or to a clause; opp. iste, in the courts, my client: Cic.; opp. ille=the former, hic=the latter (sometimes vice versa): Sall., Liv.; as antecedent of relative clause: quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exerceat, Cic.; n. hoc referring to a clause that follows: hoc commodi est quod, there is this advantage, that..., Cic. (4) in time, the present, modern: his temporibus, Cic.; haec, the present state of affairs, Cic.; his annis viginti, in the last twenty years, Cic.

¶ Strengthened form **hice**, haec, hoc (hic/ce): Pl., Ter., Cic.; also further strengthened by interrog. -ne, **hicine**, haecine, hocine: huncine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi, Hor.; Pl., Cic.

hic and **heic**, adv. here. LIT., in this place: Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., herein, in this matter: Caes., Cic. Also of time, hereupon, here: Cic., Verg., Liv. Strengthened forms **hice** and interrog. **hicine**.

Hicētaōn -ōnis, m. ('Ηκείτων), son of Laomedon, king of Troy. Adj. **Hicētaōnīus** -a -um: Thymoetes, son of Hicētaōn, Verg.

hicine, see 'hic and 'hic.

hiēmālis -e (hiems), wintry, of winter: tempus, Cic. TRANSF., like winter, stormy: navigatio, Cic. L.

hiēmo -are (hiems). (1) to winter, spend the winter: mediis in undis, Hor. Esp. of

soldiers, to keep in winter quarters: *hiemare* in Gallia, Caes. (2) to be stormy: *mare* *hiemat*, Hor.

hiems (hiemps) -ēmis, f. (cf. *χειμών*), winter.

LIT., *initia hieme*, Caes.; *Arabes campos hieme et aestate peragrantes*, Cic.; also in plur. Personif.: *glacialis Hiems*, Ov.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) stormy weather, storm: *hiemis magnitudo*, Cic.; *dum pelago desaevit hiems*, Verg. (2) cold: *letalis hiems* in pectora venit, Ov. (3) fig.: *mutati amoris hiems*, Ov.

Hiēro -ōnis, m. (*Ἱέρων*), the name of two famous rulers of Syracuse. Adj. **Hiērōnicus** -a -um, of Hiero.

Hiērocles -is, m. (*Ἱεροκλῆς*), a Greek rhetorician, contemporary of Cicero.

Hiērōnymus -i, m. (*Ἱερώνυμος*). (1) a ruler of Syracuse: Liv. (2) a Greek peripatetic philosopher: Cic.

Hiērōsōlyma -ōrum, n. pl. (*Ἱεροσόλυμα*), Jerusalem, capital of Judea.

¶ Hence **Hiērōsōlymārius**, a name given to Pompey, after his capture of Jerusalem.

hiēto -are (freq. of hio), to gape: Pl.

hilāris -e and **hilārus** -a -um, adj. (with compar.; and superl.: Pl.), cheerful, merry, blithe, gay: *animus*, Cic. L.; *vita*, Cic.; *esse vultu hilari atque laeto*, Cic.; *dies*, Pl. Ter.; Hor.

¶ N. acc. sing. as adv. **hilārē**, cheerfully, merrily: *vivere*, Cic.; *loqui*, Cic.; compar.: *hilarius*, Cic.

hilāritās -ātis, f. (*hilaris*), cheerfulness, mirth, gaiety: Cic., Quint.

hilāritūdō -inis, f. = *hilaritas*; q.v.: Pl.

hilāro -are (*hilaris*), to make joyful, to cheer up: *huius suavitatis maxime hilaratae Athenae sunt*, Cic.; *multo convivium Baccho*, Verg.

hilārulus -a -um (dim. of *hilarus*), gay, cheerful: Cic.

hillae -arum, f. pl. (dim. of *hira*), the smaller intestines of animals. TRANSF., a kind of sausage: Hor.

Hilōtae and **Ilōtae** -ārum, m. (*Εἰλωταί*), the Helots, slaves of the Spartans.

hīlum -i, n. a trifle; usually with neg.: *neque (nec) hīlum, not a whit, not in the least*, Lucr.

Himella -ae, f. a stream in the Sabine country.

Himēra -ae, f. (*Ἱμέρα*), name of a river and town in Sicily.

hinc, adv. (*hic*), from here, hence.

LIT., a nobis *hinc profecti*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) from this side, on this side: *hinc atque illinc, on this side and on that*, Liv.; *hinc . . . illinc*, Cic.; Verg. (2) of causation, from this cause: *hinc illae lacrimae*, Ter.; Cic., Verg. (3) of time: a, henceforth: *quisquis et, amissos hinc iam obliviscere Graios*, Verg. b, *thereupon*: *hinc toto praecipit se corpore ad undas misit*, Verg.

hinnio -ire, to neigh, whinny: Lucr., Quint.

hinnitus -ūs, m. (*hinnio*), a neighing: Lucr., Cic., Verg.

hinnulēus -i, m. (*hinnus*), a young roebuck, a fawn: Hor.

hinnus -i, m. (*hinnus*), a mule, the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass (*mulus* = the offspring of a he-ass and a mare): Varr.

hio -are, to open, stand open, gape.

LIT., *oculi*, Pl.; *concha hians*, Cic.; *leo hians*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of speech, to be badly put together, hang together badly: *hiantia loqui*, Cic.; Quint., Tac. (2) to desire with open mouth, long for: *Verrem avaritiā hiantē atque imminente fuisse*, Cic.; Hor. (3) to open the mouth in astonishment: Verg., Tac. (4) with acc. object, to pour forth: *carmen lyrā*, Prop.

hippāgōgi -orum, f. pl. (*ἵππαγωγί*), transports for cavalry: Liv.

Hippiās -ae, m. (*Ἱππίας*). (1) son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. (2) a sophist of Elis, contemporary with Socrates.

Hippo -ōnis, m. (*Ἱππών*), name of several cities, esp. a port in Numidia (now *Bône*).

hippōcentaurus -i, m. (*ἵπποκένταυρος*), a centaur: Cic.

Hippocrātēs -is, m. (*Ἱπποκράτης*), a physician of Cos (flourishing about 430 B.C.).

Hippocrēnē -ēs, f. (*Ἱππον κρήνη*), a fountain on Mount Helicon, produced by a blow from the hoof of Pegasus.

Hippodāmē -ēs, f. and **Hippodāmēa** or -ia -ae, f. (*Ἱπποδάμη, -δάμεια*). (1) daughter of Oenomaus, king of Elis. (2) wife of Pirithous.

Hippodāmus -i, m. (*Ἱπποδάμος*), the horse-tamer, epithet of Castor: Mart.

hippodrōmos -i, m. (*ἵπποδρόμος*), a hippodrome or racecourse for horses and chariots: Pl., Mart.

Hippōlytē -ēs, f. and **Hippōlyta** -ae, f. (*Ἱππολύτη*). (1) Queen of the Amazons, taken prisoner by Theseus. (2) wife of Acastus, King of Magnesia.

Hippōlytus -i, m. (*Ἱππολύτος*), son of Theseus and Hippolyte, falsely accused by his step-mother Phaedra.

hippōmānēs, n. (*ἵππομανές*). (1) a slimy humour which flows from a mare when in heat: Verg., Tib., Prop. (2) a membrane on the head of a new-born foal, used for love-potions: Juv.

Hippōmēnēs -ae, m. (*Ἱππομένης*). (1) son of Megareus and husband of Atalanta. (2) of Athens, father of Limone; whence **Hippōmēneīs** -nēidis, f. = *Limone*.

Hippōnax -nactis, m. (*Ἱππώναξ*), a Greek satirical poet of the sixth century B.C.

¶ Hence adj. **Hippōnactēus** -a -um, biting, satirical: *praeconium*, Cic. L.; m. as subst. (sc. versus), an iambic line as written by Hipponax: *Hipponacteos effugere vix posse*, Cic.

hippōpōtāmus -i, m. (*ἵπποπόταμος*), a river-horse, hippopotamus: Plin.

Hippōtādes -ae, m. (*Ἱπποτάδης*), descendant of Hippotes = Aeolus (grandson of Hippotes): Ov.

hippōtoxōta -ae, m. (*ἵπποτοξότης*), a mounted archer: Caes.

hippūrus -i, m. (*ἵππουρος*), a fish, perhaps the goldfish: Ov.

hir, indecl. n. (connected with *χεῖρ*), the hand: Lucil. ap. Cic.

hira -ae, f. a gut, intestine: Pl.

hircinus -a -um (*hircus*), of a he-goat: Pl.; folles, made of goat-skins, Hor.

hircōsus -a -um (*hircus*), smelling like a goat: Pl.

hircus -i, m. a he-goat: Verg., Hor. TRANSF., (1) a goat-like smell: Pl., Hor. (2) as a term of reproach, an old goat: Pl., Cat.

hirnēa -ae, f. a can or jug: Pl.

Hirpini -ōrum, m. a Samnite people of central Italy; adj. **Hirpinus** -a -um, *Hirpine*: Cic.

hirquus, hirquinus = hircus, hircinus; q.v.

hirsutus -a -um, covered with hair, rough, shaggy, prickly: supercilium, Verg.; crines, Ov.; aliae (animantium) spinis hirsutae, Cic. TRANSF., rough, unadorned: nihil est hirsutius illis (annalibus), Ov.

Hirtius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was A. Hirtius, the friend and follower of C. Julius Caesar, slain at the battle of Modena, the author of the eighth book of Caesar's Bell. Gall.

¶ Hence adj. **Hirtinus** -a -um, of Hirtius.

hirtus -a -um, shaggy, rough, hairy, prickly: setae, capellae, Ov. TRANSF., rough, uncultivated: ingenium, Hor.

hīrūdo -inis, f. a leech: Pl., Plin. TRANSF., aerarii, Cic. L.; Hor.

hirundininus -a -um (hirundo), of swallows: Pl.

hirundo -dinis, f. (χελιδών), a swallow: Pl., Lucr., Verg.

hisco -ere (hio). (1) to open, split open, gape: tellus, Ov. (2) to open the mouth: respondebisne ad haec aut omnino hiscere audebis? Cic.; Verg., Liv.

Hispālis -is, f. town in Spain (now Seville).

¶ Hence **Hispālienses** -ium, the inhabitants of Seville: Tac.

Hispāni -ōrum, m. the Spaniards.

¶ Hence subst. **Hispānia** -ae, f. the whole of the Spanish peninsula (including Portugal) divided into citerior, the eastern part (later Hisp. Tarraconensis), and ulterior, the southern and western part (later Lusitania and Baetica); also in plur., Hispaniae.

¶ Adj. **Hispāniensis** -e and **Hispānus** -a -um, Spanish.

hispidus -a -um, rough, hairy, bristly: facies, Hor. TRANSF., agri, Hor.

hister = histrio; q.v.

Hister (Ister) -tri, m. (Ἰστρος), name of the lower part of the Danube (the upper part being called Danuvius): Ov.

hīstōria -ae, f. (ἱστορία), inquiry; hence the results of inquiry. (1) learning in gen.: Cic. (2) historical narrative, history: historia Italici belli et civilis, Cic.; historiam scribere, Cic.; quidquid Graecia mendax audet in historia, Juv. (3) in gen., narrative, a story: hīstōria dignum, worthy of narration, Cic. L.; Hor. (4) the subject of a story: Prop.

hīstōricus -a -um (ἱστορικός), relating or belonging to history, historical: sermo, Cic.; m. as subst. **hīstōricus** -i, an historian: Cic., Quint., Juv.

Hīstri -ōrum (Ἰστροί), Istrians, inhabitants of Istria.

¶ Hence subst. **Hīstria** -ae, f. (Ἰστροία), Histria, a country near Illyria; adj. **Hīstricus** -a -um, *Histrrian*.

hīstricus -a -um (hister), of actors: Pl.

hīstrio -ōnis, m. an actor: Pl., Cic., Liv.

hīstrīōnālīs -e (hīstrio), of or for an actor: Tac.

hiulco -are (hiulcus), to cause to gape, to split: Cat.

hiulcus -a -um (hio), gaping, cleft, open. LIT., hiulca siti arva, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of discourse, ill put together, with hiatus: concursus verborum, Cic.; Quint. (2) eager, longing: Pl.

¶ Adv. **hiulcē**, with hiatus: loqui, Cic.

hōdiē, adv. (= hoc die), today. LIT., hodie sunt nonae Sextiles, Cic.; Pl., Hor. TRANSF., (1) at the present time: Cic., Juv. (2) still, even now: si hodie hanc gloriam atque hoc orbis terrae imperium teneremus, Cic.; quem vivere hodie aiunt, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (3) at once: Pl., Cic., Hor.

hōdiernus -a -um (hodie), of today: dies, edictum, Cic. TRANSF., ad hodiernum diem, up to this time, Cic.

hōlitor -ōris, m. (holus), a kitchen-gardener: Pl., Cic. L., Hor.

hōlītōrius -a -um (holitor), of herbs: forum, vegetable-market, Liv.

hōlus (ōlus) -ēris, n. any kind of culinary vegetable, pot-herb: Verg., Hor., etc.

Hōmērus -i, m. (Ὅμηρος), Homer, the Greek epic poet.

¶ Hence adj. **Hōmēricus** -a -um, **Hōmērius** -a -um, *Homeric*.

hōmicida -ae, c. (homo/caedo), a murderer, murderess, homicide: Cic., Juv.; in special sense (= Gr. ἀνδροφόνος), of Hector, slayer of men: Hor.

hōmicidium -i, n. (homicida), murder, manslaughter, homicide: Quint., Tac.

hōmo -inis (connected with humus), a human being, man.

In gen., man, as opp. to beasts and gods (vir=man as opp. to woman): Pl., Cic., Verg., etc.; nemo homo, not a soul, no one, Pl., Cic.; odium hominis, a hateful man, Cic.; in plur.: homines, men in general, people, Cic.; inter homines esse, to live or to mix in society, be in the world, Cic.

Esp. (1) a man, with the implications of humanity: homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter.; in a good sense: nihil hominis esse, to be without the better qualities of a man: si quidem homo esset, if he had the feelings of a man, Cic.; virum te putabo... hominem non putabo, I must praise your patience but not your taste, Cic.; in a bad sense, a man as liable to error, a mortal: quia homo est, Cic. (2) used like a pron.: valde hominem diligo, the man, him, Cic.; hic homo=ego, Hor. (3) rarely, man, as opp. to woman: Pl. (4) milit. t. t., plur.: homines, infantry (opp. equites), Caes.

hōmoeōmēria -ae, f. (ὁμοιομέτρεα), similarity of parts (i.e. to each other and to the whole), as a tenet of Anaxagoras: Lucr.

Hōmōlē -ēs, f. (Ὀμολή), a mountain in Thesaly: Verg.

hōmullus -i, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin: Lucr., Cic.

hōmuncio -ōnis, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin: Ter., Cic.

hōmunculus -i, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin: Pl., Cic.

hōnestās -ātis, f. (honestus). (1) honour as received, repute, respectability: honestatem amittere, Cic., Liv.; TRANSF., honestates civitatis, notabilities, Cic. (2) worth, virtue, honourable character, probity: vitae, Cic.; hinc (pugnat) honestas, illinc turpitudine, Cic. TRANSF., of things, beauty: testudinis, Cic.

hōnesto -are (honestus), to honour, distinguish, adorn, dignify: aliquem laude, Cic.; domum, Cic.; Liv.

hōnestus -a -um (honor), adj. (with compar. and superl.).

(1) *honoured, in good repute, respectable*: familia, Cic.; honesto loco natus, Cic.; honestos fascibus et sellis, Hor.; m. as subst. **honestus** -i, a gentleman: Hor.; f. as subst. **honesta** -ae, a gentlewoman: Ter.

(2) *honourable, proper, virtuous*: vita, homines, Cic.; mores, Juv.; with supine: honestumne factu sit an turpe, Cic.; n. as subst. **honestum** -i, morality, virtue: Cic., Hor. TRANSF., *fine, beautiful*: homo, forma, facies, Ter.; caput, equi, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **honestē**. (1) *respectably*: natus, Suet. (2) *honourably, properly*: cenare, Cic.; se gerere, Cic.; in pugna honeste cadere, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

honor = honos; q.v.

honorābilis -e (honor), *respectful*: haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, decedi, adsurgere, Cic.

honorārius -a -um (honor), *done or given as an honour*: frumentum, Cic.; opera, Cic.; delectare honorarium (est), *done out of respect for the audience*, Cic.; n. as subst.: ap. Plin. L.

honorātus -a -um, partic. from honoro; q.v.

honorificus -a -um (compar. honorificentior, superl. honorificentissimus) (honor/facio), *causing honour, honouring*: mentio, oratio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **honorificē** (compar. honorificentius, superl. honorificentissime), *with honour, in an honourable or respectful manner*: praedicare, Cic.; tractare, Cic. L.; Liv.

honorō -are (honor), *to honour, show honour to, adorn, dignify*: virtutem, Cic.; aliquem sellā curuli, Liv.; tumulum, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **honorātus** -a -um. (1) *pass., honoured, distinguished, respected*: viri, Cic.; nusquam esse senectus honorator, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; esp. *honoured by public office*: honorati quattuor filii, Cic.; consul, Ov. (2) *act., conferring honour*: Liv., Ov., Tac.

¶ Adv. **honorātē**, *with honour, honourably*: Tac.

honorus -a -um (honor), *honourable*: Tac.

hōnōs and **hōnōr** -ōris, n.

LIT., *honour, a mark of honour or respect, distinction*. In gen.: honorem alicui reddere, Cic., Liv.; tribuere, Cic.; praestare, Ov.; honore aliquem adficere, *to show honour to*, Cic.; honore aliquem augere, Caes.; in honore habere, Cic.; magno esse honore, Caes., Liv., Tac.; honori ducitur, *it is considered an honour*, Sall.; honorem praefari, dicere, *to say 'By your leave'*, Cic.; phrase, honoris causā, *with due respect or to honour or for the sake of*: quem honoris causā nomino, Cic.; honoris Divitiaci et Aeduorum causā, Caes.; mei honoris causā, *for me*, Pl.

Esp. (1) *personif., Honour*: Cic., Liv. (2) *frequently, an office of dignity, a public office*: ad honores ascendere, Cic.; honoribus amplissimis perfunctus, Cic.; honores dare, Hor. (3) *of other particular awards to persons*: militaris, Liv.; pugnae, Verg.; medico, Cic. L., supremus honos (*the last honour*=burial), Verg.; communi in morte honore carere, Cic.; mortis honore carere, Verg. (4) *an offering to the gods, sacrifice, etc.*: aris, divum templis, Verg.; dis, Liv.

TRANSF., *poet., beauty, grace*: honorum ruris, crops, Hor.; silvarum, foliage, Verg.; Hor.

hoplōmāchus -i, m. (ὀπλομάχος), *a kind of gladiator*: Mart., Suet.

hōra -ae, f. (ῥα), *an hour*.

LIT., as part (a twelfth) of day or night: hora hiberna, Pl.; quinta fere hora, Cic.; hora amplius, *more than an hour*, Cic.; in hora, *in an hour*, Cic.; in horas, *hourly*, Cat., Hor.; hora quota est? *what's o'clock?* Hor.; horae legitimae, *hours fixed as limits to a speech*, Cic.; phrase: in horam vivere, *to live for the moment*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *time in gen.*: numquam te crastina fallat hora, Verg.; Hor. (2) *season*: verni temporis, Hor. (3) *in plur. hōrae* -ārum, *a clock, dial*: mittere ad horas, Cic.

¶ Personif. **Hōrae** -ārum, f. (Ῥαί), *the Hours, goddesses who presided over the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven*.

***Hōra** -ae, f. *the name of Hersilia when deified, the wife of Quirinus (Romulus)*.

hōraeum -i, n. (ῥαίον), *fish-pickle*: Pl.

Hōrātius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, to which belonged*:

(1) *the three Horatii, who fought against the three Alban Curatii*. (2) *Horatius Cocles, who defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Porsena*. (3) *Q. Horatius Flaccus, son of a freedman of the Horatian gens (65-8 B.C.), the poet*.

hordēaceus and **-cius** -a -um (hordeum), *of barley*: Plin.

hordēarius -a -um (hordeum), *of barley*: Plin.

hordēum -i, n. *barley*: Liv.

hōria -ae, f. *a small fishing-boat*: Pl.

hōriōla -ae, f. (dim. of horia), *a small fishing-boat*: Pl.

hornōtinus -a -um (hornus), *of the present year*: frumentum, Cic.

hornus -a -um, *of this year, this year's*: vina, Hor.; adv. **hornō**, *this year*: Pl.

hōrōlōgium -ii, n. (ὥρολόγιον), *a clock; a sundial or water-clock*: Cic.

hōrosōpōs -ōn, m. (ὥροσκόπος), *a horoscope*: Pers.

horrendus -a -um, *gerundive from horreo*; q.v. **horrō** -ēre, *to bristle*.

LIT., *physically*; in gen., *to be rough*: Caucasus seges aristas, Verg.; echinus, Hor.; esp. with cold: terram uno tempore florere deinde vicissim horrere, Cic.; horrenti servo, Juv.; with fright: of the hair, *to stand on end*: comae horrent, Ov.; of the whole body: totus tremo horreoque, Ter.; Ov.

TRANSF., *fig., in gen., to be rough*: horrebant saevius omnia verba minis, Ov.; esp. *to shudder at, to dread*; with acc. object: crimen, Cic.; pauperiem, Hor.; with infin.: non horreo in hunc locum progredi, Cic.; Liv.; with ne and subj.: Liv.

¶ Gerundive as adj. **horrendus** -a -um. (1) *horrible, frightful, dreadful*: monstrum, Verg.; rabies, Hor., Verg.; n. as internal acc.: horrendum stridens belua, Verg. (2) *awful, worthy of reverence, 'numinous'*: Sibylla, virgo, Verg.

horresco *horrescere horrūi* (horreo), *to stand on end, bristle, be rough*. LIT., *horrueruntque*

comae, Ov.; mare coepit horrescere, *to be stormy*, Cic.; esp. from fear: Cic. TRANSF., *to tremble, begin to shudder, begin to dread*: Cic.; horresco referens, Verg.; with acc. object: morsus futuros, Verg.

horrëum -i, n. a *barn, storehouse, granary*: Capua horreum Campani agri, Cic. TRANSF., a *wine-cellar*: Hor.; a *bee-hive*: Verg.; an *ant-hill*: Ov.

horribilis -e (horreo), adj. (with compar.). (1) *horrible, frightful, dreadful*: pestis reipublicae, Cic.; species, Caes. (2) colloq., *astonishing, wonderful*: horribili vigilantia, Cic. L.

horridë, adv. from horridus; q.v.

horridulus -a -um (dim. of horridus). LIT., physically, *somewhat rough*: Pl. TRANSF., fig., *somewhat rough, unadorned*: orationes, Cic.

horridus -a -um (horreo), adj. (with compar.), *rough, shaggy, bristly*.

LIT., barba, Cic.; caesaries, Ov.; sus, Verg.; esp. from cold, *shivering*: si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, Ov.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *rough, wild, savage*: campus, Cic.; silva, Verg.; tempestas, Hor. (2) *rough, unpolished, uncouth*: Tuberio vita et oratione horridus, Cic.; modus dicendi, Liv. (3) *frightful, horrible*: vis teli, Lucr.; Verg., Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **horridë**, *roughly*: dicere, Cic.; adloqui, Tac.

horrifer -fëra -fërum (horror/fero), *causing shudders of cold or fear*: Boreas, Ov.; Erinys, Ov.

horrifico -are (horrificus). (1) *to make rough*: Cat. (2) *to terrify*: Verg.

horrificus -a -um (horror/facio), *causing terror, dreadful*: letum, Verg. Adv. **horrificë**, *dreadfully*: Lucr.

horrisönus -a -um (horreo/sono), *sounding dreadfully*: fremitus, Verg.; Lucr.

horror -öris, m. (horreo), *a bristling, shuddering*.

LIT., physical: comarum, Lucr.; esp. from cold or fear: Cic. L., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *roughness of speech*: Quint. (2) *dread, fright*: qui me horror perfudit, Cic. L.; esp. *religious dread, awe*: perfusus horrore venerabundusque, Liv. (3) *object of dread, a terror*: Lucr.

horsum, adv. (contr. for hövorsum), *in this direction, hither*: Ter., Pl.

hortämen -inis, n. (hortor), *an encouragement, exhortation*: Liv., Ov., Tac.

hortämentum -i, n. (hortor), *encouragement, incitement*: Sall., Liv., Tac.

hortätio -önis, f. (hortor), *exhortation, encouragement*: Cic. L., Sall., Liv.

hortätivus -a -um (hortor), *of encouragement*: Quint.

hortätor -öris, m. (hortor), *an inciter, encourager*: isto hortatore, Cic.; with genit.: studii, Cic.; scelerum, Verg.; with ad: auctores hortatoresque ad me restituendum, Cic.; animorum, of spirits, Ov.

hortätus -üs, m. (hortor), *incitement, encouragement*; in abl. sing. or in plur.: id fecisse aliorum consilio, hortatu, Cic.; Caes., Ov., Tac.

Hortensius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was Q. Hortensius Hortalus, an orator of the time of Cicero*. Adj. **Hortensianus** -a -um, *Hortensian*.

hortor -ari, dep. *to exhort, incite, encourage*. LIT., of a person urging men or animals.

With acc. alone: aliquem, Pl., Cic. L., Ov.; prov.: hortari currentem, *to spur the willing horse*, Cic. L.; esp. *to harangue troops*: suos, Caes. The purpose in view may be expressed by ut and the subj.: Pl., Cic.; by ne and the subj.: hortatur eos ne animo deficiant, Caes.; by subj. alone: hortatur non solum ab eruptionibus caveant, Caes.; Liv.; by infin.: Ov., Suet.; by ad: ad laudem, Cic.; ad vindicandum, Sall.; by in and the acc.: Gentium in amicitiam secum et cum Macedonibus iungendam, Liv.; in proelia, Verg.; by de: de Aufidiano nomine nihil te hortor, Cic. L.; Caes.; by plain acc. object: pacem, Cic.

TRANSF., of inanimate subjects: multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes.; with infin.: reipublicae dignitas minorä haec relinquere hortatur, Cic.

hortülus -i, m. (dim. of hortus), *a little garden*: Cat., Juv.; plur.: hortuli, grounds, a small park, Cic.

hortus -i, m. (cf. ὄρος), *a garden*: Pl., Cic.; plur.: horti, grounds, park, Cic., Hor., Tac.; meton., *garden produce*: Hor.

hospë -pitis, m. and **hospita** -ae, f. (1) *a host, hostess*: Cic., Hor. (2) *a guest*: Cic., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *a guest-friend, friend*: Caes., Cic. (2) *a stranger*: nec peregrinum atque hospitum in agendo esse debere, Cic.; Hor.; with subst., like adj., *foreign*; f. sing. and n. pl.: hospita, aequora, Verg.; navis, Ov.

hospitälis -e (hospes), *relating to a guest or host*. LIT., cubiculum, *guest-chamber*, Liv.; sedes, Cic.; caedes, *murder of a guest*, Liv.; Iuppiter, *protector of guests*, Cic. TRANSF., *friendly, hospitable*: domo hospitalissimus, Cic.; Cimonem in suos curiales Laciadäs hospitem, Cic.; m. as subst., *a guest-friend*: Liv.

¶ Adv. **hospitälitër**, *hospitably*: Liv.

hospitälitäs -ätis, f. (hospitalis), *hospitality*: Cic.

hospitium -i, n. (hospes), *hospitality, the relation between host and guest*: mihi cum aliquo hospitium est, Cic.; intercedit, Caes.; alicuius hospitio usus sum, Caes.; hospitium cum aliquo facere, Cic.; iungere, Liv.; sometimes *a hospitable reception*: aliquem hospitio accipere, invitare, Cic.; excipere, Liv. Meton., *a guest-chamber, inn, quarters*: hospitium parare, Cic.; cohortes per hospitia dispersae, billeted, Tac.; of animals, *shelter*: Verg.

hostia -ae, f. (from ²hostio; lit., *the thing struck*), *an animal slain in sacrifice, a victim*: humana, Cic.; hostias immolare, Cic.; mactare, Hor.

hostiätus -a -um (hostia), *provided with animals for sacrifice*: Pl.

hosticus -a -um (hostis). (1) *foreign*: Pl. (2) *belonging to the enemy, hostile*: ager, Liv.; moenia, Hor.; n. as subst. **hosticum** -i, *the enemy's territory*: in hostico, Liv.

hostilis -e (hostis). (1) *of or by or for the enemy, hostile*: expugnatio, Cic.; naves, Hor.; metus, Sall. (2) *like an enemy, unfriendly, hostile*: hostili odio et crudelitate, Cic., Liv.; n. pl. as subst.: multa hostilia audere, Tac.; Sall.

¶ Adv. **hostilitër**, *like an enemy*: quid ille fecit hostiliter, Cic.; Liv., Ov.

Hostilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; esp. of Tullus, third king of Rome; as adj. *Hostilian*: curia, built by Tullus Hostilius, Liv.
hostimentum -i, n. ('hostio), compensation, requital: Pl.

hostio -ire, to requite, recompense: Pl.

hostio -ire, to strike: Enn.

hostis -is, c. originally a stranger, but afterwards an enemy, a public foe (opp. inimicus, a private enemy).

LIT., cives hostesque, Liv.; omnes nos statuit ille non inimicos sed hostes, Cic.; populo Romano, adversus Romanos, Liv.; hostem aliquem iudicare, to denounce as an enemy to his country, Cic.; sing. collect.: capta hostis, the female captives, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., an opponent, foe: hostis omnium hominum, Cic.; Pl., Verg. (2) of animals and things: Hor., Ov.

hūc, adv. (older form hōc; from 'hic), hither, to this place. LIT., of space: huc ades, come hither, Verg.; esp. contrasted with illuc: nunc huc nunc illuc, Verg.; huc atque illuc, hither and thither, Cic. TRANSF., (1) to this, with verbs of addition: accedit huc, Caes., Lucr., Cic. (2) to this pitch, to this degree: Cic.; with partitive genit.: huc adrogantiae venerat ut, Tac.

¶ Interrog. form **hūcine**, so far? as far as this?: hucine tandem omnia reciderunt? Cic.; Sall.

hūi, interj., exclamation of surprise, eh! hallo! : hui, quam timeo quid existimes, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter.

hūiusmōdi or **hūiuscēmōdi** (hic/modus), of this kind, of such a kind, such: ex huiusmodi principio, Cic.

hūmānē, adv. from humanus; q.v.

hūmānitās -ātis, f. (humanus), humanity, human nature, human feeling. In gen.: omnem humanitatem exuere, Cic.; humanitatis societas, Cic. Esp., (1) humanity, human kindness: summa erga nos, Cic. L.; Caes. (2) refinement, education, culture: communium litterarum ac politionis humanitatis expers, Cic.

hūmānitēr, adv. from humanus; q.v.

hūmānitūs, adv. (humanus). (1) after the manner of men: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, i.e. if I should die, Cic. (2) kindly: Ter.

hūmānus -a -um (homo), adj. (with superl.), human, relating to human beings.

In gen.: genus, the human race, Cic.; facies, Cic.; res humanae, human affairs, Cic.; hostia, human sacrifice, Cic.; scelus, against men, Liv.; humanum est, it is human, Cic.; as subst. m. **hūmānus** -i, one of the human race: Ov., Lucr.; n. pl. **hūmāna** -ōrum, human affairs: humana miscere divinis, Liv.; Cic.

Esp. of good human qualities. (1) humane, kind, philanthropic: erga aliquem, Cic.; Pl., Ter. (2) educated, civilized, refined: gens humana atque docta, Cic.

¶ Adv. in two forms, **hūmānē** (Cic., Hor.) and **hūmānitēr** (Cic. L.), compar.: humanius, Cic.; superl.: humanissime, Cic. L. (1) humanly, in a way becoming human nature: vivere, Cic.; Ter., Hor. (2) politely, courteously, kindly: litterae humaniter scriptae, Cic. L.

hūmātio -ōnis, f. (humo), a burying, interment: Cic.

hūmecto, **hūmectus**, **hūmēo**, see um-.

hūmērus, see um-.

hūmesco, **hūmidus**, see um-.

hūmilis -e (humus), adj. (with compar. humilior, superl. humillimus), on the ground.

LIT., (1) not high above ground, low: arbores et vites et quae sunt humiliora, Cic.; turrim, Caes.; casa, Verg. (2) not deep below ground, shallow: fossa, Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) of birth, position, rank; humble, poor, insignificant: humilibus parentibus natus, Cic.; humillimus homo de plebe, Liv.; m. as subst., a person of low rank: Hor. (2) of mind or character, abject or submissive: humili animo ferre, Cic.; obsecratio humilis, Cic.; non humilis mulier, Hor. (3) of circumstances, poor, mean: Juv. (4) of language, mean, without elevation: oratio humilis et abiecta, Cic.; sermo, Cic., Hor.

¶ Adv. **hūmiliter**, humbly, meanly, abjectly: sentire, Cic.; servire, Liv.

hūmilitās -ātis, f. (humilis), nearness to the ground (cf. humilis).

LIT., (1) lowness: animalium, Cic. (2) shallowness: navium, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) of birth, position, rank, insignificance, obscurity: alicuius humilitatem despiciere, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (2) of mind or character, submissiveness, abjectness: humilitas et obsecratio, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

hūmo -are (humus). (1) to cover with earth, bury: aliquem, Cic. (2) TRANSF., to perform the funeral rites over a corpse (burn, etc.): Nep.

hūmor, see um-.

hūmus -i, f. (akin to χαμαί), the ground, earth, soil. LIT., humus iniecta, Cic; abl. sing. humo, either on the ground: sedere, Ov., or from the ground: surgere, Ov.; fundit humo facilem victum iustissima tellus, Verg. Meton., land, country: Punica, Pontica, Ov.

hūyacinthus -a -um (ὕακινθος), belonging to the hyacinth: flos, Cat.

Hyacinthus (-ōs) -i, m. (Ἰάκινθος), a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved of and accidentally killed by Apollo; from his blood sprang the flower called by his name.

¶ Hence **Hyacinthia** -ōrum, n. pl. a festival celebrated at Sparta.

hyacinthus -i, m. (ὕακινθος), a flower, perhaps the martagon lily: Verg.

Hyādes -um, f. (Ἰάδες), the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the constellation Taurus: Verg.

hyāena -ae, f. (ἵαινα), the hyena: Ov.

hūyālus -i, m. (ὕαλος), glass: color hyali, glass-green, Verg.

Hyāntes -ium, m. (Ἰάντες), an old name for the Boeotians.

¶ Hence adj. **Hyantēus** -a -um, Boeotian: Ov.; aqua, Castalia, Mart.; also adj. **Hyantius** -a -um, Boeotian: iuvenis, Actaeon, grandson of Cadmus, Ov.

Hyās -antis, m. (acc. sing. Hyan, Ov.) (Ἰάς), son of Atlas and brother (or father) of the Hyades: sidus Hyantis, the Hyades, Ov.

Hybla -ae, f. and **Hyblē** -ēs, f. (Ἰβλα). (1) a mountain range in Sicily, famed for its bees; adj. **Hyblaeus** -a -um, Hyblaeae. (2) name of several towns in Sicily.

¶ Hence subst. **Hyblenses** -ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of Hybla.

Hýdaspēs -pis, m. (Ἰδάσπης), a river in India (now Jelum).

Hydra -ae, f. (Ἰδρα). (1) the many-headed water-snake of the Lernaean Lake, slain by Hercules. (2) a constellation, also called Anguis. (3) a monster of the lower world with fifty heads.

hydraulus -i, m. (ὑδραυλός), a water-organ: Cic.

hydria -ae, f. (ὑδρία), an urn, jug: Cic.

Hydrōchōus -i, m. (Ἰδροχόος), the constellation Aquarius: Cat.

hydrōpīcus -a -um (ὑδρωπικός), dropsical: Hor.

hydrops -ōpis, m. (ὑδρῶψ), the dropsy: Hor.

hydrus -i, m. (ὑδρῶς), a water-snake: Verg., Ov., Juv.; of the hair of Medusa and the Furies: Verg.

Hydrūs -druntis, f. (Ἰδροῦς) or **Hydruntum** -i, n. a town near the heel of Italy (now Otranto).

Hylās -ae, m. (Ἥλας), a beautiful youth, companion of Hercules on the Argonautic expedition, who was carried off by the water-nymphs in Mysia.

Hyllus (Hýlus) -i, m. (Ἥλλος), son of Hercules and Deianira.

Hýmēn -ēnis, m. (Ἦμην), Hymen, the god of marriage: Ov. TRANSF., the marriage song: Ter.

Hýmēnaeōs or -ūs -i, m. (Ἦμεναίος), Hymen (cf. Hymen, above), the god of marriage: Cat., Ov. TRANSF., (1) (often plur.) wedding: Verg. (2) of animals, pairing: Verg. (3) the marriage song: Pl., Ov.

Hýmētōs and **Hýmētus** -i, m. (Ἦμηττός), a mountain near Athens, famous for its bees and marble. Adj. **Hýmētius** -a -um, Hymettian.

Hypaepa -ōrum, n. pl. (τὰ Ὑπαίπα), a town in Lydia.

Hypānis -is, m. (Ὑπανίς), river in Sarmatia (now the Bug).

Hypāta -ae, f. (Ὑπάτα), town in Thessaly. Adj. **Hypataeus** -a -um.

hýperbātōn -i, n. (ὑπερβατών), rhet. t. t., transposition of words: Quint.

hýperbōlē -ēs, f. (ὑπερβολή), rhet. t. t., exaggeration: Quint.

Hýperbōrēi -ōrum, m. (Ὑπερβόρειοι), the Hyperboreans, a fabulous people, dwelling in the extreme north; adj. **Hýperbōrēus** -a -um, northern: Verg.

Hýpērion -ōnis, m. (Ὑπερίων). (1) Hyperion, son of a Titan, father of the Sun. (2) the Sun god himself.

¶ Hence subst. **Hýpēriōnis** -idis, f. daughter of the Sun; Aurora: Ov.

Hýpermestra -ae, and -ē, -ēs, f. (Ὑπερμήστρα), the youngest of the Danaides, the only one who did not kill her husband (Lyncus).

hýpōdidascālus -i, m. (ὑποδιδάσκαλος), an under-teacher: Cic. L.

hýpomnēma -mātis, n. (ὑπόμνημα), a memorandum, note: ap. Cic. L.

Hypsipylē -ēs, f. (Ὑψιπύλη), Queen of Lemnos; saved her father when the women of Lemnos killed all the men; received the Argonauts.

Hýrcāni -ōrum, m. (Ὑρκανῶν), the Hyrcanians, a people on the Caspian Sea; adj. **Hýrcānus** -a -um, Hyrcanian.

Hýrius -ēi, m. (Ὑριεύς), father of Orion. Adj. **Hýriēus** -a -um: proles, Orion, Ov.

Hýrtācus -i, m. father of Nisus: Verg.; **Hýrtācidēs** -ae, m. the son of Hyrtacus, i.e. Nisus: Verg., Ov.

I

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin Alphabet, used both as a vowel, long or short, and as a consonant, formerly written j and apparently pronounced by the Romans like the English consonant y. For meaning of I. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Iacchus -i, m. (Ἰακχος), a god worshipped in the Eleusinian mysteries and associated with Bacchus; meton., wine: Verg.

iācēō iacēre iaciū (akin to iacio), to lie.

LIT., in gen.: humi, Lucr., Cic.; in limine, Cic.; super corpus alicuius, Ov.; alicui ad pedes, Cic.; esp. (1) to lie resting or sick: in lecto, Cic.; Hor., Ov. (2) to lie thrown to the ground, of men, buildings, etc.: Troia iacet, Ov. (3) to lie dead, be slain: pro patria, Ov.; telo iacet Hector, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of physical position: a, to remain for a long time: Brundisii, Cic. L.: b, to lie geographically, be situate: Nep.: c, to lie low, be flat: domus depressa, caeca, iacens, Cic.; iacet campus, Liv.; planities, Verg.: d, of hair or clothes, to hang loosely: praeverunt latas veste iacente vias, Ov. (2) fig.: a, to be idle, neglected, or despised: philosophia iacuit usque ad hanc aetatem, Cic.; pecunia, Cic.; virtutes, Cic.; pauper ubique iacet, Ov.; of prices: iacent pretia praediorum, Cic.: b, to be overthrown, to fall: iacent hi suis testibus, Cic.; iacet igitur tota conclusio, Cic.: c, to be low in spirits, be cast down, dejected: animum amici iacentem excitare, Cic.; iacet in maerore, Cic. L.; Liv.

iāciō iacēre iēcī iactum.

(1) to lay: aggerem, Caes.; fundamenta, Cic., Liv.; muros, Verg.; Liv.; fig.: fundamenta pacis, Cic.; Tac.

(2) to throw, cast, hurl. LIT., in aliquem scyphum, Cic.; materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes.; se in profundum, Cic. Esp.: a, to throw dice: talos, Pl., Cic.: b, to throw out an anchor: ancoram, Caes.: c, to fling away, shed: vestem procul, Ov.; cornua, Ov.: d, to scatter, diffuse: flores, Verg.; semina, Verg., Ov.; de corpore odorem, Lucr. TRANSF., a, fig., to throw, cast: contumeliam in aliquem, Cic.: b, to let fall in speaking, to utter: suspicionem, Cic.; fortuitos sermones, Tac. **iactantia** -ae, f. (iacto), boasting, bragging: sui, about oneself, Tac.

iactatio -ōnis, f. (iacto), a tossing, shaking. LIT., vulneris (by careless handling), Liv.; maritima, Liv.; navis, Cic.; of gesticulation: corporis, Cic. TRANSF., (1) violent emotion: (2) boasting, ostentation: Cic., Liv., Tac. **iactator** -ōris, m. (iacto), a boaster, braggart: Quint., Suet.

iactātus -ūs, m. (iacto), a shaking, moving quickly up and down: pennarum, Ov. **iactito** -are (freq. of iacto), to toss about: inter se ridicula, to bandy, Liv.

iacto -are (freq. of iacio), to throw, cast, fling away or about.

LIT., (1) of missiles, etc.: faces in vicinorum tecta, Cic.; hastas, Cic.; lapides, Verg.; vestem de muro, Caes.; arma multa passim, Liv.; odorem late, to diffuse, spread, scatter, Verg. (2) of the body, in gesticulation: braccia, Lucr., Ov.; cerviculam, Cic.; manus, Quint.; with reflex., or in pass. as

middle, to gesticulate: Cic. (3) of ships and voyagers, to toss: cum adversā tempestate in alto iactarentur, Cic.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to harass, disturb: iactari morbis, Lucr.; Pl., Cic., Liv. (2) in pass. as middle, to waver: iactabatur nummus, fluctuated, Cic. (3) to broadcast words: voces per umbram, Verg.; hence to bring up a subject, discuss, speak of: rem in contione, Cic.; querimonias, Liv.; pectore curas, Verg. (4) to keep bringing up, to boast of: gratiam urbanam, Caes.; genus et nomen, Hor. (5) with reflex., or in pass. as middle, to 'throw one's weight about', make oneself conspicuous, be officious: se magnificentissime, Cic.; se in causis centumviralibus, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) iactans -antis, boastful: Cic., Verg., Hor.

¶ Adv. iactantē, boastfully; compar.: Tac.

iactūra -ae, f. (iacio), a throwing away. LIT., in mari iacturam facere, to throw goods overboard, Cic. TRANSF., loss, sacrifice: iacturae rei familiaris erunt faciendae, Cic.; suorum, Caes.; sepulcri, Verg.

iactus -ūs, m. (iacio), a throwing, cast, throw: fulminum, Cic.; intra teli iactum, within range, Verg.; tesserarum, Liv.

iaculābilis -e (iaculor), that can be thrown or cast: telum, Ov.

iaculātor -ōris, m. (iaculor), a thrower, hurler: Hor.; esp. a javelin-man, a light-armed soldier: Liv.

iaculātrix -icis, f. (iaculor), she that hurls, the huntress (Diana): Ov.

iaculor -ari, dep. (iaculum). LIT., (1) to throw a javelin: totum diem iaculari, Cic.; Liv. (2) with acc., to shoot at: cervos, Hor. (3) with acc., to throw, toss, cast, hurl: ignes, Verg.; silicem in hostes, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to make an attack with words: probris procacibus in aliquem, Liv. (2) with acc., to aim at, strive after: multa, Hor. (3) with acc., to utter: verbum, Lucr.

iaculum -i, n. (iacio). (1) a dart, javelin: fervecta iacula in castra iacere, Caes.; Cic., Ov. (2) a casting-net: Pl., Ov.

iaculus -a -um (iacio), thrown, darting: Pl., Luc.

†iālysus -i, m. (†iályσος), a town in Rhodes.

Adj. †iālysus -a -um, Rhodian: Ov.

†iālysus -i, m. son of Sol: Cic.

iam, adv. now, already.

(1) temporal; by this time, by that time: a, of present time, by now, now: non quia iam sint, sed quia saepe sint, Cic.; iam nunc, just now, Cic.; repeated: iam iam intellego, Cic.; sometimes now at last: te aliquando iam rem transigere, Cic.; b, of past time: iam tum, Cic.; omnes iam istius generis legationes erant constitutae, Cic.: c, of future time, immediately, directly, presently, soon: quam pulchra sint ipse iam dicet, Cic.; iam fuerit, Lucr.; repeated: iam iam non domus accipiet te, Lucr.; also henceforth: Cic., Verg.: d, with duration indicated; in present, till now, up to the present time: septingentos iam annos amplius unis moribus vivunt, Cic.; iam diu, iam dudum, iam pridem, now for a long time, Cic.; with imperf.: iam dudum flebam, I had long been weeping, Ov.; so iam pridem; with perf.,

iam dudum and iam pridem, long ago, or with neg., not for a long time past: Cic., Ov.

(2) of other relations: a, in that case, as an immediate consequence: da mihi hoc, iam tibi maximam partem defensionis praecideris, Cic.: b, to introduce something new, further, moreover: et aures . . . itemque nares . . . iam gustatus, Cic.; iam vero, Cic.; Verg.: c, to emphasize, just, indeed: iam illud non sunt admonendi, Cic.; non scire quidem barbarum iam videtur, Cic.; nec, si iam possit, if it actually could, Lucr.

iambēus -a -um (iαμβεῖος), iambic: Hor.

iambus -i, m. (iαμβος), an iambus, a metrical foot (—): Cic., Hor. TRANSF., an iambic poem, iambic poetry: Cic., Hor.

iamdūdum, iampridem, see iam.

iānicūlum -i, n. a hill west of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber.

iānigēna -ae, c. (Ianus/gigno), child of Janus: Ov.

iānitor -ōris, m. (ianus), a door-keeper, porter: ianitor carceris, Cic.; of Janus: caelestis aulae, Ov.; of Cerberus: ianitor immanis aulae, Hor.

iānitrix -icis, f. (ianitor), a portress: Pl.

ianthinus -a -um (iάνθινος), violet-coloured: Plin.; n. pl. as subst. ianthina -ōrum, violet-coloured clothes: Mart.

iānuā -ae, f. (ianus), a door.

LIT., properly the outer door of a house: ianuam claudere, Cic.; quaerere aliquem a ianuā, to ask at the door for someone, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) entrance, 'key': maris gemini, of the Bosphorus, Ov.; eam urbem sibi Asiae ianuam fore, Cic. (2) in gen., approach: leti, Lucr.; quā nolui ianuā sum ingressus in causam, Cic.

iānus -i, m. (root of ire, to go), a covered passage: Cic., Liv.; esp. one of the arcades in the forum at Rome, of which there were three, summus, imus, and medius, where the merchants, bankers, and booksellers had their shops: Cic., Hor., Ov.

Personif. Iānus, Janus, an old Italian deity, represented with two faces looking in opposite directions.

¶ Hence adj. iānālis -e and iānuālis -e, belonging to Janus; also adj. iānuārius -a -um. (1) of Janus. (2) of January: Ianuarius mensis, the month January, Cic., or simply: Ianuarius, Caes.; Kalendae Ianuariae, the 1st of January, Cic.

†iāpētus -i, m. (†iανέρως), a Titan, father of Atlas, Epimetheus, and Prometheus: genus Iapeti, Prometheus, Hor.

¶ Hence †iāpētīōnidēs -ae, m. a son of Iapetus, i.e. Atlas: Ov.

†iāpydes -um, m. (†iάπυδες), a people in Illyria.

¶ Hence †iāpys -pydis, Iapydian; subst. †iāpydia -ae, f. Iapydia.

†iāpyx -pygis, m. (†iάπυξ), the son of Daedalus, who reigned in a part of southern Italy. TRANSF., as adj.: Iapygian, Verg., Ov.; as subst. (sc. ventus), a west-north-west wind, favourable for crossing from Brundisium to Greece.

¶ Hence subst. †iāpygia -ae, f. (†iαπυγία), a district in Apulia, in southern Italy.

†iarba and †iarbas -ae, m. an African king, rival of Aeneas.

¶ Hence subst. **Īarbīta** -ae, m. a *Mauretanian*: Hor.

Īardānis -nidis, f. a daughter of *Iardamus*, i.e. *Omphale*: Ov.

Īāsūs -i, m. ('Ιάσιος). (1) a *Cretan*, beloved by *Ceres* (also called *Īāsīōn*). (2) an *Argive king*, father of *Atalanta*.

¶ Hence m. subst. **Īāsīdes** -ae ('Ιασίδης), a descendant of *Iasius*; f. subst. **Īāsīs** -sidos, a daughter of *Iasius*, i.e. *Atalanta*.

Īāsōn -ōnis, m. ('Ιάσων), *Jason*.

(1) son of *Aeson*, king of *Thessaly*, leader of the expedition of the *Argonauts* to *Colchis* to fetch the *Golden Fleece*. Adj. **Īāsōnius** -a -um, *Jasonian*: carina, the *Argo*, Prop.; remex, an *Argonaut*, Ov.

(2) a tyrant of *Pherae*, in the fourth century B.C.

Īaspis -īdis, f. (ἱάσπις), *jasper*: Verg.

Īāzyges -um, m. ('Ιάζυγες), a *Sarmatian tribe* on the *Danube*.

Ībēr-, see *Hiber*-.

ībī, adv. there, at that place. LIT., of space: *Caes.*, *Cic.*, *Ov.*, etc. TRANSF., (1) of time, then, thereupon: *Pl.*, *Ter.*, *Liv.* (2) therein, in that matter: numquid ego ibi peccavi? *Pl.*; *Cic.*, *Liv.* (3) rarely, of persons, in him, etc.: *Ter.*, *Liv.*, *Juv.*

ībidem, adv. (ibi/suffix -dem, as in i-dem), in the same place, in that very place. LIT., of space: *Pl.*, *Cic.*, *Verg.* TRANSF., (1) of time, at that moment: *Cic.* (2) in the same matter: *Cic.*, *Juv.*

ībis, genit. *ibis* and *ibidis*, f. (ἰβίς), the *ibis*, a sacred bird among the *Egyptians*: *Cic.*, *Ov.*

ībiscum = *hibiscum*; q.v.

Ībyscus -i, m. ('Ιβυκος), a *Greek lyric poet* of *Rhégium*.

Īcādūs -i, m. ('Ικάδιος), a notorious pirate: *Cic.*

Īcārus or **Īcārius** -i, m. ('Ικαρος or 'Ικάριος), the father of *Erigone* and *Penelope*, who became the constellation *Bootes*.

¶ Hence adj. **Īcārius** -a -um; f. subst. **Īcāris** -īdis = *Penelope*; also **Īcāriōtis** -īdis, f. subst. = *Penelope* or adj. = of *Penelope*.

Īcārus -i, m. ('Ικαρος), the son of *Daedalus*, drowned in the *Aegean Sea* whilst flying from *Crete* with wings made by his father.

¶ Hence adj. **Īcārius** -a -um, of *Icarus*, esp. of the *Icarian Sea*, a part of the *Aegean*.

īccirco = *idcirco*; q.v.

Īcēni -ōrum, m. a *British people* in *East Anglia*.

īchneumon -ōnis, m. (ἰχθυόμων), the *ichneumon*:

Cic., *Mart.*

īcio or **īco** īcēre *īci* ictum, to strike, hit, smite (usually in perf. partic. ictus -a -um).

LIT., *īcimur*, *Lucr.*; lapide ictus, *Caes.*; e caelo ictus, struck by lightning, *Cic.*

TRANSF., (1) from the sacrificing of victims to mark an agreement, to strike a bargain: icere foedus, to make a treaty, *Cic.* (2) of feeling, to strike: conscientia ictus, *Liv.*; desiderii icta, *Hor.*

īcōn -ōnis, f. (εἰκών), an image: *Plin.*

īcōnicus -a -um (εἰκονικός), of an image: *Plin.*, *Suet.*

īcōniūm -i, n. ('Ικόνιον), town in *Lycaonia*.

īctēricus -a -um (ἰκτερίκος), suffering from jaundice, jaundiced: *Juv.*

īctus -ūs, m. (ico), a blow, stroke.

LIT., lapidum, *Caes.*; gladiatorius, *Cic.*;

sagittarum ictus, *Liv.*; apri, *Ov.*; pollicis, the striking of the lyre, *Hor.*; fulminis, lightning-stroke, *Cic.*; solis, a sunbeam, *Ov.*; sub ictum dari, to come within range, *Tac.*

TRANSF., (1) a mental blow: novae calamitatis, *Cic.* (2) in music, beating time, beat: *Hor.*; so in poetry: *Quint.*

Īda -ae, f. and **Īdē** -ēs, f. ('Ἰδα, Ἰδη). (1) a mountain in *Crete*, where *Jupiter* was nursed. (2) a mountain range in *Phrygia*, near *Troy*.

¶ Adj. **Īdaeus** -a -um. (1) of *Mount Ida* in *Crete*. (2) of *Mount Ida* in *Phrygia*; esp. of *Cybele*: parens deum, *Verg.*; mater, *Cic.*; and of *Paris*: pastor, *Cic.*; iudex, hospes, *Ov.*

Īdālīum -i, n. ('Ἰδάλιον), a mountain-city in *Cyprus*, sacred to *Venus*; also called **Īdālīa** -ae, f.

¶ Hence adj. **Īdālīus** -a -um, poet., belonging to *Cyprus*: *Venus*, *Verg.*; f. subst. **Īdālīē** -ēs, *Venus*.

īdcirco (*īccirco*), adv. (id/circo=circa), on that account, for that reason, for that purpose; absol.: *Cic.*, *Caes.*, *Hor.* Esp. referring to a clause, expressing either a reason or a purpose; hence: quod (or quia) . . . idcirco . . . idcirco . . . quod (or quia) . . . *Ter.*, *Cic.*, *Hor.*; non, si . . . idcirco . . . *Cic.*, *Hor.*; ut (or ne) . . . idcirco . . . idcirco . . . ut (or ne) . . . *Caes.*, *Cic.*

īdem, **ēadem**, **īdem**, pron. (is/suffix -dem), the same. In gen.: non quod alia res esset; immo eadem, *Cic.*; often with an effect of addition, also: suavissimus et idem facillimus, *Cic.*; or of contrast, yet: cum dicat . . . negat idem, *Cic.*; *Lucr.*; as subst., masc.: amicus est tamquam alter idem, a second self, *Cic.*; neut.: idem velle atque idem nolle, *Sall.*; with partitive genit.: idem iuris, *Cic.* Esp. the same as, with dat.: idem facit occidenti, *Hor.*; *Cic.* *L.*; with cum and abl.: *Liv.*, *Cic.*, *Tac.*; with relative clause: eadem virtus quae in proavo, *Cic.*; with ac, atque, or et: *Caes.*, *Cic.*

īdentidem, adv. (īdem), repeatedly, again and again: *Pl.*, *Cic.*, *Cat.*

īdēō, adv. (id/eo), on that account, therefore, for that reason, for that purpose; used like *idcirco* (q.v.); absol.: *Caes.*, *Lucr.*; esp. referring to a clause, expressing either a reason or a purpose; hence: ideo quod (or quia, or quoniam) . . . *Cic.*, *Hor.*; non, si causa iusta est, ideo . . . *Cic.*; ideo . . . ut (or ne) . . . *Cic.*, *Liv.*, *Tac.*

īdīōta -ae, m. (ἰδιώτης), an ignorant, uneducated man: *Cic.*

Īdmōn -mōnis, m. ('Ἰδμων), father of *Arachne*. Adj. **Īdmōnius** -a -um: *Arachne*, daughter of *Idmon*, *Ov.*

īdōlon -i, n. (εἰδωλον), a spectre: *Plin.* *L.*

Īdōmēneus -ei, m. ('Ἰδομενεύς), son of *Deucalion*, king of *Crete*.

īdōnēus -a -um, fit, appropriate, suitable; of persons and things. Absol.: auctor, *Cic.*; verba minus idonea, *Cic.* With dat.: castris idoneum locum, *Caes.*; puellis nuper idoneus, *Hor.*; with ad or in and acc.: ad hoc negotium, *Cic.*; idonei in eam rem, *Liv.*; with infin.: fons rivo dare nomen idoneus, *Hor.*; with qui and the subj. (like dignus): tibi fortasse nemo fuit quem imitere, *Cic.*; *Pl.*, *Ter.*

¶ Adv. **īdōnēē**, fitly, appropriately: *Cic.*

Idūmaea -ae, f. (Ἰδουμαία), a district in Palestine, bordering on Judea and Arabia Petraea. Adj. **Idūmaeus** -a -um, Idumaean.

Idūs -uum, f. the Ides, a day in the Roman month; the fifteenth day in March, May, July, October; the thirteenth in the other months: idus Martiae, the 15th of March, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.

iecur, genit. iēcōris and iēcīnēris, n. the liver: Cic., Liv., Hor. TRANSF., the supposed seat of the passions, esp. love and anger: fervens difficili bile tumet iecur, Hor.; Juv.

ieuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of iecur), a little liver: Cic.

ieiūniōsior -ius, compar. adj. (ieiunus), more hungry, fasting more: Pl.

ieiūnitās -ātis, f. (ieiunus), hungriness, emptiness: Pl. TRANSF., of style, etc., poverty, meagreness: inopia et ieiunitas, Cic.

ieiūnium -i, n. (ieiunus), a fast, abstinence from food. LIT., ieiunium Cereri instituere, Liv.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., (1) hunger: ieiunia pascere, satiare, solvere, sedare, placare, to satisfy hunger, Ov. (2) leanness: Verg.

ieiūnus -a -um, fasting.

LIT., ita ieiunus ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, Cic.; meton., hungry: Cic. L.; thirsty: Prop.

TRANSF., (1) of material objects: ager, poor, Cic.; sanies, scanty, Verg. (2) of immaterial things: a, hungry for: ieiunae huius orationis aures, Cic.: b, poor, mean: animus, calumnia, Cic.: c, of style, meagre, weak: oratio, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **ieiūnē**, of style, meagrely, without energy or taste: Cic., Plin. L.

ientācūlum -i, n. (iento), a breakfast: Pl., Mart., Suet.

iento -are, to breakfast: Suet.

igitur, adv. then (avoided by Caes. and most poets; usually second word in clause, or later, in Cic.; often first word in Sall., Liv., Tac.).

(1) inferential, so, therefore, then, accordingly: a, in statements: si mentiris, mentiris. Mentiris autem; igitur mentiris, Cic.; Pl., Quint.: b, in questions: in quo igitur loco est? Cic.; ironically: haec igitur est tua disciplina? Cic.; Pl., Liv.: c, in commands, then, so then: fac igitur quod, Cic. (2) after digressions, parentheses, etc. to resume the argument, so, as I was saying: scripsi etiam (nam ab orationibus disjungo me fere), scripsi igitur, Cic. (3) to emphasize, I say: pro imperio, pro exercitu, pro provincia, etc., pro his igitur omnibus rebus, Cic.

ignārus -a -um (in/gnarus). (1) act., ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in; with genit.: faciendae orationis, Cic.; mariti, unmarried, Hor.; with acc. and infin.: non sumus ignari multos studiosae contra esse dicturos, Cic., Liv.; with indir. quest.: ignaro populo Romano quid ageretur, Cic.; quid virtus valeret, Cic.; Liv.; absol.: Cic., Verg., Liv.; sometimes of things: flumina, Hor. (2) pass., unknown; with dat.: proles ignara parenti, Ov.; regio hostibus ignara, Sall.; absol.: Sall., Ov.

ignāvia -ae, f. (ignavus). (1) idleness, listlessness: Pl., Sall. (2) cowardice: contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic.; Verg.

ignāvus -a -um (in/gnavus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), idle, slothful, listless, inactive.

LIT., (1) homo, Cic.; with genit.: legiones operum et laboris ignavae, Tac.; with ad: ignavissimus ad muniendum hostis, Liv. (2) cowardly: miles, Cic.; hostis, Liv.; m. as subst. **ignāvus** -i, a coward, poltroon: Sall.; plur.: Cic.

TRANSF., of inanimate objects. (1) inert, sluggish: senectus, Cic.; nemora, unfruitful, Verg.; lux, a lazy day, Juv.; gravitas, immovable, Verg. (2) causing idleness: frigus, Ov.

¶ Adv. **ignāvē** and **ignāviter**, lazily, slothfully, without spirit: dicere, Hor.; facere, Cic.; compar. **ignāvius**: Verg.

ignesco -ēre (ignis), to kindle, catch fire: Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., to burn, glow with passion: Rutulo ignescunt irae, Verg.

ignēus -a -um (ignis), fiery, burning, glowing with heat. LIT., sidera, Cic.; sol, Verg.; vis caeli, Ov. TRANSF., ardent, glowing with passion, etc.: furor, Ov.; vigor, Verg.; Tarchon, Verg.

ignīcūlus -i, m. (dim. of ignis), a little fire, little flame, spark. LIT., Plin., Juv. TRANSF., desiderii, Cic. L.; virtutum, Cic.; ingenii, sparks of talent, Quint.

ignifer -fēra -fērum (ignis/fero), fire-bearing, fiery: aether, Lucr.; axis, Ov.

ignigēna -ae, m. (ignis/geno=gigno), born of fire, epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

ignipes -pēdis (ignis/pes), fiery-footed: equi, Ov.

ignipōtens -entis (ignis/potens), mighty in fire, ruler of fire, epithet of Vulcan: Verg.

ignis -is, m. fire.

LIT., (1) in gen.: ignem concipere, Cic.; comprehendere, Caes.; to catch fire: accendere, Verg.; ignem ab igne capere, to kindle, Cic.; aliquem igni cremare, necare, interficere, Caes. (2) esp.: a, conflagration: pluribus simul locis, et iis diversis, ignes coorti sunt, Liv.; Verg.; b, a watch-fire, beacon: ignibus exstinctis, Liv.; Caes.: c, a firebrand: ignibus armata ingens multitudo, Liv.: d, the flames of the funeral pile: ignes supremi, Ov.: e, lightning: ignis coruscus, Hor.: f, light of the stars: ignes curvati lunae, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) glow, glitter: solis, Ov.; oculorum, Cic.; sacer ignis, St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas, Verg. (2) fig., fire, flame, firebrand; of war: Liv.; huic ordini novum ignem subieci, Cic. (3) fig., glow of passion: exarsere ignes animo, Verg.; Hor., Ov.; meton., the beloved: meus ignis, Verg.

ignōbilis -e (in/gnobilis=nobilis), unknown, obscure, inglorious: civitas, Caes.; Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., of humble birth: familia, Cic.; eques, Juv.

ignōbilitās -ātis, f. (ignobilis), ingloriousness, obscurity: Cic., Ov. TRANSF., humble birth: generis, Cic.; Liv.

ignōminia -ae, f. (in/gnomen=nomen), degradation, disgrace, dishonour, official or unofficial: ignominia notare, Caes., Cic.; adficere, Cic.; ignominiam accipere, Cic.; alicui iniungere, inferre, Liv.; inurere, Cic.; ignominiam habere, Cic.; with genit.: senatūs, inflicted by the senate, Cic.; amissarum navium, consisting of the loss, Caes.

ignōminiōsus -a -um (ignominia). (1) of persons, *disgraced*: Liv., Quint. (2) of things, *ignominious, disgraceful*: dominatio, Cic.; fuga, Liv.; Hor.

ignōrābilis -e (ignoro), *unknown*: Cic.

ignōrantia -ae, f. (ignoro), *want of knowledge, ignorance*: loci, Caes.; with indir. quest.: Tac.

ignōrātio -ōnis, f. (ignoro), *want of knowledge, ignorance*: locorum, sui, Cic.; with de: Cic.

ignōro -are. (1) *to be ignorant of, not to know*; with acc.: causam, Cic.; alicuius faciem, Sall.; aliquem, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.; with indir. quest.: cum id quam vere sit ignoret, Cic.; with de: Cic. L.; absol.: Cic., Hor. (2) *rarely, to neglect, ignore*; with acc.: Pl., Cic.

ignosco -noscere -nōvi -nōtum (in/gnosco = nosco), *to take no cognizance of; to overlook, forgive, pardon*: Ter., Cic., Juv. The person is regularly in the dat.: mihi ignoscite si appello, Cic. The offence is either in the acc.: ut eis delicta ignoscas, Pl.; hoc, Cic.; or in the dat.: festinationi meae, Cic. L.; vitiis, Hor.; nom. as subject of pass. or with gerundive: Ter., Verg.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. **ignoscens** -entis, *forgiving, placable*: Ter.

ignōtus -a -um, partic. of ignosco; q.v.

ignōtus -a -um (in/gnotus = notus), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) *pass., unknown*: plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, Cic.; ius obscurum et ignotum, Cic. TRANSF., *ignoble, obscure*: mater, Hor.; hic ignotissimus Phryx, Cic. (2) *act., ignorant*: Cic.

Igūvium -ii, n. *a town in Umbria* (now Gubbio).

¶ Hence **Igūvini** -ōrum, m. and **Igūvīnates** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Igūvium*.

ilē -is, n.; usually plur. **ilia** -ium (ἰλία), *intestines, guts*. LIT., o dura messorum ilia, Hor.; rumpere, Verg. TRANSF., *the loin, flank*: suffodere ilia equis, Liv.; ducere, *to draw the flanks together, to become broken-winded*, Hor.

Ilēda -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis* (now Lerida).

Ilērgētes -um, m. *a people in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

ilex -icis, f. *the holm-oak*: Verg., Hor., Ov.

Ilia -ae, f. *a name of Rhea Silvia, mother of Romulus and Remus*.

¶ Hence subst. **Ilīādēs** -ae, m. *son of Ilia, i.e. Romulus or Remus*: Ov.

Ilīacus, see Ilion.

ilicet (=ire licet), *let us go, you may go*, an ancient form of dismissal at the close of a meeting; hence (1) in gen., *it is all over*: Ter. (2) *immediately, forthwith*: Verg.

ilicētum -i, n. (ilex), *an ilex-grove*: Mart.

ilicō (illico), adv. (in loco), *on the spot, in that very place*: Ter. TRANSF., *on the spot, immediately*: Pl., Cic.

ilignus -a -um (ilex), *of ilex or holm-oak*: Verg.

Ilīōn or **Ilīum** -i, n. (Ἰλίων) and **Ilīōs** -i, f. (Ἰλίας), *Troy*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ilīus** -a -um and **Ilīacus** -a -um, *Trojan*; subst. **Ilīensēs** -ium, m. *the Trojans*; m. subst. **Ilīādēs** -ae, *a son of Troy*; esp. *Ganymede*: Ov.; f. subst. **Ilīās** -ādis. (1) *a Trojan woman*: Verg. (2) *the Iliad of Homer*: Cic.

Ilīōna -ae, f. and **Ilīōnē** -ēs, f. *the eldest daughter of king Priam, wife of Polymnestor, king in Thrace*.

ill- for words compounded from in/l ..., see inl-.

illāc, adv. (ille), *by that way, there*: hac atque illac, hac illac, Ter.; Pl. TRANSF., *illac facere, to stand on that side, belong to that party*, Cic. L.

ille, illa, illud (older forms olle and ollus), demonstr. pron., *that*.

In gen., alone or agreeing with a noun or pronoun, *that yonder*, of a person or thing at some distance from the speaker in space, time, or thought: hinc illae lacrimae, Ter.; ista beatitas cur aut in solem illum aut in hunc mundum cadere non potest, Cic.; qui illorum temporum historiam reliquerunt, Cic.; ex illo (tempore), *since then*, Verg.

Esp. (1) *emphatically, that well-known*: ille Epaminondas, Cic.; tunc ille Aeneas? Verg. (2) *strengthened by quidem, esp. concessively*: philosophi quidam, minime mali illi quidem. (3) in contrast with hic: ille = the former, hic = the latter (sometimes vice versa), Sall., Liv. (4) *indefinite*: ille aut ille, ille et ille, hic et ille, *this or that, one or other*, Cic. (5) in relation to a clause; as antecedent of relative clause: ille ego qui ..., Verg.; n. illud referring to a clause that follows: illud acerbissimum est quod, Cic.; illud perlubenter audivi te esse, Cic.

¶ Abl. f. sing. as adv. **illā**, *by that way*: Pl., Tac.

¶ Adv. **illō** (orig. illoi, dat. of ille), *to that place, thither*: Pl., Caes., Cic. TRANSF., *to that matter or point*: haec omnia eodem illo pertinere, Caes.

illīc, illaec, illūc, pron. demonstr. (ille/-ce), *that there*: Pl., Ter.; interrog. form: illicine, Pl., Ter.

illīc or **illī**, adv. (ille), *there, at that place*: Pl., Caes., Verg. TRANSF., *therein, in that matter*: Ter., Liv.

illim, adv. (ille). (1) *from that place*: Pl., Cic. L. (2) *from that person*: Cic.

illinc, adv. (illim/-ce). (1) *from that place*: Pl., Ter., Ov. (2) *on that side*: Pl., Cic., Juv.

illōc, adv. (ille/-ce), *thither*: Pl.

illūc, adv. (ille). LIT., of space, *thither, to that place*: Pl., Cic., Juv.; esp.: huc illuc, Ter., Sall.; huc et illuc, Cic., Hor. TRANSF., *to that matter or person*: ut illuc revertar, Cic.; Hor.

Illyrii -ōrum, m. pl. *a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Yugoslavia and Albania*.

¶ Hence, adj. **Illyrius** -a -um, *Illyrian*; subst. **Illyria** -ae, f. *Illyria*; adj. **Illyricus** -a -um, *Illyrian*; subst. **Illyricum** -i, n. *Illyria*; **Illyris** -idis, f. adj., *Illyrian*; subst. *Illyria*: Ov.

Ilōtae -ārum = *Hilotae*; q.v.

Ilus -i, m. (Ἰλος). (1) *son of Tros, father of Laomedon, builder of Troy*. (2) = *Iulus*.

Ilva -ae, f. *an island in the Mediterranean* (now Elba).

im = eum, see is.

imāginārius -a -um (imago), *imaginary*: fascēs, Liv.; militia, Suet.

imāginātiō -ōnis, f. (imāginor), *imagination, fancy*: provincias Orientis secretis imaginatōnibus agitare, Tac.; Plin.

imāginor -ari, dep. (imago), *to imagine, conceive, picture to oneself*: pavorem, Tac.; Quint., Suet.

imāgo -inis, f. *an image, copy, likeness*.

LIT., physical; in gen., *a representation, portrait, figure, bust, statue*: ficta, picta, Cic.; cereae, Hor.; sometimes *a portrait engraved on a seal-ring*: est signum notum, imago avitui, Cic. ESP. (1) plur.: imagines (maiorum), *waxen figures, portraits of ancestors*, placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions, Cic.; Liv. (2) *the shade or ghost of a dead man*: imagines mortuorum, Cic.; Verg. (3) *an echo*: laus bonorum virtuti resonat tamquam imago, Cic.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) mental: **a**, *a mental picture*: imago venientis Turni, Verg.; illius noctis, Ov.: **b**, *idea, conception*: naturae urbis et populi, Cic.; tantae pietatis, Verg. (2) *rhetorical, a metaphor, simile, image*: hac ego si compellor imagine, Hor.; Cic. (3) *abstr., mere form, appearance, pretence*: pacis, Tac.; decoris, Liv.; imaginem reipublicae nullam reliquerunt, *they left no shadow of the republic*, Cic.

imbēcillitās -ātis, f. (imbecillus), *weakness, feebleness*. LIT., physically: corporis, Cic. TRANSF., consilii, Cic.; animi, Caes.; humani generis, Cic.

imbēcillus -a -um, adj. (with compar.), *weak, feeble*. LIT., physically: filius, Cic.; imbecillior valetudine, Cic. L. TRANSF., (1) *of the mind*: animus, Cic. (2) in gen.: regnum, Sall.; aetas, Hor.

¶ Hence compar. adv. **imbēcillius**, *somewhat weakly, feebly*: adsentiri, Cic.

imbellis -e (in/bellum), *unwarlike*. (1) *not fighting*: multitudo, Liv.; Ov. (2) *not disposed to fight or unable to fight*: of living beings: Cic., Verg., Liv.; of things: telum, feeble, Verg.; annus, peaceful, quiet, Liv.; lyra, cithara, Hor.

imber -bris, m. (cf. ὄμβρος), *a shower or storm of rain, pelted rain* (pluvia = rain in gen.). LIT., magnus, maximus, Cic.; grandinis, Lucr.; lactis, sanguinis, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *a rain-cloud*: super caput astitit imber, Verg. (2) *water or any fluid*: fluminis imber, Ov.; Lucr. (3) *of a shower of missiles*: ferreus ingruit imber, Verg.

imberbis -e and **imberbus** -a -um (in/barba), *beardless*: Cic., Hor.

imbibo -bibere -bibī (in/bibo), *to drink in*. Hence (1) *mentally, to conceive*: de vobis malam opinionem animo, Cic.; Liv. (2) *to resolve, to determine*: memor eius quod initio consulatus imbiberat, Liv.; with infin.: Lucr., Cic.

imbrex -icis, c. (imber.), *a hollow tile used in roofing*: Pl., Verg. TRANSF., *a mode of applauding with the hands*: Suet.

imbrifer -fēra -fērum (imber/fero), *rain-bringing*: ver, Verg.; auster, Ov.

imbūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum (perhaps connected with bibo), *to wet, steep, saturate*.

LIT., vestem sanguine, Ov.; imbuti sanguine gladii, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to steep, stain, taint*: imbutus maculā scleris, Cic.; imbutus superstitione, Cic.; mentem imbuti deorum opinio, Cic. (2) *to accustom, initiate, instruct*: imbutus cognitionibus verborum, Cic.; ad quam

legem non instituti sed imbuti sumus, Cic.; litterulis Graecis imbutus, Hor.

imitābilis -e (imitor), *that can be imitated, imitable*: orationis subtilitas, Cic.; Verg.

imitāmen -inis, n. (imitor), *an imitation*: Ov.; plur., *an image*: Ov.

imitāmentum -i, n. (imitor), *an imitating, imitation*; in plur.: lacrimae vel dolorum imitamenta, Tac.

imitatio -ōnis, f. (imitor). (1) *imitation*: virtutis, Cic. (2) *pretence*: Cic.

imitator -ōris, m. (imitor), *an imitator*: principum, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

imitatrix -icis, f. (imitator), *she that imitates*: imitatrix boni, voluptas, Cic.; Ov.

imitor -ari, dep. *to imitate, copy*. (1) *to make a copy of*: aliquid penicillo, *to depict*, Cic.; capillos aere, Hor.; poet., *to replace*: pocula vitea acidis sorbis, Verg. (2) in gen., *to be like, act like*: amictum alicuius aut statum aut motum, Cic.; praeclarum factum, Cic.; of things, *to resemble*: umor potest imitari sudorem, Cic.

immādūi, infin. -isse, perf. as from immadesco (in/madesco), *to have become moist or wet*: lacrimis immaduissae genas, Ov.; Plin.

immānis -e (in/manus = bonus), *enormous, immense, monstrous*. LIT., physically: corporum magnitudo, Caes.; ingens immanisque praeda, Cic.; antrum, Verg.; immane quantum, *to an enormous extent*, Hor., Tac. TRANSF., of character, *savage, horrible, inhuman*: hostis, Cic.; belua, Cic.; vitium, Hor.

immānitās -ātis, f. (immanis), *savageness, inhumanity, frightfulness*: vitiorum, facinoris, Cic.; in hac tanta immanitate versari, Cic.

immansuētus -a -um (in/mansuetus), *untamed, wild*: ingenium, Ov.; superl.: Ov.

immātūrītās -ātis, f. (immaturus). (1) *immaturity*: Suet. (2) *untimely haste*: Cic.

immātūrus -a -um (in/maturus), *unripe, immature*: Plin. TRANSF., *untimely*: consilium, Liv.; esp. of death: mors, Cic.; filius immaturus obiit, Hor.

immedicabilis -e (in/medicabilis), *incurable*: vulnus, Ov.; telum, *wounding fatally*, Verg.

immēmōr -mōris (in/memor), *unmindful, forgetful*: ingenium, Cic.; mens, Cat.; with genit.: mandati, Cic.; nec Romanarum rerum immemor, *and familiar with Roman history*, Cic.; libertatis, Liv.; equus immemor herbae, *paying no heed to*, Verg.; with infin.: Pl.

immēmōrābilis -e (in/memorabilis). (1) *indescribable*: spatium, Lucr. (2) *unworthy of mention*: versus, Pl. (3) *silent, uncommunicative*: Pl.

immēmōrāta -ōrum, n. pl. (in/memoro), *things not yet related*: Hor.

immensitās -ātis, f. (immensus), *immeasurable, immensity*: latitudinum, Cic.; plur., *immense stretches*: Cic.

immensus -a -um (in/metior), *immeasurable, immense, vast, boundless*: magnitudo regionum, Cic.; mare, Cic. N. as subst.

immensum -i, *immense size, immensity*: altitudinis, *immeasurable depth*, Liv.; in immensum, *to an immense height*, Sall.; ad immensum augere, Liv.; immensum est dicere, *it is an endless task to tell*, Ov.

immērens -entis (in/mereo), *not deserving, innocent*: Hor.

immergo -mergēre -mersi -mersum (in/mergo), to dip into, plunge into, immerse. LIT., manus in aquam, Plin.; aliquem undā, Verg.; immersus in flumen, Cic. TRANSF., immergere se in consuetudinem alicuius, to insinuate oneself into, Cic.

immēritus -a -um (in/mereo). (1) act., not deserving (punishment), innocent: gens, Verg.; Ov.; mori, that has not deserved to die, Hor. (2) pass., undeserved, unmerited: laudes haud immeritae, Liv.; Ov.

¶ Adv. **immērito**, undeservedly: Ter., Cic., Liv.

immersābilis -e (in/merso), that cannot be sunk: adversis rerum immersabilis undis, not to be overwhelmed by, Hor.

immētātus -a -um (in/meto), unmeasured: iugera, Hor.

immigro -are (in/migro), to remove into. LIT., in domum et in paternos hortos, Cic. TRANSF., ut ea (translata) verba non intruere in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceret, to have fallen naturally into their place, Cic.; Liv.

imminēo -ēre (in/mineo), to project over, overhang.

LIT., quercus ingens arbor praetorio imminebat, Liv.; populus antro imminet, Verg.; collis urbi imminet, Verg.; carcer imminens foro, Liv.; luna imminente, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) in time, to be imminent, hang over: mors quae cotidie imminet, Cic.; imminutum nescius, ignorant of the immediate future, Tac. (2) to be near with hostile intent, threaten: castra Romana Carthaginis portis immineant, Liv.; videt hostes imminere, Caes.; gestus imminens, threatening demeanour, Cic. (3) to be on the watch for, to look out for: in victoriam, Liv.; ad caedem, Cic.

imminūo -ūēre -ūi -ūtum (in/minuo), to lessen, diminish.

LIT., copias, Cic. L.; numerum, Liv.; verbum imminutum, abbreviated, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to weaken: corpus otio, animum libidinibus, Tac.; Lucr., Sall. (2) to infringe: maiestatem, Liv.; auctoritatem, Cic. L.

imminūtio -ōnis, f. (imminuo), a lessening, diminishing, weakening: corporis, Cic.

TRANSF., dignitatis, Cic.; as rhet. figure, meiosis (e.g., non minime for maxime): Cic.

immisceo -miscere -miscui -mixtum (in/misceo) to mix in, intermingle.

LIT., of things: nives caelo prope immixtae, Liv.; poet.: immiscet manus manibus, they fight hand to hand, Verg.; of persons: togati immisti turbae militum, Liv.; se mediis armis, Verg.

TRANSF., to join with, unite; of things: vota timori, Verg.; sortem regni cum rebus Romanis, Liv.; of persons: se conloquiis montanorum, Liv.

immiserābilis -e (in/miserabilis), unpitied: Hor.

immiserīcors -cordis (in/misericors), unmerciful: Cic.; adv. **immiserīcorditēr**: Ter. **immissio** -ōnis, n. (immitto), a letting grow: sarmentorum, Cic.

immitis -e (in/mitis), adj. (with compar.), unripe, sour, harsh. LIT., uva, Hor. TRANSF., harsh, cruel, pitiless, stern: tyrannus, Verg.;

oculi, Ov.; lupus, Ov.; ara, on which human sacrifices were offered, Ov.

immitto -mittēre -misi -missum (in/mitto).

(1) to send in, cause or allow to go in. LIT., tigna machinationibus in flumen, Caes.; aquam canalibus, Caes.; corpus in undam, Ov.; esp.: a, to engraft: feraces plantas, Verg.: b, to work in: lentum filis aurum, Ov.; TRANSF., hic corrector in eo ipso loco, quo reprehendit, immittit imprudens ipse senarium, lets slip in, Cic.

(2) to let loose, let go free: iuga, frena, habenas, Verg.; esp. to let grow: palmes laxis immissis habenis, Verg.; barba immissa, long, uncut, Verg.; capilli, Ov.

(3) to let go against, launch against. LIT., naves pice completas in classem Pompeianam, Caes.; tela in aliquem, Caes.; se in hostes, to attack, Cic.; servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic.; tu praetor in mea bona quos voles immittes? Cic. TRANSF., to incite against: immissis qui monerent, Tac.; of feelings, to instil: Teucris fugam atrumque timorem, Verg.

immixtus, partic. from immisceo; q.v.

immo, a particle, usually placed first in its sentence and often strengthened by etiam, vero, enimvero, magis, potius, etc., which contradicts or goes beyond what has previously been stated or suggested; on the contrary, yes indeed, no indeed: causa non bona est? immo optima, Cic.; familiarem? immo alienissimum, Cic.; nullane habes vitia? immo alia et fortasse minora, yes, I have, Hor.; sometimes in the middle of a sentence: simulacra deum, deos immo ipsos, or rather, Liv.

immobilis -e (in/mobilis), immovable: terra, Cic.; also hard to move: Liv. TRANSF., precibus, inexorable, Tac.; ardet Ausonia immobilis ante, Verg.

immōdērātio -ōnis, f. (immoderatus), want of moderation, excess: efferrī immoderatione verborum, Cic.

immōdērātus -a -um (in/modero), immeasurable, endless: Lucr. TRANSF., immoderate, unbridled, unrestrained: libertas, oratio, homo, Cic.; potestas, Liv.

¶ Adv. **immōdērātē**, without rule or measure: moveri immoderate et fortuito, Cic. TRANSF., immoderately, intemperately: vivere, Cic.; compar.: Cic. L.

immodestia -ae, f. (immodestus), want of restraint: eri, Pl.; publicanorum, Tac.; militum, Nep.

immodestus -a -um (in/modestus), unrestrained, extravagant: genus iocandi, Cic.; Ter., Tac.

¶ Adv. **immodestē**, extravagantly: immodice immodesteqe gloriari, Liv.; Pl., Quint.

immodicus -a -um (in/modicus), immoderate, excessive. LIT., frigus, Ov. TRANSF., unrestrained, unbridled. (1) of persons: in augendo numero, Liv.; immodicus linguā, Liv.; with genit.: laetitiae, Tac. (2) of things: imperia, cupido, Liv.; Ov.

¶ Adv. **immodicē**, immoderately: hac potestate immodice ac superbe usum esse, Liv.

immodulātus -a -um (in/modulatus), inharmonious: Hor.

immoenis, see immunis.

immolatio -ōnis, f. (immolo), *a sacrificing*: in ipso immolationis tempore, Cic.; Tac.

immolator -ōris, m. (immolo), *a sacrificer*: Cic.

immolitus -a -um (in/molior), *built up, erected*: quae in loca publica inaedificata immolitate privati habebant, Liv.

immolo -are (in/molo), *originally, to sprinkle with sacred meal; hence, to sacrifice, immolate*. LIT., bovem Dianae, vitulum Musis, Cic.; with abl. of the victim: Iovi singulis bubus, Liv.; absol.: in Capitolio, Liv. TRANSF., *to devote to death, slay*: Pallas te immolat, Verg.

immorior -mori -mortuus, dep. (in/morior), *to die in or upon: sorori, on his sister's body*, Ov.; Euxinis aquis, Ov. TRANSF., *studiis, to work oneself to death over*, Hor.

immoror -ari (in/moror), *to stay, remain in or upon*: Plin. TRANSF., *to dwell on a subject*: Plin. L.

immorsus -a -um (in/mordeo), *bitten into, bitten*: immorso collo, Prop. TRANSF., *stimulated*: stomachus, Hor.

immortalis -e (in/mortalis), *deathless, immortal*. LIT., dii, di, Cic., Liv.; genus, Verg.; as subst., esp. plur.: Lucr., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., (1) *everlasting, imperishable*: memoria et gloria, Cic.; amicitiae immortales, inimicitiae mortales esse debent, Liv. (2) *happy beyond measure, divinely blessed*: Prop.

¶ Adv. **immortaliter**, *infinitely*: gaudeo, Cic. L.

immortalitas -ātis, f. (immortalis), *immortality*. LIT., animorum, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *everlasting renown*: gloriae, Cic.; immortalitati commendare, tradere, *to make immortal*, Cic., Liv. (2) *extreme happiness*: Ter.

immotus -a -um (in/moveo), *unmoved, motionless*. LIT., (1) *of things: arbores, undisturbed*, Liv.; *dies, calm, windless*, Tac.; *portus ab accessu ventorum immotus*, Verg. (2) *of persons: stat gravis Entellus nисуque immotus eodem*, Verg.; *adversus incitatas turmas stetit immota Samnitiū acies*, Liv. TRANSF., *firm, steadfast*: mens, fata, Verg.; pax, Liv.; animus, Tac.

immugio -ire (in/mugio), *to bellow, roar in or on*: immugiit Aetna cavernis, Verg.

immulgeo -ēre (in/mulgeo), *to milk into: teneris immulgens ubera labris*, Verg.

immunditia -ae, f. (immundus), *uncleanness, impurity*: Pl.

immundus -a -um (in/mundus), *unclean, impure, foul*: humus, Cic.; canis, Hor.; sues, Verg. TRANSF., *dicta*, Hor.

immunio -ire (in/munio), *to fortify in a place*: Tac.

immunis -e (in/munus), *without duty, free, exempt*. LIT., *ager, tax-free*, Cic.; *militia, exempt from military service*, Liv.; with genit.: portiorum, Liv.; *immunes militarium operum*, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *in gen., not working or not contributing*: fucus, Verg.; *non ego te meis immunem meditor tingere poculis*, Hor.; *quem scis immunem Cynarae placuisse rapaci, without gifts*, Hor.; with genit.: *immunis operum*, Ov. (2) *free, exempt*: manus, *stainless*, Hor.; with genit.: mali, Ov.

immunitas -ātis, f. (immunis), *exemption from public offices or burdens*; with genit.: *omnium rerum*, Caes.; plur.: *immunitates dare*, Cic.; Tac. TRANSF., *in gen., immunity, exemption*: magni muneris, Cic.

immunitus -a -um (in/munio). (1) *unfortified*: oppida castellaque, Liv.; Ov. (2) *unpaved*: via, Cic.

immurmuro -are (in/murmuro), *to murmur at*: silvis immurmurat Auster, Verg.; Ov.

immutabilis -e (in/mutabilis), adj. (with compar.), *unchangeable*: aeternitas, Cic.; Liv.

immutabilis -e (immuto), *changed*: Pl.

immutabilitas -ātis, f. (immutabilis), *immutability*: Cic.

immutatio -ōnis, f. (immuto), *a change, alteration*: ordinis, Cic.; rhet. t. t., *metonymy*: Cic., Quint.

immutatus -a -um (in/muto), *unchanged*: Ter., Cic.

immutatus -a -um, partic. from immuto; q.v.

immuto -are (in/muto), *to change, alter: ordinem verborum*, Cic.; *aliquid de institutis priorum*, Cic.; *of persons: prosperis rebus immutari*, Cic.; esp. as rhet. t. t., *to use by way of metonymy*: Ennius pro Afris immutat Africam, Cic.; *immutata oratio, allegory*, Cic.

impacatus -a -um (in/paco), *restless*: Verg.

impallesco -palllescere -pallui (in/pallesco), *to turn pale over: nocturnis chartis*, Pers.

impar -pāris (in/par), *unequal, uneven*. Hence (1) *of numbers, odd*: par et impar ludere, *to play at odd and even*, Hor. (2) *unequal in quantity or dimensions*: imparibus intervallis, Cic.; *modi impares, hexameter and pentameter*, Ov.; *si toga dissidet impar, sits unevenly*, Hor. (3) *in gen., unlike, discordant*: boves et uri, Verg.; sibi, Hor.; *pugna, ill-matched*, Verg. (4) *esp. unequal to, not a match for*: impar congressus Achilli, Verg.; *in rank: maternum genus impar*, Tac.

¶ Adv. **impārīter**, *unevenly, unequally*: Hor.

impāratus -a -um (in/paro), adj. (with superl.), *unprepared*: cum a militibus, tum a pecunia *unprovided with*, Cic.; *inermis atque imparatus*, Caes.; Pl., Ter.

impertio, impertior=impertio, *impertior*; q.v.

impastus -a -um (in/pasco), *unfed, hungry*: leo, Verg.

impātibilis=impetibilis; q.v.

impātients -entis (in/patior), *unable to bear or to endure, impatient*. (1) *of persons: laborum*, Ov.; *vulneris*, Verg.; *solis*, Tac.; *irae, wrathful*, Ov. (2) *of inanimate objects: cera impatiens caloris*, Ov.

¶ Adv. **impātienter**, *impatiently*: Tac., Plin. L.

impātientia -ae, f. (impatiens), *impatience, inability to endure*: silentii impatentiam, Tac.

impavidus -a -um (in/pavidus), *fearless, undaunted*: vir, Hor.; *pectora*, Liv.; Verg., Ov. Adv. **impāvīdē**, *fearlessly*: Liv.

impedimentum -i, n. (impedio), *a hindrance, impediment*. In gen.: *impedimentum alicui facere, inferre*, Cic.; *adferre*, Tac.; *esse alicui impedimento*, Pl., Ter., Caes.; *ad dicendum*,

Cic. Esp. in plur., *the baggage of an army or traveller*: impedimenta et sarcinas invadere, Liv.; impedimenta expectanda sunt quae Anagnîa veniunt, Cic.; sometimes = *pack-horses*: Caes.

impēdiō -ire (connected with pes), *to entangle, ensnare*.

LIT., physically: impediunt vincula nulla pedes, Ov.; equos frenis, Ov.; saltum munitionibus, *to render impassable*, Liv.; poet., *to surround*: caput myrto, Hor.; Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., abstr., (1) *to embarrass*: mentem dolore, Cic.; stultitiâ suâ, Cic. (2) *to hinder, impede, prevent, obstruct*: aliquid, Cic.; iter, Liv.; navigationem, Caes.; se a suo munere non impedit, Cic.; foll. by ne and the subj.: Cic., Liv.; by quominus: Cic.; in neg., by quin: Cic. L.; by infin.: Cic., Lucr., Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **impēditus** -a -um, *entangled, hindered, impeded*. LIT., physically; of persons: Pl.; esp. as milit. t. t., *hindered by baggage* (opp. expeditus): miles, Caes.; Liv.; of places, *impassable, blocked*: silva, Caes.; saltus, Liv. TRANSF., immaterially. (1) *embarrassed, obstructed*: impeditis animis, Caes., Cic.; tempora reipublicae, Cic. (2) *awkward, complicated*: Caes., Liv., Tac.

impēdiō -ōnis, f. (impedio), *a hindrance*: animus liber omni impeditioe curarum, Cic.

impēditus -a -um, partic. from impedio; q.v. **impello** -pellere -pūli -pulsum (in/pello).

(1) *to drive against, strike upon*: chordas, Ov.; maternas impulit aures luctus Aristaei, Verg.; Liv.

(2) *to set in motion, drive on*. LIT., navem remis, Verg.; aliquem in fugam, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., in gen., *to incite, urge on, impel*: aliquem ad scelus, Cic.; in eam mentem, Cic.; foll. by ut: Caes., Cic., Hor.; by infin.: Verg., Liv., Tac.; esp. *to give a push to one falling or tottering; to complete a person's ruin*, etc.: praecipitantem, Cic.; animum labantem, Verg.

impēdeo -ēre (in/pendeo), *to hang over, overhang*.

LIT., with dat.: cervicibus, Cic.; saxum impendere Tantalo, Cic.; with acc.: Lucr.

TRANSF., *to hang over, to threaten, be close at hand*: in me terrores impendit, Cic.; with dat.: omnibus terror impendit, Cic.; with acc.: te mala, Ter.; magnum etiam bellum impendit a Parthis, Cic.

impēdium -i, n. (impendo). (1) *expenditure, outlay, cost*: impendio publico, *at the public expense*, Liv.; sine impendio, Cic.; abl. as adv. **impēdium**, colloq., *by much, very much*; with comparatives: magis, *far more*, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter. (2) *interest on money*: Cic.

impēdo -pendere -pendi -pensum (in/pendo), *to weigh out; hence to expend, lay out*. LIT., pecuniam in aliquam rem, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., operam in aliquid, Cic.; curas, Verg.; Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **impēnsus** -a -um, *freely expended; hence LIT., of price, considerable, great*: impenso pretio, Cic.; absol.: impenso, *at a high price*, Hor. TRANSF., *strong, vehement*: voluntas, Cic., Liv.; compar.: Pl., Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **impēnsē**, *at great cost*: Pers. TRANSF., *urgently, eagerly, pressing*: nunc eo facio id impēnsius, Cic. L.; orare, Liv.; consulere, Verg.

impēnētrābilis -e (in/penetrabilis), *impenetrable*: silex impenetrabilis ferro, Liv.; tegimen adversus ictus impenetrabile, Tac. TRANSF., pudicitia, Tac.

impēnsa -ae, f. (impendo), *expense, outlay*. LIT., impensam facere in aliquid, Cic. L.; sine impensâ, Cic.; Hor., Liv. TRANSF., cruoris, Ov.; operum, Verg.

impēnsus -a -um, partic. from impendo; q.v. **impērātor** -ōris, m. (impero), *a commander, leader*.

LIT., (1) milit. t. t., *the commander-in-chief of an army*: Caes., Cic., etc. (2) a title given to a general after a great victory, and added to his name; e.g. Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno imperatori: Cic. (3) after Julius Caesar, a name of the Roman emperors: imperator Augustus, Suet.; absol. = *the Roman emperor*: Suet.

TRANSF., in gen., *leader, chief*: familiae, Pl.; populus est imperator omnium gentium, Cic.; vitae, Sall.; esp. as a name of Jupiter: Cic., Liv.

impērātōrius -a -um (imperator). (1) *of or relating to a general*: nomen, Cic. L.; ius, laus, labor, Cic. (2) *imperial*: Suet.

impērātrix -icis, f. (imperator), *a female commander*; (sarcastically) *a general in petticoats*: Cic.

imperceptus -a -um (in/percipio), *unperceived, unknown*: fraus, Ov.

impercussus -a -um (in/percutio), *not struck*: impercussos nocte movere pedes, noiseless, Ov.

imperditus -a -um (in/perdo), *not slain, undestroyed*: Verg.

imperfectus -a -um (in/perficio), *incomplete, unfinished, imperfect*: reliquum corpus imperfectum ac rude relinquere, Cic. L.; verba, Ov.

imperfossus -a -um (in/perfodio), *unstabbed, unpierced*: ab omni ictu, Ov.

impēriōsus -a -um (imperium), *commanding*. LIT., of political power: populus, Cic.; virga, *the fasces*, Ov.; dictatura, Liv. TRANSF., in gen.: sibi, *master of oneself*, Hor.; esp. in bad sense, *imperious, tyrannical*: cupiditas, Cic.; aequor, Hor.

impēritia -ae, f. (imperitus), *inexperience, ignorance*: Sall., Tac.

impērito -are (impero), *to command*. (1) *to command a thing, give an order*: aequam rem imperito, Hor.; Pl. (2) *to be in command*: si Nero imperitaret, Tac.; with dat.: oppido, Liv.; nemori, Verg.

impēritus -a -um (in/peritus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *unskilled, inexperienced, ignorant*: Ter., Cic., Liv.; esp. with genit.: iuris, Cic.; nandi, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **impēritē**, *unskilfully, ignorantly*: imperite absurdeque fictum, Cic.

impēriūm -i, n. (impero), *command, order*. (1) *a thing ordered; an order, a command*: parere, Caes.; accipere, Liv.; exsequi, Pl., Verg.

(2) *the right or power of ordering; power, mastery, command*. In gen.: in suos, Cic.;

domesticum, Cic.; animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, *the mind as a master, the body as a slave*, Sall.; Hor., Liv. Esp., *political power, authority, sovereignty*: totius Galliae, Caes.; sub P. R. imperium redigere, Cic.; de imperio decertare, dimicare, Cic.; tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento, Verg.; within the Roman state, sovereignty as constitutionally delegated to magistrates, which included military command: in imperio esse, *to hold an office*, Cic.; cum imperio esse, Cic.; summum imperium, Cic.; maritimum, Caes.; imperium, sine quo res militaris administrari, teneri exercitus, bellum geri non potest, Cic.; alicui imperium prorogare, Cic. Meton.: *a*, in plur., *persons exercising authority*: erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia, Caes.; imperia et potestates, Cic.: *b*, *an area governed, an empire*: finium imperii nostri propagatio, Cic.; Verg., Tac.

imperiūrātus -a -um (in/periuro), *that by which no one dares to swear falsely*: aquae, the Styx, Ov.

impermissus -a -um (in/permitto), *forbidden*: Hor.

impēro -are (in/paro; old form: imperassit, Cic.), *to impose a thing upon a person or community*.

Hence (1) *to requisition, order a thing*; with acc. of thing and dat. of person: obsides civitatibus, *hostages from the states*, Caes.; frumentum civitati, Cic.

(2) *to order an action to be done, give orders to a person*. Usually with dat. of person and the action expressed by acc. or by clause (or by nom. as subject of pass.): facere imperatum, *or imperata, or quae imperarentur*, Caes.; with ut or ne and subj.: mihi ne abscedam imperat, Ter.; Caes., Liv., Ov.; with subj. alone: Caes., Ov., Liv.; with pass. infin.: hās acturias fieri, Caes.; Cic.; with act. infin.: flectere iter sociis, Verg.; Ov., Tac. Sometimes with persons as subject of pass.: in easdem lautumias etiam ex ceteris oppidis deduci imperantur, Cic.; Hor.

(3) *to rule over, govern, command*: Iugurtha omni Numidiaē imperare parat, Sall.; fig.: sibi, Cic.; cupiditatibus, Cic.; arvis, Verg.; animo, Liv.

imperterritus -a -um (in/perterreō), *undaunted, fearless*: Verg.

impertio -ire (pars), *to share*. (1) *to cause a person to share in*: aliquem salutē, Pl., Ter. (2) *to share a thing with a person, to impart to*: indigentibus de re familiari, Cic.; alicui civitatem, Cic.; tempus cogitationi, Cic.; pass., *to be bestowed*: Cic., Liv.

imperturbātus -a -um (in/perturbo), *undisturbed, calm*: os, Ov.

impervius -a -um (in/pervius), *impassable, impervious*: iter, Tac.; amnis, Ov.

impētibilis -e (patior), *insufferable*: dolor, Cic.

impēto -ēre, *to make for, attack*: Luc.

impetrābilis -e (impetro). (1) *pass., obtainable*: venia, Liv.; pax, Liv.; compar.: Liv. (2) *act., that obtains easily, successful*: orator, Pl. TRANSF., *dies, on which things go well*, Pl.

impetratio -ōnis, f. (impetro), *an obtaining by asking*: Cic. L.

impetrio -ire (impetro), *to seek to obtain by favourable omens*: Pl., Cic.

impetro -are (in/patro), *to get, obtain, accomplish, effect*; in gen., by any effort: Pl.; esp., *to obtain by asking*; with acc. object: optatum, *one's desire*, Cic.; alicui civitatem (*citizenship*) a Caesare, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj.: impetrabis a Caesare, ut tibi abesse liceat, Cic. L.; Pl., Caes.; with subj. alone: Pl.; absol.: haec si tecum patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat? Cic.

impētus -ūs, m. (from impeto; old genit. sing. impetis: Lucr.; abl. impete: Lucr., Ov.), *a making for; an attack, onset*.

LIT., impetum facere in hostes, Caes.; excipere, sustinere, ferre, *to receive an attack*, Caes.; impetum dare in aliquem, Liv.; frangere, Cic. L.

TRANSF., in gen., *violent impulse, rapid motion*. (1) of physical objects: impetus caeli, Lucr., Cic.; in magno impetu maris atque aperto, Caes.; sometimes of extent without motion: Lucr. (2) *mental impulse, passion, force*: divinus, inspiration, Cic.; dicendi, Cic.; impetu magis quam consilio, Liv.; of things: tanti belli impetus, Cic.

impexus -a -um (in/pecto), *uncombed*: Verg., Hor. TRANSF., *rude, uncouth*: Tac.

impiē, adv. from impius; q.v.

impiētās -ātis, f. (impius), *disregard for obligation, undutifulness*: in deos, impiety, Cic.; *unfilial conduct*: Ov.; *political disloyalty*: Cic., Tac.

impiger -gra -grum (in/piger), *unslotful, diligent, active*: in scribendo, Cic.; ad labores belli, Cic.; militiā, Liv.; with genit.: militiae, Tac.; with infin.: hostium vexare turmas, Hor.

¶ Adv. **impigrē**, *actively*: impigre promittere auxilium, Liv.; Pl., Sall.

impigrītās -ātis, f. (impiger), *activity*: Cic.

impingo -pingere -pēgi -pactum (in/pango), *to pin to, to thrust, dash, drive against*. LIT., pugnum in os, Pl.; huic compedes, Pl.; agmina muris, Verg.; litoribus impactus, Tac. TRANSF., *without physical force, to press upon, bring upon a person*: alicui calicem mulsi, Cic.; dicam tibi grandem, Ter.; Hor.

impio -are (impius), *to make undutiful*: Pl.

impius -a -um (in/pius), *regardless of obligation, undutiful, disloyal*; hence *godless, unfilial, unpatriotic, etc.* LIT., civis, Cic.; miles, Verg.; Titanes, Hor. TRANSF., (1) of things: scelerosa atque impia facta, Lucr.; esp. of civil war: bellum, Cic.; arma, Verg. (2) of gods, *invoked in curses*: Tac.

¶ Adv. **impiē**, *undutifully, disloyally*: aliquid impie scelerateque committere, Cic. **implacābilis** -e (in/placabilis), *implacable*: alicui, Cic., Liv.; in aliquem, Cic.; of things: iracundiae, Cic. L.

¶ Compar. adv. **implacābilius**, *more implacably*: implacabilius alicui irasci, Tac.

implacātus -a -um (in/placo), *unappeased, unsatisfied*: Charybdis, Verg.; Ov.

implacīdus -a -um (in/placidus), *rough, savage*: genus, Hor.

implēo -plēre -plēvi -plētum (in/*pleo), *to fill in, fill up, fill full*.

LIT., in gen.: volumina, Cic.; fossas, Liv.; with abl.: gremium frustis, Cic.; mero pateram, Verg.; with genit.: ollam denarium, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., *to fill*: scopulos vocibus, Verg.; urbem lamentis, Liv.; omnia terrore, Liv.; adulescentem temeritatibus, Liv. Esp. (1) *to fill up* a measure, *complete* an amount: annum, Ov.; numerum, Juv.; impleta ut essent sex milia armatorum, Liv.; of the moon: luna quater iunctis imperat cornibus orbem, *had completed its circle*, Ov. (2) *to satisfy*, *content*: sese regum sanguine, Cic.; milites praedâ, Liv. (3) *to fulfil*, *perform*: officium scribendi, Cic.; fata, Liv.; munia, Tac. (4) *to contaminate*: Liv., Juv.

implexus -a -um (plecto), *entwined*. LIT., implexae crinibus angues Eumenides, *with hair interwoven with serpents*, Verg. TRANSF., vidua implexa luctu continuo, *involved in*, Tac.

implicatio -ōnis, f. (implico), *an entwining, interweaving*. LIT., nervorum, Cic. TRANSF., locorum communium, *weaving together*, Cic.; rei familiaris, *embarrassment*, Cic.

implicatus -a -um, partic. from implico; q.v. **impliciscor** -i, dep. (implico), *to become confused, disordered*: Pl.

implico -are -âvi -âtum and (esp. post-Aug.) -are -ûi -itum (in/plico), *to enfold, entwine, entangle*.

LIT., se dextrae, *to cling to*, Verg.; brachia collo, Verg.; crinem auro, Verg.; implicari remis, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to involve, entangle*: implicari morbo, or in morbum, Caes.; negotiis, Cic.; implicare ac perturbare aciem, Sall.; aliquem incertis responsis, Liv. (2) *to associate, unite*: se societate civium, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **implicatus** -a -um; as adj., *confused, entangled*: partes orationis, Cic.

¶ From partic. implicitus, adv. **implicite**, *confusedly*: Cic.

imploratio -ōnis, f. (imploro), *an imploring for help*; with subjective genit.: illius, Cic.; with objective genit.: deum, Liv.

imploro -are (in/ploro). (1) *to call upon with tears, to beseech, implore*: deos, Cic.; milites ne, etc., Caes. (2) *to call for with tears, beg for*: allicuius auxilium, fidem, misericordiam, Cic.; auxilium ab aliquo, Cic., Caes.

implūmis -e (in/pluma), *unfledged*: pulli, Hor.; fetus (avis), Verg.

implūo -plūere -plūi (in/pluo), *to rain upon*. TRANSF., Peneus summis aspergine silvis impluit, Ov.; Pl.

implūvium -i, n. (impluo), *an opening in the roof of the atrium of a Roman house or the basin for the rain-water below it*: Pl., Ter., Cic., Liv.

impolītus -a -um (in/polio), *rough, unpolished*: lapis, Quint. TRANSF., formam ingenii impolitam et plane rudem, Cic.

¶ Adv. **impolītē**, *plainly, without ornament*: dicere, Cic.

impollūtus -a -um (in/polluo), *undefiled*: Tac. **impono** -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum (in/pono) (perf. partic. syncop. impositus: Lucr., Verg.), *to put, set, lay, place in or upon*.

LIT., in gen.: dextram in caput, Liv.; aliquem in rogam, Cic.; coloniam in agro Samnitium, Liv.; praesidium Abydi, at Abydos, Liv.; commonly with dat.: alicui coronam, Cic.; iuvenes rogis, Verg.; esp. as naut. t. t., *to put on board ship, to embark*:

legiones equitesque in naves, Caes.; exercitum Brundisii, Cic.; nos cumbae, Hor.

TRANSF., in gen., *to lay or put upon*: reipublicae vulnera, Cic.; invidiam belli consuli, Sall.; manum extremam (summam, supremam) alicui rei, *to put the last touch to*, Verg., Ov.; finem imponere alicui rei, Liv. Esp. (1) *to put over as master*: regem Macedoniae, Liv.; consulem populo, Cic. (2) *to lay upon as a burden or duty, to impose*: alicui onus, Cic.; stipendium victis, Caes. (3) *to impose upon, cheat, deceive*; with dat.: Catoni egregie, Cic. L.; Juv.

importo -are (in/porto), *to bring in, import*: vinum ad se importari omnino non sinunt, Caes. TRANSF., (1) *to bring in, introduce*: importatis artibus, foreign, Cic. (2) *to bring upon, cause*: alicui detrimentum, Cic.

importūnitas -ātis, f. (importunus), *self-assertion, inconsiderateness, insolence*: animi, Cic.; Pl., Sall.

importūnus -a -um (cf. opportunus). LIT., *unsuitable, ill-adapted*: loca machinationibus, Sall.; of time, *unfavourable*: tempus, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *ill-omened*: bubo, Verg.; Hor. (2) *troublesome, burdensome*: tempestas, Pl.; pauperies, Hor. (3) of character, *assertive, inconsiderate, insolent, savage*: mulier, hostis, libido, Cic.; mors, Ov.

importūosus -a -um (in/portus), *without harbours*: mare, Sall.; litus, Liv.

impōs -pōtis (cf. compos), *having no power over*: animi, Pl.

impōsitus (impostus) -a -um, partic. from impōno; q.v.

impōtens -entis (in/potens), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *feeble, impotent, having no power*.

In gen., with genit., *having no power over, not master of*: equi regendi, Liv.; irae, Liv.; amoris, Tac.

Esp. *unable to command oneself, violent, unrestrained*. LIT., homo, Cic.; animus, Cic.; impotens quilibet sperare, Hor. TRANSF., of the passions themselves, *unbridled*: iniuria, Liv.; laetitia, Cic.

¶ Adv. **impōtēter**. (1) *weakly, powerlessly*: elephantos impotentius regi, Liv. (2) *intemperately, passionately*: Quint.

impōtentia -ae, f. (impotens). (1) *poverty*: Ter. (2) *lack of self-restraint, violent passion*: animi, Cic.; muliebris, Liv.

impraesentiārum (probably for in praesentiā harum rerum), *in present circumstances, for the present*: Cato, Nep., Tac.

impransus -a -um (in/pransus), *without breakfast, fasting*: Pl., Hor.

imprēcatio -ōnis, f. (imprecor), *an invoking of harm, curse*: Sen.

imprēcōr -ari, dep. (in/precor), *to invoke harm upon, to call down upon*: litora litoribus contraria, Verg.; alicui diras, Tac.

impressio -ōnis, f. (imprimo), *a pressing into or upon*. Hence (1) *physical pressure, an attack, assault*: non ferre impressionem Latinorum, Liv.; of political contests: me vi et impressione evertere, Cic. (2) in rhetoric, *distinct expression, emphasis*: explanata vocum impressio, Cic.; impressiones, *rhythmical beats*, Cic. (3) in philosophy, *sense-data, the impressions of outward things received through the senses*: Cic.

imprimis, adv. (=in primis), especially, first of all, principally: Cic., Sall.

imprimo -primere -pressi -pressum (in/premo). (1) to press into or upon: aratrum muris, Hor.; impresso genu, Verg.; sublimus altius, Cic.; signo suo impressae tabellae, sealed, Liv.; cratera impressum signis, chased, embossed, Verg.; fig.: quasi ceram animum, Cic.; quae cum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, Cic. (2) to make by pressing, imprint: vestigium, Cic.; in cera sigilla hoc anulo, Cic.; fig.: in animis notionem, Cic.

imprōbābilis -e (in/probabilis), not to be approved: Sen.

imprōbatio -ōnis, f. (improbo), disapprobation, blame: improbatione hominis uti, Cic.

imprōbē, adv. from improbus; q.v.

imprōbitās -ātis, f. (improbus), badness; of persons, depravity: Cic.; of animals, roguery: simiae, Cic.

imprōbo -are (in/probo), to disapprove, blame, reject: multorum opera, Cic.; aliquem testem, Cic.

imprōbūlus -a -um (dim. of improbus), somewhat wicked: Juv.

imprōbus -a -um (in/probus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), not up to standard. (1) of material things, inferior, bad: merces, Pl.; Mart. (2) of persons, or by personification, morally bad, perverse, wilful, esp. through intentional breach of standards or rights; the exact sense depends on the context: homo, Cic.; in me, Cic.; m. pl. as subst., improbi, the unpatriotic: Cic.; lex, wicked, Cic.; labor, persistent, Verg.; rabies ventris, insatiable hunger, Verg.; anguis, Verg.; less seriously: anser, Verg.; carmina, naughty, Ov.; puer (=Amor), impudent, bold, mischievous, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **imprōbē**, badly; of human action (1) wickedly: dicere, facere, Cic. (2) impudently, boldly: Cat.

imprōcērus -a -um (in/procerus), small, low of stature: pecora, Tac.

imprōdictus -a -um (in/prodico), not postponed: Cic.

imprōptus -a -um (in/promptus), not ready: linguā, slow of speech, Liv.; Tac.

imprōperātus -a -um (in/propero), not hurried, slow: vestigia, Verg.

improprius -a -um (in/propius), unsuitable: Quint.

improsper -ēra -ērūm (in/prosper), unfortunate, unprosperous: claritudo, Tac.

¶ Adv. **improspere**, unfortunately: Tac.

imprōvidus -a -um (in/providus), without forethought, improvident: improvidi et creduli senes, Cic.; improvida aetas puerorum, Lucr.; improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv.; with genit.: improvidus futuri certaminis, Liv.; Tac., Juv.

¶ Adv. **imprōvidē**, without forethought, improvidently: Liv.

imprōvisus -a -um (in/provideo), unforeseen, unexpected: res, Cic.; adventus, Cic.; improvisi aderunt, Verg.; phrases: de improvise, ex improvise, improvise, suddenly, unexpectedly, Pl., Cic.

imprūdēns -entis (in/prudens). (1) not foreseeing, not expecting: imprudentem adgredi,

Caes.; Verg. (2) not knowing, unaware: imprudente Sullā, without the knowledge of Sulla, Cic.; with genit., ignorant of: legis, Cic.; laborum, Verg.; maris, Liv. (3) unwise, rash, imprudent: Tac., Quint.

¶ Adv. **imprudentē**. (1) without foresight: Nep.; unwittingly, unawares; compar.: imprudentius, Ter. (2) unwisely, imprudently: nihil imprudenter facere, ap. Cic. L.

imprudentia -ae, f. (imprudens). (1) lack of foresight: propter imprudentiam labi, Caes. (2) lack of knowledge: ne imprudentiam quidem, not even unconsciously, Cic. L.; with genit., ignorance of: eventus, Liv. (3) lack of wisdom, imprudence: teli emissi, Cic.

impūbēs -bēris and (esp. poet.) **impūbēs** -is, adj. (in/pubes). (1) below the age of puberty, youthful: filius, Cic.; anni, Ov.; genae, beardless, Verg.; plur. as subst.: impuberes, or impubes, boys, Liv., Caes. (2) unmarried: qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, Caes.

impūdēns -entis (in/pudens), adj. (with compar. and superl.), without shame, shameless, impudent: tu es impudens! Cic.; Pl., Hor. TRANSF., mendacium, Cic.; impudentissimae literae, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **impudentē**, shamelessly: mentiri, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

impudentia -ae, f. (impudens), shamelessness, impudence: Pl., Caes., Cic.

impudicitia -ae, f. (impudicus), lewdness, incontinence, unchastity: Pl., Tac.

impudicus -a -um (in/pudicus), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) shameless: Pl. (2) unchaste, lewd, incontinent: Pl., Cic.

impugnatio -ōnis, f. (impugno), an assault, attack: Cic. L.

impugno -are (in/pugno), to attack, assail. LIT., as milit. t. t.: terga hostium, Liv.; Caes. TRANSF., in gen., to attack: regem, Sall.; dignitatem alicuius, Cic.; sententiam, Tac.

impulsio -ōnis, f. (impello), pushing, pressure. LIT., physical: Cic. TRANSF., mental, incitement, impulse: omnis ad omnem animi motum impulsio, Cic.

impulsor -ōris, m. (impello), an instigator, inciter: protectionis meae, Cic.; Caesare impulsore atque auctore, Cic.; Ter., Tac.

impulsus -ūs, m. (impello), pushing, pressure, impulse. LIT., physical: scutorum, Cic. TRANSF., incitement, instigation: impulsu meo, vestro, Cic.; Ter., Caes.

impūnē (in/punio), adv., with compar. (and superl.: Pl.), with impunity, without punishment. LIT., facere, Cic.; ferre, to go unpunished, Cic.; non impune abire, Caes. TRANSF., without peril, safely: in otio esse, Cic.; revisere aequor, Hor.

impunitās -ātis, f. (in/punio), impunity, exemption from punishment: alicui veniam et impunitatem dare, Cic.; impunitas non modo a iudicio, sed etiam a sermone, Cic.; Caes.; with genit.: peccandi, flagitiorum, Cic.; Tac.

impunitus -a -um (in/punio), adj. (with compar.), unpunished, exempt from punishment.

LIT., multorum impunita scelera ferre, Cic.; si istius haec iniuria impunita disceserit, Cic.; aliquem impunitum dimittere,

Sall. TRANSF., *unbridled, unrestrained*: mendacium, Cic.; omnium rerum libertas, Cic.

¶ Adv. **impūnītē**, with impunity: Cic.

impūrātus -a -um (impurus), *vile, infamous*: Pl., Ter.; superl.: Pl.

impūrītās -ātis, f. (impurus), *moral impurity*: Cic.

impūrītiae -arum, f. pl. (impurus), *moral impurity*: Pl.

impūrus -a -um (in/purus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *unclean, stained, foul*. LIT., Ov. TRANSF., *morally, impure, vile, infamous*: homo, Cic.; animus, Sall.; historia, Ov.

¶ Adv. (with superl.) **impūrē**, *impurely, vilely, infamously*: multa facere, Cic.; vivere, Cic.

impūtātus -a -um (in/puto), *unpruned, untrimmed*: vinea, Ov.

impūtātus -a -um, partic. from imputo; q.v.

impūto -are (in/puto), *to lay to a charge, enter in an account*; hence, with dat. of person or personified thing. (1) *to reckon as a merit or a fault in someone, to impute to*: adversa uni imputantur, Tac. (2) *to reckon as a service done or gift given to someone*: hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, i.e. *can have served me best*, Tac.; soles qui nobis pereunt et imputantur, Mart. Without dat., *to take credit for*: Plin. L.

imūlus -a -um (dim. of imus), *lowest, little*: oricilla, Cat.

imus -a -um, superl. from inferus; q.v.

¶ **in**, prep., with acc. = *into*, with abl. = *in*.

(1) with acc. LIT., of space, *into, on to, towards, against*: a, of actual motion: ad urbem vel potius in urbem exercitum adducere, Cic.; in Britanniam, Caes.; in me convertite ferrum, Verg.: b, of direction only, *towards*: spectant in septentriones, Caes.; sex pedes in altitudinem, *upwards, in height*, Caes. TRANSF., a, of time: dormire in lucem, *until*, Hor.; more often to indicate intended duration: aliquid in omne tempus perdisse, *for ever*, Cic.; magistratum creare in annum, Liv.; in multos annos praedicere, Cic.; in diem vivere, *to live for the moment*, Cic.; esp. with comparatives, etc., to denote regular increase: et magis magis in dies et horas, Cat.; Cic., Hor.: b, of division, *into*: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, Caes.: c, of change, *into*: in villis abeunt vestes, Ov.: d, of tendency or purpose or object, *for*: nullam pecuniam Gabinio, nisi in rem militarem datam, Cic.; in eandem sententiam loqui, Cic.; ardere in proelia, Verg.: e, of feelings, personal relationships, etc., *towards, against*: amor in patriam, Cic.: f, in adverbial phrases indicating manner or extent: servilem in modum, Cic.; in universum, *in general*, Liv.; in vicem, *in turn*, Cic., Caes.: in vices, Ov.

(2) with abl., in. LIT., of space, *in, on, among*: esse in Sicilia, Cic.; in equo, Cic.; in oculis, *before one's eyes*, Cic.; esp. of dress, etc.: esse in veste domestica, Ov.; excubare in armis, Caes. TRANSF., a, of time: in sex mensibus, *within*, Cic.; in tali tempore, *at*, Liv.; in omni aetate, Cic.; in tempore, *at the right time*, Ter., Liv., Tac.: b, with abstract nouns indicating condition, situation, etc., *in*: in hac solitudine, Cic.; in honore, Cic.; in motu, Lucr., Cic.; so of business in which

one is employed, esp. with a gerundive: Caes., Cic.: c, *in relation to* persons, *in the case of*: in hoc homine non accipio excusationem, Cic.; non talis in hoste, Verg.: d, of a class or body including a person or thing, *in, among*: in quibus Catilina, Sall.

***in-**, inseparable particle, with adjectives, nouns, and participles, *without, not*; e.g. innocens, imberbis (in/barba), indoctus.

inaccessus -a -um (in/accedo), *inaccessible*: lucus, Verg.; Tac.

inācesco -ācescere -ācūi, *to become sour*. TRANSF., haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, Ov.

Ināchus (Ināchos) -i, m. (*Ιναχος), a mythical king of Argos, father of Io, after whom the river Inachus in Argolis was named.

¶ Hence adj. **Ināchius** -a -um, *relating to Inachus*: iuvenca, Io, Verg.; urbes, Greek, Verg.; m. subst. **Ināchidēs** -ae, a descendant of Inachus; Perseus, Ov.; Epaphus, Ov.; f. **Ināchis** -idis, as adj., *relating to Inachus*: ripa, of the river Inachus, Ov.; as subst., a daughter of Inachus; Io: Prop.

inadfectātus -a -um (in/adfecto), *natural, unaffected*: Quint., Plin.

inadsuētus -a -um (in/adsuesco), *unaccustomed*: equi, Ov.

inādustus -a -um (in/aduro), *unsinged*: Ov.

inaedifico -are. (1) *to build in or upon*: sacellum in domo, Cic.; aliquid in locum, Liv. (2) *to build up, block up, barricade*: vicos plateasque, Caes.; Cic., Liv.

inaequābilis -e, *uneven*. LIT., physically: solum, Liv. TRANSF., in gen., *unequal*: motus, Cic.

¶ Adv. **inaequābiliter**, *unequally, variously*: Suet.

inaequālis -e. (1) *uneven, unequal, various*. LIT., loca, Tac.; calices, Hor. TRANSF., varietas, Cic. (2) act., *making unequal*: tonsor, Hor.; procellae, *disturbing the level of the sea*, Hor.

¶ Adv. **inaequāliter**, *unevenly, unequally*: inaequaliter eminentes rupes, Liv.; Tac.

inaequalitās -ātis, f. (inaequalis), *unevenness, inequality*: Varr., Quint.

inaequo -are, *to make even, level up*: haec levibus cratibus terraeque inaequat, Caes.

inaestimābilis -e (in/aestimo). (1) *that cannot be estimated*: nihil tam incertum nec tam inaeestimabile quam animi multitudinis, Liv. (2) *priceless, inestimable*: gaudium, Liv. (3) *having no value*, Cic.

inaestūo -are, *to boil, rage in*: si meis inaequat praecordiis bilis, Hor.

inaffectātus = inadfectatus; q.v.

ināmābilis -e, *hateful, unlovely*: palus (of the Styx), Verg.; Pl., Ov.

ināmāresco -ēre, *to become bitter*: Hor.

inambitiosus -a -um, *not ambitious, unpretentious*: Ov.

inambulatio -ōnis, f. (inambulo), *a walking up and down*: Cic.; Cat.

inambulo -are, *to walk up and down*: cum Cotta in porticu, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

ināmoenus -a -um, *unlovely, dismal*: regna umbrarum, Ov.

ināniae -ārum, f. (inanis), *emptiness*: Pl.

inānilogista -ae, m. (inanis/λογιστής), *an empty talker*: Pl.

inānimentum -i, n. (inanio), *emptiness*; plur., *empty spaces*: Pl.

inānimus -a -um (in/anima), *lifeless, inanimate*: Cic., Liv., Tac.

inānio -ire -ivi -itum (inanis), *to empty, make void*: Lucr., Plin.

inānis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *empty, void*.

LIT., physically, in gen.: spatium, Lucr.; vas, domus, Cic.; equus, *without rider*, Cic.; navis, *unloaded*, Caes.; corpus, *soulless, dead*, Cic.; lumina, *blind*, Ov.; galea, *taken from the head*, Verg.; with genit.: Hor., Ov.; n. as subst. **ināne** -is, *empty space*: Lucr., Cic., Verg. Esp. (1) *empty-handed*: redire, Cic.; hence, *poor, indigent*: civitas, Cic. (2) *without substance*: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., in abstr. sense, *vain, hollow, idle*: contentiones, Cic.; spes, Cic., Verg.; minae, Hor.; ingenia, Liv.; with genit., *empty of*: inanissima prudentiae, Cic.; with abl.: Cic. L.; n. as subst. **ināne** -is, *vanity, emptiness*: Hor.; plur.: inania, Hor., Tac.

¶ Adv. **ināniter**, *emptily, vainly, uselessly*: Cic., Hor., Ov.

inānitas -ātis, f. (inanis), *emptiness, empty space*: Cic. TRANSF., *uselessness*: Cic.

inārātus -a -um (in/aro), *unploughed, fallow*: Verg., Hor.

inārātus, partic. from inaro; q.v.

inardesco -ardescere -arsi, *to catch fire, burn, glow*. LIT., nubes inardescit solis radiis, Verg.; Hor. TRANSF., of passions: amor specie praesentis inarsit, Ov.; Tac.

ināresco -ārescere -ārui, *to become dry*: vi solis, Tac. TRANSF., liberalitas, Plin. L.

ināro -are, *to plough in*: Cato, Plin.

inassuetus = inassuetus; q.v.

inattēnūātus (in/attenuo), *undiminished, unimpaired*: fames, *unappeased*, Ov.

inaudax -ācis, *timid, fearful*: Hor.

inaudire -ire, *to hear*; particularly, *to hear as a secret*: aliquid de; de aliqua re, Pl., Cic. L.

inauditus -a -um (in/audire). (1) *unheard*; esp. of persons accused, *without a hearing* (before a judge): aliquem inauditum et indefensum damnare, Tac.; Suet.

(2) *unheard of, unusual*: agger inauditus, Caes.; nomen est, non dico inusitatum, verum etiam inauditum, Cic.

inauditus -a -um, partic. from inaudire; q.v.

inaugūro -are. (1) *intransit.*, *to take the auguries*: Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv.; with indir. quest.: inaugura fierine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. (2) *transit.*, *to consecrate, install, inaugurate*: templum, Cic.; flaminem, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Abl. absol. from partic. inauguratus, as adv. **inaugūrāto**, *after taking the auguries*: Liv.

inaures -ium, f. (in/auris), *earrings*: Pl.

inauro -are, *to gild, cover with gold*. TRANSF., *to gild, enrich*: Cic. L., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **inaurātus** -a -um, *gilt*: statua, Cic.; vestis, *gold-worked*, Ov.

inauspiciātus -a -um (in/auspicio), *without auspices*: lex, *adopted without auspices*, Liv. TRANSF., *unlucky, inauspicious*: Plin.

¶ Abl. absol. as adv. **inauspiciātō**, *without consulting the auspices*: Cic.

inausus -a -um (in/audeo), *not dared, not*

attempted: ne quid inausum aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, Verg.; quid inausum vobis? Tac.

incaedūus -a -um (in/caedo), *not cut, unfelled*: lucus, Ov.

incālesco -cālescere -cālui, *to glow, become warm*. LIT., of things: incalcescente sole, Liv.; of persons: vino, Liv. TRANSF., *to grow passionate*: vidit et incaluit pelagi deus, Ov.; Tac.

incalfācio -fācere, *to heat, warm*: Ov.

incallidus -a -um, *not clever, ingenuous*: servus non incallidus, Cic.; Tac.

¶ Adv. **incallidē**, *unkilfully*: Cic.

incandesco -candescere -candui, *to begin to whiten, esp. with heat*: incandescit eundo (plumbum), Ov.; Verg.

incānesco -cānescere -cānui, *to become grey*: ornusque incanuit albo flore piri, Verg.

incanto -are, *to enchant*; partic.: incantatus, *enchanted*: vincula, Hor.

incānus -a -um, *quite grey*: menta, Verg.; Pl.

incassum, adv. (see cassus), *in vain*: Verg.

incastigātus -a -um (in/castigo), *unchastised*: Hor.

incautus -a -um, adj. (with compar.). (1) *incautious, careless, unwary*: homo incautus et rusticus, Cic.; with ab and the abl.: incautus a fraude, Liv.; with genit.: futuri, Hor. (2) *not guarded against, unforeseen*: scelus, Lucr. (3) *unguarded*: repente incautos agros invasit, Sall.; iter hostibus incautum, Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **incautē** (in sense (1)), *incautiously, carelessly*: incaute et stulte, Cic. L.; Caes., Liv.

incēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum, *to walk, march, step*.

LIT., pedes, *on foot*, Liv.; molliter, *with a light step*, Ov.; quācumque incederet, Cic.; esp. of dignified movement: divum incedo regina, Verg.; as milit. t. t., *to march, advance*: usque ad portas, Liv.; Sall., Tac.; with acc.: locos, Tac.

TRANSF., *to advance, proceed, come on*: postquam tenebrae incedebant, Liv.; incescit in ea castra vis morbi, Liv.; occultus rumor incedebat (with acc. and infin.), Tac.; with dat. of person, *to come over*: exercitui dolor, Caes.; gravis cura patribus, Liv.; with acc. of person: timor patres, Liv.; aliquem valetudo adversa incescit, Tac.

incēlebrātus -a -um (in/celebro), *not spread abroad*: Tac.

incēnātus -a -um (in/ceno), *without dinner, not having dined*: Pl.

incendiārius -a -um (incendium), *fire-raising, incendiary*; m. as subst. **incendiārius** -i, *an incendiary*: Tac., Suet.

incendium -i, n. (incendo), *a conflagration, fire*.

LIT., incendium facere, excitare, restinguere, Cic.; conflare, Liv.; meton., *torch, firebrand*: incendia poscit, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *fire, glow, heat* of passions: cupiditatum, Cic.; Pl., Ov. (2) *destruction, ruin*: civitatis, Cic.; Liv.

incendo -cendere -cendi -censum (in/*cando), *to kindle, set fire to, burn*.

LIT., tus et odores, Cic.; lychnos, Verg.; urbem, *to set on fire*, Cic., Liv.; altaria, *to kindle fire upon*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to make bright, to illumine*: solis incensa radiis luna, Cic.; Verg. (2) *to fire with passion, excite, incense*: animos iudicum in aliquem, Cic.; desine me incendere querelis, Verg.; incendi amore, desiderio, Cic.; incensus irā, Cic.; of feelings, to arouse: cupiditatem, odia, Cic.; luctus, Verg. (3) *to destroy*: genus, Pl.

incensio -ōnis, f. (incendo), *a burning*: Cic.

***incensus** -a -um (in/censeo), *a burning*: Cic. *the censor, unassessed*: Cic., Liv.

***incensus**, partic. from incendo; q.v.

incipio -ōnis, f. (incipio). (1) *a beginning*: tam praeclari operis, Cic. (2) *an enterprise*: Ter.

incipio -are (freq. of incipio). (1) *to begin*: Pl. (2) *to attempt, undertake*: Pl., Ter.

inceptor -ōris, m. (incipio), *a beginner*: Ter.

inceptum -i, n. of partic. of incipio; q.v.

incerno -cernere -crēvi -crētum, *to sift upon*: piper album cum sale nigro incertum, Hor.

incēro -are, *to cover with wax*: genua deorum, perhaps *to cover with votive wax tablets*, Juv.

***incertō**, n. abl. of incertus; q.v.

***incerto** -are (incertus), *to make uncertain or doubtful*: Pl.

incertus -a -um (in/certus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *uncertain, doubtful, not sure*.

(1) *as to fact*: a, act., of persons, *not knowing, doubting*: suspensam et incertam plebem, Cic.; with indir. quest.: ubi esses, Cic. L.; quo fata ferant, Verg.; with genit.: salutis, Ov.: b, pass., of things, *not known, obscure*: spes, Ter., Cic.; rumores, Caes.; casus, Cic.; responsum, Liv.; luna, Verg.; with indir. quest.: incerti socii an hostes essent, Liv.; Cic., Tac.; n. as subst. **incertum**, *uncertainty*: ad (or in) incertum revocare, *to make uncertain*, Cic.; in incerto habere, Sall.; plur.: incerta belli, *the uncertainties of war*, Liv.

(2) *as to intended action, undecided*: a, of persons, *hesitating, irresolute*: with indir. quest.: quid dicam incertus sum, Ter.; Sall., Hor.: b, of things: incertumst abeam an maneam, Pl.; incertam securim, *not surely aimed*, Verg.

incesso -cessere -cessivi (freq. of incedo), *to attack, assail*. LIT., aliquem iaculis saxisque, Liv.; Ov. TRANSF., verbally: reges dictis protervis, Ov.; aliquem criminibus, Tac.

incessus -ūs, m. (incedo). (1) *a march, walk*: a, *manner of walking, gait*: incessus citus modo, modo tardus, Sall.; et vera incessu patuit dea, Verg.; Cic.: b, *a hostile attack, assault*: primo incessu solvit obsidium, Tac. (2) *entrance, approach*: alios incessus hostis claudere, Tac.

incesto -are (incestus). (1) *to defile, pollute*: classem funere, Verg. (2) *to dishonour*: puelleam, Pl.; Verg.

***incestus** -a -um (in/castus), *impure, defiled*.

(1) *ceremonially*: Hor., Liv., Tac.

(2) *morally, sinful*: incesto addidit integrum, Hor.; esp.: os, Cic.; manus, Liv.; *unchaste*: iudex (of Paris), Hor.; flagitium, Cic.; amores, Hor., Tac.; n. as subst. **incestum** -i, *unchastity, incest*: incestum facere, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Adv. **incestē**, *impurely, sinfully*: Cic.

***incestus** -ūs, m. (*incestus), *unchastity, incest*: Cic., Liv.

inchōo, see inchoo.

***incido** -cidere -cidi -cāsum (in/cado), *to fall in or on*.

LIT., of physical movement; in gen.: in foveam, Cic.; in insidias, Cic.; Lucr., Verg.; with dat.: ruinae capitibus nostris, Liv.; arae, Ov.; esp. of personal encounters: cohortes in agmen Caesaris, *fall in with*, Caes.; in hostem, *to fall upon*, Liv.; castris, *to assail*, Liv.

TRANSF., not physically. (1) of persons: in morbum, Cic. L., Liv.; in aes alienum, *to run into debt*, Cic.; in eorum mentionem, Cic., Tac.; in Diodorum, *to fall in with the opinion of*, Cic. (2) of abstr. things: *to occur, happen, 'crop up'*: aliquid in mentem, Cic.; mentio, Liv.; terror exercitui, Caes.; incidunt saepe tempora cum, Cic.; si qua clades incidisset, Liv.; forte ita inciderat ne, Liv.; in hunc diem incidunt mysteria, Cic.

***incido** -cidere -cidi -cisum (in/caedo).

LIT., in gen., *to cut into, cut open*: in arbores, Caes.; pulmo incisus, Cic. Esp. (1) *to inscribe, engrave an inscription*: leges in aes, Liv.; notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro, Cic. (2) *to make by cutting*: faces, Verg. (3) *to cut through*: linum, Cic.; funem, Verg.

TRANSF., *to cut short, bring to an end, break off*: poema quod institueram, Cic.; sermonem, Liv.; spem omnem, Liv.

¶ Hence, from partic. incisus -a -um, n. subst. **incisum** -i = incisio; q.v.; adv. **incisē** = incisim; q.v.

inciens -entis (connected with ἐγκνός), *pregnant, with young*: Varr., Plin.

incile -is, n. (perhaps from *incido), *a ditch, trench*: tamquam in quodam incili omnia adhaeserunt, ap. Cic. L.

incilo -are, *to blame, scold, rebuke*: Lucr.

incingo -cingere -cinxī -cinctum, *to surround, engird*: incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv.; pellibus, Verg. TRANSF., urbes moenibus, Ov.

incino -ere (in/cano), *to sing*: Prop.

incipio -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (in/capio), mainly used in pres., fut., and imperf. tenses and in perf. partic. (cf. coepi), *to take in hand, begin, commence*. (1) transit.: facinus, Pl., Sall.; opus, pugnam, Liv.; with infin.: bella gerere, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Ov.; in pass.: Sall., Verg., Tac.; absol.: ut incipiendi ratio fieret, Cic. Sometimes *to begin to speak*: sic statim rex incipit, Sall.; Cic., Ov. (2) intransit., *to commence*: tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Liv.

¶ N. of perf. partic. as subst. **inceptum** -i. (1) *a beginning*: Hor. (2) *an attempt, enterprise*: inceptum perficere, incepta patrare, Sall.; incepto desistere, Verg.; absistere, Liv.; Cic.

incipisso -ere (incipio), *to begin*: Pl.

incisim, adv. (*incido), *in short clauses*: Cic.; cf. incise, sub *incido.

incisio -ōnis, f. (*incido), *a division or clause of a sentence*: Cic.; cf. incisum, sub *incido.

incitamentum -i, n. (incito), *an inducement, incentive*: incitamentum periculorum et laborum, Cic.; Tac.

incitatio -ōnis, f. (incito). (1) act., *an inciting, instigating, exciting*: languentis populi, Cic. (2) pass., *violent motion*: sol tantā incitatione fertur, Cic. TRANSF., *excitement, vehemence*: animi, Caes.; mentis, Cic.

incito -are, to put into rapid motion, urge on, hasten.

LIT., equos, Caes.; prov.: incitare currem, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; reflex. se incitare, or middle incitari, to quicken one's pace, to hasten: alii ex castris se incitant, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) to excite, rouse, spur: animos, ingenium, Cic.; Caesarem ad id bellum, Caes. (2) to inspire: terrae vis Pythiam incitabat, Cic. (3) to incite against, make hostile, stir up: aliquem in aliquem, Cic. (4) to increase: amnis incitatus pluviis, Liv.; eloquendi celeritatem, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.), hastened; hence **incitatus** -a -um, rapid, vehement: equo incitato, at full gallop, Caes., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., cursus in oratione incitator, Cic.

¶ Compar. adv. **incitātius**, more violently; in speech: fluere, Cic.

incitus -a -um (in/cieo), in rapid motion: Lucr., Verg.

incitus -a -um (in/cieo), unmoved, of a piece in the game of draughts: Pl.

inclāmīto -are (freq. of inclamo), to call out against, scold: Pl.

inclāmo -are, to call upon loudly. In gen.: aliquem nomine, Liv.; comitem suum semet et saepius, Cic.; with dat.: Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv. Esp. to call out against, scold: aliquem, Pl.; Hor., Liv.

inclāresco -clārescere -clārui, to become famous: Tac.

inclēmēns -entis, unmerciful, harsh, rough: dictator, Liv.; inclementiori verbo appellare, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **inclēmētēr**, harshly: inclementius invehi in aliquem, Liv.; Pl., Ter.

inclēmēntia -ae, f. (inclemens), unmercifulness, harshness: divum, Verg.

inclināto -ōnis, f. (inclino), a leaning, bending, inclination. LIT., corporis, Cic.; change of the voice: Cic. TRANSF., (1) a tendency, inclination: ad meliorem spem, Cic. (2) good-will, liking: voluntatis, Cic.; in hos, Tac. (3) change, alteration: temporum, Cic. (4) inflexion: vocis, Cic.

inclinātus -a -um, partic. from inclino; q.v.

inclino -are (in/*clino; cf. κλίνω).

(1) transit., to bend, incline. LIT., genua harenis, Ov.; māsos, the masts, Liv.; milit., in pass., to fall back, waver: acies inclinator, Liv., Tac. TRANSF., without physical movement, to incline, turn: omnem culpam in aliquem, Cic.; haec animum inclinant ut credam, induce me to believe, Liv.; se ad Stoicos, Cic.; pass.: inclinari timore, Cic.; fraus rem inclinavit, gave a decisive turn to, Liv.; sometimes to change for the worse: omnia simul inclinate fortunā, Liv.

(2) intransit., to take a turn, verge, incline. LIT., meridies, Hor.; sol, Juv.; milit. t. t., to waver, yield: acies inclinat, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., without physical movement: sententia senatus inclinat ad pacem, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: Liv.; sometimes to change: fortuna belli, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **inclinātus** -a -um. (1) inclined, prone: ad pacem, Tac.;

Liv. (2) sinking: fortuna, Cic. L.; domus, Liv. (3) of the voice, low, deep: Cic.

inclūdo -clūdēre -clūsi -clūsum (in/claudo), to shut in, enclose. LIT., in gen.: parietibus deos, Cic.; aliquid domi, Cic.; armatos in cella Concordiae, Cic.; emblemata in scaphis aureis, Cic.; suras auro, Verg.; esp. to block, obstruct: viam, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., in gen.: in huius me consilii societatem, Cic.; esp. to confine: verba versu, Cic.; Liv.

inclūsio -ōnis, f. (includo), a shutting up, confinement: Cic.

inclūtus, **inclitus** -a -um (in/clueo; cf. κλυτός), celebrated, famous, renowned: populi regesque, Liv.; leges Solonis, Liv.; Lucr., Verg.

incoctus -a -um (in/coquo), uncooked, raw: Pl.

incoctus -a -um, partic. from incoquo; q.v.

incōgitābilis -e, thoughtless, inconsiderate: Pl.

incōgitans -antis, inconsiderate: Ter.

incōgitantia -ae, f. (incogitans), thoughtlessness: Pl.

incōgitātus -a -um (in/cogito). (1) pass., unstudied: Sen. (2) act., inconsiderate: Pl.

incōgīto -are, to contrive, plan: fraudem socio, Hor.

incognītus -a -um (in/cognosco). (1) unexamined: incognitā re, Cic.. (2) unknown: incognita pro cognitis habemus, Cic.; with dat. of person: Caes., Ov. (3) unrecognized, so unclaimed: Liv.

incōho -are, to take in hand, begin: signum, Cic.; templum, Liv.; aras, Verg.; in discussion, to begin to treat of: philosophiam multis locis, Cic.; incohante Caesare de, etc., Tac.

¶ Hence perf. partic. **incōhātus** -a -um, only begun, not finished, incomplete: cognitio, officium, Cic.; Pl.

incōla -ae, c. (incolo), an inhabitant. (1) in gen., of persons: Pythagorei incolae paene nostri, our fellow-countrymen, Cic.; with genit.: mundi, Cic.; poet.: incola turba, natives, Ov.; of animals: aquarum incolae, Cic.; of winds, native: aquilones, Hor. (2) = μέτοικος, a foreign resident without full civic rights: Cic., Liv.

incōlo -cōlĕre -cōlūi. Transit., to inhabit, dwell in: eas urbes, Cic.; of animals: Liv. Intransit., to dwell: inter mare Alpesque, Liv.; Pl., Caes.

incōlūmis -e, safe after danger, uninjured, safe and sound: cives, Cic.; naves, Caes.; with ab and the abl.: incolumis a calamitate, Cic.

incōlūmitās -ātis, f. (incolumis), safety, preservation: mundi, Cic.; incolumitatem deditis polliceri, Caes.

incōmītātus -a -um (in/comitor), unaccompanied, without retinue, alone: Verg., Ov.

incommēdātus -a -um, not entrusted; hence without protector: Ov.

incommōditās -ātis, f. (incommodus), inconvenience, unsuitableness, disadvantage: incommoditas alienati, illius animi, Cic. L.; temporis, unseasonableness, Liv.; Ter.

incommōdo -are (incommodus), to be unpleasant, troublesome; with dat.: alicui nihil, Cic.; Ter.

incommōdus -a -um, adj. (with superl.), inconvenient, troublesome, disagreeable. (1) of things: valetudo, ill-health, Cic.; vox, Liv.

(2) of persons, *troublesome, annoying*; with dat.: Pl., Cic.

¶ Pl. as subst. **incommōdum** -i, *inconvenience, disadvantage, misfortune*: incommodo tuo, to your disadvantage, Cic. L.; incommodo addici, Cic.; alicui incommodum ferre, Cic.; capere, accipere, Cic.; valetudinis, Cic. L.; plur.: Caes., Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **incommōdē**, *inconveniently, unseasonably*: accidit, Caes.; venire, Cic. L.; incommodissime navigare, Cic. L.

incommūtābilis -e, *unchangeable*: reipublicae status, Cic.

incompārābilis -e, *incomparable*: Plin., Quint.

incompertus -a -um (in/comperio), *unknown*: inter cetera vetustate incomperta, Liv.

incompōsitus -a -um (in/compono), *not in order, disorderly, irregular*: agmen, Liv.; motus, Verg. TRANSF., of style: nempe incompōsiti dixi pede currere versus Lucili, Hor.; Quint.

¶ Adv. **incompōsitē**, *in disorder*: hostis negligenter et incompōsite veniens, Liv.; of style: Quint.

incomprēhensibilis -e, *that cannot be grasped*. (1) metaph. from wrestling, of a slippery opponent: Plin. L. (2) mentally, *incomprehensible*: Quint.

incomptus -a -um, *unkempt, untrimmed*. LIT., of the hair: capilli, Hor., Ov.; so: homo, Tac. TRANSF., of style, etc., *rude, rough*: oratio, Cic.; Liv.; versus, Verg.

inconcensus -a -um (in/concedo), *not allowed, forbidden*: hymenaei, Verg.; Ov.

inconcilio -are, *to deceive*: Pl.; sometimes *to gain by deceit*: Pl.

inconcinnitās -atis, f. (inconcinnus), *absurdity*: Suet.

inconcinnus -a -um, *awkward, inelegant, absurd*: qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus et stultus est, Cic.; Hor.

inconcussus -a -um, *unshaken, firm*: sidera, Luc.; pax, Tac.

inconditus -a -um (in/condo). (1) *not arranged, disorderly, confused*: acies, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., ius civile, Cic.; genus dicendi, rough, Cic.

¶ Adv. **inconditē**, *confusedly*: versus Graecos dicere, Cic.

incongruens -entis, *not agreeing, inconsistent*: Plin. L.

inconsiderātus -a -um. (1) act., *thoughtless, inconsiderate*: Cic. (2) pass., *unadvised, reckless*: cupiditas, Cic. Adv. **inconsideratē**, *without consideration*: Cic.

inconsolābilis -e, *inconsolable*. TRANSF., vulnus, incurable, Ov.

inconstans -stantis, adj. (with compar.), *changeable, inconsistent*: mihi ridicule es visus esse inconstans, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with superl.) **inconstantēr**, *inconsistently, capriciously*: loqui, Cic.; Liv. **inconstantia** -ae, f. (inconstans), *changeableness, inconsistency*: mentis, Cic.

inconsultus -a -um (in/consulo). (1) pass., *not consulted*: inconsulto senatu, Liv. (2) act., *without asking advice, unadvised*: inconsulti adeunt, Verg.; hence *inconsiderate, imprudent, indiscreet*: homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic.; ratio, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **inconsultē**, *without advice, indiscreetly*: inconsulte ac temere, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

inconsultū, abl. sing. from inconsultus, m. (in/consulo): meo, *without asking my advice*, Pl.

inconsumptus -a -um, *unconsumed, undiminished*: Ov.; hence *unfailing*: Ov.

incontāminātus -a -um (in/contamino), *unpolluted*: Liv.

incontentus -a -um (in/contendo), *not stretched*: fides, untuned, Cic.

incontinens -entis, *incontinent*: homo, Pl.; Tityos, Hor.; manus, Hor.

¶ Adv. **incontinentēr**, *incontinently*: nihil incontinenter facere, Cic.

incontinentia -ae, f. (incontinens), *incontinence*: Cic.

inconveniēns -entis, *not suiting, dissimilar*: Phaedr.

incōquo -cōquere -coxi -coctum, *to boil in or with*: radices Baccho, Verg.; Hor. TRANSF., *to dye*: velleria Tyrios incocta rubores, Verg.

incorpōrālis -e (in/corpus), *bodiless*: Quint.

incorrectus -a -um, *unamended, unimproved*: Ov.

in corruptus -a -um, adj. (with superl.), *not corrupted, untainted*. LIT., sanguis, Cic.; templa, Liv.; in corrupta sanitae esse, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *incorrupt, unspoiled, not tampered with, unimpaired*: testis, Cic.; virgo, pure, Cic.; iudicium, upright, Liv.; integritas Latini sermonis, Cic.; fides, Hor., Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **in corruptē**, *incorruptly, justly*: iudicare, Cic.

incrēbro -crēbrescere -crēbrui and **incrēbro** -crēbrescere -crēbrui, *to become frequent, strong, prevalent*: to increase, prevail: ventus, Cic.; consuetudo, Cic.; proverbio, to grow into a proverb, Liv.

incrēdibilis -e, *not to be believed, incredible*: memoratu, Sall.; fides, Cic.; vis ingenii, Cic.; Caes.

¶ Adv. **incrēdibilitēr**, *incredibly, extraordinarily*: delectari, Cic.; pertimescere, Cic.

incrēdūlus -a -um, *incredulous*: Hor.

incrēmētum -i, n. (increSCO), *growth, increase*.

LIT., of plants or animals: vitium, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen.: urbis, multitudinis, Liv. (2) meton., *that from or by which anything grows, the makings*: dentes populi incrementa futuri, Ov. (3) meton., *offspring*: Iovis, Verg.

incrēpito -are (freq. of increpo). (1) *to call loudly to anyone*: tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, Verg. (2) *to reproach, chide*: increpitare Belgas qui (with subj.), Caes.; pertinaciam praetoris, Liv.; aetatem seram, Verg.

incrēpo -are -ui (-āvi) -itum (-ātum), *to rustle, rattle, make a noise*.

LIT., (1) intransit.: discus increpuit, Cic., Verg. (2) with internal acc.: tuba terribilem sonitum, Verg. (3) *to cause to sound*: Iuppiter atras nubes, Ov.; Hor.

TRANSF., (1) intransit., *to be noised abroad*: simulatque increpuit suspicio tumultus, Cic.; quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, Cic. (2) *to speak angrily*: ad contionem, Liv.; with internal acc.: haec in regem, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: simul increpante

qui vulneraverat habere quaeestorem, Liv.; with indir. quest.: cum undique duces, victimis cessuri essent, increpant, Liv. (3) with person as object, to chide, reproach, rebuke, reprove: filium, Pl.; socios, Verg.; aliquem graviter quod, Liv.; morantes aeris rauci canor increpat, Verg. (4) with abstr. object: perfidiam, Cic.; mollietiam, Liv.

inresco -crescere -crēvi. (1) to grow in or on: squamae cuti inrescunt, Ov.; animis discordibus irae, Verg. (2) in gen., to grow: inrescit certamen, Liv.

incrētus -a -um, partic. from incerno; q.v.

incrūentātus -a -um (in/cruento), not stained with blood: Ov.

incrūentus -a -um, bloodless: proelium, victoria, Liv.; exercitus, that has lost no soldiers, Sall., Tac.

incrusto -are, to cover with a rind, encrust: vas sincerum, to bedaub, Hor.

incubātio -ōnis, f. (incubo), a sitting upon eggs, incubation: Plin.

incubito -are (freq. of incubo), to lie in or on: Pl.

incūbo -are -ūi -itum, to lie in or on; usually with dat.

LIT., in gen.: stramentis, Hor.; caetris, Liv.; nidis, Ov.; esp. to pass the night in a temple, hoping for a divine message or cure of a disease: in Pasiphaeae fano, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to lie over: ponto nox incubat atra, Verg. (2) to watch over jealously: pecunia, Cic.; auro, Verg.; Liv. (3) to hang over, lie heavily upon: Italiae Hannibal, Hor. (4) to dwell in: Erymantho, Ov.

incolco -are (in/calco), to trample in; hence (1) to foist in, mix in: Graeca verba, Cic. (2) to force upon, to impress upon: se auribus nostris, Cic.; tradatur vel etiam inculcetur, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.

incolpātus -a -um (in/culpo), unblamed, blameless: Cic.

incultus -a -um, adj. (with compar.), uncultivated, untitled.

LIT., ager, Cic.; Liv.; n. pl. as subst. inculta -orum, wastes, deserts: Verg.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of dress, etc., neglected, disorderly, untidy: comae, Ov.; homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. (2) in gen., unpolished, unrefined, rude: homo, without education, Sall.; inculta atque rusticana parsimonia, Hor.; versus, rough, unpolished, Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar.: Sall.) **incultē**, without refinement, roughly, rudely: vivere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.

incultus -ūs, m. neglect, want of cultivation: suos honores desertos per incultum et negligentiam, Liv.; Sall.

incumbo -cumbere -cūbui -cūbitum, to lie upon, lean upon.

LIT., usually with dat., or in and acc.: toro, Verg.; cumulatis in aqua sarcinis insuper, Liv.; in gladium, Cic.; laurus incumbens arae, leaning over, overhanging, Verg.; esp. to put weight on, throw oneself upon: suo et armorum pondere in hostem, Liv.; tempestas incubuit silvis, Verg.; remis, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to apply oneself to a thing, concentrate upon, 'get down to': in bellum, Caes.; in studium, Cic.; ad laudem, Cic.; ad ulciscendas iniurias, Cic.; novae cogitationi, Tac.; with infin.: Verg., Tac.;

with ut and subj.: Liv. (2) to incline to, favour, further a cause or movement: eodem incumbunt municipia, Cic.; fato urgenti, Verg.

incūnābula -ōrum, n. pl. swaddling-clothes: Pl. TRANSF., (1) infancy: Liv., Ov. (2) birth-place: incunabula nostra, ap. Cic. L.; Ov. (3) in gen., source, origin: incunabula nostrae veteris puerilisque doctrinae, Cic.; Caes.

incūrātus -a -um, uncared-for, unhealed: ulcera, Hor.

incūria -ae, f. (in/cura), carelessness, neglect, negligence: rei necessariae, Cic.; Hor., Tac.

incūriōsus -a -um. (1) act., careless, negligent; with genit.: famae, Tac.; with abl.: serendis frugibus, Tac. (2) pass., neglected: finis, Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **incūriōse**, negligently, carelessly: agere, Liv.

incurro -currere -curri (-cūcurri) -cursum, to run into.

LIT., in gen.: incurrere in columnas, prov., to run one's head against a stone wall, Cic. As milit. t. t. (1) to assail, attack: in Romanos, Liv.; with dat.: levi armaturae hostium, Liv.; with acc.: hostium latius, Liv. (2) to make a raid into: in Macedoniam, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to attack with words, inveigh against: in tribunis militares, Liv. (2) to come upon unintentionally, meet, fall in with: incidere in aliquem, Cic.; in morbos, Cic.; in odia hominum, Cic.; in oculos, to meet the eye, Cic. L.; incurrunt tempora, occur, Cic.; casus qui in sapientem potest incidere; nec ulla est disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, Cic. (3) in space, to extend into: privati agri, qui in publicum Cumanum incurrant, Cic. (4) in time, to coincide with: Cic. L.

incursio -ōnis, f. (incurro), a running against, clash, onset: atomorum, collision, Cic. Esp. as milit. t. t. (1) an attack: incurso atque impetus armatorum, Cic. (2) a raid, invasion: incursionem facere in fines Romanos, Liv.; Caes.; fig.: seditionis, Cic.

incursito -are (freq. of incurso), to rush upon, clash against: Sen.

incurso -are (freq. of incurro), to run against, strike against, attack. LIT., with dat.: rupibus, Ov.; esp. milit.: in agmen Romanos, Liv.; with acc.: aciem agros Romanos, Liv. TRANSF., incursabat in te dolor meus, Cic. L.

incursus -ūs, m. (incurro), a running against, an attack, assault. LIT., of things: aquarum, Ov.; of persons and animals, hostile attack: luporum, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t.: aditus atque incurso ad defendendum, Caes.

TRANSF., incurso animus varios habet, efforts, impulses, Ov.

incurvo -are (incurvus), to bend, curve, make crooked: bacillum, Cic.; arcum, Verg.; membra incurvata dolore, Ov.

incurvus -a -um, bent, curved, crooked: bacillum, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

incūs -cūdis, f. (in/cudo), an anvil: Cic., Verg., Hor., Tac.; prov.: uno opere eandem incudem noctem diemque tundere, to be always hammering at the same thing, Cic.

incūsatio -ōnis, f. (incuso), blame, reproach, accusation: Cic.

incūso -are (in/causa), to accuse, blame, find fault with a person or thing: eos incusavit

quod, Caes.; aliquem luxūs et superbiae, Tac.; quietem Africani nostri somniantis, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Liv.

incussū, abl. sing. from incussus, m. (incutio), by a clash: armorum, Tac.

incustōditus -a -um (in/custodio). (1) pass., unwatched, unguarded: ovile, Ov.; urbs, Tac.; amor, unconcealed, Tac. (2) act., incautious, imprudent: Plin. L.

incusus -a -um (in/cudo), forged, fabricated: Verg.

incūtio -cūtēre -cussi -cussum (in/quatio), to strike, dash, beat against. LIT., scipionem in caput alicuius, Liv.; tela saxaque, to hurl, Tac. TRANSF., to strike into, inspire with: terrorem alicui, Cic.; religionem animo, Liv.; desiderium urbis, Hor.; in pectus amorem, Lucr.

indagatio -ōnis, f. (†indago), an investigation: veri, Cic.

indagator -ōris, m. (†indago), an investigator, explorer: Pl.

indagatrix -trīcis, f. (indagator), a female investigator: philosophia indagatrix virtutis, Cic.

indāgo -are (ago), to track down, as hounds hunting: canis natus ad indagandum, Cic. TRANSF., to search out, explore, investigate: rem, Pl.; indicia, Cic.

indāgo -inis, f. (ago), a surrounding and driving of game, Scott's tinchel (Waverley): velut indagine dissipatos Samnites agere, Liv.; saltus indagine cingere, with a cordon, Verg. TRANSF., delatores in poenarum indagine inclusos, Plin.

indē, adv. (from is, with adverbial ending -de), thence, from there.

LIT., of place: non exeo inde ante vesperum, Cic.; hinc... inde..., on this side... on that..., Tac., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of starting-point, cause, origin: inde (i.e., ex audacia) omnia scelera gignuntur, Cic.; of persons: quod inde oriundus erat, Liv. (2) of time: a, then, thereupon: Caes.: b, from that time forth: inde usque, Cic.; iam inde a principio, Liv.

indēbitus -a -um (in/debeo), not owed, not due: non indebita posco, Verg.; Ov.

indēcens -centis, unbecoming, unseemly, unsightly: Quint., Mart. Adv. **indēcēter**, unbecomingly, indecently: Mart.; compar.: Sen.; superl.: Quint.

indēcēo -ēre, to be unbecoming to; with acc.: Plin. L.

indēclīnābilis -e (in/declino), unchangeable: Sen.

indēclīnātus -a -um (in/declino), unchanged, firm: amicitia, Ov.

indēcōr -oris or **indēcōris** -e, unbecoming, inglorious, shameful: Verg.

indēcōro -are, to disgrace, dishonour: Hor.

indēcōrus -a -um, unbecoming. (1) of outward appearance, unseemly, unsightly: motus, Liv.; Tac. (2) morally, indecorous, disgraceful: si nihil malum, nisi quod turpe, inhonestum, indecorum, pravum, Cic.; indecorum est, with infin.: Cic.; Liv., Tac.

¶ Adv. **indēcōrē**, unbecomingly, indecorously: facere, Cic.; Tac.

indēfātīgābilis -e (in/defatigo), untiring: Sen.

indēfātīgātus -a -um (in/defatigo), not tired: Sen.

indēfensus -a -um (in/defendo), undefended, unprotected: Capua deserta indefensaque, Liv.; Tac.

indēfessus -a -um, unwearied, indefatigable: Verg., Ov., Tac.

indēfētus -a -um (in/defleo), unwept: Ov.

indēiectus -a -um (in/deicio), not thrown down: Ov.

indēlēbilis -e (in/deleo), imperishable: nomen, Cic.

indēlībātus -a -um (in/delibo), uninjured, undiminished: Ov.

indēmnrātus -a -um (in/damno), uncondemned: cives, Cic.; Liv.

indēplōrātus -a -um (in/deploro), unwept, unlamented: Ov.

indēprensus -a -um (in/deprendo), undiscovered: error, Verg.

indēsertus -a -um, not forsaken: Ov.

indēspectus -a -um (in/despicio), unfathomable: Lucr.

indēstrictus -a -um (in/destringo), untouched, unhurt: Ov.

indētōnsus -a -um (in/detondeo), unshorn: Ov.

indēvītātus -a -um (in/devito), unavowed: telum, Ov.

index -dīcis, m. (in/dico), one that informs or indicates.

LIT., (1) with or without digitus, the forefinger: Cic. L., Hor. (2) an informer: Cic., Tac., Juv.

TRANSF., of things, that which informs. (1) in gen., a sign, token: vox index stultitiae, Cic. (2) a title, superscription: libri, Cic.; on a statue: Liv. (3) a touch-stone: Ov.

Indi -ōrum, m. (†Indol), the inhabitants of India, the Indians: sing. **Indus** -i, m. (1) an Indian; transf., an Ethiopian: Verg. (2) an elephant-driver, mahout: Liv.

Adj. **Indus** -a -um (†Indós), Indian: dens, ivory, Ov.; conchae, pearls, Prop. Subst.

India -ae, f. (†India), India. Adj. **Indicus** -a -um (†Indiós), Indian.

indīcātio -ōnis, f. (†indico), a valuing or value: Pl.

indīcentē, abl. sing. of participle (in/dico), not saying: me indīcentē, without my saying a word, Ter., Liv.

indīcium -i, n. (index).

(1) information, disclosure, evidence. LIT., coniurationis, Cic.; indicia exponere et edere, Cic.; profiteri, Sall.; offerre, Tac. = 'to turn Queen's evidence'. TRANSF., a, permission to give evidence: indicium postulare, Cic.; b, a reward for giving evidence: partem indicii accipere, Cic.

(2) a mark, sign, token: sceleris, Cic.; indicio esse, to be a sign of, serve to show, Nep.

īndico -are (index), to make known, betray, show, indicate. In gen.: rem dominae, Cic.; dolorem lacrimis, Cic.; vultus indicat mores, Cic. Esp. (1) to inform against, give evidence about: se, Cic.; de coniuratione, Cic. (2) to put a price on, value: fundum alicui, Cic.

īndico -dicere -dixi -dictum, to make publicly known, announce, proclaim: alicui bellum, to declare war, Cic.; comitia, Liv.; diem comitiis, Liv.; exercitum Aquileiam, order to, Liv.; tributum, Liv.; sibimet exsilium, Liv.; with ut and the subj.: Liv.

īndictus -a -um (in/dico), not said, unsaid:

indictis carminibus nostris, *unsung*, Verg.; *indictā* causā, *without a hearing*, Cic., Liv.

indictus -a -um, partic. from ²indico; q.v.

Indicus -a -um, *see* Indi.

indidem, adv. (inde/idem), *from the same place, from that very place*: indidemne Ameriā? Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., *from the same matter*: Cic.; Liv.

indiffērens -entis (in/differo), *indifferent*.

(1) ethically (= ἀδιάφορον), *neither good nor bad*: Cic., Sen. (2) in attitude: Suet.

¶ Adv. **indiffērentēr**: Quint., Suet.

indigēna -ae (indu/geno), *native, born in an area*; as adj.: miles, Liv.; bos, Ov.; as subst., *a native*: ne maiores quidem eorum *indigenas*, sed *advenas* Italiae cultores, Liv.

indigena, *see* indigeo.

indigentia -ae, f. (indigeo). (1) *want, need*:

Cic. (2) *insatiable desire*: Cic.

indigēo -ēre -ūi (indu=in/igeo). (1) *to want, need, stand in need of, require*; with genit.: alterius, Cic.; with abl.: iis rebus quae ad oppugnationem castrorum sunt usui, Caes.; Tac. (2) *to long for, desire*: auri, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **indigenis** -entis, *in need*; with genit.: Cic.; m. as subst., *a needy person*: Cic.

indigēs -gētis, m. (indu=in/?ago), *native, indigenous*; of gods and heroes: Verg., Liv.

indigēs -is (indigeo), *needy*: Pac. ap. Cic.

indigestus -a -um (in/digero), *disordered, confused, unarranged*: chaos rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.

indignābundus -a -um (indignor), *filled with indignation*: Liv., Suet.

indignandus -a -um, from indignor; q.v.

indignans -antis, partic. from indignor; q.v.

indignatio -ōnis, f. (indignor), *indignation*: indignationem movere, Liv.; facit indignatio versum, Juv. Meton. (1) *the rhetorical exciting of indignation*: Cic. (2) *a cause of indignation*: Juv.

indignē, adv. from indignus; q.v.

indignitās -ātis, f. (indignus). (1) *unworthiness, vileness*: hominis, accusatoris, Cic.; rei, Caes. (2) *unworthy behaviour or treatment of others, indignity*: hominum insolentium, Cic.; omnes indignitates perferre, Caes. (3) *indignation at unworthy treatment*: Cic. L., Liv.

indignor -ari, dep. (indignus), *to consider unworthy, take as an indignity, be offended, indignant at*: aliquid, Cic.; casum amici, Verg.; of things: pontem indignatus Araxes, Verg.; foll. by quod: Caes., Verg.; by acc. and infin.: Caes.; by infin.: Lucr., Ov., Liv.

¶ Gerundive **indignandus** -a -um, *to be scorned*: Ov.

¶ Partic. **indignans** -antis, *impatient, offended*: Verg., Ov.

indignus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.).

(1) of persons, *unworthy, not deserving*; with abl.: omni honore indignissimus, Cic.; with genit.: magnorum avorum, Verg.; with relat.: indigni erant qui impetarent, *to obtain*, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: Liv.; with infin.: Hor.; absol.: divitias quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic.

(2) of things, *unworthy*; with abl.: vox populi R. maiestate indigna, Caes.; with infin.: fabula non indigna referri, Ov.; relatu,

Verg. Hence, absol., *unworthy, disgraceful, shameful*: facinus, Ter., Cic.; hoc uno sol non quidquam vidit indignus, Cic.; non indignum videtur memorare, *not inappropriate*, Sall.; indignum est a pari vinci aut superiore, *a disgrace*, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with superl.) **indignē**. (1) *unworthily, dishonourably, undeservedly*: indignissime cervices frangere civium Romanorum, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Caes. (2) *impatiently, indignantly*: indigne pati, Cic.

indigus -a -um (indigeo), *needing, in want of*; with genit.: nostri, Lucr.; nostrae opis, Verg.; with abl.: auxilio, Lucr.

indiligens -entis, *negligent*; compar.: Caes. Adv. **indiligentēr**, *carelessly, negligently*: Cic. L.; compar.: Caes.

indiligentia -ae, f. (indiligens), *carelessness, negligence*: Aeduum, Caes.; litterarum amissarum, Cic. L.; veri, *in the investigation of truth*, Tac.

indipiscor -dipisci -deptus sum, dep. and **indipisco** -ēre: Pl. (ind/apiscor). (1) *to reach, attain*: indeptum esse navem manu ferreā iniecit, Liv. (2) *to obtain, get*: Pl.

indireptus -a -um (in/diripio), *unpillaged*: Tac.

indiscrētus -a -um (in/discerno). (1) *unsevered, undivided*: Tac. (2) *undistinguished*: Tac. (3) *indistinguishable*: proles indiscreta suis, Verg.

indisertus -a -um, *ineloquent*: homo, Cic. Adv. **indisertē**, *ineloquently*: Cic. L.

indispositus -a -um, *disorderly, confused*: Tac. **indissolūbilis** -e, *indissoluble*: immortales et indissolubiles, Cic.

indissolūtus -a -um (in/dissolvo), *undissolved*: Cic.

indistinctus -a -um (in/distinguo). (1) *not separated, not arranged*: Cat. (2) *indistinct, obscure*: Tac. (3) *unpretentious*: Quint.

individūus -a -um (in/divido), *indivisible*: corpora, atoms, Cic.; n. as subst. **individuum** -i, an atom: Cic. TRANSF., of friends, *inseparable*: Tac.

indivisus -a -um (in/divido), *undivided*: Plin. **indo** -dēre -didi -ditum, *to put in or on, place in or on*.

LIT., ignem in aram, Pl.; castella rupibus, Tac.; aliquem lecticae, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to introduce*: novos ritus, Tac. (2) *to cause, occasion*: alicui pavorem, Tac. (3) *to give as a name*: urbi nomen, Pl.; sometimes with dat. of the name: Superbo ei Romae inditum cognomen, Liv.

indōcilis -e (in/doceo). (1) *that learns with difficulty, unteachable*: homo, Cic.; with infin.: pauperiem pati, Hor. (2) *untaught*; so: a, ignorant, inexperienced: genus, Cic.; b, rude, artless: numerus, Ov. (3) *that cannot be learned*: usus disciplina, Cic.

indoctus -a -um (in/doceo), *untaught, untrained, unskilled*: Cic.; with genit.: pilae discive, Hor.; with infin.: iuga ferre nostra, Hor.; canet indoctum, *without art*, Hor.; moribus indoctis, Pl.

¶ Adv. **indoctē**, *unskillfully*: Pl., Cic.

indolētia -ae, f. (in/doleo), *freedom from pain*: Cic.

indolēs -is, f. (ind-/alo), *native constitution or quality, nature*. In gen.: servare indolem, of plants, Liv.; esp. of men, *natural disposition, character, talents*: adulescentes bonā

indole praediti, Cic.; virtutis, Cic.; segnis, Tac.

indōlesco -dōlescere -dōlūi (in/doleo), *to be pained, grieved at anything*: Cic.; with acc. and infin.: tam sero se cognoscere, Cic.; with abl.: nostris malis, Ov.; with n. acc.: id ipsum indoluit Iuno, Ov.; with quod or quia: Ov.

indōmābilis -e, *untameable*: Pl.

indōmītus -a -um (in/domo), *untamed, wild*. LIT., boves, Varr.; Hor. TRANSF., *unrestrained, wild*; of persons: pastores, Caes.; gens, Liv.; of things: cupiditas, furor, libido, Cic.; mors, Hor.; Falernum, *indigestible*, Pers.; ira, Verg.

indormio -ire -ivi -itum, *to sleep on or over*. LIT., with dat.: congestis saccis, Hor. TRANSF., *to go to sleep over, be negligent about*; with dat.: tantae causae, Cic. L.; with in: in isto homine colendo tam indormivisse diu, Cic. L.

indōtātus -a -um (in/doto), *without a dowry, portionless*. LIT., soror, Hor. TRANSF., corpora, *without funeral honours*, Ov.; ars, *unadorned, poor*, Cic.

indū, archaic form of in; q.v.

indūbitābilis -e (in/dubito), *that cannot be doubted*: Quint.

indūbitātus -a -um (in/dubito), *undoubted, not doubtful, certain*: Plin., Quint.

indūbito -are, *to feel doubt*; with dat.: tuis viribus, Verg.

indūbius -a -um, *not doubtful, certain*: Tac., Quint.

indūciae=indutiae; q.v.

indūco -dūcere -dūxi -ductum.

(1) *to draw over or on, to spread over so as to cover*; also *to cover one thing with another*. In gen.: scuta pellibus, Caes.; tectorium, Cic.; varias plumas membris, Hor.; Pl., Verg. Esp.: a, *to put on articles of clothing, arms, etc.*: manibus caestus, Verg.; tunicaque inducitur artus, Verg.; b, *to erase writing, to draw a line through*: nomina, Cic. L.; hence *to revoke, make invalid*: senatus consultum, Cic. L.; locationes, Liv.

(2) *to lead or bring in*. LIT., in gen.: milites in pugnam, Liv.; in regiam habitandā causā, Caes.; esp.: a, *to introduce or bring upon the stage or circus, produce on the stage*: gladiatores, Cic.; b, *to enter in an account-book*: pecuniam in rationes, Cic. TRANSF., a, *to introduce*: discordiam in civitatem, Cic.; morem novum iudiciorum in republicam, Cic.; also *in speaking or writing*: hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic.; b, *to lead on, to induce, persuade*: aliquem in errorem, Cic.; ad misericordiam, ad pigendum, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: aliquem ut mentiat, Cic.; with infin.: noctes vigilare serenas, Lucr.; Tac.: c, with animum or in animum: (i) *to bring one's mind to, to resolve*; with infin.: Ter., Cic.; with ut or ne and subj.: Pl., Cic., Liv.: (ii) *to take it into one's head that, believe that*; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Ter., Liv.

inductio -ōnis, f. (induco), *a leading or bringing in*.

LIT., invenum armatorum, Liv.; inductiones aquarum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) animi, *a resolve, intention*, Cic. (2) erroris, *a misleading*, Cic. (3) personarum

ficta inductio, *feigned introduction of persons in a composition*, Cic. (4) in logic, *induction*: Cic., Quint.

inductor -ōris, m. (induco), *one that persuades*; of a whip: Pl.

inductū, abl. sing. from inductus, m. (induco), *by instigation*: huius persuasu et inductu, Cic.

indūcula -ae, f. (induo), *an under-garment*: Pl.

indūgrēdiōr=ingredior; q.v.

indulgens -entis, partic. from indulgeo; q.v.

indulgentia -ae, f. (indulgens), *tenderness, indulgence*, with objective genit.: corporis, Cic.; with in and the acc.: in captivos, Liv.; Caes., Tac.

indulgēo -dulgēre -dulsi.

(1) *intransit., to be forbearing, patient, indulgent*. LIT., with dat. of person or thing: sibi, Cic.; irae, Liv.; ordinibus, *to be generous with*, Verg. TRANSF., *to give oneself up to, indulge in*: novis amicitiiis, Cic.; vino, Verg.; somno, Tac.

(2) *transit.: a, to indulge a person*: Ter.: b, *to grant a thing, allow, concede*: alicui sanguinem suum, Liv.; largitionem, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **indulgens** -entis, *kind, tender, indulgent*: peccatis, Cic.; in captivos, Liv.; irarum indulgentes ministri, Liv.; aleae, *addicted to*, Suet.

¶ Adv. **indulgentē**, *kindly, tenderly, indulgently*: nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic.; compar. and superl.: Sen.

indūo -dūere -dūi -dūtum, *to put on*.

LIT., esp. of dress: galeam, Caes.; alicui tunicam, Cic.; pass. with abl.: socci quibus indutus esset, Cic.; indutus duabus quasi personis, *with two masks, i.e., playing a double part*, Cic.; pass. with acc.: virgines longam indutae vestem, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to clothe, surround, cover*: dii induit specie humanā, *clothed in human form*; homines in vultus ferarum, *to change*, Verg.; arbor induit se in florem, Verg.

(2) *to put on, assume*: personam iudicis, Cic.; sibi cognomen, Cic.; proditorem et hostem, *to assume the part of*, Tac.; societatem, seditionem, *to engage in*, Tac.; sibi cognomen, Cic. (3) *se with dat. or in and acc., to fall into, fall on*: venti se in nubem, Cic.; se hastis, Verg. (4) *to entangle*: se in captiones, Cic.; pass.: indui confessione suā, Cic.

indūpēdiō, **indūpērātor**=impediō, *impertor*; q.v.

indūresco -dūrescere -dūrūi, *to become hard*. LIT., stiria induruit, Verg. TRANSF., miles induruerat pro Vitellio, *had become confirmed in loyalty to Vitellius*, Tac.

indūro -are, *to make hard, to harden*. LIT., nivem indurat Boreas, Ov. TRANSF., *to harden, to steel*: induratus resistendo hostium timor, Liv.; Tac.

Indus, see India.

Indus -i, m. (Ἰνδός). (1) *the Indus, a river of India*. (2) *a river of Phrygia and Caria*.

indūsārius -i, m. (indusium: Varr.), *a maker of under-garments*: Pl.

indūsīātus -a -um (indusium: Varr.), *wearing an under-garment*: Pl.

industria -ae, f. (industrius), *industry, diligence*: in agendo, Cic.; industriam in aliqua re ponere, Cic.; de industria, Ter., Cic.; ex industria, Liv., *on purpose, intentionally*.

industrius -a -um (perhaps from ind-/struo), *diligent, painstaking, industrious*: Cic., Tac., Juv.; compar.: *industrior*, Pl.

¶ Adv. **industriē**, *industriously, diligently*: Caes., Quint.

indūtiāe -ārum, f. pl. *a truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities*. LIT., *indutias facere*, Cic.; *dare*, Liv.; *violare*, Caes.; *rumpere*, Liv.; *postulare*, Sall.; *per indutias, during*, Liv. TRANSF., *in quarrels*: Pl., Ter.

Indūtiomārus -i, m. *a chief of the Treveri*.

indūtus -ūs, m. (*induo*), *a putting on, clothing*: ea, quam indutui gerebat, vestis, Tac.

indūviae -ārum, f. (*induo*), *clothes, clothing*: Pl.

inēbriō -are, *to intoxicate*. LIT., Plin., Sen. TRANSF., *to saturate*: aurem, Juv.

inēdiā -ae, f. (*inedo*), *fasting, abstinence from food*: *vigiliis et inediā necatus*, Cic.; *inediā consumi*, Cic.

inēditus -a -um (*inedo*), *not published, unknown*: *iuvēnes, quorum inedita cura* (i.e. *writings*), Ov.

ineffābilis -e, *unutterable*: Plin.

inefficax, *ineffective*: Sen.

inēlēgans -antis, *not choice, tasteless*; esp. with negative: *orationis copia, non inelegans*, Cic.

¶ Adv. **inēlēgantē**, *tastelessly*: *historia non inelegerant scripta*, Cic.; *ineleganter dividere, without judgment*, Cic.

inēluctābilis -e, *from which one cannot struggle free*: *fatum*, Verg.

inēmendābilis -e, *incorrigible*: Sen., Quint.

inēmōrior -ēmōri, dep. *to die in or at*; with dat.: *spectaculo*, Hor.

inemptus -a -um (*in/emo*), *unbought*: *dapes*, Verg.; Hor., Tac.

inēnnarrābilis -e, *indescribable, inexpressible*: *labor*, Liv.; Quint. Adv. **inēnnarrābiliter**, *indescribably*: Liv.

inēnodābilis -e (*in/enodo*), *inextricable, hence inexplicable*: *res*, Cic.

inēno -ire -li -itum.

(1) *intransit.*, *to go or come in, to enter*. LIT., *in urbem*, Liv. TRANSF., *of time, to begin, commence*: *ab ineunte aetate, from youth*, Cic.; Verg.

(2) *transit.*, *to go or come into, to enter*. LIT., *domum*, Cic.; *urbem*, Liv.; *viam, to enter upon, begin a journey*, Cic. TRANSF., *a, to begin on a period of time: inīta aetate, at the beginning of*, Caes.: *b, of action, to begin, to enter upon*: *magistratum, proelium, viam*, Cic.; *societatem cum aliquo*, Cic.; *gratiam ab aliquo*, Cic. L.; *consilium, to form a plan*, Caes., Cic., Ov.; esp. *inire numerum, inire rationem, to go into figures, enter upon a calculation*, Caes., Cic., Liv.

ineptia -ae, f. (*ineptus*), *foolish behaviour, silliness, absurdity*: Pl., Ter.; esp. plur.: *hominum ineptiae ac stultitiae*, Cic.

ineptio -ire (*ineptus*), *to talk or act foolishly*: Ter., Cat.

ineptus -a -um (*in/aptus*), *unsuitable, out of place, tasteless, silly, of persons and things*: *inepte*, Ov.; *ioca, negotium*, Cic.; *chartae, waste-paper*, Hor.

¶ Adv. **ineptē**, *unsuitably, absurdly, foolishly*: *dicere*, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

inermis -e and (Sall.) **inermus** -a -um (*in/arma*), *unarmed*. LIT., *milites*, Caes.; *inermes palmas*, Verg.; *ager, undefended by*

troops, Liv.; *gingiva, toothless*, Juv. TRANSF., *in philosophiae parte, defenceless, helpless*, Cic.; *carmen, inoffensive*, Ov.

inerrans -antis (*in/erro*), *not wandering, fixed*: *stellae inerrantes*, Cic.

inerrans -antis, partic. from *inerro*; q.v.

inerro -are, *to rove or wander about in*: Plin. L.

iners -ertis (*in/ars*), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) *untrained, unskilful*: *poeta iners*, Cic. (2) *inactive, lazy, idle, sluggish*: *homo, senectus, otium*, Cic.; *aqua, stagnant*, Ov.; *aequora, calm*, Lucr.; *terra*, Hor. (3) *act., making idle or slothful*: *frigus*, Ov. (4) *ineffective, dull, insipid*: *querella*, Liv.; *caro*, Hor. (5) *cowardly*: Cic.; Verg., Hor.

inertia -ae, f. (*iners*). (1) *unskilfulness, want of skill*: Cic. (2) *slothfulness*: *laboris, at work*, Cic.; *operis*, Liv.

inērūdītus -a -um, *illiterate, ignorant*: Cic., Quint.

inesco -are, *to allure with a bait*. TRANSF., *to entice, deceive*: *nos caeci specie parvi beneficii inescamur*, Liv.; Ter.

inēvectus -a -um (*in/eveho*), *borne upon*: Verg.

inēvitābilis -e, *unavoidable*: *fulmen*, Ov.; Tac.

inexcitūs -a -um (*in/excio*), *unmoved, quiet*: Verg.

inexcūsābilis -e. (1) *without excuse*: Hor. (2) *inexcusable*: Ov.

inexercitātus -a -um (*in/exercito*), *untrained, unpractised*: *miles, undrilled*, Cic.; *prompti et non inexercitati ad dicendum*, Cic.; *eloquentia*, Tac.

inexhaustus -a -um (*in/exhaurio*), *unexhausted*: *metalla*, Verg.; *pubertas*, Tac.

inexōrābilis -e, *inexorable, not to be moved by entreaty*; of persons: *in ceteros*, Cic.; *adversus te*, Liv.; with dat.: *delictis*, Tac.; of things: *fatum, stern*, Verg.; *disciplina, severe*, Tac.

inexpērectus -a -um (*in/expērgisor*), *not awakened*, Ov.

inexpertus -a -um.

(1) *act.*, *inexperienced in, unacquainted with*; with abl.: *bonis inexpertus atque insuetus*, Liv.; *lasciviā*, Tac.; with ad: *animus ad contumeliam inexpertus*, Liv.

(2) *pass.*, *untried, untested, unattempted*: *ne quid inexpertum relinquit*, Verg.; *legiones bello civili inexpertae*, Tac.; *puppis*, Ov.; *fides*, Liv.

inexpīābilis -e (*in/expio*), *inexpiable*: *religio*, Cic. TRANSF., *implacable, irreconcilable*: *odium, bellum*, Liv.

inexplēbilis -e (*in/expleo*), *insatiable, that cannot be satisfied*. LIT., Sen. TRANSF., *cupiditas*, Cic.; *populi fauces*, Cic.; *epularum foeda et inexplēbilis libido*, Tac.; *vir inexplēbilis virtutis veraeque laudis, with an insatiable desire for*, Liv.

inexplētus -a -um (*in/expleo*), *unfilled, insatiate*. LIT., Stat. TRANSF., *inexpletus lacrimans, that cannot be satisfied with weeping*, Verg.

inexplicābilis -e, *that cannot be untied*; hence (1) *intricate, impracticable, difficult*: *inexplicabiles continuis imbribus viae, impassable*, Liv. (2) *inexplicable, beyond explanation*: *res*, Cic. L. (3) *without result*: *facilitas*, Liv.; *bellum*, Tac.

inexplorātus -a -um (in/exploro), *unexplored, uninvestigated*: stagni vada, Liv. Abl. sing. n. ad v. **inexplorātō**, *without exploring, without reconnoitring*: proficisci, Liv.

inexpugnābilis -e, *unconquerable, impregnable*. LIT., arx, Liv. TRANSF., volumus eum qui beatus sit tutum esse, inexpugnabilem, Cic.; with dat.: inexpugnabile amori pectus, Ov.

inexpectātus -a -um, *unlooked-for, unexpected*: Cic., Ov.

inextinctus -a -um (in/exstinguo), *unextinguished, inextinguishable*. LIT., ignis, Ov. TRANSF., fames, libido, insatiabile, Ov.; nomen, immortal, Ov.

inexsuperābilis -e, adj. (with compar.), *that cannot be passed over or crossed, insurmountable*. LIT., Alpes, Liv.; paludes, Liv. TRANSF., vis fati, Liv.

inextricābilis -e (in/extrico), *that cannot be disentangled, inextricable*: error, mazes past unravelling, Verg.

infabrē, adv. *unskilfully*: vasa non infabre facta, Liv.; Hor.

infabricātus -a -um (in/fabrico), *unwrought, unfashioned*: robora, Verg.

infacētia (**inficētia**) -ārum, f. (infacetus), *crudity*: Cat.

infacētus and **inficētus** -a -um (in/facetus), *dull, crude, without humour or wit*: homo, Pl., Cic.; saeculum, Cat.; mendacium non infacetur, Cic.

¶ Adv. **infacētē** (**inficētē**), *crudely, without humour*: Suet.

infacundus -a -um, *not eloquent*: vir acer nec infacundus, Liv.; compar.: quia infacundior sit, Liv.

infamia -ae, f. (in/fama), *ill fame, dishonour, disgrace*.

LIT., alicui infamiam inferre, Cic.; movere, to cause, Liv.; infamiā flagrare, Cic. L.; infamiam habere, Caes.; subire infamiam sempiternam, Cic.

TRANSF., a cause of ill fame, disgrace: nostri saeculi, Ov.; infamia silvae (of Cacus), Ov.

infamis -e (in/fama), *ill-famed, disgraced, disreputable*: homines vitii atque dedecore infames, Cic.; vita, Cic.; scopuli, Hor.; Liv., Tac.

infamo -are (infamis), *to bring into bad repute, put to shame, disgrace*: iniuriam, Cic. L.; infamata dea, Ov.; aliquid, Cic.

infandum -a -um (in/fari), *unutterable, unnatural, abominable*: corpus eius impurum et infandum, Cic.; caedes, Liv.; laborem, bellum, Verg.; n. as exclamation: infandum! grief unspeakable! Verg.

infans -fantis (in/fari), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *speechless, unable to speak*.

LIT., esp. of children: pueri, Cic.; Hor.; as subst., a little child: infantibus parcere, Caes.; Lucr., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *without the gift of speech, tongue-tied*: infantes et insipientes homines, Cic.; pudor, embarrassed, Hor. (2) *youthful*: pectora infantia, Ov.; ova, fresh, Ov. (3) *childish, silly*: omnia fuere infantia, Cic. L.

infantia -ae, f. (infans), *inability to speak*: lingua, Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *want of eloquence, slowness of speech*: Cic., Quint. (2) *infancy*: prima ab infantia, Tac.; Quint.

infarcio (**infercio**) -ire (in/farcio), *to stuff in, cram in*; fig.: neque inferciens verba quasi rimas expleat, Cic.

infatigābilis -e, *indefatigable*: Plin., Sen.

infātūo -are (in/fatuus), *to make a fool of*: aliquem mercede publicā, Cic.

infaustus -a -um, *unlucky, unfortunate*; of things: auspiciū, Verg.; dies, Tac.; of persons: bellis, Tac.

infector -ōris, m. (inficio), *a dyer*: Cic.

infectus -a -um (in/facio). (1) *unworked, unwrought*: argentum, not coined, Liv.; aurum, Verg. (2) *not done, unfinished, incomplete*: infecta dona facere, to revoke, Pl.; rē infectā abire, Liv.; infecto negotio, Sall.; infectā victoriā, Liv.; infectā pace, Ter., Liv.; reddere infectum, to make void, Hor.; Verg. (3) *impracticable, impossible*: rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall.

infectus, partic. from inficio; q.v.

infecunditās -ātis, f. (infecundus), *barrenness, sterility*: terrarum, Tac.

infecundus -a -um, *unfruitful, barren, sterile*: ager, Sall.; fig.: fons (ingenii), Ov.

infelicitās -ātis, f. (infelix), *ill-luck, unhappiness, misfortune*: haruspiciū, Cic.; alicuius in liberis, Liv.

infelicitēr, adv. (infelix), *unluckily, unfortunately*: totiens infelicitēr temptata arma, Liv.

infelico -are (infelix), *to make unhappy*: Pl.

infelix -icis, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *unfruitful, barren*.

LIT., tellus frugibus infelix, Verg.; arbor, the gallows, Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *unhappy, miserable*: homo miserrimus atque infeliciissimus, Cic.; infelicio domi quam militiae, Liv.; patria, Verg.; with genit.: animi, in mind, Verg.; with abl.: operis summā, Hor. (2) act., *causing unhappiness, bringing trouble*: reipublicae, Cic.; consilium, Liv.; vates, prophesying woe, Verg.

infenso -are (infensus), *to attack, ravage*: pabula, Tac.; Armeniam bello, Tac.

infensus -a -um (in/*fendo), *hostile, aggressive*.

(1) in action, esp. of weapons, aimed, ready: hasta, Verg., Liv. (2) in spirit, embittered, dangerous; of persons: rex irā infensus, Liv.; with dat.: Turno Drances, Verg.; with in and acc.: eo infensoribus in se iudicibus, Liv.; of things: animus, Cic.; opes principibus infensae, dangerous, Tac.

¶ Adv. **infensē**, *hostilely, acrimoniously*: infense invectus, Tac.; quis Isocrati est adversatus infensus, Cic.

infer -a -um, **infēri** -ōrum, *see inferus*.

inferiae -ārum, f. (inferi), *sacrifices or offerings in honour of the dead*: alicui inferias adferre, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

infercio, *see infarcio*.

inferior, *see inferus*.

inferius, *see infra and inferus*.

infernē, adv. (inferus), *on the lower side, beneath, below*: Lucr.

infernus -a -um (infer), *that which is, or comes from, below, lower*. In gen.: stagna, Liv.; mare, the Tuscan sea, Luc. Esp. of the lower world, infernal: rex, Pluto, Verg.; Iuno, Proserpine, Verg.; palus, the Styx, Ov.; umbras, Tac. As subst. m. pl. **inferni** -ōrum, *the inhabitants of the lower world*,

the shades: Prop.; n. pl. **inferna** -ōrum, the lower world, *infernal regions*: Tac.

inferō inferre intūli inlātum, to bring, bear, carry in, to put or place on.

LIT., in gen.: templis ignes inferre, to set fire to, Cic.; aliquid in ignem, Caes.; in equum, to put on horseback, Caes.; scalas ad moenia, against the walls, Liv. Esp. (1) to sacrifice, pay: honores Anchisae, Verg. (2) milit. t. t., of hostile action: signa in hostem, to attack, charge, Caes.; pedem, Liv.; hostibus gradum, Liv.; bellum alicui, or contra aliquem, to make war on, levy war against, Cic.; arma, Hor., Liv. (3) reflex., se inferre and pass. as middle, inferri, to betake oneself, to go: lucus quo se persaepe inferebat, Liv.; inferri in urbem, Liv.; Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to bring on, introduce, occasion: spem alicui, Caes.; vim et manus alicui, Cic.; hostibus terrorem, Cic.; periculum civibus, Cic.; sermonem, Cic.; mentionem, to mention, Liv. (2) in accounts, to enter: sumptum civibus, Cic. (3) in logic, to infer, conclude: Cic., Quint.

inferūs -a -um, below, lower (opp. superus): limen, Pl.; esp. (1) southern: mare, the Tuscan Sea (opp. mare Superum, the Adriatic), Cic. (2) of the lower world: di, Pl., Cic., Liv. M. pl. as subst. **infēri** -ōrum, the dead, the lower world: ab inferis exsistere, to rise from the dead, Liv.; apud inferos, in the lower world, Cic.; elicere animas inferorum, Cic.

¶ Compar. **infērior** -ius, genit. -iōris, lower (opp. superior). LIT., of position: labrum, the under-lip, Caes.; ex inferiore loco dicere, to speak from the body of the court (opp. ex superiore loco, from the tribunal), Cic. L. TRANSF., (1) of time, later, junior: aetate inferiores, Cic. (2) of number, rank, etc.: gradus, Cic.; inferioris iuris magistratus, Liv.; versus, in an elegiac couplet, the pentameter, Ov.; with abl.: inferior animo, Caes.; numero navium, Caes.; fortunā, Cic.; with in: in iure civili, Cic.

¶ Superl. (1) **infīmus** (infūmus) -a -um, lowest (opp. summus). LIT., solum, Caes.; ab infimis radicibus montis, Caes.; sometimes indicating the lowest part of a thing (cf. summus): ab infimā arā, from the bottom of the altar, Cic. TRANSF., of position, lowest, meanest: infimo loco natus, Cic.; faex populi, Cic.; precibus infimis, with abject prayers, Liv.

¶ Superl. (2) **imū** -a -um, lowest. LIT., sedes ima, Cic.; sometimes indicating the lowest part of a thing (cf. infimus): ab imis unguibus ad verticem summum, Cic.; gurgēs, Ov.; n. as subst., the bottom: ab imo, Caes.; ab imo suspirare, to sigh deeply, Ov.; plur., the lower world: Ov. TRANSF., (1) of tone, deepest, lowest: vox ima, Hor. (2) of time, last: mensis, Ov.; n. as subst., the end: Hor.

infervesco -fervescere -ferbūi, to begin to boil, grow hot: hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis, Hor.

infesto -are (infestus), to attack, disquiet: latus dextrum, Ov.; Sen.

infestus -a -um (in/*fendo).

(1) act., aggressive, hostile, dangerous: a, milit.: ab Tibure infesto agmine profecti,

Liv.; infestis signis, in hostile array, Caes.; hastā infestā, Liv.; infesta tela, Verg.: b, in gen.: infestis oculis conspici, Cic.; with dat.: alicui invisus infestusque, Cic.; with in and acc.: infestus in suos, Cic.; Hor., Liv., Tac.

(2) pass., infested, beset, unsafe: iter, Cic.; mare infestum habere, Cic.; with abl.: via illa incursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic.; senectus, regnum, Liv.

¶ Adv. **infestē**, in a hostile manner: Liv.; compar.: infestius atque inimicius, Liv.; superl.: inimicissime atque infestissime, Cic. **inficētus** inficētē=infacetus infacete; q.v.

inficio -ficere -feci -fectum (in/facio), to include in the making, work in.

Hence (1) to tinge, dye, stain, colour. LIT., se vitro, Caes.; rivos sanguine, Hor.; ora pallor albus inficit, makes colourless, Hor. TRANSF., to steep, imbue: (puer) infici debet in artibus, Cic.; Verg.

(2) to poison, taint: Gorgoneis Aleto infecta venenis, Verg. TRANSF., to corrupt: ut cupiditatibus principum et vitii infici solet tota civitas, Cic.

infidēlis -e, untrue, disloyal, faithless: Caes., Cic., Hor.; superl.: infidelissimi socii, Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **infidēlīter**, faithlessly: Cic. **infidēlītās** -tātis, f. (infidelis), disloyalty, faithlessness: amicitiarum, Cic.; Caes.

infidus -a -um, unfaithful, faithless, untrue; of persons: amici, Cic.; Hor.; of things: societas regni, Liv.; nihil est enim stabile quod infidum est, Cic.

infigo -figere -fixi -fixum, to fix, fasten or thrust in. LIT., gladium hosti in pectus, Cic.; hasta infigitur portae, Verg. TRANSF., to imprint, impress, fix: cura erit infixā animo, Cic.; in hominum sensibus positum atque in ipsā naturā fixum, Cic.; religio infixā animo, Liv.; Tac.

infimātis -is, m. (infimus), a person of the lowest rank: Pl.

infimus -a -um, superl. of inferus; q.v. **infundo** -fundere -fidi -fissum, to cut into: sulcos telluri, Verg.; poet.: sulcos mari, Verg.

infinitās -tātis, f. (in/finis), infinity, endlessness: infinitas locorum, Cic.; in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, Cic.

infinitio -ōnis, f. (infinitus), infinity: Cic.

infinitus -a -um (in/finio), infinite, unbounded. LIT., of space: altitudo, Cic.; imperium, Cic., Liv.; n. as subst. infinitum -i, infinite space: Lucr. TRANSF., (1) of time, endless, unceasing: tempus, Lucr., Cic. (2) of number, countless: infinita corporum varietas, Cic.; multitudo, Caes., Cic., Tac. (3) of size or degree, boundless, immense: magnitudo, Caes.; spes, Cic. (4) indefinite, general: infinitior distributio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **infinitē**, infinitely, boundlessly, endlessly: partes secare et dividere, Cic.; concupiscere, Cic.

infirmatio -ōnis, f. (infirmus), a weakening; hence (1) a refuting: rationis, Cic. (2) invalidating: rerum iudicatarum, Cic.

infirmītās -tātis, f. (infirmus), weakness, feebleness. LIT., physical: corporis, Cic. L. TRANSF., (1) mental weakness: animi, Cic. (2) instability, fickleness: Gallorum, Caes. (3) in concrete sense, the weaker sense: Liv.

infirmo -are (infirmus), *to weaken*. LIT., legiones, Tac. TRANSF., (1) *to impair, to shake*: fidem testis, Cic. (2) *to refute*: res leves, Cic. (3) *to annul*: acta illa atque omnes res superiores anni, Cic.; leges, Liv.

infirmus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *weak, feeble*. LIT., physically: vires, Cic.; classis, Cic.; infirmi homines ad resistendum, Caes. TRANSF., (1) *mentally or morally, weak, timorous*: animo infirmo esse, Cic.; Caes., Hor. (2) *of things*: res infirma ad probandum, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

¶ Adv. **infirmē**, *weakly, faintly*: socii infirme animati, Cic. L.

infit, defective verb, *he (or she) begins*; with infin.: Pl., Lucr., Verg.; esp. *begins to speak*: Verg., Liv.

infitiās (in/fateor) *ire, to deny*; with acc.: Pl.; with acc. and infin.: infitias eunt mercedem se pactos (esse), Liv.

infitiālis -e (infitiāe), *negative, containing a denial*: quaestio, Cic.; Quint.

infitiatio -ōnis, f. (infitiōr), *a denying*: negatio infitiatioque facti, Cic.

infitiator -ōris, m. (infitiōr), *a denier*; esp. *one who denies a debt or deposit*: Cic.

infitor -ari, dep. (in/fateor), *to deny*; in gen., with acc.: verum, Cic.; Pl., Ov.; with acc. and infin.: neque ego in hoc me hominem esse infitiabor unquam, Cic.; esp. *to deny a debt, refuse to restore a deposit*: quid si infitiator? quid si omnino non debetur? Cic. L.; Ov.

inflammatio -ōnis, f. (inflammo), *a setting fire*. TRANSF., *animorum, inspiration*, Cic.

inflammo -are (flamma), *to kindle, set fire to*. LIT., taedas, Cic.; classem, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., *to inflame, excite*: populum in improbos, Cic.; inflammatus ad gloriam, Cic.; aliquem amore, Verg.

inflatio -ōnis, f. (inflo), *an inflation*; of the body, *flatulence*: inflationem magnam habere, *to cause severe flatulence*, Cic.

inflatus, compar. adv. from inflo; q.v.

inflatus -um, partic. from inflo; q.v.

inflatus -ūs, m. (inflo), *a blowing into*. LIT., primo inflatu tibicinis, *at the first blast*, Cic. TRANSF., *inspiration*: divinus, Cic.

inflecto -flectere -flexi -flexum, *to bend, bow, curve*. LIT., bacillum, Cic.; cum ferrum se inflexisset, Caes.; inflectere nullum unquam vestigium sui cursus, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; middle, *inflecti, to curve*: sinus ab litore in urbem inflectitur, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *to warp, change*: ius civile, Cic.; nomen, Cic.; of persons, *to change*. (2) *to sway, move, affect*: aliquem leviter, Cic.; sensus, Verg. (3) *to modulate the voice*: inflexā ad miserabilem sonum voce, Cic.

infletus -a -um (in/fleo), *unwept, unlamented*: Verg.

inflexibilis -e, *that cannot be bent, inflexible*: Sen., Plin. L.

inflexio -ōnis, f. (inflecto), *a bending, swaying*: laterum inflexio fortis ac virilis, Cic.

inflexus -a -um, partic. from inflecto; q.v.

inflexus -ūs, m. (inflecto), *a bending, curving*: Juv.

infigo -figere -fixi -flictum, *to strike, knock, dash against*. LIT., alicui securim, Cic.; puppis inflicta vadis, *dashed on*, Verg. TRANSF., *to inflict a blow, cause hurt or*

damage: mortiferam plagam, Cic.; alicui turpitudinem, Cic.

inflo -are, *to blow into*.

LIT., (1) *to play on wind instruments*: calamos leves, Verg.; tibias, Cic.; absol., *to give a blast*: simul inflavit tibicen, Cic.; sonum, *to produce*, Cic. (2) *to blow out, puff out, swell*: buccas, Pl., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to inspire*: Cic., Liv. (2) *to puff up, elate*: inflatus laetitā, Cic.; animos falsa spe, Liv.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **inflatus** -a -um, *inflated*. LIT., *swollen*: collum, Cic. TRANSF., *puffed up, pompous*: animus, Cic.; Liv.; of style, *turgid*: Prop., Tac.

¶ Hence compar. adv. **inflatius**. (1) *too pompously*: latius atque inflatius perscribere, Caes. (2) *on a grander scale*: Caes.

inflūo -flūere -fluxi -fluxum, *to flow in*.

LIT., non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, Caes.; Hypanis in Pontum influit, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to steal in*: in aures, Cic.; in animos, Cic. (2) *to stream in, rush in*: in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic.

infōdio -fōdere -fōdi -fossū, *to dig in, bury*: corpora terrae, Verg.; taleas in terram, Caes.; Hor.

informatio -ōnis, f. (informo), *a conception, idea*: dei, Cic.; antecepta animo rei, an a priori idea, Cic.

informis -e (in/forma), *formless, shapeless*: Verg., Liv. TRANSF., *deformed, hideous*: cadaver, Verg.; hiems, Hor.; Tac.

informo -are, *to give form and shape to, to form, fashion*.

LIT., clipeum, Verg.

TRANSF., *mentally, to form, dispose*: animus a natura bene informatus, Cic.; artes quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic.; *to form an idea or conception of anything*: eos (deos) ne coniecturā quidem informare posse, Cic.; oratorem, Cic.; causam, Cic.

infortūnātus -a -um, *unfortunate, miserable*: nihil me infortunatus, Cic.; Ter.

infortūnium -i, n. (in/fortuna), *misfortune, ill luck*; hence *punishment*: Pl., Ter., Liv.

infra (for inferā from inferus), adv. and prep., *below*.

Adv., *below, underneath*. LIT., innumeros supra infra, dextra sinistra deos esse, Cic.; in writing: eorum (litterarum) exemplum infra scripsi, Cic. L.; non seges est infra, *in the lower world*, Tib.; geograph., *to the south*: Caes., Verg. TRANSF., *below in rank*: nec fere unquam infra ita descenderent ut ad infimos pervenirent, Liv., Tac.

Compar. **inferius**, *lower down*. LIT., inferius suis frateris currere Luna admiratur equos, Ov. TRANSF., in rank, etc.: Sen.

Prep., with acc., *below, under*. LIT., in space: mare infra oppidum, Cic.; infra eum locum ubi pons erat, Caes. TRANSF., (1) of size: hi sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, Caes. (2) of time, *later than*: Homerus non infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit, Cic. (3) *beneath, below*, in rank, estimation: res humanas infra se positas arbitrari, Cic.; Ter., Plin. L.

infractio -ōnis, f. (infringo), *a breaking*. TRANSF., animi, *dejection*, Cic.

infractus -a -um, partic. from infringo; q.v.

infrāgilis -e, *that cannot be broken*: Plin. TRANSF., *strong*: vox, Ov.

infrēmo -frēmēre -frēmūi, *to growl*: aper, Verg.

infrēnātus -a -um (in/freno), *without bridle*: equites, equi, Liv.

infrēnātus -a -um, *partic. from infreno*; q.v.

infrēndēo -ēre, *to gnash with the teeth*; class. only in *partic.*, *infrēndens* -entis, *gnashing*: Verg.

infrēnis -e and **infrēnus** -a -um (in/frenum), *without bridle, unbridled*: equus, Verg.; Numidae, *riding without bridle*, Verg.

infrēno -are, *to bridle, rein in*. LIT., equos, Liv.; currus, *to harness the horses to the chariot*, Verg. TRANSF., *to restrain, hold back, check*: infrenatum conscientia scelerum et fraudum suarum, Cic.

infrēquens -entis, *adj. (with compar. and superl.)*, *not crowded*.
LIT., of number, *thin, not numerous*. (1) of persons and groups: copiae infrequentiores, Caes.; senatus infrequens, Cic. L.; hostes, Liv. (2) of places, *not full, scantily populated*: pars urbis infrequens aedificiis erat, Liv.; causa, *attended by few hearers*, Cic.; n. as subst.: infrequentissima urbis, *the least populous parts of the city*, Liv.

TRANSF., of time, *infrequent*; of persons, *not doing a thing often*: deorum cultor, Hor.

infrēquentia -ae, f. (infrequens). (1) of numbers, *fewness, scantiness, thinness*: senatus, Liv. (2) of places, *emptiness, loneliness*: locorum, Tac.

infringo -fringere -frēgi -fractum (in/frango), *to break*. LIT., hastam, Liv.; papavera, Ov.; remus, *appearing broken* (through refraction), Cic. TRANSF., *to weaken, impair, cast down*: vim militum, Caes.; conatus adversariorum, Caes.; spem, Cic.; animum, Liv.; Samnitium vires, Liv.

¶ Hence *partic. infractus* -a -um, *broken*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *weakened, impaired*: vires, Verg.; animos, Liv.; of speech: loquella, *broken*, Lucr.; infracta loqui, Cic.

infrons -frondis, *leafless*: Ov.

infructuōsus -a -um, *unfruitful*. TRANSF., *unproductive, fruitless*: militia, Tac.; Plin. L.

infūcātus -a -um (in/fuco), *coloured*; fig.: vitia, Cic.

infūla -ae, f. *a band, bandage*: Cic.; esp. *a fillet, a heavy band of twisted wool, worn by priests and suppliants, and used to decorate victims for sacrifice*: Caes., Lucr., Cic., Verg., Liv.; fig. (like 'laurels'), *a mark of distinction*: his insignibus atque infulis imperii Romani venditis, of the state lands, Cic.

infūlātus -a -um (infula), *adorned with the infula*: Suet.

infulcio -fulcire -fulsi -fultum, *to stuff in, cram in*: Suet.; fig.: Sen.

infundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum, *to pour in or on*.
LIT., (1) of liquids: aliquid in vas, Cic.; largos ueris rores, Verg.; with dat., *to pour out for, hence to administer*: alicui venenum, Cic.; alicui poculum, Hor. (2) not of liquids: obrebuat navis infuso igni, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *reflex.*, se infundere, or pass. infundi as middle, *to pour in, pour over*: infusus gremio, Verg.; circo infusum populum, Verg.; Cic. (2) in gen.: infundere orationem in aures tuas, Cic.; vitia in civitatem, Cic.

infusco -are, *to make dark, to blacken*. LIT., vellera, harenam, Verg. TRANSF., *to disfigure, stain*: vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia, Cic.; eos barbaries infuscaverat, Cic.

Ingauni -ōrum, m. *a Ligurian tribe*.

ingēmīno -are. (1) *transit.*, *to redouble*: ictus, voces, Verg.; me miserum! ingeminat, *he repeats*, Ov. (2) *intransit.*, *to be redoubled, to increase*: imber, clamor, Verg.

ingēmisco or **ingēmesco** -gēmiscere or -gemescere -gēmūi, *to sigh or groan over*.
LIT., absol.: nemo ingemuit, Cic.; with in and the abl.: in quo tu quoque ingemiscis, Cic.; with dat.: eius minis, Liv.; Cic.; with acc.: tuum interitum, Verg.; with acc. and infin.: quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellam iudicatum? Cic.

TRANSF., of things: Verg., Ov.

ingēmo -ēre, *to sigh, groan over*; with dat.: laboribus, Hor.; aratro, Verg.; agris, Tac.

ingēnēro -are, *to implant, generate in*: natura ingenerat amorem in eos, Cic.; ingenerata familiae frugalitas, Cic.; Liv.

ingēniātus -a -um (ingenium), *disposed by nature*: Pl.

ingēniōsus -a -um (ingenium), *adj. (with compar. and superl.)*. LIT., *naturally clever, talented, able*: quo quisque est sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic.; ad aliquid, Ov. TRANSF., of things, (1) *requiring talent*: Cic., Ov. (2) *naturally fit for, adapted to*: terra colenti, Ov.; ad segetes ager, Ov.

¶ Adv. **ingēniōsē**, *cleverly, ingeniously*: ista tractare, Cic.

ingēnitus -a -um, *partic. from ingigno*; q.v.

ingēnium -i, n. (in/geno=gigno), *nature, natural constitution*.
(1) of persons: a, *natural disposition, temperament, character*: redire ad ingenium, *to revert to type*, Ter.; ingenio suo vivere, *after one's own inclination*, Liv.; with qualifying adj.: Ter., Liv., Tac.: b, *mental power, cleverness, ability, talent, genius*: docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic.; with qualifying adj.: tardum, acerrimum, acutum, magnum, etc., Cic.; Hor., Liv., Ov.; meton.: (i) *a man of genius, a genius*: Cic., Liv., Tac.: (ii) *a clever invention*: Plin. L., Tac.

(2) of things, *natural quality*: loci, Sall.; arvorum, Verg.; terrae, Liv.

ingens -entis (perhaps from in/geno=gigno), *monstrous, vast, enormous*. LIT., pecunia, campus, numerus, Cic.; aequor, Hor.; monstrum horrendum informe ingens, Verg. TRANSF., fama, Verg.; bellum, Ov.; virtus, Hor.; with genit.: femina ingens animi, Tac.

ingēnūi, perf. indic. from ingigno; q.v.

ingēnūitās -tātis, f. (ingenuum), *the condition of a free man, free birth*: ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic. TRANSF., *noble-mindedness, uprightness, frankness*: Cic.

ingēnūs -a -um (in/geno=gigno).
LIT., (1) *native, not foreign*: fons, Lucr.; Juv. (2) *natural, innate*: indoles, Pl.; color, Prop.

TRANSF., *free-born, of free birth*: Cic., Hor., Liv.; hence (1) *worthy of a free man, noble, honourable*: vita, artes, Cic.; amor, Hor. (2) *tender, delicate*: Ov.

¶ Adv. **ingēnūē**, *like a free man*: educatus, Cic. TRANSF., *frankly*: confiteri, Cic.

ingēro -gērere -gessi -gestum, *to carry, throw, put, pour in or upon*. LIT., ligna foco, Tib.; hastas in tergum fugientibus, Verg.; saxa in subeuntes, Liv. TRANSF., (1) in speech, to heap on: probra, Liv.; convicia alicui, Hor. (2) to press upon, force upon: alicui nomen, Tac.; aliquem (as judge), Cic.

ingēnūi, verb found only in perf. indic. **ingēnūi**, I implanted, and perf. partic. **ingēnitus** -a -um, *implanted*: natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit veri videndi, Cic.; terra ingenito umore egens, Liv.; ingenuita caritas liberum, Liv.

inglōrius -a -um (in/gloria), *without fame or glory, inglorious*: vita, Cic.; rex apum, *undistinguished*, Verg.; imperium, Tac.

inglūviēs -ēi, f. *the crop of birds, the maw of animals*: Verg. Meton., *gluttony*: Hor.

ingrātīs or **ingrātis** (in/gratia), *unwillingly*: Pl., Lucr., Cic.; tuis, *against your will*, Pl.; amborum, Pl.

ingrātus -a -um. (1) *unpleasant, displeasing*; of persons or things: ne invisa deis immortalibus oratio nostra aut ingrata esse videatur, Cic.; labor, Verg.; otium, Hor. (2) *unthankful, ungrateful*. LIT., of persons and actions: homo, Cic.; ingrati animi crimen horreo, Cic.; ingratus in Democritum, Cic.; with genit.: salutis, Verg. TRANSF., of things, *ungrateful, unrewarding, thankless*: donum, Pl.; ingluvies, Hor.; labor, Sall.; pericula, Verg.

¶ Adv. **ingrātē**. (1) *unwillingly*: Ov. (2) *ungratefully*: Cic. L., Tac.

ingrāvesco -ēre, *to become heavy*. LIT., Plin.; poet., *to become pregnant*: Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *to become a burden, become troublesome*: annona ingravescit, Caes.; ingravescit in dies malum intestinum, Cic. L.; seditio, Liv. (2) *to become weary*: corpora exercitationum defatigatione ingravescent, Cic.

ingrāvō -are, *to weigh down*: puppem, Stat. TRANSF., *to aggravate*: ingravat haec Drances, Verg.

ingrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (in/gradior), *to step in or into, to enter, go in*.

LIT., in navem, in templum, in fundum, Cic.; intra munitiones, Caes.; with acc.: domum, Cic.; curiam, Liv.; with abl.: campo, *to walk in the plain*, Verg.; absol., *to walk*, Cic. L.

TRANSF., *to enter upon, begin on*: in bellum, Cic.; in eam orationem, Cic.; in spem libertatis, Cic.; with acc.: vitam, pericula, orationem, Cic.; with infin., *to begin to*: dicere, Cic.; Verg.

ingressio -ōnis, f. (ingredior). (1) *an entering, going in*. LIT., fori, Cic. TRANSF., *a beginning*: Cic. (2) *gait, pace*: Cic.

ingressus -ūs, m. (ingredior).

(1) *a going into, an entering*. LIT., Cic., Liv.; esp. milit. t. t., *an inroad*: ingressus hostiles praesidiis intercipere, Tac. TRANSF., *a beginning*: ingressus capere, *to begin*, Verg.

(2) *a walking, going, stepping*: ingressus, cursus, accubatio, inclinatio, sessio, Cic.; ingressu prohiberi, *not to be able to move*, Caes.; Liv.

ingrūo -ūere -ūi (connected with ruo), *to fall upon, assail*. LIT., Pl., Tac.; with dat.: ingruit Aeneas Italiam, Verg. TRANSF., of unwelcome things, *to come on, attack*:

periculum, bellum ingruit, Liv.; morbi in remiges, Liv.; bellum, Verg., Tac.

ingūis -guinis, n. (1) *the groin*: Verg., Liv. (2) *the private parts*: Hor., Ov.

ingurgito -are (in/gurges). LIT., *to pour in like a flood*: Pl. TRANSF., reflex. (1) *to plunge*: se in tot flagitia, Cic. (2) *to glut or gorge oneself, to gormandize*: Cic.

ingustābilis -e (in/gusto), *that cannot be tasted*: Plin.

ingustātus -a -um (in/gusto), *untasted, not tasted before*: ilia rhombi, Hor.

inhābilis -e, *that cannot be handled or managed, unmanageable*. LIT., navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv.; telum ad remittendum inhabile imperitis, Liv. TRANSF., *unfit, ill-adapted*: tegimen inhabile ad resurgendum, Tac.; multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv.

inhābitābilis -e, *uninhabitable*: maximae regiones inhabitabiles, Cic.

inhābitō -are, *to inhabit*: eum secessum, Ov.

inhaerēo -haerēre -haesi -haesum, *to stick in, cling to, cleave to*. LIT., ad saxa, Cic.; in visceribus, Cic.; with dat.: sidera sedibus suis inhaerent, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., inhaeret in mentibus augurium, Cic.; virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, Cic.; studiis, Ov.; Liv.

inhaeresco -haerescere -haesi -haesum (inhaereo), *to adhere to, begin to cling to*. LIT., Caes., Verg. TRANSF., in mentibus, Cic.

inhālō -are, *to breathe upon*: cum taeterrimam nobis popinam inhalasses, Cic.

inhībēo -ēre -ūi -itum (in/habeo). (1) *to hold in, hold back, check, restrain*. LIT., tela, Verg.; equos, Ov.; si te illius acerba imploratio et vox miserabilis non inhiibat, Cic.; as naut. t. t.: inhibere remis or navem retro inhibere, *to back water*, Liv. TRANSF., impetum victoris, Liv. (2) *to practise, use, employ*: supplicia nobis, Cic.; imperium in deditis, Liv.

inhībītiō -ōnis, f. (inhibeo), *a restraining: remigum, backing water*, Cic. L.

inhio -are, *to gape, stand agape*: tenuit inhians tria Cerberus ora, Verg.; esp. with wonder and desire: inhians in te, dea, Lucr.; with dat.: Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, *gaping for*, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., *to covet, desire, long for*; with dat.: hortis, opibus, Tac.; with acc.: aurum, Pl.; varios pulchra testudine postes, Verg.

inhōnesto -are (inhonestus), *to disgrace, dishonour*: palmas, Ov.

inhōnestus -a -um. (1) *morally*; of persons, *degraded, dishonoured*: Pl., Hor.; of things, *dishonourable, shameful, disgraceful*: Ov.; inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic.; mors, Liv.; vulnura, Ov. (2) *physically, ugly, unsightly*: homo, Ter.; vulnus, *disfiguring*, Verg.

¶ Adv. **inhōnestē**, *dishonourably, disgracefully*: aliquem accusare, Cic. L.

inhōnorātus -a -um (in/honoro), adj. (with compar. and superl.: Liv.). (1) *not honoured*: vita, Cic.; honoratus atque inhonoratus, Liv.; inhonoratio triumphus, Liv. (2) *unrewarded*: aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv.; Ov.

inhōnōrus -a -um, *not respected*: Plin.; signa, *defaced*, Tac.

inhorreo -ēre, *to bristle*: haud secus quam vallo saepta inhorreret acies, Liv.

inhorresco -horrescere -horrui. LIT., (1) *to begin to bristle, to bristle up*: aper inhorruit armos, Verg.; spicae iam campis messis inhorruit, Verg. (2) *to shudder, quiver*: inhorruit unda tenebris, Verg.; tristis hiems aquilonis inhorruit alis, Ov.; agitatus aër, Ov. TRANSF., *to shudder from fright, etc.*: dicitur inhorruisse civitas, Cic.; domus principis inhorruit, Tac.

inhospitālis -e, *inhospitable*: Caucasus, Hor. **inhospitālitas** -tātis, f. (inhospitalis), *want of hospitality*: Cic.

inhospitus -a -um, *inhospitable*: tecta, Ov.; Syrtis, Verg.

inhūmānitās -tātis, f. (inhumanus). (1) *cruelty, inhumanity*: Cic. (2) *incivility, discourtesy*: Cic. (3) *stinginess, niggardliness*: Cic.

inhūmānus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) *cruel, barbarous, inhuman*: homo, Cic.; quis inhumanior? Cic.; scelus, Liv. (2) *rude, discourteous, uncivil*: Cic. (3) *uncultured*: aures, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **inhūmānē**, *inhumanly*: Ter., Cic.

¶ Adv. **inhūmānitēr**, *uncivilly, discourteously*: Cic.

inhūmātus -a -um (in/humo), *unburied*: Cic., Verg.

inhūmo -are, *to cover with earth*: Plin.

inibī, adv., *therein, in that place*. LIT., of space: Cic. TRANSF., (1) *of time, near at hand*: aut inibi esse aut iam esse confectum, Cic. (2) *in that matter*: Pl.

iniō -icēre -iēcī -iectum (in/iacio).

(1) *to throw in or into, cast or put in or into*. LIT., se in medios hostes, Cic.; with dat.: manum focolo, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., a, *to cause, inspire, infuse, occasion*: alicui timorem, Cic.; alicui mentem, ut adeat, Cic.; certamen uxoris, Liv.; Verg.: b, in conversation, *to throw in*: alicui nomen cuiuspiam, Cic.; mentionem, Hor.

(2) *to throw or cast on or over*. LIT., pontem (flumini), Liv.; brachia collo, *to embrace*, Cic.; ei pallium, Cic.; sibi vestem, Ov.; esp.: a, of chains: alicui catenas, vincula, Cic.; Verg., Liv.: b, as legal t. t., *manum inicere, to lay hands on in order to appropriate, to take possession of*: manum virgini venienti, Liv. TRANSF., a, *to impose a restraint*: frenos, Cic.; frena, Hor.: b, with manum, *to lay hands on*: Verg., Plin. L.

iniectio -ōnis, f. (inicio), *a laying on*: manus, Quint.

iniectus -ūs, m. (inicio), *a throwing on or over*: iniectu multae vestis, Tac.; animi, *projection of the mind*, Lucr.

inigo -ēre -ēgi -actum (in/ago), *to incite*: Sen.

inimicitia -ae, f. (inimicus), *enmity*: Pl., Cic.; often in plur.: cum aliquo mihi inimicitiae sunt or intercedunt, Cic.; inimicitias gerere, Cic.; exercere, Cic.; suscipere, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

inimico -are (inimicus), *to make hostile, set at variance*: ira miseras inimicat urbes, Hor.

inimicus -a -um (in/amicus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *unfriendly, adverse, hostile*.

LIT., inimicus alicui, Cic.; inimicus cenis sumptuosus, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of inanimate objects, *hurtful, prejudicial*: odor nervis inimicus, Hor.; Cic., Verg. (2) poet. = *hostilis*: castra, Verg. ¶ As subst., m. **inimicus** -i, a (personal) *enemy, foe*: Cic., Liv.; f. **inimica** -ae, a *female foe*: Cic. So superl.: inimicissimus suus, his bitterest foes, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **inimicē**, *in an unfriendly manner*: Cic., Liv.

iniquitās -tātis, f. (iniquus), *unevenness*. LIT., loci, Caes.; Liv. TRANSF., (1) *unfavourableness, difficulty*: temporis, Cic.; rerum, Caes. (2) *unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness*: hominis, Cic.; iniquitates maximae, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

iniquus -a -um (in/aequus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *uneven, unequal*.

LIT., (1) of ground, *not level*: locus, Liv.; Verg., Ov. (2) in amount, *not corresponding*: heminae, Pers.

TRANSF., (1) of things, *excessive or unbalanced*: pondus, too great, Verg.; sol, too hot, Verg.; of contests, *ill-matched*: pugna, Verg.; of terms, *unfair*: pacem iniqua condicione retinere, Cic.; pax, Verg.; lex, Hor.; hence, in gen., *adverse, disadvantageous*: locus, Caes., Liv.; tempus, Liv.

(2) of persons and human attitudes, *unfair*: iudices, Ter.; hence: a, *perverse, disgruntled*; esp. with animus: animo iniquo pati, Ter.; ferre, Cic., Liv., *to take badly*; so of animals: iniquae mentis asellus, Hor.: b, *unfavourable, adverse*: in aliquem, Ter.; omnibus, Cic.; m. pl. as subst. **iniqui** -ōrum, *enemies*: Cic.; aequi iniqui, aequi iniquique, *friends and foes*, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **iniquē**. LIT., *unequally*: Ter.; iniquissime comparatum est, Cic. TRANSF., *unfairly, adversely*: Pl., Cic., Hor., Liv.

initia -entia -orum, n. pl. (initio), *an initiation*: Sen.

initiatio -onis, f. (initio), *an initiation*: Suet.

initio -are (initium), *to initiate*. LIT., into a secret worship: aliquem Cereri, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., studiis, Quint.

initium -i, n. (ineo), *an entering upon; hence a beginning*.

LIT., initium capere, Caes.; initium dicendi sumere, Cic.; initium caedis, conflegendi facere, Cic.; ab initio, *from the beginning*, Cic.; initio, *in the beginning, at the start*, Cic.

TRANSF., esp. in plur. (1) *the elements or first principles of a science*: initia mathematicorum, Cic. (2) *the auspices; hence the beginning of a reign*: initiis Tiberii auditis, Tac. (3) *a secret worship, hidden rites, mysteries*: Cic., Liv.; meton., *things used in such rites*: Cat.

inītus -ūs, m. (ineo). (1) *an entrance*: Lucr. (2) *a beginning*: Lucr.

iniucunditās -tātis, f. (iniucundus), *unpleasantness*: ne quid habeat iniucunditatis oratio, Cic.

iniucundus -a -um, *unpleasant*: minime nobis iniucundus labor, Cic.; adversus malos iniucundus, *unfriendly*, Tac.

¶ Compar. adv. **iniucundius**, *rather unpleasantly*: res actae, Cic. L.

iniudicātus -a -um (in/iudico), *undecided*: Quint.

iniungo -iungēre -iunxi -iunctum. *LIT.*, to join, attach, fasten to: tigno asseres, Liv.; vineas et aggerem muro, Liv. *TRANSF.*, to inflict upon, bring upon: civitatibus servitatem, Caes.; alicui laborem, onus, leges, Liv.; tributum, Tac.

iniurātus -a -um, *unsworn*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

iniuriā -ae, f. (in/ius), an injury, injustice, wrong.

LIT., iniuriam alicui inferre, imponere, facere, Cic.; ab aliquo accipere, Cic.; propulsare, Cic.; defendere, Caes.; with genit., wrong done to: Caes., Liv.; abl. sing. as adv. iniuriā, wrongly, without cause: Pl., Cic.; esp. an insult: spretae formae, Verg.; legal t. t.: actio iniuriarum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a possession wrongfully obtained: pertinaces ad obtinendam iniuriam, Liv. (2) revenge for an affront: consulis, Liv.; Verg.

iniuriōsus -a -um (iniuria), acting wrongfully, unjust: vita, Cic.; in proximos, Cic. *TRANSF.*, harmful: Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **iniuriōsē**, wrongfully: in magistratus decernere, tractare, Cic.

iniurius -a -um (in/ius), wrongful, unjust: quia sit iniurium, Cic.

iniūrus -a -um=iniurius; q.v.: Pl.

iniussū, abl. sing. from iniussus, m. (in/iubeo), without orders: iniussu imperatoris, Cic.; iniussu suo, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

iniussus -a -um (in/iubeo), uncommanded, unbidden, spontaneous: gramina virescunt, without cultivation, Verg.; Hor.

iniustitia -ae, f. (iniustus). (1) injustice: totius iniustitiae nulla est capitalior, Cic. (2) severity: Ter.

iniustus -a -um. (1) unfair, unjust: homo, bellum, Cic.; regna, unjustly acquired, Ov.; n. as subst. iniustum -i, injustice: metu iniusti, Hor. (2) in gen., harsh, oppressive: noverca, Verg.; onus, Cic.; fascis, Verg.

¶ Adv. **iniustē**, unjustly, unfairly: facere, Cic.

inlābēfacio -a -um (in/labefacio), unshaken, firm: Ov.

inlābor -lābi -lapsus, dep. (in/labor), to glide into, fall into. *LIT.*, si fractus inlabatur orbis, Hor.; Cic. *TRANSF.*, perniciēs inlapsa civium in animos, Cic.; Verg.

inlāboro -are (in/laboro), to work upon, labour at: domibus, at building houses, Tac.

inlācessitus -a -um (in/lacesso), unattacked, unprovoked: Tac.

inlacrimābilis -e (in/lacrimabilis). (1) unwept: omnes inlacrimabiles urgentur, Hor. (2) not to be moved by tears, pitiless: Pluto, Hor.

inlacrimo -are (in/lacrimo), to weep over, bewail; with dat.: errori, Liv. *TRANSF.*, ebur maestum inlacrimat templis, Verg.

inlacrimor -ari, dep. (in/lacrimor), to weep over, bewail: morti, Cic.

inlaesus -a -um (in/laedo), unhurt, uninjured: Ov., Suet.

inlaetābilis -e (in/laetabilis), gloomy, cheerless: ora, Verg.

inlāqueo -are (in/laqueo), to entrap, ensnare; fig.: munera navium saevos inlaqueant duces, Hor.

inlaudātus -a -um (in/laudo). (1) unpraised,

obscure: Plin. L. (2) not to be praised, abominable: Busiris, Verg.

inlautus=inlotus; q.v.

inlēcēbra -ae, f. (inlicio), an allurement, enticement, attraction, charm: voluptas est inlecebra turpitudinis, to dishonour, Cic.; Hor., Liv. Meton., an enticer, a decoy-bird: Pl.

inlēcēbrōsus -a -um (inlecebra), attractive, enticing; compar.: Pl. Adv. **inlēcēbrōsē**, enticingly: Pl.

inlectus -a -um (in/lego), unread: Ov.

inlectus -ūs (inlicio), m. allurement, enticement: Pl.

inlectus -a -um, partic. of inlicio; q.v.

inlēpidus -a -um (in/lepidus), inelegant, rude, unmannerly: parens avarus, inlepidus, in liberis difficilis, Cic.; Pl., Cat. Adv.

inlēpidē, rudely: Pl., Hor.

inlex -licis, c. (inlicio), a decoy, lure; of a person or thing: Pl.

inlex -lēgis (in/lex), lawless: Pl.

inlibātus -a -um (in/libo), undiminished, unimpaired: divitiae, Cic.; imperium, Liv.

inlibērālis -e (in/liberalis), unworthy of a free man, ungenerous: te in me inliberalem putabit, Cic. L.; quaestus, Cic.; genus iocandi, Cic.; adiectio, avaricious, sordid, Liv.

¶ Adv. **inlibērālītēr**, ignobly, ungenerously, meanly: patris diligentia non inliberaliter institutus, Cic.; facere, Cic. L.

inlibērālītās -ātis, f. (inliberalis), stinginess, meanness: inliberalitatis avaritiaeque suspicio, Cic.

inlīcō -licēre -lexi -lectum (in/*lacio), to entice, allure, decoy, inveigle: aliquem in fraudem, Pl.; ad bellum, Sall.; with ut and the subj.: Liv.

inlīcītātōr -ōris, m. (licito), a sham bidder at an auction, a puffer: Cic.

inlīcītus -a -um (in/licitus), not allowed, illegal: exactiones, Tac.; Luc.

inlīdo -līdēre -līsi -līsum (in/laedo), to strike, beat, dash against: caestus effracto inlisit in ossa cerebro, Verg.; dentem, Hor.

inlīgo -are (in/ligo), to bind, tie, fasten, attach.

LIT., emblemata in poculis, Cic.; aratra iuvencis, Hor.; Mettium in currus, Liv. *TRANSF.*, (1) to connect, attach: aliquem pignoribus, Cic.; familiari amicitia, Liv.; sententiam verbis, Cic. (2) to entangle, impede: inutilis inque ligatus, Verg.; angustus et concisis disputationibus inligati, Cic.

inlīmīs -e (in/limus), free from mud, clear: fons, Ov.

inlīno -linēre -lēvi -lītum (in/lino), to smear, daub, spread. (1) to spread something on a surface: aurum vestibus inlitum, Hor.; quodcumque semel chartis inleverit, has written, scribbled, Hor. (2) to spread a surface with something: pocula ceris, Ov.; fig.: color venustatis non fuco inlitus, Cic.

inlīquēfactus -a -um (in/liquēfacio), molten, liquefied: Cic.

inlītērātus -a -um (in/litteratus), ignorant, illiterate; of persons: vir non illiteratus, Cic. *TRANSF.*, of things: nervi, Hor.; Cic. L.

inlōtus (inlautus, inlūtus) -a -um (in/lavo), unwashed, unclean: Hor.; sudor, not washed off, Verg.

inlūcesco (inlūcisco) -lūcescere -luxi (in/lucesco, lucisco), to become light, begin to shine. LIT., cum tertio die sol inluxisset, Cic.; inlucescet aliquando ille dies, Cic.; impers., inlucescit, it grows light, is daylight: ubi inluxit, Liv.; transit., to shine upon: Pl. TRANSF., cum in tenebris vox consulis inluxerit, Cic.

inlūdo -lūdēre -lūsi -lūsum (in/ludo).

(1) to play with, sport with: chartis, to play with paper, amuse oneself with writing, Hor.; transit.: inlusas auro vestes, fancifully worked, Verg.

(2) to mock, laugh at, ridicule: a, with dat.: capto, Verg.; alicuius dignitati, Cic.; rebus humanis, Hor.: b, transit., with acc. object: miseris inludi nolunt, Cic.; eam artem, Cic.; virtutem, Verg.

(3) to maltreat: a, with dat.: cui (frondi) silvestres uri inludunt, Verg.; Tac.: b, transit., with acc. object: Ter., Tac.

inlūmino -are (in/lumen), to light up, illuminate: Cic.; luna inluminata a sole, Cic. TRANSF., to make clear, set off, adorn: orationem sententiis, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. from perf. partic. **inlūmīnātē**, luminously, clearly: dicere, Cic.

inlūsiō -ōnis, f. (inludo), irony, as a rhetorical figure: Cic.

inlustris -e (in/lustro), adj. (with compar.), light, full of light, bright, brilliant. LIT., stella; lumen; locus, Cic. TRANSF., (1) clear, plain, evident: oratio, res, Cic. (2) distinguished, famous: inlustribus in personis temporibusque, Cic.; nomen inlustris, Cic.; res inlustrior, Caes.

¶ Hence compar. adv. **inlustrīus**, more clearly, more distinctly: dicere, Cic.

inlustro -are (in/*lustrum, lighting), to light up, make bright.

LIT., sol oras, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) to bring to light, make known or clear: consilia, Cic.; ius obscurum, Cic. (2) to make illustrious, do honour to: tuam amplitudinem, Cic. L.; quid prius inlustrem satiris? Hor.

inlūtilus -e (inlutus, inlotus), unable to be washed out: Pl.

inlūvies -ēi, f. (1) an inundation, flood: Tac. (2) dirt, mud: morbo inlueque peresus, Verg.; Pl., Tac.

inn-, see imm-.

innābilis -e (in/no), that cannot be swum in: unda, Ov.

innascor -nasci -nātus, dep. to be born, grow, arise in or upon. LIT., neglectis filix innascitur agris, Hor.; salicta innata ripis, Liv. TRANSF., to be produced, arise: in hac elatione animi cupiditas innascitur, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **innātus** -a -um, innate, inborn: insita quaedam vel potius innata cupiditas, Cic.; with dat.: mihi, in me, Pl.; Caes.

innāto -are. (1) to swim into: in concham hiantem, Cic. (2) to swim or float in or upon; with dat.: lactuca acri innatat stomacho, Hor.; unda freto, Ov.; with acc.: undam innatat alnus, Verg. TRANSF., in partic.: innatans, superficial, Quint.

innātus, partic. from innascor; q.v.

innavigābilis -e, not navigable: Liv.

innecto -nectere -nexū -nexum, to tie in, bind, fasten, weave together.

LIT., comas, Verg.; fauces laqueo, Ov.; palmas armis, Verg.; inter se innexi rami, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) causas morandi, to put together, bring forward one after the other, Verg. (2) to connect, entangle, implicate: innexus conscientiae alicuius, Tac.; Hyrcanis per adfinitatem innexus erat, Tac.

innitor -niti -nixus sum, dep. to lean upon, rest upon, support oneself by. LIT., scutis, Caes.; hastā, Liv.; alis, to fly, Ov. TRANSF., uni viro, Messio, fortuna hostium innititur, Liv.

innō -nare, to swim in or on. LIT., fluitantes et innantes beluae, Cic.; with acc.: fluvium, Verg. TRANSF., (1) to flow over: Hor. (2) to sail over, navigate; with dat.: aquae, Liv.; with acc.: Stygios lacus, Verg.

innōcens -entis, adj. (with superl.), harmless. LIT., epistula, Cic. L.; innocentis pocula Lesbii, Hor. TRANSF., innocent, harmless, inoffensive, blameless: innocens is dicitur qui nihil nocet, Cic.; with genit.: factorum, Tac.

¶ Adv. **innōcētē**, innocently, blamelessly: Quint., Tac.; compar.: innocentius agere, Tac.

innōcentia -ae, f. (innocens), harmless: ferorum animalium, Plin. TRANSF., innocence, integrity, inoffensiveness, disinterestedness: Caes., Cic., Liv.; also meton.—the innocent: innocentiam poenā liberare, Cic.

innōcūus -a -um. (1) act., innocuous, harmless. LIT., herba, Ov.; litus, safe, Verg. TRANSF., innocent, harmless, blameless: homo, Ov. (2) pass., unhurt, unharmed: carinae, Verg.

¶ Adv. **innōcūē**, harmlessly: vivere, Ov.

innōtesco -nōtescere -nōtūi, to become known or noted: nostris innotuit illa libellis, Ov.; quod ubi innotuit, Liv.

innōvo -are, to renew: se ad suam intemperantiam, to return, Cic.

innoxius -a -um.

(1) act. LIT., innoxious, harmless: anguis, Verg. TRANSF., innocent: criminis, Liv.; paupertas, Tac.

(2) pass., unhurt, unharmed: ipsi innoxii, Sall.; Lucr.

innūbilus -a -um, unclouded, clear: Lucr.

innūba -ae, f. adj. (in/nubo), unmarried, without a husband: Sibylla, Ov.; laurus (because Daphne, while still a virgin, was changed into a laurel), Ov.

innūbo -nūbere -nupsi -nuptum, to marry into: quo innupsisset, Liv.; nostris thalamis, Ov.

innūmerābilis -e, that cannot be counted, innumerable: multitudo, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Adv. **innūmerābiliter**, innumerably: Lucr., Cic.

innūmerābilitās -atis, f. (innumerabilis), an infinite number: mundorum, Cic.

innūmerālis -e, countless, innumerable: Lucr.

innūmerūs -a -um, countless, innumerable: gentes, Verg.; Lucr., Ov., Tac.

innūo -nūere -nūi -nūtum, to give a nod to, make a sign or signal to: alicui, Pl., Ter.; ubi innuerint, Liv.

innupta -ae, f. adj. (in/nubo), unmarried: puellae, Verg.; meton.: nuptiae innuptae (γάμος ἀγάμος), a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage, poet. ap. Cic. As subst., a maiden: Cat., Verg.

innūtrio -ire, to bring up in or among: mari, Plin. L.; amplis opibus, Suet.

īnō -ūs, f. (*Ivō*), daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas; adj. **īnōus** -a -um, of or belonging to Ino.

īnobilitus -a -um (in/obliviscor), mindful, not forgetful: Ov.

īnobrūtus -a -um (in/obruo), not overwhelmed: Ov.

īnobservābilis -e, not to be observed, imperceptible: Cat.

īnobservantia -ae, f. negligence, carelessness, inattention: Suet., Quint.

īnobservātus -a -um, unobserved, unperceived: sidera, Ov.

īnocidiūus -a -um, never setting: Luc.

īnoculātio -ōnis, f. an engrafting: Cato.

īnōdōrus -a -um, without smell: Pers.

īnoffensus -a -um (in/offendo). LIT., not struck against: meta, Luc.; pedem, not stumbling, Tib. TRANSF., unhindered, unobstructed: vita, Ov.; cursus honorum, uninterrupted, Tac.

īnofficiōsus -a -um. (1) neglectful of duty: testamentum, in which the nearest relatives are passed over, Cic. (2) disobliging: in aliquem, Cic. L.

īnolens -entis, without smell: Lucr.

īnolēscō -olēscere -olēvi, to grow in or on. LIT., udo libro, Verg. TRANSF., penitusque necesse est multa (mala) diu concreta modis inolescere miris, Verg.

īnominātus -a -um (in/omen), inauspicious, unlucky: Hor.

īnōpia -ae, f. (inops), want of means, need, poverty. In gen.: Cic.; frumentaria, Caes.; with genit., lack of, want of: frugum, consilii, Cic.; frumenti, Caes., Sall. Esp. (1) of a speaker, lack of ideas: Cic. (2) helplessness: Cic.

īnōpinans -antis, not expecting, unawares: aliquem inopinantem adgredi, Caes.; Liv.

¶ Adv. **īnōpinantēr**, unexpectedly: Suet.

īnōpinātus -a -um. (1) pass., unexpected, unlooked for: res, Cic.; malum, Caes.; Liv.; ex inopinato, Cic.; inopinato, Liv., unexpectedly. (2) act., not expecting: inopinatos invadere, Liv.

īnōpinus -a -um (in/opinor), unexpected, unlooked for: quies, Verg.; visus, Ov.; Tac.

īnōpiōsus -a -um (inopia), needy, in want; with genit.: consilii, Pl.

īnops -ōpis, without means.

LIT., of persons, poor, helpless: Cic., Verg., Hor., Ov.; esp. with genit., wanting in, in need of: amicorum, humanitatis, Cic.; animi, Verg.; pecuniae, Liv.; so with abl.: verbis, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., of things: aerarium inops et exhaustum, Cic.; amor, Lucr.; animus, Hor.; with genit.: terra pacis, Ov.; esp. of language, weak, poor: lingua, oratio, Cic.

īnōrātus -a -um (in/oro), not formally brought forward and heard: re inoratā, Cic.

īnordinātus -a -um, disorderly, in confusion: dispersi, inordinati exhibant, Liv.; n. as subst. **īnordinātum** -i, disorder: ex inordinato in ordinem adducere, Cic.

īnornātus -a -um, unadorned. LIT., mulieres, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., (1) plain, orator: Cic. (2) unpraised, uncelebrated: Hor.

īnp-, see **īmp-**.

inquam, originally perhaps a present subj.; the other forms found are: pres., inquis, inquit, inquam, inquit, inquit; imperf., inquitabat and inquebat; fut., inquires, inquiet; perf., inquit, inquisti; imperat., inque, inquito, I say.

Used (1) parenthetically, in quoting the words of a speaker: 'misere cupis', inquit, 'abire', Hor.; with dat.: inquit mihi, Cic. L. (2) in repetition, for the sake of emphasis: hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, diem, Cic.; Lucr. (3) in stating objections: non solemus, inquit, ostendere, Cic.; inquebat, Cic.

īnquires -ētis, f. disquiet, want of rest: Plin.

īnquires -ētis, adj. unquiet, restless: homo, Sall.; Tac.

īnquietō -are (inquietus), to disquiet, disturb: rumoribus, Plin. L. TRANSF., victoriam, Tac.

īnquietus -a -um, unquiet, restless. LIT., Hadria, stormy, Hor.; nox inquieta, Liv. TRANSF., animus, Liv.; tempora, Tac.

īnquilinus -i, m. (colo), one who dwells in a place not his own, a tenant, lodger: inquilinus civis Romae (of Cicero, who was not born in Rome) Sall.; Cic.

īnquino -are (connected with caenum), to befoul, pollute, stain. LIT., aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic.; aquas venenis, Ov. TRANSF., to corrupt: omnem splendorem honestatis, Cic.; se parricidio, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **īnquinātus** -a -um, dirty, foul, polluted, sordid: homo vita omni inquinatus, Cic.; superl.: sermo inquinatissimus, Cic.

¶ Adv. **īnquinātē**, filthily: loqui, Cic.

īnquiro -quirere -quisivi -quisitum (in/quaero), to seek for, search for. LIT., corpus alicuius, Liv. TRANSF., (1) to investigate, inquire into: diligenter in ea, Cic.; in eum quid agat, quem ad modum vivat, inquitur, Cic. (2) to search for, look for: vitia, Hor.; omnia ordine, Liv.; Cic.; esp. as legal t. t., to search for evidence against anyone: in competitores, Cic.

īnquisitio -ōnis, f. (inquiro). (1) a searching after, looking for: corporum, Plin.; esp. as legal t. t., a search for evidence against anyone: candidati, against a candidate, Cic.; Plin. L. (2) a looking into, an investigation, inquiry: veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic.

īnquisitor -ōris, m. (inquiro), an inquirer; hence (1) a spy: Suet. (2) an investigator: rerum, Cic.; in law, one who searches for evidence to support an accusation: Cic., Tac., Plin. L.

īnrāsus -a -um, unshaved: Pl.

īnratiōnālis -e, without reason, irrational: Quint.

īnrauesco -rauescere -rausi (in/raucus), to become hoarse: Cic.

īnrēdivivus -a -um, irreparable: Cat.

īnrēdux -ūcis, not bringing back: Luc.

īnrēligātus -a -um, unbound: croceas inreligata comas, Ov.

īnrēligiōsus -a -um, irreligious, impious: inreligiosum ratus, with infin., Liv.; Plin. L.

¶ Adv. **īnrēligiōsē**, irreligiously, impiously: Tac.

inrēmēābilis -e, *from which there is no return*: unda, Verg.

inrēpārābilis -e, *that cannot be restored, irrecoverable*: tempus, Verg.; Sen.

inrēpertus -a -um (in/reperio), *not discovered, not found out*: aurum, Hor.

inrēpo -rēpere -repsi -reptum, *to creep, crawl in*. LIT., Suet. TRANSF., *to creep in, insinuate oneself*: in mētes hominum, Cic.; in testamenta locupletium, Cic.; with acc.: Tac.

inreprēhensus -a -um (in/reprehendo), *unblamed, blameless*: Ov.

inrēquīētus -a -um, *restless, troubled*: Charybdis, Ov.

inrēsectus -a -um (in/reseco), *uncut*: pollex, Hor.

inrēsōlūtus -a -um (in/resolvo), *not loosed, not slackened*: vincula, Ov.

inrētio -ire (in/rete), *to catch in a net, entangle*; fig.: aliquem corruptelarum inlecebris, Cic.

inrētortus -a -um (in/retorqueo), *not turned or twisted back*: oculo inretorto, Hor.

inrēvērens -entis, *disrespectful*: Plin. L.; adv. **inrēvērenter**, *disrespectfully*: Plin. L.

inrēvērentia -ae, *f. want of respect, irreverence*: iuventutis, Tac.; adversus fas nefasque, Tac.

inrēvocābilis -e, *that cannot be called back, irrevocable*. LIT., aetas, Lucr.; verbum, Hor. TRANSF., *unalterable, implacable*: Tac., Plin. L.; compar.: Tac.

inrēvocātus -a -um, *not called back, i.e. not asked to repeat anything*: Hor.

inridēo -ridere -risi -risum. Intransit., *to laugh at, jeer at*: Cic., Tac.; with dat.: Cic. L. Transit., *to mock, ridicule, deride*: deos, Cic.; Hor., Verg.

inridicūlo, predicative dat. from adj. inridiculus, *for a laughing-stock*: inridiculo esse, *to be made game of*, Pl.; habere, *to make game of*. Adv. **inridiculē**, *without wit or humour*: non inridicule dixit, Caes.

inrigatio -ōnis, *f. (in)rigo*, *a watering, irrigation*: agri, Cic.

inrigo -are.

(1) *to conduct water or any other liquid*: imbres, Verg. TRANSF., *to diffuse*: per membra quietem, Verg.

(2) *to water, irrigate, inundate*: Aegyptum Nilus inrigat, Cic.; hortulos fontibus, Cic. TRANSF., *fessos sopor inrigat artus, over-spreads*, Verg.; Lucr., Pl.

inriguus -a -um (inrigo). (1) act., *watering, irrigating*: fons, Verg. TRANSF., *somnus, refreshing*, Pers. (2) pass., *watered*: hortus, Hor.; Liv. TRANSF., *corpus mero, soaked*, Hor.

inrisio -ōnis, *f. (in)rideo*, *a laughing at, mocking, derision*; with subjective genit.: omnium, Cic.

inrisor -ōris, *m. (in)rideo*, *a laughter, mocker, derider*; with objective genit.: huius orationis, Cic.

inrisus -ūs, *m. (in)rideo*, *laughter, mockery, derision*: ab inrisu (in derision) linguam exserere, Liv.; predicative dat. inrisui, *for a laughing-stock*: esse, Caes., Tac.

inritābilis -e (inrito), *irritable, easily roused*: inritabiles sunt animi optimorum, Cic. L.; genus vatium, Hor.

inritāmen -inis, *n. (in)rito*, *an incitement, inducement*: amoris, Ov.

inritāmentum -i, *n. (in)rito*, *incitement, incentive*; with genit.: certaminum, Liv.; libidinum, Tac.; Ov.

inritatio -ōnis, *f. (in)rito*, *a stirring up, provoking, incitement*; with genit.: nullis conviviorum irritationibus, Tac.; inritatio quidem animum ea prima fuit, Liv.

inrito -are, *to stir up, stimulate, incite, excite*, esp. to anger: aliquem, Pl., Cic.; aliquem ad certamen, Liv.; animos barbarorum, Liv.; iram et odium, Liv.; quietos amnes, Hor.

inritus -a -um (in/ratus). (1) *void, invalid*: testamentum facere inritum, Cic. (2) *vain, ineffectual, useless*. LIT., of things: inceptum, Liv.; dona, tela, Verg.; remedium, Tac.; n. as subst.: spes ad inritum cadit, *is disappointed*, Liv. TRANSF., of persons, *without doing anything*: inriti legati remittuntur, Tac.; with genit. of the object: legationis, Tac.

inrōgatio -ōnis, *f. (in)rigo*, *the imposing of a fine or penalty*: multae, Cic.

inrōgo -are, *to propose to the people a measure against anyone*: alicui legem, privilegium, Cic.; hence, in gen., *to inflict, impose*: multam alicui, Cic., Liv.; poenas peccatis, Hor.

inrōro -are, *to moisten (with dew)*: crimem aquis, Ov.; with dat.: lacrimae inrorant foliis, *trickle down upon*, Ov.

inruco -are, *to belch at*: Pl.

inrumpo -rumpere -rūpi -ruptum, *to break in, burst in, rush in*. LIT., in castra, Cic.; with dat.: thalamo, Verg.; with acc.: portam, Sall.; limina, Verg. TRANSF., in nostrum patrimonium, Cic.; luxuries quam in domum inrupit, Cic.; imagines in animos per corpus inrumpunt, Cic.

inrūo -rūere -rūi. (1) transit., *to fling in*: Ter. (2) intransit., *to rush in*. LIT., in aciem, Cic.; in forum, Liv. TRANSF., in alienas possessiones, Cic.; in odium offensionemque populi Romani, *rush blindly into*, Cic.; ne quo inruas, *in case you make some blunder*, Cic.

inruptio -ōnis, *f. (in)rumpo*, *a breaking, bursting into, irruption*: etiamsi inruptio nulla facta est, Cic.; Pl., Tac.

inruptus -a -um (in/rumpo), *unbroken, unsevered*: copula, Hor.

insālūbris -e, *unhealthy*: Plin., Quint.

insālūtātus -a -um, *ungreeted*: in tmesis: inque salutatem linquo, Verg.

insānābilis -e, *incurable*. LIT., morbus, Cic.; Hor., Liv. TRANSF., contumeliae, Cic.; ingenium, Liv.

insānia -ae, *f. (insanus)*, *madness, frenzy*.

LIT., nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic.; concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, *madly*, Cic.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *thought, speech or conduct like a madman's, senseless excess, senseless extravagance*: libidinum, Cic.; Liv.; in plur.: (2) *poetical rapture or inspiration*: amabilis, Hor.

insānio -ire (insanus), *to be mad, to rage*. LIT., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., (1) *to act like a madman, to rave*: ex iniuriā, Liv.; Verg.; with acc.: similem (errorem), Hor.; sollemnina, Hor. (2) of things, *to rage*: insanientem Bosphorum, Hor. (3) *to be inspired*: Cic.

insānitās -ātis, *f. (insanus)*, *disease, unsoundness*: Cic.

insānus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), of unsound mind, mad, insane. LIT., Cic., Juv. TRANSF., (1) of persons, etc., acting like a madman, raving, senseless: homo flagitiis insanus, Cic.; contio, Cic.; cupiditas, Cic.; cupido, Verg.; Hor., Liv. (2) of things, raging, stormy: fluctus, Verg. (3) inspired: vates, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **insānē**, madly: Pl., Hor.

insātiābilis -e (in/satio). (1) pass., that cannot be satisfied, insatiable: cupiditas, Cic.; Liv. (2) act., that does not satiate, uncloying: pulchritudo, Cic.; compar.: insatiabilior species, Cic.

¶ Adv. **insātiābiliter**, insatiably: Lucr., Tac., Plin. L.

insatiētās -ātis, f. insatiation: Pl.

insatūrābilis -e (in/saturo), insatiable: abdomen, Cic.

¶ Adv. **insatūrābiliter**, insatiably: Cic.

inscendo -scendēre -scendi -scensum (in/scando), to climb on, ascend, mount; intransit.: in rogum ardentem, Cic.; transit.: quadrigas, Pl.

inscensio -ōnis, f. (inscendo), a going on board: in navem, Pl.

insciēns -entis. (1) not knowing a particular fact, unaware: me insciente factum, done without my knowledge, Cic. L. (2) in gen., ignorant: Ter.

¶ Adv. **insciēnter**, ignorantly, stupidly: facere, Cic.; Liv.

inscientia -ae, f. (insciēns). (1) ignorance, inexperience: inscientia mea, nostra, Cic.; foll. by genit. of the subject: vulgi, Caes.; of the object: locorum, Caes.; dicendi, Cic. (2) culpable ignorance: Tac.

inscītia -ae, f. (inscītus), inexperience, want of skill, ignorance; with genit. of subject: Tac.; of object: rerum negotii gerendi, disserendi, Cic.; veri, Hor.; litterarum, Tac.; erga domum suam, Tac.; absol.: Pl., Liv.

inscītus -a -um, ignorant, unskilful, stupid: Pl., Cic.; compar.: quid autem est inscītus, Cic.

¶ Adv. **inscītē**, clumsily, unskilfully: Cic., Liv.

insciūs -a -um, ignorant, not knowing: medici insciū impertique, Cic.; with genit.: omnium rerum, Cic.; culpae, Verg.; equus insciūs aevi, Verg.; with de: Pl.; with indir. quest.: insciū quid in Aeduis gereretur, Caes.; Verg., Hor.

inscribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum, to write in or on, inscribe.

LIT., aliquid in basi tropaeorum, Cic.; nomen monumentis, Cic.; inscripti nomina regum flores, Verg.; epistolam patri, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to mark, without actual writing: pulvis inscribitur hastā, Verg. (2) fig., to impress: orationes in animo, Cic. (3) to entitle, mark as something: liber qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, Cic.; sua quemque deorum inscribit facies, Ov.; hence to ascribe, mark as belonging to: sibi nomen philosophi, Cic.; deos sceleris, to charge the gods with a crime, Ov.

inscriptio -ōnis, f. (inscribo), a writing in or upon: nominis, Cic.

inscriptus -a -um (in/scribo), unwritten: Quint.

inscriptus -a -um, partic. from inscribo; q.v.

insculpo -sculpere -sculpsi -sculptum, to cut or carve in, engrave. LIT., summam patrimonii saxo, Hor.; foedus columnā aeneā, Liv.; Cic. TRANSF., to impress: natura insculpsit in mentibus ut, Cic.

insēcābilis -e, that cannot be cut, indivisible: Quint., Sen.

insēco -sēcāre -sēcūi -sectum, to cut into: Plin.; perf. partic. insectus -a -um, notched: Ov.

insectatio -ōnis, f. (insector), a close following, hot pursuit. LIT., hostis, Liv. TRANSF., railing at, abuse: alicuius, Liv.; Tac.

insectator -ōris, m. (insector), a pursuer, persecutor: plebis, Liv.; Quint.

insecto -are = insector; q.v., Pl.

insector -ari, dep. to follow closely, pursue. LIT., aquila insectans alias aves, Cic. TRANSF., (1) to pursue with harsh words, reproach, abuse, rail at: aliquem maledictis, Cic.; audaciam improborum, Cic. (2) herbam rastris, to harry, Verg.

insēdābiliter, adv. (in/sedo), unquenchably, incessantly: Lucr.

insēnesco -sēnescere -sēnūi, to grow old at or among; with dat.: libris et curis, Hor.; Ov., Tac.

insensilis -e, insensible, without sensation: Lucr.

insēpultus -a -um (in/sepolio), unburied: acervi civium, Cic.; aliquem insepultum proicere, Liv.; sepultura, burial without the usual rites, Cic.

insēquor -sequi -sēcūtus sum, dep.

(1) to follow after, follow on, succeed.

LIT., in space: insequitur acies ornata armataque, Liv.; with acc.: temere insecutae Orphea silvae, Hor.

TRANSF., a, in time: insequitur clamor virum, Verg.; with acc.: hunc proximo saeculo Themistocles insecutus est, Cic.; annus insequens, Liv.; b, to pursue a subject: insequar longius, Cic.

(2) to follow up, pursue with hostile intent. LIT., aliquem gladio stricto, Cic.; clamore et minis, Cic.; Liv., Verg. TRANSF., a, to censure, reproach: aliquem inridendo, homines benevolos contumeliā, Cic.; b, in gen., to attack, assail: mors insecuta est Gracchum, overttook, Cic.

insēro -sērere -sēvi -situm, to graft in: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., to implant: inserit novas opiniones, evellit insitas, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **insitus** -a -um. (1) implanted, innate, inborn: insitus menti cognitionis amor, Cic.; Liv. (2) incorporated: Cic., Tac.

insēro -sērere -sērūi -sertum, to let in, introduce, insert.

LIT., collum in laqueum, Cic.; caput in tentoria, Liv.; radiis subtemen, Ov.

TRANSF., in gen., to associate, connect, put in or among: me lyricis ratibus, Hor.; deos minimis rebus, Liv.; se turbae, Ov.; iocos historiae, Ov.

inserto -are (freq. of ¹insero), to insert, put into: clypeo sinistram, Verg.

inservio -ire, to be a slave, to serve. LIT., reges inservientes, vassal kings, Tac. TRANSF., (1) to serve a person, to be devoted to; with dat.: Ter., Cic., Liv.; nihil est inservitum a me temporis causā, Cic. (2) to serve a thing: artibus, Cic.; famae, Tac.

insestus, partic. from insido; q.v.

insibilo -are, to hiss, whistle in: Ov.

insideo -ere (in/sedeo), to sit in or on.

LIT., immani et vastae beluae, Cic.; equo, Cic.; with acc., to occupy, hold: locum, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) insidens capulo manus, resting upon, Tac. (2) of abstr. things, to rest, dwell, remain: insidet quaedam in optimo quoque virtus, Cic.; Liv.

insidiar -arum, f. pl. (insideo), an ambush.

LIT., insidias locare, Liv.; conlocare, Caes.; componere, Tac.; of the place of ambush: milites in insidiis conlocare, Caes.

TRANSF., a snare, trap, deceit, plot: insidias vitae ponere, facere, Cic.; ponere contra aliquem, Cic.; alicui parere, Cic.; conlocare, struere, adhibere, comparare, Cic.; moliri, Verg.; per insidias, ex insidiis, or insidiis, treacherously, Cic.

insidiator -oris, m. (insidiator). LIT., a man in ambush: Liv. TRANSF., a spy, waylayer, lurker: vias, Cic.; Liv.

insidiator -ari, dep. (insidiar), to lie in ambush, lie in wait. LIT., with dat.: Clodio, Cic.; hostibus, Ov.; ovili, Verg. TRANSF., (1) to plot against: alicui, Cic. (2) to watch for, wait for: somno maritorum, Cic.; tempori, Liv.

insidiōsus -a -um (insidiar), deceitful, treacherous: insidiosus et plenus latronum locus, Cic.; clementia, Cic. L.; compar.: quis insidiosior? Cic.; verba, Ov.

Adv. (with superl.) **insidiōse**, deceitfully, treacherously, insidiously: Cic.

insido -sidere -sēdi -sessum, to sit, settle, perch upon.

LIT., (1) in gen.; with dat.: floribus (of bees), Verg.; digitos insidere membris, sink into, Ov. (2) to settle on: iugis, Verg.; with acc.: cineres patriae, Verg. (3) milit., to occupy, to beset; with dat.: silvestribus locis, Liv.; with acc.: tumulos, viam, Liv.; montes inessi, Tac.

TRANSF., to sink deep: in animo oratio, Cic.

insignē -is, n. (insignis), a distinguishing mark, token. LIT., in gen., Caes., Cic.; nocturnum, a night-signal, Liv.; esp. an official badge, decoration, or medal: insigne regium, Cic.; more commonly plur., insignia, badges, insignia: imperatoris, Caes.; sacerdotum, Liv.; regia, Cic. TRANSF., in plur. (1) distinctions: insignia virtutis, laudis, Cic. (2) in speech: orationis lumina et quoddammodo insignia, beauties, Cic.

insignio -ire (insignis), to mark, distinguish: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, was remarkable for, Tac.; agros tropaeis, Verg.; clipeum lo auro insignibat, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **insignitus** -a -um, marked; hence (1) conspicuous: flagitium, Tac.; compar.: insignitor contumelia, Liv. (2) clear: imagines, Cic.; notae veritatis, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **insignitē**, remarkably, extraordinarily: Pl., Cic., Liv.

insignis -e (in/ignum), distinguished, remarkable, notable.

LIT., (bos) maculis insignis, Verg.; uxores insignes auro et purpurā, Liv.; Phoebeus insignis crinibus, Ov.

TRANSF., eminent, distinguished, extraordinary: improbitas, Cic.; virtus Scipionis, Cic.; insigne ad irrendendum vitium, Cic.; vir, Tac.; Hor., Liv.

¶ Adv. **insignitē**, remarkably: Cic., Plin. L.

insignitus -a -um, partic. from insignio; q.v. **insilia** n. pl. (? insilio), the treadles of a loom, or perhaps the leash-rods: Lucr.

insilio -silire -silui (in/salio) to leap, spring, jump in or on: in phalangas, Caes.; in equum, Liv.; with dat.: tergo, Ov.; with acc.: Aetnam, Hor.; undas, Ov. TRANSF., in malum cruciatum, Pl.

insimulatio -ōnis, f. (insimulo), an accusation, charge: probrorum, Cic.

insimulo -are, to charge, accuse, esp. falsely: insonem, Pl.; aliquem falso, Cic.; falso crimine, Cic., Liv.; with genit. of charge: proditiōis, Caes.; se peccati, Cic.; with internal acc.: id quod ego insimulo, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Ter., Cic., Liv.

insincērus -a -um, tainted: cruor, Verg.

insinuatio -ōnis, f. (insinuo), rhet. t. t., the gaining the favour of the audience: Cic.

insinuo -are, to introduce by windings or turnings, to insinuate.

LIT., Romani, quacumque data intervalla essent, insinuabant ordines suos, pushed forward their files into the gaps of the enemy, Liv.; (anima) nascentibus insinuetur, Lucr.; with reflex, se insinuare, to penetrate, work one's way in: se inter equitum turmas, Caes.; qua se inter valles flumen insinuat, Liv.; with acc. of place: lacunas se, Lucr.; so also without reflex.: latebras, Lucr.

TRANSF., with or without reflex., to penetrate, make one's way: se in familiaritatem alicuius, Cic.; insinuare se in philosophiam, Cic.; penitus in causam, Cic.

insipiens -entis, adj. (with compar.) (in/sapiens), foolish: Cic., Cat.

¶ Adv. **insipientē**, foolishly: Pl., Cic.

insipientia -ae, f. (insipiens), foolishness: Pl. Cic.

insisto -sistere -stīti.

(1) to set foot on, tread on, place oneself on.

LIT., in gen.; with dat.: iacentibus, Caes.; digitis, to stand on tip-toe, Ov.; with acc.: vestigia, Lucr.; limen, Verg.; cineres, Hor.; esp. a, to enter on a journey, road, etc.: viam, Ter.; iter, Liv. b, with dat., to follow hard upon, pursue: fugientibus, Liv. TRANSF., to set about an occupation: totus et mente et animo in bellum insisit, Caes.; with acc.: rationem pugnae, Caes.; munus, Cic.; with dat.: ei rei, Liv.

(2) to stand still in or on. LIT., in iugo, Caes.; Cic.; also to halt: Cic. TRANSF., a, to stop, pause, in speech: quae cum dixisset paulumque institisset, 'Quid est', inquit, Cic. b, to dwell upon: singulis peccatorum gradibus, Cic. c, to hesitate, to doubt: in reliquis rebus, Cic. d, to persist in; with dat.: crudelitati, Tac.; with infin.: Pl.

insiticius -a -um (in/sero), engrafted, foreign: Plin.

insitio -ōnis, f. (in/sero). (1) a grafting; plur.: insitiones, the kinds of grafting, Cic. (2) meton., the grafting season: Ov.

insitivus -a -um (in/sero), grafted, LIT., pira, Hor. TRANSF., spurious, not genuine: Phaedr.

insitor -ōris, m. ('insero), a grafter: Prop.
insitus -a -um, partic. from 'insero; q.v.
insociābilis -e, *unable to combine with others:* gens, Liv.; with dat.: homines generi humano insociabiles, Liv.; Tac.
insolābiliter, adv. (in/solor), *inconsolably:* Hor.
insolens -entis (in/soleo), *contrary to custom.*
 Hence (1) *contrary to one's own custom:* quid tu Athenas insolens venisti? Ter.; emirabitur insolens, Hor.; hence, with genit., *unaccustomed to, unused to:* infamiae, Cic. L.; so with in: in dicendo, Cic.
 (2) *contrary to general custom:* a, in gen., *unusual:* verbum, Cic.; b, *excessive:* Cic., Hor.; of persons, *extravagant:* non fuisse insolentem in pecunia, Cic.; c, *proud, haughty, arrogant, insolent:* exercitus, Hor.
 ¶ Adv. (with compar.) **insolēter**. (1) *unusually, contrary to custom:* evenire vulgo solet, an insolenter et raro, Cic. (2) *immoderately, excessively:* his festivitibus insolentius abuti, Cic. (3) *haughtily, arrogantly, insolently:* se efferre, Cic.; Caes.
insolentia -ae, f. (insolens). (1) *the not being accustomed to a thing, inexperience:* huius disputationis, Cic. (2) *unusual character:* a, *novelty of diction:* verborum, Cic.; b, *extravagance, excess:* Cic.; c, *pride, arrogance, insolence:* Cic., Sall.
insolesco -escere (in/soleo), *to become haughty, insolent, elated:* per licentiam inolescere animum humanum, Sall.; Tac.
insolitus -a -um, *soft, tender:* herba, Ov.
insolūtus -a -um. Act., *unaccustomed to:* ad laborem, Caes.; with genit.: rerum bellicarum, Sall.; Cic., Verg. Pass., *unusual, strange, uncommon:* insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic.; verbum, Cic.; Liv., Tac.
insolubilis -e, *incontrovertible:* Quint.
insomnia -ae, f. (insomnis), *sleeplessness, loss of sleep:* Ter.; in plur.: insomniis carere, Cic.
insomnis -e (in/somnus), *sleepless:* insomnes magis quam pervigiles, Tac.; of things: nox, Verg.
insomnium -i, n. (in/somnus), *sleeplessness:* Plin.
insomniūm -i, n. (in/somnus), *a bad dream;* sing.: Tac.; plur.: Verg., Tib.
insōno -sōnare -sōnūi, *to make a noise in, sound, resound:* insonuere cavernae, Verg.; flagello, *to crack a whip,* Verg.; with internal acc.: verbera, Verg.
insons -sontis (in/sum), *innocent, guiltless:* insones sicut sontes circumvenire, Sall.; Verg.; with genit.: fraterni sanguinis, Ov.; Liv.; poet., *harmless:* Cerberus, Hor.
insōpitus -a -um (in/sopio), *not lulled to sleep, watchful:* draco, Ov.
insōpōr -ōris (in/sopor), *sleepless:* Ov.
inspectio -ōnis, f. (inspicio), *scrutiny, consideration:* Quint.
inspecto -are (freq. of inspicio), *to look at or on, observe, view:* inspectante exercitu interfici, Cic. L.; Caes., Liv.
inspērans -antis (in/spero), *not hoping, not expecting:* insperanti mihi sed valde optanti, Cic. L.; Ter., Cat.
inspērātus -a -um (in/spero), *unhoped-for, unexpected:* malum, Cic.; pax, Liv. In abl. n.: insperato, Pl.; ex insperato, Liv., *unexpectedly.*

inspergo -spergere -spersi -spersum (in/spargo), *to sprinkle in or on:* molam et vinum, Cic.; inspersos corpore naevos, Hor.
inspicio -spicere -spexi -spectum (in/specio). (1) *to look into, see into.* Lit., intro, Pl.; domos, Verg.
 (2) *to contemplate, view, examine, inspect.* Lit., signum publicum, Cic.; candelabrum, Cic.; as milit. t. t., *to inspect:* arma militis, Cic.; viros, Liv. TRANSF., *to consider:* aliquem a puero, Cic.; res sociorum, Liv.
inspico -are, *to sharpen to a point:* Verg.
inspiro -are, *to breathe upon, to blow upon.* Lit., with dat.: conchae, Ov. TRANSF., *to breathe into, inspire:* alicui occultum ignem, Verg.
inspōliātus -a -um (in/spolio), *not plundered:* arma, Verg.; Quint.
inspō -spuere -spūi -spūtum, *to spit in or upon:* Plin., Sen.
inspūtō -are, *to spit upon:* Pl.
instābilis -e.
 (1) *that does not stand firm, unstable, tottering.* Lit., cumbae, Verg.; pedes instabilis ac vix vado fidens, Liv. TRANSF., *unsteadily, unstable, inconstant:* hostis instabilis ad conferendas manus, Liv.; motus, Caes.; animus, Verg.
 (2) *on which it is impossible to stand, insecure:* tellus, Ov.; locus ad gradum, Tac.
instans -antis, partic. from insto; q.v.
instantēr, adv. from insto; q.v.
instantia -ae, f. (insto). (1) *presence:* Cic. (2) *perseverance:* Plin. L.
instār n. (only nom. and acc. sing.), *an image, likeness:* quantum instar in ipsol how great a figure! Verg. Usually with genit., in the sense the equivalent of, corresponding to, like.
 (1) in physical properties, size, weight, etc.: navis cybaea maxima triremis instar, Cic.; instar montis equum, Verg. (2) in number: cohortes quaedam quod instar legionis videretur, Caes. (3) in importance: Plato mihi unus est instar omnium, Cic. (4) in character: idque si accidat, mortis instar putemus, Cic.; exhorruit aequoris instar, Ov.
instauratio -ōnis, f. (instauro), *repetition, renewal:* sacrorum, Liv.
instaurativus -a -um (instauro), *renewed, repeated:* ludi, Cic.
instauro -are. (1) *to set up, establish:* novam proscriptionem, Cic. L.; aras, choros, Verg. (2) *to renew, restore;* in gen.: scelus, caedem, Cic.; novum de integro bellum, Liv.; instaurati (sunt) animi, Verg.; esp.: a, of recurring ceremonies: sacrificium, Cic.; sacra, ludos, Liv.: b, *to repay, requite:* talia Graius, Verg.
interno -sternere -strāvi -strātum, *to spread over or cover over:* equus instratus speciosius, saddled, Liv.; modicis pulpita tignis, Hor.; Verg.
instigātor -ōris, m. (instigo), *an instigator, stimulator:* sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac.
instigātrix -trīcis, f. (instigator), *a female instigator:* Tac.
instigo -are (in/STIG-O=στίγω), *to goad, incite, stimulate:* instigante te, at your instigation, Cic.; Romanos in Hannibalem, Liv.; Caes., Verg.

instillo -are, to drop in, pour in by drops: oleum lumini, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., to instil: preceptum auriculis, Hor.

instimulātor -ōris, m. (instimulo), an instigator: seditiois, Cic.

instimulo -are, to incite: Ov.

instinctor -ōris, m. (*instinguo), an inciter, instigator: sceleris, Tac.

instinctū, abl. sing. as from instinctus, m. (*instinguo), by instigation: instinctu divino, Cic.

instinctus -a -um (cf. distinguo), instigated, incited, impelled: furore, Cic.; furii, Liv.

instipulor -ari, dep. to stipulate or bargain for: Pl.

instīta -ae, f. (insto), border or flounce on a lady's robe; meton., a lady: nulla, Ov.

instīto -ōnis, f. (insisto), a standing still: stellarum, Cic.

instītor -ōris, m. (insto), a hawker, huckster, pedlar: mercis, Liv.; Hor., Juv.

instītōrium -i, n. (institor), the business of a hawker: Suet.

instītūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum (in/statuo), to put in place.

LIT., (1) in gen.: vestigia nuda sinistri pedis, Verg. (2) as milit. t. t., to draw up in order: aciem, Caes., Cic. (3) to set up, make ready, build, construct: turrim, pontes, naves, Caes.; vineas, Cic.; dapes, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to implant an abstr. thing: argumenta in pectus, Pl. (2) to establish as an institution, ordain, introduce: portorium, Cic.; dies festos, Liv.; ludos, Ov.; with ut and the subj., to arrange that, etc.: Cic., Liv. (3) to settle on a course of action, to undertake: negotium, Pl.; iter, Hor.; with infin., to resolve, determine: Caes., Cic. L., Liv. (4) to appoint a person: me tutorem, Cic. L. (5) to instruct, educate, train a person: aliquem ad dicendum, Cic.; aliquem artibus, Juv.; with infin.: Verg., Hor.

instītūtio -ōnis, f. (institutio). (1) arrangement: rerum, Cic. (2) regular method, custom: institutionem suam conservare, method, Cic. L. (3) education, instruction: doctoris, Cic.

instītūtum -i, n. (institutio). (1) an undertaking, purpose: non ad nostrum institutum pertinet, Cic. (2) an arrangement, institution; in sing. and plur.: maiorum, Cic.; institutum vitae capere, to adopt a rule of life, Cic.; ex instituto, according to the settlement, Liv. (3) an instruction, precept: philosophiae, Cic.

insto -stare -stīti.

(1) to stand in or on: iugis, Verg.; with acc.: rectam instas viam, Pl.

(2) to be close to, follow closely. LIT., vestigiis, Liv.; Caes.; hence to press upon, pursue eagerly; with acc.: me, Pl.; nostros, Caes.; with dat.: adversario, Cic.; hosti, Liv. TRANSF., a, to pursue or devote oneself eagerly to: de intuitis, Caes.; with acc.: currum, Verg.; with dat.: operi, Verg.; with following infin., to persist, to persevere: poscere recuperatores, Cic.: b, to insist, ask pressingly: alicui instare ut, with subj., Cic.: c, of time or events, to approach, impend: dies instat quo, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **instans** -antis. (1) present: Cic. (2) pressing, urgent: tyrannus, Hor.; compar.: instantior cura, Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **instantēr**, urgently, vehemently; compar.: instantius, Tac.

instrātus -a -um, partic. from insterno; q.v.

instrēnūs -a -um, inactive, lazy: Pl., Ter.

instrēpo -ēre -ūi -itum, to make a noise, rattle, clatter, creak: sub pondere axis instrepat, Verg.

instructio -ōnis, f. (instruo), a setting in array, drawing up in order: militum, Cic.

instructor -ōris, m. (instruo), a preparer: convivii, Cic.

instructus -a -um, partic. from instruo; q.v.

instructus -ūs, m. (instruo), provision; hence matter (in a speech): quocumque (oratio) ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic.

instrūmentum -i, n. (instruo), equipment, a tool, an implement; used in sing. and plur. LIT., villae, implements of husbandry, Cic.; militare, Caes.; belli, Cic., Liv.; instrumenta anilia, dress, Ov. TRANSF., (1) store, stock: oratoris, Cic. (2) any means to an end: instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, Cic.; virtutis, Cic.; necis, Ov. (3) public records: tribunatus, Cic.

instrūo -struere -struxi -structum, to build in or into.

LIT., contabulationem in parietes, Caes. Also in gen., to set up, build: muros, Nep.; aggerem, Tac. TRANSF., (1) to equip, furnish with: domum suam in provincia, Cic.; mensas epulis, Verg.; Liv.; hence to train a person: aliquem ad omne officii munus, Cic.; Verg. (2) to prepare, provide: accusationem, Cic.; epulas, fraudem, Liv.; consilia, Tac.; milit., to draw up in order of battle: aciem, Caes., Cic.; exercitum, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **instructus** -a -um, equipped, supplied: domus, aedes, Cic.; hence of persons, trained, instructed: in iure civili, Cic.; artibus, Cic.

insuasuū -i, n. some dark colour: Pl.

insuavis -e, not sweet, unpleasant, disagreeable: littera insuavissima, Cic.; homo, Hor.; vita, Cic.

Insūbres -iūm, m. pl. the Insubrians, a people in Cisalpine Gaul, whose capital was Mediolanum (now Milan); as adj. **Insūbēr** -bris -bre, Insubrian.

insūdo -are, to sweat in or at: libellis insudat manus, Hor.

insuēfactus -a -um, accustomed to, inured to: Caes.

insuesco -suescere -suēvi -suētum. Intransit., to accustom oneself to, to become used to: corpori, Tac.; ad disciplinam, Liv.; with infin.: victoriā frui, Liv. Transit., to accustom, habituate anyone to: insuevit pater hoc me, Hor.

insuētus -a -um (in/suesco). (1) of persons, unaccustomed to, unused to; with genit.: laboris, Caes.; Cic. L., Liv.; with dat.: moribus Romanis, Liv.; with ad: ad stabilem pugnam, Liv.; Caes.; with infin.: vera audire, Liv. (2) of things, unaccustomed, unusual: solitudo, Liv.; n. pl. as internal acc.: insueta rudentem, Verg.

insuētus -a -um, partic. from insuesco in transit. sense; q.v.

insūla -ae, f. an island. LIT., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., a detached house or block of flats, let out to poor families: Cic., Tac., Suet.

insulānus -i, m. (insula), *an islander*: Cic.
insulitās -ātis, f. (insulsus), *insipidity, tastelessness; absurdity*: Graecorum, Cic.; Pl.
insulsus -a -um (in/salsus), *unsalted, insipid*: O gulam insulsam! *pleased with tasteless food*, Cic. TRANSF., *insipid, tasteless; absurd, foolish*: genus ridiculi, Cic.; adulescens, Cic.; superl.: Cat.

¶ Adv. **insulsē**, *insipidly, tastelessly, absurdly*: loqui, Cic.

insulto -are (freq. of insilio), *to leap, prance in or on*. LIT., with dat.: busto Priami, Hor.; with acc.: nemora, *dance through*, Verg. TRANSF., *to triumph over, insult*: with dat.: tibi in calamitate, Cic.; Liv.; with acc.: multos bonos, Sall.; in rempublicam, Cic.

insultūra -ae, f. (insilio), *a leaping at or on*: Pl. **insum** -esse -fui, *to be in or on*.

LIT., in domo, Cic.; with dat.: comae insunt capiti, Ov.; ferrum quale hastis velitaribus inest, Liv.

TRANSF., *to be in, to be contained in, to belong to*: superstitio, in qua inest inanis timor, Cic.; vitium aliquod in moribus, Cic.; with dat.: cui virile ingenium inest, Sall.; Ov.

insūmo -sūmere -sumpsi -sumptum, *to take for a purpose, to expend upon*: operam frustra, Liv.; sumptum in rem, Cic.; with dat.: paucos dies reficiendae classi, Tac.; with abl.: Hor.

insūo -sūere -sui -sūtum, *to sew in, sew up*: aliquem in culeum, Cic.; insutum vestibus aurum, *embroidered, sewn on*, Ov.; Verg.

insupēr, adv. and prep., *above*.

(1) adv. LIT., *above, overhead*: insuper inicere centones, Caes.; iugum insuper imminens, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., *over and above, in addition, moreover, besides*: insuper etiam, Liv.; insuper quam, Liv.; Verg.

(2) prep., with acc., *over*: Cato.; with abl., *besides*: Verg.

insupērābilis -e. (1) *insurmountable, impassable*: via, Liv. (2) *unconquerable*: genus insuperabile bello, Verg.; fatum, *inevitable*, Ov.

insurgo -surgere -surrexi -surrectum, *to rise up, raise oneself up*.

LIT., (1) of living beings: insurgens Entellus, *rising to his full height*, Verg.; so of a serpent: arduus insurgens, *rearing up*, Verg.; of rowers: insurgite remis, *put weight into the stroke*, Verg. (2) of other things: inde colles insurgunt, Liv.; of the wind: aquilo, Hor.; of water: vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to increase in power or force*: Caesar paulatim insurgere, Tac.; Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint. (2) *to rise up against*: suis regnis, Ov.

insūsurro -are, *to whisper, whisper in the ear*. Intransit.: alicui, Cic.; in aurem alicuius, Cic. Transsit.: alicui cantilenam, Cic.

intābesco -tābescere -tābui, *to melt or wither away gradually*: diuturno morbo, Cic.; igne cerae, Ov.

intactilis -e, *that cannot be touched*: Lucr.

intactus -a -um (in/tango), *untouched*.

LIT., physically: thesaurus, Hor.; nix, Liv.; cervix iuvencae, *untouched by the yoke*, Verg.; Britannus, *unconquered*, Hor.; prope intacti evasere, *unhurt*, Liv.; esp. *virgin*: Pallas, Hor.

TRANSF., not physically. (1) *untried*: bellum, Sall.; carmen, Hor. (2) *unspoilt, free from*: with abl.: intactus infamiā, cupiditate, Liv.

intactus -ūs, m. *intangibility*: Lucr.

intāmīnātus -a -um (in/*tamino, whence contaminino), *unstained, unspotted*: honores, Hor.

intectus -a -um, *uncovered*. LIT., corpora, *unclothed*, Sall.; domus, *roofless*, Sall.; Tac. TRANSF., *open, frank*: Tac.

intectus -a -um, partic. from intego; q.v.

intēgellus -a -um (dim. of integer). (1) *more or less pure*: Cat. (2) *more or less undamaged*: Cic. L.

intēger -gra -grum, adj. (with compar. integrior, superl. integerrimus) (in/TAG from tango).

(1) *complete, whole, entire, intact*. LIT., physically: sublaeae quarum pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes.; opes integrae, Hor.; esp. of health and strength, *fresh, sound, unexhausted*: integris viribus repugnare, Caes.; valetudo, Cic.; integer aevi, *in the prime of life*, Verg.; often of troops: integros pro saucis arcessere, Sall. TRANSF., in gen., *intact, entire*: annus, Cic.; dies, Hor.; n. as subst. in phrase, in integrum restituere, *to restore a thing to its former condition*: praedia, Cic.; Ter., Caes.

(2) in quality, *unspoilt, pure, fresh*. LIT., physically: fontes, Lucr.; vinum, Hor.; coniuges, Cic. TRANSF., a, morally, *innocent, uncorrupted*: se integros castosque conservare, Cic.; with genit.: integer vitae scelerisque purus, Hor.; fides, Tac.; b, in thought or feeling, *balanced, unbiased, impartial, free from prejudice*: integri testes, Cic.; integrum se servare, Cic. L.; vultum integer laudo, Hor.; c, of matters for discussion or action, *open, unprejudiced, undecided*: rem integram relinquere, Cic.; causam integram reservare alicui, Cic.; in integro mihi res est, integrum est mihi, *I am at liberty*, Cic., sometimes followed by infin. or ut and the subj.

(3) *renewed, begun afresh*: novi et integri laboris, Liv.; n. as subst. in phrases meaning *afresh*: ab integro, Cic., Verg.; de integro, Cic., Liv.

¶ Hence adv. **integrē** (compar. integrius: Cic.; superl. integerrimē: Plin. L.). (1) *wholly*: Tac. (2) *honestly, uprightly, impartially*: iudicare, Cic.; in privatorum periculis caste integreque versari, Cic. (3) of style, *purely, correctly*: dicere, Cic.

intēgo -tēgere -texi -tectum, *to cover*: turres coriis, Caes.; Liv. TRANSF., *to protect*: Liv.

integrasco -ēre (integro), *to break out afresh*: Ter.

integratio -ōnis, f. (integro), *a renewing*: Ter.

integrē, adv. from integer; q.v.

integritās -ātis, f. (integer). (1) *unimpaired condition, soundness, health*: corporis, valetudinis, Cic. (2) *purity*: morally, *uprightness, integrity*: integritas vitae, Cic.; of style, *purity, correctness*: incorrupta quaedam sermonis Latini integritas, Cic.

integro -are (integer), *to make whole*. LIT., amnes integrant mare, Lucr.; elapsos in pravum artus, *to heal*, Tac. TRANSF., (1) *to renew, begin afresh*: pugnam, Liv.; lacrimas, Liv.; carmen, Verg. (2) *to refresh*: animus integratur, Cic.

intēgūmentum -i, n. (intego), *a covering*: lanx cum integumentis, Liv. TRANSF., *a cloak, disguise*: flagitiorum, Cic.; *evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae*, Cic.

intellectus -ūs, m. (intellego). (1) *a perceiving, perception, sensation*: Plin. (2) *an understanding, comprehension*: boni, mali, Tac. (3) *intellect*: Sen.

intelligēns -entis, partic. from intellego; q.v.

intelligentiā -ae, f. (intellego), *perception*. (1) *by the senses*: Cic. (2) *mental understanding, knowledge*: Ter., Cic.; with genit.: *intelligentiam iuris habere*, Cic.; sometimes *the knowledge of a connoisseur, taste*: Cic. (3) *capacity for understanding, intelligence*: *fretus intelligentiā vestrā*, Cic.

intellēgō lēgēre -lexi -lectum (inter/lego) (intellexi for intellexisti, Ter., Cic. L.), *to distinguish, discriminate, perceive*. (1) *by the senses*: Ov. (2) *mentally, to understand, grasp, become aware of*. In gen.; with acc.: *linguam*, Cic.; *cernere aliquid animo atque intellegere*, Cic.; with indir. quest.: *de gestu intellego quid respondeas*, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: *intellexi ex tuis litteris, te audisse*, Cic. L. Esp.: *a*, *to understand thoroughly, know as a connoisseur*: *tamen non multum in istis rebus intellego*, Cic.: *b*, *to understand a person's character, judge, appreciate*: *aliquis falsus intellegitur*, Tac.; Cic.: *c*, *to understand by a term, take as its meaning*: Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **intellēgens** -entis. (1) *intelligent, understanding or well acquainted with anything*: vir, Cic.; with genit.: *cuiusvis generis eius intellegens*, Cic.; of things: *iudicium*, Cic. (2) *having good taste*: *homo ingeniosus et intellegens*, Cic.; in hisce rebus intellegens esse, Cic.

¶ Adv. **intellegentē**, *intelligently, with understanding*: *audiri*, Cic.

Intēmēlii (Intimēlii) -ōrum, m. *a people on the coast of Liguria*.

intēmērātus -a -um (in/temero), *unspotted, undefiled, inviolate*: *fides*, Verg.; *munera*, Verg.; *Penelope*: Ov.

intēmperāns -antis, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *extravagant, unrestrained, intemperate*: *intemperantis est*, with infin., Cic.; in augendo eo intemperantior, Liv.; of things: *libertas, gloria*, Cic.; esp. *incontinent*: in aliqua re, Cic.; of things: *intemperantissimae perpotationes*, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **intēmperantē**, *extravagantly, intemperately*: *opibus suis uti*, Cic.

intēmperantiā -ae, f. (intemperans), *want of moderation or restraint, extravagance, excess, intemperance*: Cic.; with genit.: *libidinum*, Cic.; *vinii*, Liv.

intēmperātus -a -um, *intemperate, immoderate*: *intemperata quaedam benevolentia*, Cic.

¶ Adv. **intēmperatē**, *intemperately*: *vivere*, Cic.

intēmperīae -ārum, f. pl. *wildness, raging*; of weather: Cato; of behaviour: *quae te intemperiae tenent?* Pl.

intēmperīēs -ēi, f. *wildness, lack of restraint*. LIT., of weather: *caeli*, Liv.; *aquarum, excessive fall of rain*, Liv. TRANSF., *intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct*: *amici*, Cic. L.; *cohortium*, Tac.

intempestivus -a -um, *unseasonable, untimely*; perhaps sometimes *immoderate*: *imbres*, Lucr.; Cic., Ov., Tac.

¶ Adv. **intempestivē**, *unseasonably*: *accedere*, Cic.; Ov.

intempestus -a -um (in/tempus). (1) *timeless*: *intempesta nox, the dead of night*, Cic.; *personif.*: *Nox intempesta, the mother of the Furies*, Verg. (2) *unwholesome, unhealthy*: *Graviscae*, Verg.

intēptātus (intēntatus) -a -um, *untried*: *sors*, Verg.; *iter*, Tac.; Hor.

intēdo -tēdēre -tēdi -tēntum.

(1) *to stretch, strain*. LIT., *arcum*, Verg.; *vincula stupea collo, stretch round*, Verg.; *tabernacula carbaseis velis, to pitch*, Cic. TRANSF., *a*, *to spread*: *gloriam*, Tac.: *b*, *to strain*: *intentis animis*, Caes.; *vocem*, Verg.: *c*, *to maintain, try to prove*: *id quod intenderat confirmare*, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Ter.

(2) *to stretch in a particular direction, to aim, extend*. LIT., *dextram ad statuam*, Cic.; of weapons: *tela*, Cic.; *sagittas*, Verg. TRANSF., *a*, *to direct an abstract thing against*: *periculum in aliquem*, Cic.; *alicui litem*, Cic.; *eo bellum*, Liv.: *b*, *to direct one's course towards*; esp. with iter: Liv.; also without object: *quo intenderat in Manliana castra pervenit*, Cic.; Liv.: *c*, *to apply the mind, direct the thoughts to*: *animum eo*, Cic.; *animum, mentem in aliquem*, Cic.; *oculos mentesque ad pugnam*, Caes.; *animum studiis*, Hor.; Liv.: *d*, *to intend, aim at*: *aliquid*, Ter., Sall., Cic.; with infin.: Sall., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **intētus** -a -um, *stretched, tense, taut*. LIT., *arcus*, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) of thought or feeling; *anxious, intent*: *omnes milites intenti pugnae proventum expectabant*, Caes.; in omnem occasionem, Liv.; with dat., *intent upon*: *operi agresti*, Liv.; with abl.: Sall. (2) of speech, *earnest*: Cic. (3) *thorough, strict, rigorous*: *intentissima cura*, Liv.; *disciplina*, Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **intētē**, *earnestly, attentively*: *aliquem intentius admonere*, Liv.; Tac.

intētātus -a -um = *intemptatus*; q.v.

intētātus -a -um, partic. from intendo; q.v.

intentiō -ōnis, f. (intendo). (1) *a stretching, straining*: *corporis*, Cic.; of the mind, *an effort, exertion*: *animi cogitationum*, Cic. (2) *a directing*; hence: *a*, *attention*: Sen.; with objective genit.: *lulus*, Liv.: *b*, *attack, accusation*: Cic., Quint.

intento -are (freq. of intendo), *to stretch towards or against, esp. to stretch out threateningly*: *manus in aliquem*, Liv.; *sicam alicui*, Cic. TRANSF., *arma Latinis*, Liv.; *viris mortem*, Verg.; Cic., Tac.

intētus -ūs, m. (intendo), *a stretching out*: *palmarum*, Cic.

intēpō -ere, to be lukewarm: Prop.

intēpescō -tēpescere -tēpūi, *to become lukewarm, grow gradually warm*: Verg., Ov.

intēr, prep. with acc. *between, among, amid*; sometimes placed after noun or pronoun.

(1) in space, *between two or more points, objects, or persons*; of rest: *moror inter aras*, Cic.; cum (Hercules) *inter homines esset, among men*, Cic.; *inter falcarios, in the street*

of the sickle-makers, Cic.; inter viam, on the way, Pl., Ter., Cic.; of motion: inter stationes hostium emissi, Liv.

(2) in time: **a**, between: inter horam tertiam et quartam, Liv.; **b**, during, in the course of: inter decem annos, Cic.; inter cenam, Cic.; inter noctem, Liv.; inter haec, meanwhile, Liv.; inter agendum, Verg.

(3) in other, analogous relations: **a**, of difference, as in choice or rivalry between: inter se differre, Caes.; inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios iudicare, Cic.; certamen inter primores, Liv.: **b**, of association, among: amicitiam nisi inter bonos esse non posse, Cic.; inter sicarios accusare, to accuse of murder, Cic.; inter paucos, inter paucos, especially, particularly, Liv.; inter cuncta, before all, Hor.; esp. with pronouns, inter se, inter nos, inter vos, inter ipsos, between one another, mutually: amare inter se, to love one another, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

interāmēnta -ōrum, n. pl. the woodwork of a ship: Liv.

Interāmna -ae, f. (1) a town in Umbria (now Terni). (2) a town in Latium (now Teramo).

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Interāmniās** -ātis, belonging to Interamna, an inhabitant of Interamna.

interaptus -a -um, joined together: Lucr.

interāresco -ēre, to become dry, to dry up, decay. TRANSF., Cic.

interātīm, meanwhile: Pl.

interbībo -ēre, to drink up: Pl.

interbīto -ēre, to perish: Pl.

intercālāris -e (intercalo), inserted, intercalary: Kalendae, the first day of an intercalary month, Cic.

intercālārius -a -um (intercalo), intercalary: mensis, Cic., Liv.

intercālo -are, to call out that something is inserted; hence (1) to insert or intercalate a day or month in the calendar; impers. pass.: pugnes ne intercaletur, Cic. L. (2) to insert anything extra: intercalatae poenae, Liv.

intercāpēdo -inis, f. (capio), an interval, intermission, pause, respite: molestiae, Cic.

intercēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum, to go between, come between.

LIT., inter singulas legiones impedimento- rum magnum numerum intercedere, Caes.; of places, to stand or lie between: palus quae perpetua intercedebat, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) of time, to intervene: nox nulla intercessit, Cic.; Liv. (2) of events, to happen between: saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes.; Liv. (3) of relationships, to exist between: inter nos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. L. (4) legal t. t., to interpose, to stand surety: pro aliquo, Cic.; magnam pecuniam pro aliquo, in a large sum for, Cic. (5) to step between, withstand, protest against; of the tribunes when they exercised their veto, with dat.: Cic.; alicui, Cic.; Liv.; also in gen., to interfere, interpose: cum vestra auctoritas intercessisset ut, Cic. L.; with dat.: Tac.

interceptio -ōnis, f. (intercipio), a taking away: poculi, Cic.

interceptor -ōris, m. (intercipio), one who intercepts or takes away, an embezzler: praedae, Liv.; Tac.

intercessio -ōnis, f. (intercedo). (1) legal t. t.,

interposition, a becoming surety, going bail: Cic. (2) polit. t. t., an exercise by the tribunes of their veto: Caes., Cic., Liv.

intercessor -ōris, m. (intercedo). (1) legal t. t., a surety, bail: Cic. (2) polit. t. t., one who opposes; of a tribune in the exercise of his veto, with genit.: legis, Cic.; also in gen., an obstructor: rei malae, Cic.

intercido -cidere -cidi -cisum (inter/caedo), to cut asunder: pontem, to demolish, Liv.; montem, to cut through, Cic. L.; Tac.

¶ Hence, from partic. intercisus -a -um, adv. **intercisē**, piecemeal: Cic.

intercido -cidere -cidi (inter/cado). (1) to fall between. LIT., telum in mari, Liv.

TRANSF., to happen in an interval, intervene: si qua interciderunt, Cic. (2) to drop out, be lost, perish: memoriā, be forgotten, Liv.; si intercidit tibi aliquid, if you have forgotten something, Hor.

intercino -ēre (inter/cano), to sing between: medios actus, Hor.

intercipio -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (inter/capio), to take by the way, intercept. LIT., litteras, Cic.; com meatūs, Liv.; hastam, to get in the way of, Verg.; Caes., Tac. TRANSF., (1) to embezzle, appropriate: honorem, Cic.; agrum a populo Romano, Liv. (2) through death, to cut off, carry off prematurely: aliquem veneno, Tac. (3) to block: iter, Liv.; Tac.

intercisē, adv. from **intercido**; q.v.

interclūdo -clūdēre -clūsi -clūsum (inter/claudiv), to shut off, block up, hinder.

LIT., with acc. of thing: fugam, Caes., Cic. L., Liv.; viam, Liv.; with dat. of person also: exitum Romano, Liv.; Cic. With acc. of person: illos, Verg.; with abl., or ab and abl. of thing, to shut off from: aliquem ab exercitu, Caes.; aliquem re frumentariā, Caes.; pass.: Caes., Liv.

TRANSF., aliquem in insidiis, to enclose, shut in, Cic.; intercludor dolore quominus, I am prevented by grief, Cic.

interclūsio -ōnis, f. (intercludo), a stopping or blocking up: animae, Cic. TRANSF., a parenthesis: Quint.

intercolumniūm -i, n. (inter/columna), the space between two columns: Cic.

intercurro -currere -cūcurri -cursum. (1) to run between; hence: **a**, to step between, intercede: Cic.; **b**, fig., to run through: quin intercurrat quaedam distantia formis, Lucr.: **c**, to be among, mingle with: his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit, Cic. (2) to hasten in the meanwhile: Veios ad confirmandos militum animos, Liv.

intercurso -are (freq. of intercurro), to run between, run among: Lucr., Liv.

interkursū, abl. sing. as from intercursum, m. (intercurro), by running between, by the interposition: interkursu consulum, Liv.

intercus -cūtis (inter/cutis), under the skin: aqua, the dropsy, Pl., Cic.

interdicto -dicere -dixi -dictum.

(1) to stop by interposition, to forbid, prohibit. In gen.; with dat. of person and abl. of thing: Romanis omni Galliā, Caes.; Cic., Liv.; impers. pass.: Cic., Liv.; also with acc. of thing: alicui orbem, Ov.; Suet.; pass.: praemio interdicto, Cic. Esp. as legal t. t.: interdicerē alicui aquā et igni, to outlaw, Caes., Cic.

(2) *to make an injunction, to order.* LIT., of the praetor: de vi, Cic.; with ut: praetor interdixit ut unde deiectus esset eo restituere-tur, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., with dat. of person and ut or ne: interdicat atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubracio noceat, Caes.; familiae valde interdicere ut uni dicto audiens sit, Cic.; impers. pass.: Pythagoreis interdictum ne fabā vescerentur, Cic.

interdictio -ōnis, f. (interdico), *a forbidding, prohibition*: aquae et ignis, outlawing, Cic.; Liv.

interdictum -i, n. (interdico). (1) *a prohibition*; with subjective genit.: Caesaris, Cic. (2) *a praetor's interdict or provisional order*: Cic.

interdū (interdū: Pl.), adv. (dies), *in the daytime, by day*: nocte an interdū, Liv.; Caes. **interdō** -dāre -dātum, *to put between or among, distribute*: Lucr.

interductus -ū, m. *interpunctuation*: Cic.

interdum, adv. *sometimes, occasionally, now and then*: Pl., Lucr., Cic., Tac.

interdūo = interdo; q.v.

interēā, adv. *in the meantime, meanwhile*: Ter., Lucr., Cic., Verg.; sometimes with the extra sense of *nevertheless, notwithstanding*: cum interea nullus gemitus audiebatur, Cic. **interemptor** -ōris, m. (interimo): Cic.; *a murderer*: Sen.

interēo -ire -ii -itum, *to be lost from among, to perish*. LIT., muriae stilla interit magnitudine maris, Cic.; of men, *to die*: fame aut ferro, Caes., Liv. TRANSF., of abstr. things: salus urbis, Cic.; Liv.

interēquū -are, *to ride between*: ordines, Liv.

interfatio -ōnis, f. (interfari), *a speaking between, interruption*: Cic., Quint.

interfatur -fāri -fātus, dep. forms, *as from interfero, to speak between, interrupt*: aliquem, Liv.; absol.: Liv., Verg.

interfectio -ōnis, f. (interficio), *a slaying*: ap. Cic. L.

interfactor -ōris, m. (interficio), *a murderer, slayer*: Cic., Liv., Tac.

interfector -trīcis, f. (interfector), *a murderer*: Tac.

interficio -ficere -fēci -fectum (nter/facio), *to do away with, destroy, put an end to*; of things: herbas, Cic.; messis, Verg.; of animals or persons, *to slay, kill*: feras, Lucr.; aliquem insidiis, Cic.; Crassum suapte interfectum manu, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

interfio -fiēri (pass. of interficio = interficior), *to perish*: Pl., Lucr.

interflūo -flūere -fluxi -fluxum, *to flow between*: Naupactum et Patras, Liv.; Tac.

interfodio -fodere -fōdi -fossus, *to dig into, pierce*: Lucr.

interfor -fari, dep. *to interrupt a person speaking*: Verg., Liv., Plin. L.

interfugio -fugere, *to flee between*: Lucr.

interfulgens -entis, partic. *as from interfulgeo, shining or gleaming among*: Liv.

interfusus -a -um, partic. *as from interfundo, poured between, flowing between*: noviens Styx interfusa, Verg. TRANSF., maculis interfusa genas, *stained here and there*, Verg.

interiācēo -ēre, *to lie between or among*: interiacebat campus, Liv.; with dat.: campus interiaciens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv.

interiatio = intericio; q.v.

interībi, adv. *meanwhile, in the meantime*: Pl. **intericio** -icere -icēi -iectum (inter/iacio), *to throw, cast, put, among or between*.

LIT., legionarias cohortes, Caes.; with dat.: nasus, quasi murus oculis interiectus, Cic.

TRANSF., interiectus inter philosophos et eos, *standing between*, Cic.; of time: anno interiecto, *after an interval of a year*, Cic.; moram, Tac.; Liv.

interiectio -ōnis, f. (intericio), *an interjection or a parenthesis*: Quint.

interiectus -ūs, m. (intericio), *a throwing between*: luna interpositu interiectuque terrae deficit, Cic. TRANSF., of time, *an interval*: interiectu noctis, Tac.

interīm, adv. (1) *meanwhile, in the meantime, for the time being*: Pl., Caes., Cic., Tac.; sometimes (like interea) with the extra sense of *however*: Cic. L. (2) *sometimes*: Quint.

interīmo -imere -ēmi -emptum (inter/emo), *to take away out of the midst*. LIT., of things, *to destroy, annihilate, make an end of*: sensum, Lucr.; sacra, Cic.; of persons, *to put out of the way, slay, murder*: aliquem, Cic.; stirpem fratris virilem, Liv.; se, *to commit suicide*, Cic. TRANSF., me examinant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, Cic.

interīor -ius, genit. -ōris, compar. adj. (superl. = intimus -a -um; q.v.), *inner, interior*.

LIT., in space. (1) in gen.: pars aedium, Cic.; interiore epistula, *in the middle of the letter*, Cic. L.; Falernum interiore notā, *from the depth of the cellar*, Hor. (2) *remote from the sea, inland*: nationes, Cic.; interiora regni, *the interior of the kingdom*, Liv. (3) *nearer, esp. in racing, on the inside of the course*: Hor., Verg., Ov.; interior periculo vulneris, *too near to be in danger of a wound*, Liv.

TRANSF., *more secret, more intimate, more confidential*: interiores et reconditae litterae, Cic.; amicitia, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. **interīus**, *more inwardly*: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *short, not far enough*: Cic. (2) *closely*: Juv.

interitio -ōnis, f. (intereo), *destruction, ruin*: aratorum, Cic.

interītus -ūs, m. (intereo), *destruction, ruin, annihilation*; of things: legum, Cic.; of persons: consulum, Cic.; Verg.

interiungo -iungere -iunxi -iunctum. (1) *to join together, unite, connect*: dextras, Liv. (2) *to yoke*: Mart., Sen.

interius, see interior.

interlābor -labi -lapsus, dep. *to glide, flow between*: in tmesis: inter enim labentur aquae, Verg.

interlēgo -ēre, *to pluck, gather here and there*: Verg.

interlīno -līnere -lēvi -litum, *to daub between*: caementa interlita luto, Liv. TRANSF., *to erase, cancel, to falsify by erasure*: testamentum, Cic.

interlōquor -lōqui -lōcūtus, dep. *to interrupt a person speaking*: Plin. L.; with dat.: Ter.

interlūcēo -lūcere -luxi. (1) *to shine or gleam between*: terrena quaedam atque etiam volucra animalia plerumque interlucent (in amber), Tac.; duos soles, noctu interluxisse, Liv. TRANSF., quibus inter gradus

dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, Liv. (2) to be transparent, let light through gaps: interlucet corona (militum), Verg.

interlūnium -i, n. (inter/luna), the change of the moon, time of new moon; in plur.: Hor.

interlūo -lūēre, to wash between: quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit fretum, Tac.; Verg.

intermenstruus -a -um, between two months: intermenstruo tempore, at the time of the change of the moon, Cic.; n. as subst. **intermenstruum** -i (sc. tempus), the time of the new moon: Cic.

interminātus -a -um (in/termino), unbounded, boundless: magnitudo regionum, Cic.

interminātus -a -um, partic. from interminor; q.v.

interminor -āri, dep. to threaten, forbid with threats, with dat. of person: Pl.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: cibus interminatus, forbidden with threats, Hor.

intermiscēo -miscēre -miscūi -mixtum, to mix with, intermix; with dat.: turbam indignorum intermiscere dignis, Liv.; intermixti hostibus, Liv.; Verg.

intermissio -ōnis, f. (intermitto), leaving off, interruption: verborum, Cic.; officii, Cic.; sine ulla temporis intermissione, Cic.; Liv.

intermissus -a -um, partic. from intermitto; q.v.

intermitto -mittere -misi -missum.

(1) transit., to leave a space between, leave free. LIT., in space, to separate, break off; esp. in partic. intermissus -a -um: pars oppidi a flumine intermissa, Caes.; loca custodiis intermissa, Liv.; trabes paribus intermissae spatiis, Caes. TRANSF., a, in time, to let pass: ne quem diem intermitterem, Cic.; with ab: ut reliquum tempus ab labore intermitteretur, Caes.; with ad and the acc.: nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, Caes.; neque ullum fere diem intermittebat quin perspiceret, without examining, Caes.; Pl., Ter.: b, in gen., to discontinue, interrupt: studia, Cic.; proelium, Caes.; Hor., Tac.; with infin.: alicui litteras mittere, Cic.; Caes.; vento intermisso, the wind having dropped, Caes.

(2) intransit., to cease, leave off. LIT., in space: quā flumen intermittit, Caes. TRANSF., in time: Cic.

intermōrior -mōri -mortuus, dep. to die off, perish suddenly: civitas intermoritur, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **intermortuus** -a -um, swooning, half-dead: Liv., Suet. TRANSF., contiones intermortuae, lifeless, Cic.

intermundia -ōrum, n. pl. (inter/mundus), spaces between the worlds (according to Epicurus, the abode of the gods): Cic.

intermūrālis -e, between walls: amnis, Liv.

internascor -nasci -nātus sum, dep. to grow between or among, esp. in perf. partic.: internata virgulta, Liv.; with dat.: saxis, Tac.

internēcīnus -a -um, see internecivus.

internēcio -ōnis, f. (interneco), entire destruction, extermination, massacre: civium, Cic.; ad internecionem redigere, to annihilate, Caes.; Liv.

internēcivus and **internēcīnus** -a -um (interneco), murderous, deadly, internecine: bellum, Cic., Liv.

internēco -are, to destroy utterly, exterminate: hostes, Pl.

internecto -ēre, to bind together, bind up: ut fibula crinem auro internectat, Verg.

internitēo -ēre, to shine among, gleam through: Plin., Curt.

internōdium -i, n. (inter/nodus), the space between two knots or joints: Ov.

internosco -noscēre -nōvi -nōtum, to distinguish between: geminos, Pl., Cic.; quae internosci a falsis non possunt, Cic.

internuntia -ae, f. a female messenger or go-between: Pl., Cic., Juv.

internuntio -are, to send messengers between parties: Liv.

internuntius -i, m. a messenger, mediator, go-between: Iovis interpretes internuntique (of the augurs), Cic.; totius rei, in the whole matter, Liv.; Caes.

internus -a -um, inward, internal. LIT., arae, Ov. TRANSF., domestic, civil: discordia, Tac.

intēro -tērēre -trīvi -trītum, to rub, crumble, pound in: Plin.; fig.: tute hoc intristi, you made this mess, Ter.

interpellātio -ōnis, f. (interpello), an interruption, especially in a speech: Pl., Cic.

interpellātor -ōris, m. (interpello), an interrupter, disturber: Cic., Quint.

interpello -are (inter/*pello; cf. appello), to interrupt a speaker: crebro dicentem, Cic.; Pl., Quint. TRANSF., in gen., to disturb, impede, obstruct: aliquid in iure suo, Cic.; haec tota res interpellata bello, Cic.; poenam, Liv.; Caes.; with ne and subj.: Liv.; with infin.: Hor.

interpōlis -e (inter/polio), refurbished up, vamped up: Pl., Plin.

interpōlo -are (cf. interpolis), to refurbish, vamp up: togam praetextam, Cic. L. TRANSF., to falsify: semper aliquid demendo, mutando, interpolando, Cic.

interpōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum, to put, place between or among, interpose.

LIT., elephants, Liv.; Caes.

TRANSF., (1) of time, to insert, allow to pass between: spatium ad recreandos animos, Caes.; spatio interposito, after some time, Cic.; intercalariis mensibus interpositis, Liv. (2) of other abstr. things, to put in, to cause to come between, interpose: verbum, operam, studium, laborem Cic.; fidem, to pledge one's word, Caes.; iudicium, edictum, to bring forward, Cic. (3) with reflex., to interpose in aliquid, or alicui, to engage in, mediate in, interfere with: se in pacificationem, Cic.; se audaciae alicuius, Cic. (4) to falsify: rationes populorum, Cic.

interpōsitio -ōnis, f. (interpono). (1) a bringing forward, introducing: multarum personarum, Cic. (2) a putting in, insertion: Cic. L. (3) rhet. t. t., a parenthesis: Quint.

interpōsitū, abl. as from interpositus, m. (interpono), by putting between, by interposition: luna interpositu terrae deficit, Cic.

interprēs -prētis, c. (inter/root of pretium). (1) a negotiator, mediator, messenger: iudicii corrumpendi, Cic.; divum, Mercury, Verg. (2) an expounder, explainer; in gen.: iuris, Cic.; poetarum, Cic.; divum, prophet, prophetess, Verg., Liv.; interpretes comitiarum, the haruspices, who declare whether the

comitia have been rightly held, Cic. Esp.: a, an interpreter: appellare or adloqui aliquem per interpretem, Cic.; Caes., Liv.: b, a translator: nec converti (orationes) ut interpres, sed ut orator, Cic.

interpretatio -ōnis, f. (interpretor), *explanation, exposition, interpretation: iuris, Cic.; verborum, Cic.; voluntatis, Liv.; esp. translation: Quint. TRANSF., meaning, signification: foederis, Cic.*

interpretor -ari, dep. (interpres). (1) *to put an interpretation upon, understand in a certain sense, with or without imparting to others: ius, fulgura, somnia, Cic.; aliquid mitiorem in partem, Cic.; recte aliquid sententiam, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: reditu in castra liberatum se esse iureiurando interpretabatur, took it that, Cic.; Liv. (2) to translate: Cic.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: Liv.*

interprimo -primere -pressi -pressum, *to squeeze: Pl.*

interpunctio -ōnis, f. (interpungo), *punctuation: verborum, Cic.*

interpungo -pungere -punxi -punctum, *to punctuate: Sen.; usually in perf. partic.*

interpunctus -a -um, *well-divided: narratio, Cic.; n. pl. as subst.: clausulae atque interpuncta verborum, divisions, Cic.*

interquiesco -quiescere -quievi -quietum, *to pause between: cum haec dixissem et paulum interquievissem, Cic.; Sen., Plin. L.*

interregnum -i, n. *a period between two reigns, an interregnum: Cic., Liv.; under the republic at Rome, the time between the death or retirement of the consuls and the choice of their successors: Cic. L., Liv.*

interrex -regis, m. *a regent, temporary king: Liv.; under the republic at Rome, the temporary chief magistrate during an interregnum: Cic., Liv.*

interritus -a -um (in/terreo), *unterrified, undaunted: Verg., Ov., Tac.*

interrogatio -ōnis, f. (interrogo), *a question, questioning, interrogation: Cic.; esp. (1) legal t. t., the examination of witnesses: testium, Tac.; Quint. (2) logic t. t., an argument, syllogism: apta interrogatione concludere, Cic.; Sen. (3) grammar t. t., an interrogation: Quint.*

interrogatiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of interrogatio), *a short syllogism or argument: minutae interrogatiunculae, Cic.; Sen.*

interrogō -are, *to put in a question, to ask, question, interrogate.*

In gen.: *te eisdem de rebus, Cic.; interrogabat suos quis esset, Cic.; interrogans solerentne veterani milites fugere, Caes.; with double acc.: pusionem quandam interrogavit quaedam geometrica, Cic.; interrogans sententiam, being asked his opinion, Liv.*

Esp. (1) *to interrogate judicially, to examine: testem, Cic. (2) to accuse, bring an action against: aliquem legibus ambitus, Sall.; Cic., Liv. (3) to argue by syllogism: Sen.*

¶ Hence n. of perf. partic. pass. as subst. **interrogātum** -i: *ad interrogata respondere, Cic.*

interrumpo -rumpere -rūpi -ruptum, *to break in the middle, to sever. Lit., pontem, Caes.; aciem hostium, Liv.; interrupti ignes, Verg.; itinera, Tac. TRANSF., to interrupt,*

break off, disturb: iter amoris et officii, Cic.; orationem, Caes.; querellas, Tac.

¶ Hence from partic. interruptus -a -um, adv. **interruptē**, *interruptedly, disconnectedly: non interrupte narrare, Cic.*

intersaepio -saepire -saepsi -saeptum, *to hedge or fence between, enclose, hem in, block up: foramina, Cic.; quaedam operibus, Liv.; urbem vallo ab arce, Liv.; Tac.*

interscindo -scindere -scidi -scissum, *to cut or tear asunder. Lit., pontem, Cic.; venas, to open, Tac.; Caes. TRANSF., (1) to cut off, separate: Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto, Liv. (2) to interrupt: Sen.*

interscribo -ere, *to write between: Plin. L.*

intersero -sere -sevi -situm, *to sow or plant between: Lucr.*

intersero -sere -serui, *to put or place between: oscula mediis verbis, Ov. TRANSF., causam interserens, Nep.*

interspiratio -ōnis, f. *a breathing between, a taking breath: Cic.*

interstinctus -a -um, *marked with spots, speckled: facies interstincta medicaminibus, Tac.*

interstinguo -ere, *to extinguish: ignes, Lucr.*

interstringo -ere, *to squeeze tight: alicui gulam, to throttle, Pl.*

intertum -esse -fui.

(1) *to be between. Lit., in space: ut Tiberis inter eos interesset, Cic.; Caes., Liv. TRANSF., a, in time, to intervene: inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI anni interfuerunt, Cic.; Liv.: b, to be between as a difference, of neuter subjects: ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit, Cic.; inter hominem et beluam hoc maxime interest, Cic.; Liv.*

¶ Hence also impers. **interest**, *it makes a difference, it concerns, it is of importance. The person or thing concerned is in the genit. or the f. abl. of the possess. pron., mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra: nam eorum quoque vehementer interest, Cic.; sometimes ad is used: ad nostram laudem non multum interesse, Cic. The degree of importance is expressed by a n. acc., such as multum, quantum, tantum, or by adv. such as maxime, vehementer, magnopere, or by genit. of value, such as magni, parvi, minoris, pluris: Cic. The cause of the concern is expressed by infin., or acc. and infin., or ut, or ne, or indir. quest.; sometimes also by n. pron.: magni interest mea una nos esse, Cic.; illud magni mea interest ut te videam, Cic.; nunquam enim interest ut sit eorum in pede extremo, Cic.*

(2) *to be among, be present at, take part in; with dat.: proelio, Caes.; senatu, Cic.; Verg., Liv.; with in: in convivio, Cic.*

(3) *to differ, be different: qui illa visa negant a falsis interesse, Cic.; Ter.*

intertextus -a -um, *intertwoven: flores hederis intertexti, Ov.; chlamys auro intertexta, Verg.*

intertrahō -trahere -traxi, *to take away: Pl.*

intertrimento -i, n. (inter/tero), *loss by friction. Lit., loss in working gold and silver: in auro, argenti, Liv. TRANSF., in gen., loss, damage: sine ullo intertrimento, Cic.; Ter.*

interturbatio -ōnis, f. *disturbance, disquiet: Liv.*

interturbo -are, to confuse: Pl.

intervallum -i, n. (inter/vallus), a space between two palisades. Hence (1) an intervening space, interval, distance: pari intervallo, at an equal distance, Caes.; locorum, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (2) an interval of time: sine intervallo loquacitas, without intermission, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (3) in gen., difference, unlikeness: Cic.

intervello -vellere -vulsi -vulsum, to pull or pluck out here and there: Pl., Sen.

intervēnio -venire -vēni -ventum, to come between, come up while anything is doing, to intervene.

LIT., with dat. of person or thing: verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, Cic.; huic orationi, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of events, etc., to occur while something else is being done and so to interrupt; with dat.: nox intervenit proelio, Liv.; intervenit deinde his cogitationibus avitum malum, Liv. (2) to delay, with acc.: Tac.

inventor -ōris, m. (intervenio), an interrupting visitor: magis vacuo ab interventoribus die, Cic.

interventus -ūs, m. (intervenio), intervention, interposition, interference: hominis, Cic.; noctis, Caes.; Liv.

interverto (-vorto) -vertēre -verti -versum, to intercept; hence (1) to embezzle, purloin: regale donum, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., of immaterial things: promissum et receptum (consulatum) intervertere et ad se transferre, Cic. (2) to cheat, rob of: me muliere, Pl.

intervisō -visēre -visi -visum. (1) to look in at: domum, Pl.; crebro intervīsō, Cic. L. (2) to visit from time to time: aliquem, Cic. L., Tac.

intervōlito -are, to flit about among: Liv.

intervōmo -ēre, to pour forth among: Lucr.

intestābilis -e, disqualified from being a witness; hence dishonoured, infamous; of persons: Sall., Hor., Tac.; of things: periurium, Liv.; compar.: Tac.

***intestātus** -a -um. (1) having made no will, intestate: Juv.; n. abl. as adv. intestato or ab intestato, intestate: mori, Cic. (2) not convicted by witnesses: Pl.

***intestātus** -a -um (*testis), castrated: Pl.

intestinus -a -um (intus), inward, internal: intestinum ac domesticum malum, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; Liv.

¶ N. as subst., sing. and plur. **intestīnum** -i and **intestīna** -ōrum, the intestines: intestinum medium, Cic.; ex intestinis laborare, Cic.; Juv.

intexo -texēre -texūi -textum. (1) to weave in, plait in, interweave. LIT., purpureas notas filis, Ov.; texti Britannii (in needlework), Verg. TRANSF., venae toto corpore intextae, Cic.; facta chartis, Tib.; Liv. (2) to weave around, to wind around: hastas foliis, Verg.; hederæ solent intexere truncos, Ov.

intibum -i, n. endive, succory: Verg., Ov.

intimus (intūmus) -a -um, superl. adj. (in) (compar. interior; q.v.), innermost, inmost. LIT., intima Macedonia, the very centre of Macedonia, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) deepest, most profound: philosophia, Cic. (2) most secret, confidential, intimate: sermo, Cic.; amici, Tac.; familiaritas, Nep. M. as subst., an intimate friend: Pl., Cic.

¶ Adv. **intīmē**. (1) confidentially, intimately: Nep. (2) cordially, strongly: commendari ab aliquo, Cic. L.

intingo (intinguo) -tingere -tinxi -tinctum, to dip in: faces in fossā sanguinis, Ov.; Pl., Quint.

intolērābilis -e, adj. (with compar.), unbearable, intolerable: frigus, dolor, Cic.; saevitia, Liv.

intolērandus -a -um, unbearable, unendurable: Cic., Liv., Tac.

intolērans -antis, adj. (with compar. and superl.). Act., impatient, unable to bear; with genit.: corpora intolerantissima laboris, Liv.; Tac. Pass., unbearable, intolerable: subiectis intolerantior, Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.)

intolērantēr, immoderately, excessively, impatiently: dolere, Cic.; intolerantius se iactare, Cic.; intolerantissime gloriari, Cic.

intolērantia -ae, f. (intolerans), insufferable conduct, insolence: regis, Cic.; superbia atque intolerantia, Cic.

intōno -tōnare -tōnūi, to thunder.

LIT., pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto intonuit, Verg.

TRANSF., to make a thundering noise, especially of a speaker: iam hesternā contione intonuit vox perniciosa tribuni, Cic.; with acc. object: cum haec intonisset plenus irae, Liv.; minas, Ov.; perf. partic. pass. intonātus -a -um, used in act. sense: Eois intonata fluctibus hiems, raging on, Hor.

intonsus -a -um (in/tondeo), unshorn.

LIT., caput, Ov.; of animals: intonsa bidens, Verg.; of persons, with long hair or beard: deus, Apollo, Ov.; of the old Romans: intonsi avi, Ov.; Numa, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, rude, rough: homines intonsi et inculti, Liv.; intonsi Getae, Ov. (2) of country, wooded, not cleared of trees: montes, Verg.

intorquēo -torquēre -torsi -tortum. (1) to twist or turn round: paludamentum circum brachium, Liv.; oculus, Verg.; mentum in dicendo, Cic. (2) to hurl: telum in hostem, Verg.; fig.: intorquentur inter fratres gravissimæ contumeliae, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **intortus** -a -um, twisted.

LIT., rudentes, Cat.; intorti capillis Eumenidum angues, Hor. TRANSF., tangled: Pl.

intrā, adv. and prep., within, inside.

Adv., Quint., Suet.

Prep., with acc. LIT., of space, with or without motion: intra parietes, Cic.; intra moenia compulsus, Liv.; Pl., Caes., Verg., Plin. TRANSF., (1) of time, within, during, in the space of: intra tot annos, Cic.; intra annos xiv, Caes.; foll. by quam: intra decimum diem quam Pheras venerat, in less than ten days after his arrival, Liv. (2) with numerals: intra centum, less than a hundred, Liv. (3) with other words indicating limit: intra legem epulari, Cic. L.; intra finem iuris, Liv.

intrābilis -e (intro), that can be entered, accessible: amnis os multis simul venientibus haud sane intrabile, Liv.

intractābilis -e, unmanageable, intractable: genus intractabile bello, formidable, Verg.; bruma, inconvenient, Verg.

intractātus -a -um, *not handled*. LIT., equus intractatus et novus, Cic. TRANSF., *un-attempted*: scelus, Verg.

intrēmisco -trēmiscere -trēmūi, *to begin to tremble*: undae, Verg.; genua, Ov.

intrēmo -ēre, *to tremble, quake*: Verg.

intrēpidus -a -um, *unconfused, calm*: dux, Ov.; with dat.: intrepidus minantibus, Tac. TRANSF., of things: vultus, Ov.; hiems, *undisturbed by war*, Tac.

¶ Adv. **intrēpidē**, *calmly*: Liv.

intrico -are (in/tricae), *to confuse, entangle*: Chrysippus intricatur, Cic.; Pl.

intrinsēcūs, adv. (1) *inside, inwardly*: Lucr. (2) *inwards*: Suet.

intritus -a -um (in/tero), *not worn away*. TRANSF., *unexhausted*: cohortes intritae ab labore, Caes.

intritus -a -um, *partic. from intero*; q.v.

intrō, adv. *inwards, within*: intro ire, Caes.; filium intro vocare, Cic.

intro -are, *to go into, enter*; transit. and intransit. LIT., regnum, pomœrium, Cic.; in Capitolium, Cic.; maria, Verg.; in hortos, Ov.; portas, Liv.; ad munimenta, Liv.; intra praesidia, Caes. TRANSF., in rerum naturam, Cic.; in alicuius familiaritatem, Cic. L.; of things: quo non modo improbitas sed ne imprudentia quidem possit intrare, Cic.; animus cupidus, Tac.

intrōdūco -ducere -duxi -ductum, *to lead or conduct inside*.

LIT., copias in fines Bellovacorum, Caes.; exercitum in Ligures, Liv.; esp. *to present, introduce*: in senatum, Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., in gen., *to bring in, introduce*: philosophiam in domos, Cic.; consuetudinem, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; esp. *to introduce in speech*: introducta rei similitudo, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *to bring forward an idea, suggest that*: Cic.

intrōductio -ōnis, f. (introduco), *a bringing in, introduction*: adulescentulorum, Cic. L.

intrōdeo -ire -ii -itum, *to go into, enter*; transit. and intransit. LIT., in urbem, Cic. L.; domum, Cic.; portā, by the gate, Cic.; Pl., Liv. TRANSF., in vitam, Cic.

intrōfēro -ferre -tūli -lātum, *to carry in*: liberis cibum, Cic.; Liv.

intrōgrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (intro/gradiōr), *to enter*: Verg.

intrōitus -ūs, m. (introeō), *an entrance*. LIT., Smyrnam, Cic.; in urbem, Cic.; primo introitu, Tac. TRANSF., (1) *a place of entrance, passage*: Cic.; Caes., Suet. (2) in gen., *a beginning, introduction*: defensionis, Cic.

intrōmitto -mittere -misi -missum, *to send in, allow or cause to enter*: legiones, Caes.; Liv., Tac.

intorsūs (intorsum), adv. (for introversus), *towards the inside, inwards*: Caes., Liv., Tac. TRANSF., *inwardly, internally*: Hor., Liv., Ov.

intrōrumpo -rumpere -rūpi -ruptum, *to break into, enter by force*: Caes.

introspicio -spicere -spexi -spectum (intro/specio), *to look into, look within*; transit. and intransit. LIT., domum tuam, Cic. TRANSF., *to look attentively into, observe, examine*: in omnes reipublicae partes, Cic.; introspicite in mentem tuam ipse, Cic.; aliorum felicitatem, Tac.

intūbum -i, n., *see intibum*.

intūeor -tūeri -tūtus sum, dep. *to look at attentively, gaze at*; transit. and intransit. LIT., solem, Cic.; in aliquem contra, *right in the face*, Liv.; Hor. TRANSF., (1) *to consider, contemplate, pay attention to*: veritatem, Cic.; in aliquid malum, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (2) *to look with astonishment or admiration at*: Pompeium, Cic.; Liv.

intūmesco -tūmescere -tūmūi, *to swell, swell up*. LIT., intumuit venter, Ov. TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to increase*: vox, Tac.; intumescere motu, Tac. (2) *to swell with pride*: superbiā, Tac. (3) *to swell with anger*: Ov.

intūmūlātus -a -um (in/tumulo), *unburied*: Ov.

intūor -i, dep. = intueor; q.v.

inturbidus -a -um, *undisturbed, quiet*: annus, Tac.; vir, Tac.

intūs, adv. (in; cf. ἐντός), *within, inside*. LIT., ea quae sunt intus in corpore, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Liv.; sometimes with verbs of motion, *to the inside*: duci intus, Ov.; Caes., Lucr., Tac.; sometimes *from within*: Pl., Liv. TRANSF., *inwardly, in oneself*: Cic., Pers.

intūtus -a -um. (1) *unprotected*: castra, Liv.; n. pl.: intuta moenium, *the unprotected parts of the walls*, Tac. (2) *unsafe, dangerous*: latebrae, Tac.; amicitia, Tac.

inūla -ae, f. *the plant elecampene*: Hor.

inultus -a -um (in/ulciscor). (1) *unavenged*: iniuriae, Cic.; ne inultus esset, Cic.; Verg., Hor., Liv. (2) *unpunished*: hostis, Sall., Ov.; scelus, Sall.; Cic., Hor.

inumbro -are, *to shade, overshadow*: ora coronis, Lucr.; vestibulum, Verg.; in-umbrante vespere, *as the shades of evening were coming on*, Tac.

inundatio -ōnis, f. (inundo), *an inundation, flood*: Plin., Suet.

inundo -are.

(1) transit., *to overflow, inundate*. LIT., hanc (terram) inundat aqua, Cic.; vestro sanguine Enna inundabitur, Liv. TRANSF., *to stream over like a torrent*: multitudo campos, Curt.; cursus inundant Troes, Verg.

(2) intransit., *to overflow with*: inundant sanguine fossae, Verg.

inungo -ungere -unxi -unctum, *to anoint*: oculus, Hor.

inurbānus -a -um, *rude, unpolished, boorish*: Cic., Hor.

¶ Adv. **inurbānē**, *inelegantly, without wit or humour*: Cic.

inurgēo -urgere -ursi, *to push, thrust against*: Lucr.

inūro -ūrere -ussi -ustum, *to burn in or on, brand*.

LIT., notam, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to imprint indelibly, brand*: notam turpitudinis vitae alicuius, Cic. (2) *to inflict*: alicui dolorem, Cic. (3) *to crimp or curl as with the curling-irons, to adorn elaborately*: aliquid calamistris, Cic.

inūsītātus -a -um, adj. (with compar.), *unusual, strange, uncommon*: res inusitata ac nova, Cic.; species navium inusitator, Caes.; with dat.: inusitatus nostris oratoribus lepos, Cic.; inusitatum est, with acc. and infin., Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **inūsītātē**, *unusually, strangely*: inusitate loqui, Cic.

inustus -a -um, partic. from *inuro*; q.v.

inutilis -e, *useless, unserviceable, unprofitable*: homo, Cic.; with dat.: valetudine aut aetate inutiles bello, Caes.; with ad and the acc.: ad usus civium non inutile, Cic.; naves, Caes.; ferrum, Verg.; Hor., Liv. TRANSF., *injurious, harmful*: seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic.; oratio inutilis sibi et civitati suae, Liv.

¶ Adv. **inutiliter**, *uselessly, unprofitably*: Liv. TRANSF., *harmfully*: Cic.

inutilitās -ātis, f. (inutilis), *uselessness, unprofitableness*: Lucr. TRANSF., *harmfulness*: Cic.

invādo -vādēre -vāsi -vāsum.

(1) *to go in, enter, get in*. LIT., quocunque ignis invasit, Cic.; in eas urbes, Cic.; with simple acc.: portūs, Verg.; urbem, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., *to undertake*: aliquid magnum, Verg.

(2) *to attack, assault, fall upon*. LIT., in hostem, in Galliam, Cic.; with simple acc.: agmen, Caes.; urbem, Verg.; Liv. TRANSF., *a*, with words, *to assail, attack*: aliquem minaciter, Tac.: *b*, of disease, passion, etc., *to attack, befall*: pestis in vitam invasit, Cic.; with simple acc.: aliquem lubido invadit, Sall.; pestilentia populum invasit, Liv.: *c*, *to fall upon in order to take; to usurp, seize*: in alicuius praedia, Cic.; with simple acc.: Sall., Tac.

invālesco -vālescere -vālūi, *to gather strength, become strong*: tantum opibus invaluit, Cic.; Tac.

invālidus -a -um, *weak, powerless, feeble*. LIT., physically: milites, Liv.; ad munera corporis senectā invalidus, Liv.; Verg., Tac. TRANSF., in gen., *weak*: moenia invalida adversus inrumpentes, Tac.

invectio -ōnis, f. (inveho). (1) *importation*: Cic. (2) *an inveighing against, invective*: Cic.

invēho -vēhēre -vexi -vectum. (1) *act., in gen., to carry, bear, bring in*. LIT., pecuniam in aerarium, Cic.; vinum in Galliam, *to import*, Liv. TRANSF., *to introduce*: quae (mala) tibi casus invexerat, Liv.; divitiae avaritiam invexere, Liv.

(2) *reflex., se invehere, and pass. as middle, invehi: a, to drive, ride, or travel, on horse-back, in a vehicle, in a ship*: curru in capitulum, Cic.; equo, Verg., Ov., Liv.; flumine, *to sail on*, Cic.; in portum, Cic.; with acc.: moenia, Verg.; portum, Liv.: *b*, *to advance against, burst into, attack*. LIT., Romana se invexit acies, Liv.; cum utrinque invehi hostem nuntiaretur, Liv. TRANSF., *to attack with words, assail, inveigh against*: petulanter in aliquem, Cic.; Liv.

invendibilis -e, *unsaleable*: Pl.

invēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum, *to come upon, find, meet with*.

LIT., of physical discovery: naves, Caes.; hostem, Liv.; Pl., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to find out, discover abstract things*: coniurationem, Cic.; with acc. and infin. or indir. quest., *to find out that, find out why, etc.*: Cic., Lucr., Liv. (2) *to invent, devise*: multa divinitus, Lucr., Cic.; artes, Verg. (3) *to procure, acquire, get, earn*: cognomen, Cic.; gloriam ex culpa, Sall. (4) *reflex., se invenire, or pass. as middle, inveniri, to show oneself*: dolor se invenit, Ov.

inventio -ōnis, f. (invenio). (1) *an inventing, invention*: Cic., Quint. (2) *the inventive faculty*: Cic., Quint.

inventor -ōris, m. (invenio), *an inventor, finder out*: novorum verborum, Cic.; Verg.

inventrix -trix, f. (inventor), *she that finds out*: oleae Minerva inventrix, Verg.; illae omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **inventus** -a -um, *discovered*; n. as subst. **inventum** -i, *an invention, discovery*: Cic., Ov.

invēnustus -a -um. (1) *not charming, unattractive, ungraceful*: Cat., Cic. (2) *unhappy in love*: Pl., Ter.

invērēcundus -a -um, *shameless, impudent*: deus, Bacchus, Hor.; superl.: Pl.

invergo -ēre, *to tip or pour upon*: fronti vina, Verg.; Pl.

inversio -ōnis, f. (inverto). (1) *verborum, irony*, Cic. (2) *transposition*: Quint. (3) *allegory*: Quint.

inversus -a -um, partic. from *inverto*; q.v.

inverto -vertēre -verti -versum, *to turn over, turn about*. LIT., in locum anulum, Cic.; vomere terras graves, Verg.; vinaria tota, Hor. TRANSF., *to transpose, alter, pervert*: ordinem, Cic.; verba, Cic.; virtutes, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **inversus** -a -um, *overturned*. LIT., vomer, Hor. TRANSF., verba, Lucr.; mores, Hor.

invespērascit -ēre, impers. *it grows dark, becomes twilight*: Liv.

investigatio -ōnis, f. (investigo), *an inquiring into, investigation*: veri, Cic.

investigatōr -ōris, m. (investigo), *an inquirer, investigator*: antiquitatis, Cic.; coniurationis, Cic.

investigo -are, *to search out, track out*. LIT., esp. with dogs: canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. TRANSF., *coniurationem*, Cic.; verum, Cic.; with indir. quest.: Pl., Cic.

invētērasco -ascēre -āvi, *to become old in one's place*.

LIT., inveteraverunt hi omnes compluribus Alexandriae bellis, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to become obsolete*: si (res) inveteravit, actum est, Cic.; Tac. (2) *to become established, fixed, rooted*: inveteravit iam opinio, Cic.; with dat.: quorum nomen et honos inveteravit et huic urbi et hominum famae et sermonibus, Cic.; Lucr., Caes.

invētērātio -ōnis, f. (invetero), *inveterateness, permanence*: Cic.

invētērātus -a -um, *of long standing, established, firmly rooted*: amicitia, Cic.; ira, Cic.

invicem, adv. (in/vicem). (1) *in turn, by turns, alternately*: hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt, illi domi remanent, Caes.; Liv. (2) *mutually, reciprocally*: invicem inter se grāntes, Liv.; multae invicem clades, Tac.

invictus -a -um (in/vinco), *unconquered, unsubdued, unconquerable, invincible*: imperator, Cic.; a labore, armis, Cic.; ad vulnera, Ov.; adversum gratiam, Tac.; fig.: defensio, *unanswervable*, Cic.

invidentiā -ae, f. (invideo), *envying, envy*: Cic.

invidēre -vidēre -vidi -vīsum, *to look upon with the evil eye*. LIT., Cat. TRANSF., *to envy*,

grudge, be envious of. Regularly with dat. of person: paribus aut inferioribus, Cic.; often with dat. of thing: honori, Cic.; impers., pass.: superioribus saepe invidetur, Cic.; Pl. Also with acc. of thing grudging: alicui honorem, Hor.; Verg., Liv.; with in and abl. of thing: in qua tibi invidio, Cic.; with abl. of thing: non invidio laude sua mulieribus, Liv.; with genit. of thing: illi ciceris, Hor.; with infin., or acc. and infin.: Liburnis deduci triumpho, Hor.; Pl., Ov.; with ut or ne and the subj.: Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **invisus** -a -um. (1) pass., *hated*, of persons or things: persona, Cic.; negotia, Hor.; with dat., *hated by*: invisus deo, Cic.; iudicium invisum etiam iudicibus, Liv.; compar.: Cic. (2) act., *hostile*: invisum quem tu tibi fingis, Verg.

invidia -ae, f. (invidus). (1) act., *envy, grudging, jealousy, ill-will*: Cic., Verg.; with genit.: laudis suae, Caes.; absit verbo invidia, Liv. (2) pass., *odium, unpopularity*: habere, *to be unpopular*, Cic.; in invidiam venire, Cic.; invidiam in aliquem commovere, concitare, excitare, Cic.; conflare, Liv. TRANSF., a, personif., *Envy*: Verg., Hor., Ov.; invidiam lenire, Cic.; b, *a source of ill-will*: invidiae erat amissum Cremerae praesidium, Liv.

invidiosē, adv. (invidiosus), *enviously, jealously, bitterly*: Cic.

invidiosus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (invidia). (1) *envious*: vetustas, Ov. (2) *causing envy, envied*: non invidiosa voluptas, Ov. (3) *hateful, causing hate or ill-feeling*: crimen, damnatio, Cic.; with dat.: hoc ipsis iudicibus invidiosissimum futurum, Cic.; nomina, Liv.; Tac.

invidus -a -um (invideo), *envious*. LIT., of persons: Cic., Hor., Ov.; with genit.: laudis, Cic.; m. as subst.: obtractatores et invidi Scipionis, Cic.; Tac. TRANSF., of things: cura, aetas, Hor.; nox coeptis invida nostris, *unfavourable to*, Ov.

invigilo -are, *to be watchful or wakeful over; give great attention to*; with dat.: reipublicae, Cic.; Verg.

inviolābilis -e, *unassailable, that cannot be violated or injured*: pignus, Verg.; Lucr., Tac.

inviolātus -a -um. (1) *uninjured, unhurt*: invulnerati inviolatique vixerunt, Cic.; inviolatā vestrā amicitia, Cic. (2) *invulnerable*: tribunus plebis, Liv.; Sall., Caes.

¶ Adv. **inviolātē**, *involutely*: memoriam nostri pie inviolateque servabit, Cic.

invisitatus -a -um, *not seen*; hence, *unusual, strange*: magnitudo, forma, Cic.; nova acies, Liv.; Tac.

invisō -visēre -visi -vīsum. (1) *to go to see, to visit*: domum, Pl.; aliquem, Cic. L.; suos, Liv.; Delum, Verg. (2) *to inspect*: urbes, Verg.; Cic. (3) *to look at*: Cat.

invisus -a -um (invideo), *unseen, secret*: sacra occulta et maribus non solum invisā sed etiam inaudita, Cic.

invisus -a -um, partic. from invideo; q.v.

invitāmentum -i, n. (invito), *an invitation, attraction, allurement*; with subjective genit.: naturae, Cic.; with objective genit.: temeritatis invitamenta, Liv.; with ad: multa ad luxuriam invitamenta pernicioosa, Cic.

invitatio -ōnis, f. (invito), *invitation, inducement, reception*; with subjective genit.:

hospitum, Cic.; in Epirum, Cic. L.; ut biberetur, Cic.; ad dolendum, Cic.

invitātū, abl. as from invitatus, m. (invito), *by invitation*: invitatu tuo, Cic. L.

invito -are, *to invite*. LIT., *to invite as a guest*: aliquem ad cenam, Cic.; aliquem domum suam, Cic.; sometimes *to receive, entertain*: aliquem tecto ac domo, Cic.; Liv.; reflex., invitare se, *to treat oneself*: se cibo vinoque, Sall. TRANSF., (1) *to summon*: aliquem in legationem, Cic. L. (2) *to invite, allure, induce*: aliquem praemiis ad rem, Cic.; somnos, Hor.; with ut and subj.: Pl., Caes.; with infin.: Verg.

invītus -a -um, adj. (with superl.), *unwilling, against one's will*. LIT., of persons: invitus facio, Cic.; in abl. absol., me, te, se invito, *against my, etc., will*: Caes., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., of things: invitā lege agere, Cic.; invitā ope, Ov.; Hor., Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **invītē**, *unwillingly, involuntarily, against one's will*: invite cepi Capuam, Cic.; vel pudenter vel invitius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.

invīus -a -um (in/via), *impassable*: saltus, Liv.; maria invia Teucris, Verg.; lorica invia sagittis, *impenetrable*, Mart.; n. pl. as subst. invia -orum, *trackless places*, Liv. TRANSF., nil virtuti invium, Tac.; Ov.

invōcātio -ōnis, f. (invoco), *a calling upon, invocation*: deorum, Quint.

invōcātus -a -um (in/voco), *uncalled, uninvited*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

invōcātus -a -um, partic. from invoco; q.v. **invōco** -are, *to call in, call upon for help, invoke*: Iunonem, Cic.; aliquem advocatum ad communem imperatorum fortunam defendendam, Cic.; deos, Pl., Liv.; leges, Tac.

invōlātū, abl. as from involatus, m. (involo), *by the flight*: Cic.

invōlito -are, *to float or wave over*: comae involitant humeris, Hor.

invōlo -are, *to fly at, seize or pounce upon*; transit and intransit. LIT., equites ab dextera, Pl.; castra, Tac. TRANSF., in possessionem quasi caducam ac vacuum, Cic.; animos cupido, Tac.

invōlūcre -is, n. (involvero), *a wrap*: Pl.

invōlūcrum -i, n. (involvero), *a wrap, cover*. LIT., candelabri, Cic. TRANSF., involucris simulationum tegi, Cic.

invōlūtus -a -um, partic. from involvo; q.v. **involvero** -volvēre -volvi -vōlūtum.

(1) *to roll in, to envelop, wrap up, cover*: sinistras sagis, Caes.; igni suo involvunt, Tac.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., se litteris, Cic. L.; se suā virtute, Hor.; bellum pacis nomine, Cic.; nox involvit umbrā diem, Verg. (2) *to roll upon*; with dat.: Olympum Ossae, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **invōlūtus** -a -um, *rolled up*; hence *involved*: res involutas definiende explicare, Cic.

involvulus -i, m. (involvero), *a caterpillar which wraps itself up in leaves*: Pl.

invulgo -are, *to give information*: Cic. L.

invulnerātus -a -um (in/vulnero), *unwounded*: Cic.

īō, interj., an exclamation of joy, *hurrah!*: Hor.; or of pain, *oh!*: Pl.; or a call, *ho!*: Verg., Ov.

Īō (Īōn) -ūs (-ōnis), f. (Ἰώ), *daughter of the Argive king, Inachus, beloved by Jupiter, who for fear of Juno changed her into a cow; identified with the Egyptian goddess, Isis. Hence adj. Īōnius -a -um, of the sea between Italy and Greece, across which Io swam: mare Ionium, Liv.; aequor, Ov.; sinus, Hor., the Ionian sea; also simply Ionium, n. (sc. mare): Verg.*

iōcātio -ōnis, f. (iocor), *a joke, jest: Cic. L., Cat. iōcor -ari, dep. (also iōco -are, act.: Pl.) (from iocus), to joke, jest: cum aliquo per litteras, Cic.; me appellabat iocans, Cic.; Ter., Liv.; with internal acc.: haec iocatus sum, Cic. L.; in faciem permulta, Hor.*

iōcōsus -a -um (iocus), *humorous, sportive, merry, facetious: Maecenas, Hor.; res, Cic.; imago (vocis), the sportive echo, Hor.; Ov.*

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **iōcōsē**, Cic. L., Hor.

iōcūlāris -e (iocus), *jocular, laughable: audacia, Ter.; Cic.; n. pl. as subst. iocularia, jests, Hor., Liv.*

¶ Adv. **iōcūlārīter**, *jestingly: Plin., Suet. iōcūlārius -a -um (ioculus), laughable, droll: Ter.*

iōcūlātor -ōris, m. (ioculor), *a joker: Cic. L.*

iōcūlor -ari, dep. (ioculus), *to joke, jest, speak jocosely: quaedam militariter ioculantes, Liv.*

iōcūlus -i, m. (dim. of iocus), *a little joke: Pl.*

iōcus -i, m. (plur. ioci and ioca), *a joke, jest: ioci causā, for a joke, Cic.; per iocum, in jest, Cic.; extra iocum, remoto ioco, joking apart, Cic.; ludus et iocus, mere sport, Liv.; Hor., Ov. Personif., Īocus -i, m. god of jests: Pl., Hor.*

Īolcus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ἰωλίκος), *town in Thessaly, from which Jason sailed with the Argonauts.*

¶ Hence adj. **Īolciācus** -a -um, of *Iolcus.*

Īion ii, n. (ἰών). (1) *the blue violet: Plin.*

(2) *a precious stone of similar colour: Plin.*

Īion -ōnis, f., see *Io.*

Īōnes -um, m. (Ἰώνες), *the Ionians, a people in the west of Asia Minor, originally from Greece.*

¶ Hence subst. **Īōnia** -ae, f. *their country, a district in Asia Minor between Caria and Aeolis; adj. Īōniācus -a -um, Ionian; adj. Īōnicus -a -um, Ionian.*

Īōta, n. indecl. (ἰώτα), *the name of the Greek vowel, ι, Cic.*

Īphīānassa -ae, f. = *Iphigenia; q.v.: Lucr.*

Īphigēnia -ae, f. (Ἰφιδέεια), *daughter of Agamemnon, sacrificed by her father to appease the wrath of Diana; or, according to another legend, saved by Diana, and carried away, and made her priestess in Tauris.*

ipse (ipsus: Pl.) -a -um, genit. ipsū, dat. ipsi (is/-pse), *self; standing alone to indicate a person or thing, or agreeing with a noun or another pronoun.*

In gen.: ego ipse, *I myself, Cic.; ipse interviso, Cic.; in me ipso probavi, in myself, Cic.; ipse Epicurus, Lucr.; ipse frater, Ter.; eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, and that very thing was the cause of the war, Liv.; victor ex Aequis in Volscos transiit et ipsos bellum molientes, who on their side too were preparing war, Liv.*

Esp. (1) with numbers, etc., *just, exactly: ipso vicesimo anno, Cic.; eā ipsā horā, Cic.; Praeneste sub ipsa, Verg. (2) of a master,*

mistress, teacher, etc.: ipse dixit, the master (i.e. Pythagoras) has said it, Cic. (3) spontaneously, of one's own accord: valvae se ipsae aperuerunt, Cic.; ipsae domum referent capellae ubera, Verg. (4) with reflex: ipsum si quicquam posse in se sistere credis, Lucr.; genitor secum ipse volutat, Verg. (5) with suffix -met: Pl., Cic. (6) superl.: ipissimus, one's very self, Pl.

ira (eira: Pl.) -ae, f. *wrath, anger, ire.*

Lit., per iram, *in anger, Cic.; irae indulgere, Liv.; in plur.: irae caelestes, divine wrath, Liv.; with genit. of the cause of anger: dictatoris creati, Liv.; ira adversus Romanos, Liv.; veteres in populum Romanum irae, Liv.*

TRANSF., (1) of things, *violence, rage: belli, Sall. (2) personif., in plur.: Verg. (3) cause of anger: Verg., Ov.*

irācundiā -ae, f. (iracundus). (1) *an angry disposition, passionateness, irascibility: Cic., Suet. (2) state of anger, fury, wrath: iracundiā cohibere, Cic.; excitare, Cic.; Ter., Caes.*

irācundus -a -um (irascor), *inclined to anger, irascible, passionate: mens, Lucr.; senes, Cic.; in aliquem, Cic.; Hor.*

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **irācundē**, *wrathfully, passionately: Cic.*

irascor -i, dep. (ira), *to grow angry, wrathful: Cic.; with dat.: alicui, Cic.; poet., of a bull: in cornua, to put his rage into his horns, Verg.*

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **irātus** -a -um, *angry, full of wrath; with dat.: alicui, with anyone, Cic., Ov.; iratus de iudicio, Cic. TRANSF., of things, raging: mare, venter, Hor.*

¶ Adv. **irātē**, *angrily: Phaedr.*

Īris -ridis, f. (Ἰρις; acc. Irim: Verg.; voc. Iri: Verg., Ov.), *messenger of the gods, and goddess of the rainbow.*

irōnia -ae, f. (ἰρωνία), *irony: Cic.*

irr, - see *inr*.

Īrus -i, m. (Ἰρος), *the name of a beggar in Ithaca; appell.= a poor man (opp. to Croesus): Ov.*

is, ēa, id, he, she, it; this or that person or thing; demonstrative pronoun, chiefly used to refer to some person or thing already mentioned.

In gen. (1) standing alone, *he, she, it: mihi venit obvium puer tuus; is mihi litteras reddidit, Cic. L. (2) with a noun, that: in eum locum, Caes.; eam ob rem, Lucr. (3) as antecedent, with relat. clause: a, of individuals: ea legione quam secum habebat, that legion which, Caes.; quod virtute effici debet, id temptatur pecuniā, Cic.: b, of classes, one (of those) who, such . . . as: neque is es, qui quid sis nescias (subj. verb in relat. clause), Cic. L.; also with ut: cuius ea stultitia ut, Cic.*

Esp. (1) with et, -que, etc., *and that too, and what is more: cum una legione eaque vacillante, Cic. (2) n. sing. id: a, with quod, in apposition to a clause or sentence: si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, Cic.: b, alone, meaning on that account: id gaudeo, Cic.: c, in phrases: id temporis, id aetatis, at that age, Cic.; in eo est, the position is such, Liv., or, it depends on this, Cic.; Liv.; id est, that is, in explanation, Cic.*

Isāra -ae, f. a river in Gaul (now the Isère).

Isauri -ōrum, m. (*Ἰσᾱυροί*), the *Isaurians*.

¶ Hence subst. **Isauria** -ae, f. (*Ἰσᾱυρία*), their country, a mountainous region in Asia Minor; adj. **Isauricus** -a -um and **Isaurus** -a -um, *Isaurian*.

Isis -is and -idis, f. (*Ἰσὶς*), the Egyptian goddess *Isis*. Adj. **Isiācus** -a -um, of *Isis*.

Ismārus -i, m. (*Ἰσμάρος*) and **Ismāra** -ōrum, n. a mountain in Thrace. Adj. **Ismārius** -a -um, poet. = *Thracian*: tyrannus, *Tereus*, Ov.

Ismēnus (-ōs) -i, m. (*Ἰσμηνός*), a river in Boeotia.

¶ Hence f. subst. **Ismēnis** -idis, poet. = a Theban woman; adj. **Ismēnius** -a -um, poet. = *Theban*.

Isocrātes -is, m. (*Ἰσοκράτης*), a famous Athenian orator of the fourth century B.C. Adj. **Isocrātēus** and **Isocrātius** -a -um, *Isocratean*.

Issa -ae, f. (*Ἰσσα*), an island in the Adriatic Sea. Adj. **Issensis** -e, **Issaeus** -a -um, **Issāicus** -a -um, of *Issa*.

istāc (iste) adv. by that way: Pl., Ter.

istactēnus, adv. thus far: Pl.

istē ista istūd, demonstr. pron. or adj. (locative *isti*: Pl., Verg.), that of yours, that beside you.

In gen.: adventu tuo ista subsellia, vacuefacta sunt, Cic.; de istis rebus expecto tuas litteras, Cic. L.

Esp. (1) in speeches, referring to parties opposed to the speaker (opp. to *hic*, my client); so, according to context, the defendant or the prosecutor: Cic. (2) in certain contexts, contemptuous: ex quibus generibus hominum istae copiae comparantur, Cic. (3) such, of such a kind: Cic.

Ister = *Hister*: q.v.

Isthmus (-os) -i, m. (*Ἰσθμός*), the Isthmus of Corinth: Caes., Liv., Ov. Adj. **Isthmius** -a -um, *Isthmian*: labor, in the Isthmian games, Hor.; plur. subst. **Isthmiā** -ōrum, n. the Isthmian Games: Liv.

istic istaec istōc or istūc (iste/-ce), that of yours: *istic* labor, Pl.; *istuc* considerabo, Cic.; *istaec* loca, Cic. L.

istic, adv. (iste/-ce), over there, there by you. LIT., scribeba quid *istic* agatur, Cic. L.; Pl., Liv. TRANSF., therein, in that: *istic* sum, I am all ears, Ter., Cic.

istim, adv. (iste), from there: Enn.

istinc, adv. (istim/-ce), from over there. LIT., qui *istinc* veniunt, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter. TRANSF., of that thing, from that thing: Pl., Hor.

istiusmōdi or **istius mōdi** or **istimodi**, of that kind, such: ratio *istiusmodi*, Cic.; Pl.

istō, adv. (iste), thither, to that place, to the place where you are: venire, Cic. L.; Pl. TRANSF., (1) thereunto, into that thing: admiscere aliquid, Cic. L. (2) therefore: Pl.

istōc, adv. (iste/-ce), thither: Ter.

istorsum, adv. (isto/vorsum), thitherwards: Ter.

Istri, see *Histri*.

istūc, adv. (isto/-ce), thither: venire, Cic.; Pl., Ov. TRANSF., to that: Ter.

itā, adv. (is), so, thus, in this fashion.

(1) absol.; in gen.: quae cum *ita* sint, Cic.; *ita* est, Lucr.; *ita* fecit, Cic. Esp.: a, interrog., *itane?* really? Cic.; quid *ita?* why

so? Cic.: b, in answers: *ita* vero, Pl.; *ita* prorsus, *ita* plane, certainly, Cic.: c, in narration, and so: Cic.; Liv.: d, with adj. or adv., so, so very; often with neg.: non *ita* antiqua, not particularly ancient, Cic.; Liv.

(2) in close relation to a clause: a, in a comparison, before or after a clause introduced by *ut*, quemadmodum, quomodo, so... as, as... so: me consulem *ita* fecistis quomodo pauci facti sunt, Cic.; *ita*... quasi, or tamquam, just as if, Liv.: b, in solemn assertions and adjurations: *ita* vivam ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic.; saepe, *ita* me dii iuvent, te desideravi, Cic.: c, with consecutive clause: *ita*... ut, in such a way that, Caes., Cic.: d, to express condition or limitation, *ita*... ut, only to the extent that, only on condition that, only that: *ita* tamen ut tibi nolim molestus esse, Cic. L.; Liv.: e, with final clause, *ita*... ut, in order that: duobus consulis *ita* missis, ut alter Mithridatem persequeretur, Cic.

Itālī -ōrum and -um, m. the *Italians*.

¶ Hence subst. **Itālia** -ae, f. *Italy*; adj.

Itālicus -a -um, **Itālius** -a -um, **Itālus** -a -um, *Italian*; f. adj. **Itālis** -idis, f. *Italian*; plur. as subst. *Italides*, *Italian women*, Verg.

itāquē, adv. (1) and thus, and so: Caes., Cic. (2) therefore, for that reason, on that account: Cic., Hor., Liv.

item, adv. (is/-em), also, likewise, in like manner: Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic.; solis defectiones itemque lunae, Cic.; Pl., Liv. In comparisons: fecisti item ut praedones solent, Cic.

itēr, itinēris, n. (connected with *ire*, *itum*), a going, walk, way.

LIT., in diversum *iter* equi concitati, in opposite directions, Liv.; in itinere, ex itinere, on the way, Caes.; Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) a journey, march: *iter* facere, Caes., Cic., Liv.; conficere, Liv.; flectere, Verg.; instituere, Hor. (2) a march, considered as a measure of distance: cum abessem ab Amano *iter* unius diei, one day's journey, Cic.; magnis itineribus, Caes. (3) a right of way, permission to march: negat se posse *iter* ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. (4) concr., a way, road: *iter* angustum et difficile, Caes.; Cic., Liv., Tac.; vocis, passage, Verg. (5) fig., way, course, method: *iter* amoris nostri et officii mei, Cic.; naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire, Cic.; salutis, Verg.

itēratiō -ōnis, f. (itēro), a repetition, iteration: verborum, Cic.; Quint.

itēro -are (iterum), to do a second time, repeat.

In gen.: pugnam, to renew, Liv.; aequor, to take ship again, Hor.; Ov., Tac. Esp. (1) to plough again: agrum non semel arare sed *iterare*, Cic. (2) to repeat words: Pl., Cic., Liv.

itērum, adv. again, a second time: C. Flaminius consul *iterum*, Cic.; primo... *iterum*, Cic.; semel... *iterum*, Liv.; also of repeated action: *iterum* atque *iterum*, again and again, Hor., Verg.

Itācā -ae and **Itācē** -ēs, f. (*Ἰθάκη*), an island in the Ionian Sea, the home of Ulysses.

¶ Hence adj. **Itācensis** -e and **Itācus** -a -um, *Itacan*; m. as subst. **Itācus** -i, Ulysses: Verg.

itidem, adv. (ita/-dem), *in like manner, likewise*: Pl., Cic.

itio -ōnis, f. (eo), *a going, travelling*: domum itio, Cic.; Ter.

ito -are (freq. of eo), *to go*: Ter., Cic. L.

Ituraei -ōrum, m. (Ἰτουραῖοι), *a people in the north-east of Palestine*; also adj. **Ituraeus** -a -um, *Ituraean*.

itus -ūs, m. (eo), *a movement, going, departure*: noster itus, reditus, Cic. L.; Lucr., Suet.

Itys -tŷos; acc. -tyn and -tym, m. (Ἴτυς), *son of Tereus and Procne, killed by his mother and served up for food to his father*.

iūba -ae, f. *the mane of any animal*: Caes., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *the crest of a helmet*: Verg.; *of a serpent*: Verg.

iūba -ae, m. (Ἰόβας), *the name of two Numidian kings*.

iūbar -āris, n. (connected with 'iuba), *a beaming light, radiance*, esp. of the morning star and other heavenly bodies; *the light of the sun*: Ov.; *of the moon*: Ov.; *of fire*: Ov. TRANSF., (1) *a heavenly body*, esp. the sun: Verg. (2) *the radiance of a god*: Mart.

iūbatus -a -um (iuba), *having a mane, crested*: anguis, Pl., Liv.

iūbēo iūbēre iūssi iūssum, *to order, command*, bid.

In gen. (1) with acc. and infin.: Caesar te sine cura esse iussit, *told you not to be troubled*, Cic.; pontem iubet rescindi, Caes.; in pass. with infin. alone: consules iubentur scribere exercitum, Liv.; Caes.; with infin. alone: receptui canere iubet, Caes. (2) with ut or ne and the subj.: iubere ut haec quoque referret, Caes.; Cic., Hor., Liv. (3) with subj. alone: Ter., Ov., Liv. (4) with acc. of the action alone: caedem fratris, Tac. (5) absol.: defessa iubendo est saeva Iovis coniux, Ov.

Esp. (1) in greetings: salvere iubere, *to greet*, Cic. L. (2) in medicine, *to prescribe*: aegrotus qui iussus sit vinum sumere, Cic. (3) political t. t., *to ratify an order*: senatus censuit populusque iussit, Cic.; legem, Cic.; populus iussit de bello, Liv.; with ut or ne and subj.: Cic., Liv.

¶ Hence, from perf. partic. iussus -a -um, subst. **iussum** -i, n. (usually plur.), *an order, command*; in gen.: iussa efficere, Sall.; capessere, Verg.; Cic., Tac.; esp. (1) *a medical prescription*: Ov. (2) polit. t. t., *a command of the Roman people*: Cic.

iucunditās -ātis, f. (iucundus), *pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, pleasure*: vitae, Cic.; dare se iucunditati, *to give oneself up to pleasure*, Cic.

iucundus -a -um (iuvo), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *pleasant, agreeable, delightful*: est mihi iucunda in malis vestra erga me voluntas, Cic.; comes alicui iucundus, Cic.; verba ad audiendum iucunda, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **iucundē**, *pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully*: vivere, Cic.; iucundius bibere, Cic.; Lucr.

Iūdaea -ae, f. (Ἰουδαία), *the country of the Jews, Judea or Palestine*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Iūdaeus** -a -um, *Jewish or a Jew*; adj. **Iūdāicus** -a -um, *Jewish*.

iudex -icis, m. (ius/dico), *a judge*.

LIT., Cic., Hor., Liv.; in plur., *a panel of jurors*: Cic.; iudex quaestionis, *a judge chosen to preside at a trial*, Cic.; dare iudicem, *to appoint* (said of the praetor), Cic.; iudicem alicui ferre, *to offer, propose*, Cic., Liv.; iudicem dicere, *of the defendant*, Liv.; iudices reicere, *to object to*, Cic.; apud iudicem causam agere, Cic.; iudicem esse de aliqua re, Cic.

TRANSF., of a person who judges or decides on anything: aequissimus eorum studiorum aestimator et iudex, Cic.; sub iudice lis est, Hor.

iudiciatio -ōnis, f. (iudico). (1) *a judicial investigation*: Cic., Quint. (2) *a judgment, opinion*: Cic.

iudicatum -i, n. from iudico; q.v.

iudicātus -ūs, m. (iudico), *the office or business of a judge*: Cic.

iudiciālis -e (iudicium), *relating to a court of justice, judicial*: causa, Cic.

iudiciārius -a -um (iudicium), *relating to a court of justice*: quaestus, Cic.

iudicium -i, n. (iudex), *a trial, legal investigation*.

LIT., iudicium dare, *of the praetor*, Cic.; qui iudicium exercet, i.e., *the praetor*, Cic.; inter sicarios, Cic.; vocare in iudicium, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) legal: a, *a law-court*: Cic.: b, *a decision*: senatūs, Caes.: c, *jurisdiction*: Liv. (2) in gen.: a, *judgment, considered opinion*: iudicium facere, *to decide*, Cic.; meo iudicio, Cic.: b, *the power of judging, discernment, understanding*: intellegens, Cic.; subtile, Hor.; esp. *good judgment*: iudicio aliquid facere, Cic.; Tac.

iudīco -are (iudex), *to judge*.

LIT., *to be a judge*: Cic., Hor.; with acc., *to decide as judge*: litem, Pl.; rem, Cic.; aliquid contra aliquid, Cic.; deberi dotem, Cic.; perduellionem Horatio, *to investigate H.'s alleged treason*, Liv. So perf. partic. iudicatus -a -um, *of persons, condemned*: Cic., Liv.; of things, *decided*: iudicata res, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to decide, to judge*: quod ante iudicaram, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: iudico neminem tanta habuisse ornamenta, Cic.; in pass.: nos bene emissemus iudicati sumus, Cic. (2) *to declare openly*: Dolabellā hoste iudicato, Cic.; Caes.

iūgālis -e (iugum), *yoked together*; m. pl. as subst. **iūgālēs** -ium, *a team of horses*: Verg.

TRANSF., *matrimonial, nuptial*: vinclum, Verg.; dona, Ov.

iūgārius vicus, *a part of Rome, near the forum*: Liv.

iūgatio -ōnis, f. (iugo), *a binding*; esp. *the training of vines on a trellis*: Cic.

iūgērūm -i, n., plur. according to the 3rd declension (connected with iungo), *a measure of land, consisting of 28,000 square feet, about two-thirds of an English acre*: Cic., Verg.

iūgis -e (iungo), *joined together*; hence *perpetual, continuous*, esp. of water: aqua, Cic.; puteus, Cic.

iūglans -glandis, f. (= Iovis glans), *a walnut or walnut-tree*: Cic.

iūgo -are (iugum), *to bind together, connect, couple*; in gen.: virtutes inter se iugatae sunt, Cic.; esp. in marriage: Verg.

iūgōsus -a -um (iugum), *mountainous*: Ov.
iūgūlae -ārum, f. (iugum), *Orion's belt*: Pl.

iūgūlo -are (iugulum), *to cut the throat of, to butcher*. LIT., suem, Cic.; cives optimos, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., *to ruin, destroy*: aliquem factis decretisque, Cic.; iugulari suā confessione, Cic.; Ter.

iūgūlum -i, n. and **iūgūlus** -i, m. (iungo), *the throat*: iugulum dare (alicui), Cic.; porrigere, *to offer one's throat for cutting*, as a defeated gladiator, Hor.

iūgum -i, n. (root of iungo).

(1) *a yoke or collar* on the necks of oxen, horses, etc. LIT., iuga imponere bestiis, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., **a**, *a team or yoke of oxen or horses*: Cic., Verg.; hence fig. of men, *a pair, a couple*: impiorum (of Antonius and Dolabella), Cic.; also *a chariot*: Verg.: **b**, *bond, union*: ferre iugum pariter, Hor.; esp. *the bond of love, the marriage-tie*: Hor.; Ov.: **c**, *the yoke of slavery*: servitutis iugum depellere, Cic.; iugum accipere, Liv.

(2) *a cross-bar*; esp.: **a**, *the yoke, under which the Romans compelled their vanquished enemies to pass in token of submission*: mittere sub iugum, Caes., Cic., Liv.: **b**, *the beam of a pair of scales*: Liv.; hence *the constellation Libra*: Cic.; *the beam of a weaver's loom*: Ov.: **c**, plur.: iuga, *rowers' benches*, Verg.: **d**, *a ridge between mountains*: Caes., Liv.; plur., poet., *mountain heights*: Verg., Ov.

iūgurtha -ae, m. *king of Numidia, who was conquered by Marius in 106 B.C.*

¶ Hence adj. **iūgurthinus** -a -um, *Jugurthine*.

iūlius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*, including the family of the Caesars; the adj. signifies therefore of *a Julius*, and esp. of *C. Julius Caesar*: lex, *a law of Julius Caesar*, Cic.; mensis Iulius or, simply, Iulius, *the month of July*, so called in honour of Julius Caesar, formerly called Quinctilis.

¶ Hence adj. **iūliānus** -a -um, of *Julius Caesar*; plur. as substant., *his adherents in the civil war*.

iūlus -i, m. (1) = *Ascanius, son of Aeneas and Creusa*. (2) *the son of Ascanius*.

¶ Hence adj. **iūlēus** -a -um, of *Iulus*: Ov.; also of *Caesar, of the Caesars*: Ov.

iūmentum -i, n. (iungo), *an animal used for carrying or drawing, beast of burden*: Caes., Cic., Liv.

iuncēus -a -um (iuncus). (1) *made of rushes*: vincula, Ov. (2) *like a rush*: Ter.

iuncōsus -a -um (iuncus), *full of rushes, rushy*: litora, Ov.

iunctim, adv. (iungo), *successively*: Suet.

iunctio -ōnis, f. (iungo), *a joining, connexion*: eorum verborum, Cic.

iunctūra -ae, f. (iungo), *a joining*. Hence (1) *a joint*: tignorum, Caes.; latorum, Verg. (2) *relationship*: generis, Ov. (3) *rhetorical combination, putting together*: Hor.

iunctus -a -um, partic. from iungo; q.v.

iuncus -i, m. *a rush*: limosus, Verg.; iunci palustres, Ov.

iungo iungere iunxi iunctum (connected with *ζεύγνυμι, ζυγόν*), *to join, unite, connect*.

LIT., physically. (1) *to yoke, harness*: equos, currūs, Verg.; Cic. L., Liv., Ov. (2) *to mate*: aliquam alicui conubio, Verg.; cum impari, Liv.; Ov. (3) in gen., *to connect*:

tigna inter se, Caes.; oscula, *to kiss*, Ov.; fluvium ponte, Liv.; pontem, *to throw a bridge over a river*, Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., not physically, *to unite*: improbitas scelere iuncta, Cic.; indignatio iuncta conquestioni, Cic.; se ad aliquem, Cic.; amicitiam cum aliquo, *to form*, Cic.; foedere, societate alicui iungi, Liv.; amicos, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **iunctus** -a -um, *joined, connected, united*. LIT., physically: corpora inter se, Cic.; Iano loca iuncta, Ov.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) *united by relationship, friendship, etc.*: iunctissimus illi comes, Ov. (2) in gen., *associated*: iunctior cum exitu, Cic.

iūnior, see iuvenis.

iūnipérus -i, f. *the juniper-tree*: Verg.

iūnius -a -um, *the name of a Roman gens; its most famous members were the Brutii, including two of the murderers of Caesar*. As adj., *Junian*: mensis Iunius or, simply, Iunius, *the month of June*, Cic., Ov.

iūnix -icis, f. *a heifer*: Pers.

iūno -ōnis, f. *the goddess Juno, Greek Hera, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter; guardian deity of women*: Iuno inferna, Proserpine, Verg.; so: Iuno Averna, Ov.; urbs Iunonis, Argos, Ov.

¶ Hence **iūnōnicōla** -ae, c. *a worshipper of Juno*; **iūnōnigēna** -ae, m. *son of Juno*; **Vulcan**: Ov.; adj. **iūnōnālis** -e, *belonging to Juno*: tempus, *the month of June*, Ov.; **iūnōnius** -a -um, *Junonian*: hospitia, Carthage, Verg.; ales, *the peacock*, Ov.; custos, Argos, Ov.; mensis, *June*, Ov.

Iuppiter (and Diespiter), Iovis, m. (connected with dies and divus), *Jupiter, the supreme god among the Romans, brother and husband of Juno, corresponding to the Ζεύς of the Greeks*: Iovis satelles, Cic.; ales, *the eagle*, Ov.; Iuppiter Stygius, *Pluto*, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *the planet Jupiter*: Cic. (2) *air, sky, heavens*: sub love, in the open air, Hor., Ov.

Iūra -ae, m. *a mountain-chain along the north-west frontier of modern Switzerland*: Caes.

iūrātor -ōris, m. (iuro), *a sworn assessor*: Pl., Liv.

iūrātus -a -um, partic. from iuro; q.v.

iūrēiūro -are (ius/iuro), *to swear by an oath*: Liv.

iūrēpēritus = iurisperitus; q.v.

iurgium -i, n. (ius/ago), *altercation, quarrel, brawl*: iurgio saepe contendere cum aliquo, Cic.; Verg., Ov., Tac.

iurgo -are (ius/ago). Intransit., *to quarrel, contend in words, brawl*: Cic. Transit., *to scold*: Hor.

iūridiciālis -e (ius/dico), *relating to right or justice*: constitutio, Cic.

iūrisconsultus -i, m. *one learned in the law, a lawyer*: Cic.

iūrisdictio -ōnis, f. *the administration of justice*: conficere, Cic. L. TRANSF., *judicial authority*: iurisdicatio urbana et peregrina (of the praetor urbanus and peregrinus), Liv.; iurisdicatio in libera civitate contra leges senatusque consulta, Cic.

iūrispēritus or **iūrēpēritus** -i, m. adj. (with compar. and superl.), *skilled or experienced in the law*: Cic., Juv.

iūro -are (*iūs), to swear, take an oath.

LIT., iuravi verissimum iusiurandum, Cic.; falsum, Cic.; per deos, Sall.; per Iovem, Cic.; with plain acc. of deity: Cic. L., Verg., Ov.; in verba alicuius, to swear after a prescribed formula, Liv.; in certa verba, Cic.; in legem, to swear to, Cic.; but: in me iurare, to conspire against me, Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Caes., Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., to deny on oath: calumniam in aliquem, Liv.

¶ Hence perf. partic. in act. sense **iūrātus** -a -um, having sworn, under oath: si diceret iuratus, Cic.; iurati iudices, Cic.; Liv., Ov. Sometimes in pass. sense, having been sworn: Cic.

iūs iūris, n. broth, soup: Pl., Cic., Hor.

iūs iūris, n. right, law.

LIT., divina ac humana iura, Cic.; principia iuris, Cic.; ius ac fas omne delere, Cic.; ius civile, law binding Roman citizens, Cic.; ius gentium, law binding the world at large, Cic.; summum ius, summa iniuria, of the letter of the law, Cic.; ius dicere, to declare the law, to administer justice, Cic.; so: ius reddere, Liv.; dare iura, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) a court of justice: in ius vocare, Cic.; in ius ambulare, Pl., Ter.; adire, Cic.; rapi, Hor. (2) jurisdiction: homines recipere in ius ditionemque, Liv.; sui iuris esse, to be independent, Cic. (3) right as conferred by law: uxores eodem iure sunt quo viri, have the same rights as, Cic.; iure optimo, by the best of rights, Cic.; so iure, alone, rightly: Lucr., Cic.; ius civitatis, Cic.; ius agendi cum plebe, Cic.

iusiurandum iūrisiurandi (or in two words), n. an oath: accipere, to take an oath, Caes.; conservare, violare, Cic.; fidem adstringere iureiurando, Cic.; aliquem iureiurando obstringere, with acc. and infin., Caes.; populum iureiurando adigere, Liv.

iussum -i, n. subst. from iubeo; q.v.

iussū, abl. sing. as from iussus, m. (iubeo), by order, by command: vestro, Cic.; populi, Liv. **iustificus** -a -um (iustus/facio), acting justly: Cat.

iustitia -ae, f. (iustus), justice, fairness, equity: colere, Cic.; erga deos, Cic.; in hostem, Cic.; Caes.

iustitium -i, n. (ius/sisto), a suspension of business in the courts of law: edicere, to proclaim a suspension of legal business, Cic.; so: indicare, Liv.; sumere, Tac.; remittere, to end such suspension. TRANSF., in gen., pause, cessation: omnium rerum, Liv.

iustus -a -um (ius), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) just, equitable, fair; mainly of persons: Cic., Verg. (2) lawful, justified, well-grounded, proper: uxor, Cic., Liv.; causa, Caes., Cic.; supplicia, Cic.; ira, Ov. (3) regular, perfect, complete, suitable: bellum, Cic., Liv.; proelium, Liv.; victoria, Cic. L.; numerus, Liv.; altitudo, Caes.

¶ N. as subst. (1) sing. **iustum** -i, justice, what is right: Cic.; plus iusto, more than is right, Hor. (2) plur. **iusta** -orum: a, what is fitting, rights, due: iusta praebere servis, Cic.; b, due forms and observances, esp. funeral rites: iusta facere alicui, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **iustē**, justly, rightly: imperare, Cic.; Ov.

Iūturna -ae, f. a nymph, sister of Turnus, king of the Rutuli.

iūvenālis -e (iuvenis), youthful: corpus, Verg.; ludus, Liv.

iūvenālis -is, m., D. Iunius, a Roman writer of satires, contemporary of Domitian and Trajan.

iūvenus -a -um (iuvenis), young: equus, Lucr. As subst., m. **iūvenus** -i. (1) a young man: Hor. (2) a young bullock: Verg.; f. **iūvenca** -ae. (1) a young woman, a maiden: Ov. (2) a young cow, heifer: Verg., Hor., Juv.

iūvenesco iūvenescere iūvenūi (iuvenis). (1) to grow up: vitulus, Hor. (2) to become young again: iuvenescit homo, Ov.

iūvenilis -e (iuvenis), youthful: licentia, Cic.; redundantia, Cic.; Verg., Ov.; compar.: Ov.

¶ Adv. **iūveniliter**, youthfully, like a youth: iuveniliter exsultans, Cic.; Ov.

iūvenis -is, adj., young, youthful: maritus, Tib.; anni, Ov.; compar.: iūnior, Cic., Hor.; also iuvenior, Plin. L.

¶ As subst. **iūvenis** -is, c. a young man, young woman, one in the prime of life (between the ages of 20 and 45): Cic., Verg., etc.

iūvenor -ari, dep. (iuvenis), to act like a youth, act impetuously: Hor.

iūventa -ae, f. (iuvenis), youth: flos iuventae, Liv.; iuventa imbellis, docilis, Hor.; Verg. Personif.: Ov.

iūventās -ātis, f. (iuvenis), youth, the time of youth: Lucr., Verg., Hor. Personif.: Cic., Hor., Liv.

iūventus -ūtis, f. (iuvenis), youth, the prime of life (between the ages of 20 and 45). LIT., ea quae iuventute geruntur et viribus, Cic. TRANSF., young men: iuventus Romana, Liv.; legendus est hic orator iuventuti, Cic.; Caes., Verg.; principes iuventutis, in republican times, the first among the knights, Cic.; under the empire, imperial princes, Tac.

iūvo -are iūvi iūtum, fut. partic. iūvātūrus: Sall. (1) to help, assist, aid: aliquem in aliqua re, Cic.; aliquem auxilio laboris, Cic. hostes frumento, Caes.; iuvante deo, diis iuvantibus, with God's help, Cic.; Verg., Hor., Ov.; with infin. as subject: Verg., Ov. (2) to delight, please, gratify: ut te iuvit coena? Hor.; ita se dicent iuvare, Cic.; often impers., with infin. or acc. and infin. as subject, it delights, it pleases: iuvit me tibi tuas litteras profuisse, Cic. L.; forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit, Verg.

iūxtā (connected with iungo), adv. and prep.

(1) adv. LIT., of space, close by, near: legio quae iuxta constiterat, Caes.; sellam iuxta ponere, Sall.; forte fuit iuxta tumulus, Verg.; Ov. TRANSF., in like manner, equally: vitam mortemque iuxta aestimo, Sall.; aliaque castella iuxta ignobilia, Liv.; iuxta ac si hostes adessent, Liv.; iuxta quam, Liv.; iuxta mecum omnes intellegitis, Sall.

(2) prep., with acc., close to, near to, hard by. LIT., in space: iuxta murum castra posuit, Caes.; Verg., Tac. TRANSF., a, in time; just before: iuxta finem vitae, Tac.; b, in other relations; near to, just short of: Sall., Liv., Tac.

iuxtim, adv. (connected with iungo), near, close by: Lucr., Suet. TRANSF., equally: Lucr.

Ixiōn -ōnis, m. (*Ἰξίων*), king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, father of Pirithous; for an insult to Juno he was hurled down to Tartarus, and bound to a perpetually revolving wheel.

¶ Hence adj. **Ixiōnius** (-ēus) -a -um, of Ixion; m. subst. **Ixiōnidēs** -ae, a son of Ixion; Pirithous: Ov.

J see I

The Latin **i**, when used as a consonant, was printed as **j** in earlier dictionaries and classical texts. This practice has become rare. As a consonant, **i** was probably pronounced as **y**- rather than as **j**-.

K

The letter **K**, **k**, corresponding to Greek kappa (κ), was a part of the Latin Alphabet, but in some words was eventually replaced by **C**. **Kalendae** (**Cālendae**) -ārum, f. (from *calare*, to call, the Kalends being the day on which the times of the Nones and the festivals were proclaimed).

LIT., the first day of the Roman month: Kal. (Cal.) *Februariae*, the first of February; *femineae Kalendae*, the first of March, the day of the *Matronalia*, when Roman matrons sacrificed to Juno Lucina. On the Kalends, interest was paid; hence: *tristes Kalendae*—i.e. for debtors—Hor. Prov., as there were no Kalends in the Greek year, ad Graecas Kalendas solve = never to pay, Suet.

TRANSF., a month: Ov.

Karthago = Carthago; q.v.

L

L, **l**, corresponds to the Greek lambda (Λ, λ). For its use as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

lābasco -ēre (labo), to totter, threaten to fall: Lucr. TRANSF., to give way: Pl., Ter.

lābēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of labes), a little stain, a slight disgrace: Cic.

lābēfācio -fācere -fēcī -factum, pass. **lābēfio** -fiēri -factus sum (labor), to cause to totter, shake, loosen.

LIT., partem muri, Caes.; charta sit a vinculis non labefacta suis, not opened, Ov.; Lucr., Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) politically, to shake, impair: iura plebis, Liv. (2) mentally, to cause to shake or waver: quem nulla unquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic.; Verg., Tac.

lābēfacto -are (freq. of labefacio), to cause to totter, shake violently. LIT., signum vectibus, Cic. TRANSF., (1) politically: rempublicam, Cic. (2) mentally: animam, Lucr.; alicuius fidem pretio, to corrupt, Cic. (3) in gen., to weaken: amicitiam aut iustitiam, Cic.; vitas hominum, to disturb, disquiet, Cic.

lābellum -i, n. (dim. of labrum), a little lip: Pl., Cic., Verg.

lābellum -i, n. (dim. of labrum), a small washing-vessel: Cic.

Lābērius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was D. Laberius, a writer of mimes, contemporary of Julius Caesar.

lābēs -is, f. (labor), a falling in, sinking in. LIT., esp. of the earth: multis locis labes factae sint, Cic.; terrae, Liv. TRANSF., (1) fall: prima labes mali, Verg. (2) cause of ruin: innocentiae labes aut ruina, Cic.; applied to a person: labes atque perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, Cic.

lābēs -is, f. a spot, stain, blemish. LIT., physical: sine labe toga, Ov.; victima labe carens, Ov. TRANSF., moral, stain of infamy, disgrace: alicui labem inferre, Cic.; Verg., Ov., Tac.

lābia -ae, f., Pl., Ter., and **lābium** -i, n., Quint. (lambo), a lip.

Lābici (**Lāvici**) -ōrum, m. an old Latin town. ¶ Hence adj. **Lābicanus** -a -um, of Labici; as subst. (1) n. sing. **Lābicanum** -i, the territory of Labici. (2) m. pl. **Lābiciāni** -orum, the inhabitants of Labici.

Lābienus -i, m., T. a legate of Julius Caesar, who went over to Pompey at the beginning of the civil war.

lābīosus -a -um (labium), with large lips: Lucr. **lābium** -i, n. = labia; q.v.

lābo -are (connected with labor), to totter, waver, be about to fall, begin to sink. LIT., signum labat, Cic.; labat ariete crebro ianua, Verg.; labantem unā parte aciem, wavering, Liv. TRANSF., (1) politically, to waver, totter: omnes reipublicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, Cic.; fides sociorum labare coepit, Liv.; Ov., Tac. (2) mentally: animus, corda, Verg.; Cic., Liv. (3) in gen.: res, Pl.; omnia, Cic.

lābor lābi lapsus sum, dep. to glide, slide, fall down, slip.

LIT., of physical movement, esp. downwards: sidera, Cic.; per gradus, Liv.; ex equo, Liv.; equo, Hor.; umor in genas furtilm labitur, Hor.; stellas praecipites caelo labi, Verg.; lapsi de fontibus amnes, Ov.; quia continenter laberentur et fluerent omnia, Cic.; labentes aedes deorum, collapsing, Hor.; custodiā labi, to slip away from, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) fig., to glide, pass, flow: frigus per artūs, Verg.; of time, to glide by: fugaces labuntur anni, Hor.; of speech: oratio sedate placideque labitur, Cic. (2) to fall away, decline: labor eo ut adsentiar Epicuro, I feel myself drawn to, Cic.; civitatum mores lapsi ad molliitiam, Cic.; labentem et prope cadentem rempublicam, Cic.; lapsus genus, Verg.; spe lapsi, Caes.; Liv. (3) to be deceived, to make a mistake: erravit, lapsus est, non putavit, Cic.; in aliqua re, Cic.; per errorem Cic.; propter imprudentiam, Cic.; in officio, Cic.; in vitium, Hor.; in errorem, Liv.

lābor (labos: Pl., Ter.) -ōris, m.

(1) work, labour, toil, effort. LIT., quanto labore partum, Ter.; res est magni laboris, is difficult, Cic.; capere tantum laborem, Cic.; impenditur labor ad incertum casum, Cic.; laborem hominum periculis sublevandis impertire, Cic.; laborem interponere pro aliquo,

Cic.; labor est, with infin., Liv. TRANSF., **a**, *industry, capacity for work*: homo magni laboris, Cic.; **b**, *feat, work, result of labour*: multorum mensium labor interiit, Caes.; Hercules, Hor.; hominum boumque, Verg.

(2) *hardship, fatigue, distress*: cuius erga me benevolentiam vel in labore meo vel in honore perspexi, Cic.; poet.: labores solis, *eclipse of the sun*, Verg.; Lucinae, *pains of labour*, Verg.

lābōrifer -fēra -fērum (labor/fero), *bearing toil*: Hercules, Ov.

lābōriōsus -a -um (*labor), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) of things, *toilsome, laborious*: vitae genus laboriosum sequi, Cic.; Liv. (2) of persons, *industrious, undergoing trouble and hardship*: laboriosa cohors Ulixei, Hor.; quid nobis duobus laboriosius? Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **lābōriōsē**, *laboriously, with toil*: diligentissime laboriosissimeque accusare, Cic.; Pl., Cat.

lābōro -are (*labor).

(1) transit.: **a**, *to work, toil, labour, strive*: sibi et populo Romano, non Verri laborare, Cic.; in aliquid, Liv.; with ut or ne and the subj.: Cic.; with infin.: brevis esse laboro, Hor.; **b**, *to be troubled or anxious, to care*: quorsum recidat responsum tuum, non magno opere laboro, Cic.; tuā causā, Cic. L.; de aliqua re, Cic.; **c**, *to suffer, labour under anything, be oppressed with, afflicted with*: telis ictuque, Lucr.; morbo, *to be ill*, Cic.; ex intestinis, pedibus, renibus, Cic.; ex invidia, Cic.; ex aere alieno, Caes.; a re frumentaria, Caes.; with plain abl.: domesticā crudelitate, Cic.; Hor., Liv.; absol.: laboranti subvenire, Caes.; fig., of things: quod vehementer eius artus laborarent, Cic.; digitorum contractio nullo in motu laborat, *finds no difficulty*, Cic.; cum luna laboret, *is eclipsed*, Cic.

(2) transit., *to work out, to elaborate, prepare, form*: arte laboratae vestes, Verg.; dona laboratae Cereris, *corn made into bread*, Verg.; Hor., Tac.

lābos -ōris, m. = *labor; q.v.

Lābrōs -i, m. (λάβρος), *name of a dog*: Ov.

***labrum** -i, n. (lambo), *a lip*: superius, *the upper lip*, Caes.; prov.: primus labris gustasse, *to have only a superficial knowledge of*, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *edge, rim, lip*: fossae, Caes.; Liv.

***labrum** -i, n. (lavo), *a basin, tub*: Cic. L., Verg., Liv. TRANSF., *a bathing-place*: labra Dianae, Ov.

lābrusca -ae, f. *the wild vine*: Verg.

lābruscum -i, n. *the fruit of the wild vine, wild grape*: Verg.

lābyrinthēus -a -um (labyrinthus), *labyrinthine*: Cat.

lābyrinthus -i, m. (λαβύρινθος), *a labyrinth, esp. the labyrinth in Crete constructed by Daedalus*: Verg., Ov.

lāc lactis, n. (akin to γάλα, γάλακτος), *milk*. Lit., Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *the milky sap of plants*: Ov.; *milk-white colour*: Ov.

Lācaena -ae, f. adj. (Λάκαινα), *Spartan, Lacedaemonian*: virgo, Verg.; as subst., *a Spartan woman*; esp. *Helen*: Verg.; *Leda*: Mart.

Lācēdaemon -ōnis, f. (Λακεδαίμων), *the city Lacedaemon or Sparta*.

¶ Hence adj. **Lācēdaemōnius** -a -um, *Lacedaemonian*: Tarentum, *built by a colony from Sparta*, Hor.; m. pl. as subst., *the Spartans*.

lācer -cēra -cērum. Pass., *torn, mangled*: corpus, Sall.; vestis, Tac.; Lucr., Verg., Liv. Act., *tearing to pieces*: morsus, Ov.

lācērātio -ōnis, f. (lacerō), *a tearing to pieces, mangling*: corporis, Cic.; Liv.

lācerna -ae, f. *a mantle worn over the toga on a journey or in bad weather*: Cic., Ov.

lācernātus -a -um (lacerina), *clad in the lacerina*: Juv.

lācēro -are (lacer), *to tear to pieces, maim, mangle, lacerate*.

LIT., alicuius corpus lacerare atque vexare, Cic.; lacerare aliquem omni cruciatu, Cic.; pntem, Liv.; loricam, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to wound deeply, cut up, torture*: lacerare rempublicam, Cic.; patriam scelere, Cic.; meus me maior lacerat, Cic. L. (2) *to squander*: pecuniam, Cic.; Pl., Sall. (3) *to slander, pull to pieces*: aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; aliquem probris, Liv.

lācerta -ae, f. (1) *a lizard*: Hor., Ov., Juv. (2) *a sea-fish*: Cic. L.

lācērtōsus -a -um (lacertus), *muscular, powerful*: centuriones, Cic.; Ov.

***lācērtus** -i, m. Lit., *the upper arm* (from the shoulder to the elbow), esp. in respect of its muscles: Milo Crotoniates nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis suis, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., fig. of vigour, in gen.: a quo cum amentatas hastas acceperit, ipse eas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquebit, Cic.; Hor.

***lācērtus** -i, m. = lacerta; q.v.

lācesso -ēre -ivi and -ii -itum (*lacio), *to provoke, stimulate, excite, exasperate, irritate*.

(1) with acc. of the one provoked: virum ferro, Cic.; aliquem proelio, Caes.; bello, Cic., Liv.; aliquem ad pugnam, Liv.; te ad scribendum, Cic. L.; aliquem iniuriā, Cic.; deos precibus, Hor.; pelagus carinā, Hor. (2) with acc. of the response produced, *to bring on*: pugnam, Verg., Liv.; sermones, Cic. L.

Lacētāni -ōrum, m. *a people in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

¶ Hence **Lacētānia** -ae, f. *the country of the Lacetani*.

lāchānisio or -nizo -are (λαχάνισω), *to be feeble*: Suet.

Lāchēsis -is, f. (Λάχεσις), *one of the three Parcae or Fates*.

lācinia -ae, f. (connected with lacer), *a lappet or flap of a garment*: Pl., Suet.; prov.: aliquid obtinere lacinia, *to hold by the extreme end, to have an insecure hold on*, Cic.

Lācīnium -i, n. (Λακίνιον), *a promontory in Bruttium, near Crotona, where Juno had a temple*.

¶ Hence adj. **Lācīnius** -a -um, *Lacinian*: diva Lacinia, *the Lacinian goddess (Juno)*, Verg.

Lācō (Lācōn) -ōnis, m. (Λάκων), *a Spartan, Lacedaemonian*: fulvus Laco, *a Spartan hound*, Hor.

¶ Hence adj. **Lācōnicus** -a -um, *Laconian*; as subst., f. **Lācōnica** -ae or **Lācōnicē** -es (Λακωνική), *the country of Laconia*: Plin., Nep.; n. **Lācōnicum** -i, *a sweating-room*.

at baths: Cic.; f. adj. **Lăcōnis** -idis, *Spartan: mater, Ov.*

lacrima (**lacrūma**) -ae, f. (δάκρυον), *a tear. Lit., multis cum lacrimis, with a flood of tears, Cic.; lacrimas profundere, to shed tears, Cic.; effundere, Lucr.; fundere, Verg.; lacrimis (for tears) loqui non possum, Cic.; lacrimis gaudio effusus, Liv. TRANSF., the exudation from certain plants: turis, Ov.; Heliadum, amber, Ov.; Verg.*

lacrimābilis -e (lacrimo), *deplorable, woeful: tempus, Ov.; bellum, Verg.*

lacrimābundus -a -um (lacrimo), *breaking into tears, weeping: Liv.*

lacrimo (**lacrūmo**) -are, *to weep, shed tears. Lit., equis fuit quin lacrimaret? Cic.; Ter., Verg. TRANSF., to exude, to drip: lacrimavit ebur, Ov.; perf. partic. pass.: lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, dripping from, Ov.*

lacrimōsus -a -um (lacrima). (1) *tearful, shedding tears: lumina vino lacrimosa, Ov.; voces, Verg. (2) causing tears: fumus, Hor.; hence mournful, piteous: bellum, Hor.*

lacrimūla -ae, f. (dim. of lacrima), *a little tear: Ter., Cic., Cat.*

lacrūma, etc., *see lacrima, etc.*

lactans -antis (lac), *giving milk: ubera, Ov.*

lactatio -onis, f. (lacto), *enticement: Cic.*

lactens -entis (lac). (1) *sucking milk: lactens Romulus, Cic.; lactans hostia, Cic.; Ov.; plur. as subst., sucklings, unweaned animals, as victims for sacrifice: lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. (2) milky, juicy, full of sap: frumenta, Verg.; sata, Ov.*

lactēolus -a -um, adj. (dim. of lacteus), *milk-white: Cat.*

lactēs -ium, f. (lac), *the small intestines, guts: Pl.*

lactesco -ēre (lacteo), *to become milk, be changed into milk: omnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.*

lactēus -a -um (lac), *milky, of milk. Lit., umor, Lucr.; Ov.; ubera, Verg. TRANSF., (1) milk-white: cervix, Verg.; via lactea, Ov.; orbis lacteus, the Milky Way, Cic.. (2) of style: Quint.*

lacto -are (freq. of *lacio), *to allure, wheedle, dupe, cajole: Pl., Ter.*

lactūca -ae, f. (lac), *a lettuce: Verg., Hor.*

lăcūna -ae, f. (lacus), *a cavity, hollow, dip; esp. a pool, pond.*

LIT., lacunae salsae, the salt depths of the sea, Lucr.; vastae lacunae Orci, Lucr.; cavae lacunae, Verg.

TRANSF., a gap, deficiency, loss: ut illam lacunam rei familiaris expleant, Cic.

lăcūnar -āris, n. (lacuna), *a panelled ceiling: Cic., Hor., Juv.*

lăcūno -are (lacuna), *to work in panels, to panel: Ov.*

lăcūnōsus -a -um (lacuna), *full of hollows or gaps: nihil lacunosum, defective, Cic.*

lăcus -ūs, m. *a hollow; hence (1) a lake: Lucr., Caes., Cic.; used poet. for any large body of water: Verg., Ov. (2) a trough, basin, tank, vat, tub: Hor., Ov., Liv.; esp. a wine-vat: Verg.; fig.: nova ista quasi de musto ac lacu fervida oratio, Cic.; also a blacksmith's tank: Verg., Ov.*

Lădās -ae, m. (Ἀδάς), *a Greek runner in the time of Alexander the Great, whose speed was proverbial: Mart., Juv.*

laedo laedere laesi laesum, *to strike, knock; hence to hurt, injure, damage.*

LIT., physically: cursu aristas, Verg.; frondes laedit hiems, Ov.; zonā laedere collum, to strangle, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) to hurt the feelings of, offend, annoy: aliquem periurio suo, Cic.; dicto, Pl.; iniuste neminem, Cic.; Hor. (2) to violate or outrage an abstr. thing: fidem, Caes., Cic., Hor.; numen, Verg., Hor.

Laelius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens; esp. of C. Laelius, the friend of Scipio Africanus.*

¶ Hence adj. **Laeliānus** -a -um, *Laelian. laena* -ae, f. (χλαῖνα), *an upper garment, cloak: Cic., Verg.*

Lăērtēs -ae, m. (Λαέρτης), *the father of Ulysses.*

¶ Hence adj. **Lăērtius** -a -um, *Laertian: regna, Ithaca, Verg.; heros, Ulysses, Ov.; subst. Lăērtiādes -ae, m. *son of Laertes, i.e. Ulysses: Hor.**

laesio -ōnis, f. (laedo), *rhet. t. t., an oratorical attack: Cic.*

Laestrygōn -ōnis, and plur. **Laestrygōnes** -um, m. (Λαιστρόγυγες), *myth., a race of giants and cannibals in Sicily: urbs Lami Laestrygonis, i.e. Formiae, Ov.*

¶ Hence adj. **Laestrygōnius** -a -um, *Laestrygonian: domus, Formiae, Ov.*

laetābilis -e (laetor), *joyful, glad: Cic., Ov.*

laetatio -ōnis, f. (laetor), *a rejoicing, joy: Caes.*

laetē -adv. from laetus; q.v.

laetifico -are (laetificus). (1) *to fertilize: agros aquā, Cic. (2) to cheer, gladden, delight: sol terram laetificat, Cic.; pass. as middle, to rejoice: Pl.*

¶ Hence partic. **laetificans** -antis, *re-joining: Pl.*

laetificus -a -um (laetus/facio), *gladdening, cheering, joyous: Lucr.*

laetitīa -ae, f. (laetus). (1) *fertility. TRANSF., richness, beauty, grace: orationis, Tac. (2) joy, unrestrained gladness, delight: laetitiam capere, percipere eis aliqua re, Cic.; dare alicui laetitiam, Cic.; laetitīa frui, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Caes., Verg.*

laetor -ari, dep. (laetus), *to rejoice, be joyful, take delight, be glad; with abl.: bonis rebus, Cic.; Ter., Juv.; with de: de communi salute, Cic.; with in: Cic.; with acc. of the n. pron.: utrumque laetor, Cic.; Liv.; with acc.: Sall., Verg.; with acc. and infin.: filiōlā tuā te delectari laetor, Cic.; Ter., Verg.; with quod clause: Hor.*

laetus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.). *LIT., fat, rich; of animals: boum armenta, Verg.; of plants and land, fertile: flores, Cic.; segetes, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of style, rich, copious, fluent: nitidum quodam genus est verborum et laetum, Cic. (2) of things, bright, pleasant, fortunate, propitious: augurium, Tac.; saecula, Verg.; Cic. (3) of persons, glad, joyful: hi vagantur laeti atque erecti passim toto foro, Cic.; with abl.: minime laetus origine novae urbis, Liv.; Verg.; with genit.: laeta laborum, Verg.*

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **laetē**, *gladly, joyfully: Cic., Liv., Tac.*

laevus -a -um (λαῖος), *left.*

LIT., manus, Cic.; amnis, Tac.; Verg., Ov. As subst. (1) f. laeva -ae (sc. manus or pars), *the left hand, the left: Pl., Cic., Verg.; ad laevam, to the left, Cic., Liv. (2) n.*

laevum -i, the left side: in laevum flectere cursus, Ov.; plur. **laeva** -ōrum, places lying to the left: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) left-handed, foolish, silly: mens, Verg.; ego laevis! Hor. (2) unlucky, unpropitious: tempus picus, Hor.; Verg. (3) in augury, favourable, as the Roman augurs, looking south, had the east, or lucky, side on their left hand: laevum intonuit, favourably, Verg.; Ov.

¶ Adv. **laevē**, on the left hand, hence awkwardly: Hor.

lāgānum -i, n. (λάγανον), a cake made of flour and oil: Hor.

lāgēos -ēi, f. (λάγεις), a Greek kind of vine: Verg.

lāgoena (lāgōna) -ae, f. (λάγνος), a large earthen jar with handles and a narrow neck: Pl., Cic. L., Hor.

lāgois -idis, f. (λαγώς), a bird, perhaps a heathcock or grouse: Hor.

lāguncula -ae, f. (dim. of lagoena), a little bottle or flask: Plin. L.

Lāgus -i, m. the father of Ptolemy I, king of Egypt.

¶ Hence adj. **Lāgēus** -a -um, poet. = Egyptian: Mart.

Lāis -idis and -idos f. (Λαίς), the name of two famous Corinthian beauties.

Lāius -i, m. (Λαῖος), son of Labdacus, father of Oedipus.

¶ Hence **Lāiādēs** -ae, m. son of Laius, i.e. Oedipus: Ov.

lāma -ae, f. a bog, slough: Hor.

lambo lambēre lambi, to lick. LIT., of animals: tribunal meum, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., of rivers, to wash: quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, Hor.; of fire: flamma summum properabat lambere tectum, Hor.

lāmēnta -orum, n. pl. wailing, weeping, lamentation: se lamentis lacrimisque dedere, Cic.; Lucr., Verg.

lāmētābilis -e (lamentor). (1) lamentable, deplorable: regnum, Verg. (2) expressing sorrow, mournful: vox, Cic.; mulierum comploratio, Liv.

lāmētārius -a -um (lamenta), mournful: Pl.

lāmētātio -ōnis, f. (lamentor), a lamenting, weeping, wailing: plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.; Pl.

lāmēntor -ari, dep. (lamenta), to weep, wail, lament: flebiliter in vulnere, Cic.; Pl. Transit., to bewail, weep over, lament: caecitatem, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Hor.

¶ **lāmīa** -ae, f. (λαῖα), a witch, vampire: Hor.

¶ **Lāmīa** -ae, m. a cognomen of the Aelian gens.

¶ **Lāmīa** -ae, f. (Λαῖα), a town in Thessaly.

lāmīna, **lammīna**, and **lāmna** -ae, f. a plate or thin piece of metal or marble, etc. LIT., aenea, Liv.; laminae ardentes, iron plates, heated and used for torture, Cic.; the blade of a sword: Ov.; the blade of a saw: Verg. TRANSF., (1) coin: Hor., Ov. (2) a nutshell: Ov.

lampas -pādis, acc. sing. -pāda, f. (λαμπάς), a torch. LIT., Pl., Lucr., Verg.; a wedding-torch: Ter., Cic.; also used at the torch-race, when one runner delivered his torch to another; hence: quasi cursores vitae lampada tradunt, Lucr. TRANSF., brightness, esp. of the sun: solis, Lucr.; Phoebea, Verg.; also a meteor: Luc.

Lampsācum -i, n. and **Lampsācus** (-os) -i, f. (Λάμψακος), a town of Mysia on the Hellespont.

¶ Hence adj. **Lampsācēnus** -a -um, of Lampsacus; m. pl. as subst., Lampsacenes.

Lāmus -i, m. (Λάμος). (1) a king of the Laestrygonians, founder of the town of Formiae: urbs Lami, Formiae, Ov. (2) son of Hercules and Omphale.

lāmýrus -i, m. (λάμυρος), a sea-fish: Ov.

lāna -ae, f., wool.

LIT., lanam ducere, Ov.; trahere, to spin, Juv.; lanam sufficere medicamentis quibusdam, Cic.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) wool-spinning: lanae dedita, Liv. (2) of things like wool; prov.: rixari de lana caprina, to quarrel about nothing, Hor.; the down on leaves, fruit, etc.: Verg.; clouds: Verg.

lānārius -i, m. a worker in wool: Pl.

lānātus -a -um (lana), wool-bearing, woolly: capras lanatas, Liv.; f. pl. as subst. **lānātae** -ārum, sheep: Juv.

lancēa -ae, f. a light spear or lance, with a leather thong attached to it: Verg., Tac.

lancino -are (lacer), to tear to pieces. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., paterna bona, to squander, Cat.

lānēus -a -um (lana), made of wool, woollen. LIT., pallium, Cic.; Pl., Verg. TRANSF., soft as wool: Cat., Mart.

Langōbardi -ōrum, m. a Germanic people.

languēfācio -fācere (languēo/facio), to make weak or faint: Cic.

languēo -ēre, to be faint, weak, languid. LIT., physically: cum de via languerem, weary with the journey, Cic.; corpora, Verg.; of things, to droop, fall back: Verg. TRANSF., to be languid, inert, inactive: otio, Cic.; languent vires, Cic.; Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **languens** -entis, faint, languid: vox, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

languesco languescere langui (languēo), to become faint, weak, languid. LIT., physically: corpore, Cic.; senectute, Cic.; nec mea consuetudo languescent corpora lecto, Ov.; Bacchus languescit in amphora, becomes milder, Hor. TRANSF., to grow inactive, listless: Cic.

languidūlus -a -um (dim. of languidus), somewhat faint, languid, limp: Cic., Cat.

languidus -a -um (languēo), adj. (with compar.), faint, weak, languid, limp.

LIT., physically; of persons: vino vigiliusque languidus, Cic.; of animals: Cic.; of other things: ventus, gentle, Ov.; aqua, with gentle current, Liv.; of wine stored up, mild, mellow: Hor.

TRANSF., (1) sluggish, inactive, feeble: animus, Caes.; studium, Cic. (2) act.: languidae voluptates, enervating, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.), faintly, feebly: Caes., Cic.

languor -ōris, m. (languēo), faintness, languor, weariness, feebleness. LIT., physical: corporis, Cic.; Pl., Caes.; esp. from disease: aequos, dropsy, Hor. TRANSF., listlessness, inactivity, idleness, sluggishness: se languori dedere, Cic.; languorem alicui adferre, Cic.; Hor., Tac.

lāniātus -ūs, m. (lanio), a mangling, tearing in pieces; with subjective genit.: ferarum,

Cic. TRANSF., si recludantur tyrannorum mentes posse adspici laniatus et ictus, Tac.

lāniēna -ae, f. (lanius), a butcher's shop: Liv.

lānificus -a -um (lanafacio), working in wool, spinning or weaving wool: ars, Ov.; sorores, the Parcae, Mart.

lāniger -gēra -gērūm (lana/gero), wool-bearing: bidens, Verg.; apices, woollen, Verg. As subst. **lāniger** -gēri, m. a ram: Ov.; **lānigēra** -ae, f. a sheep: Lucr.

lānio -are, to tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate. LIT., physically: hominem, Cic.; aliquem bestiis, Liv.; crinem manibus, Ov.; Verg. TRANSF., et tua sacrilegae laniantur carmina linguae, Ov.

lānista -ae, m. a trainer of gladiators. LIT., Cic., Juv., Suet. TRANSF., an instigator to violence, inciter: Cic., Liv.

lānitium -i, n. (lana), wool: Verg.

lānīus -i, m. (lanio), a butcher: Pl., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., an executioner: Pl.

lanterna -ae, f. (λαμπτήρ), a lantern, lamp: Pl., Cic. L., Juv.

lanternārius -i, m. (lanterna), a lantern-bearer: Catilinae, Cic.

lānūgo -inis, f. (lana), the down of plants: Lucr., Verg.; on the cheeks: flaventem primā lanugine malas, Verg.; Ov.

Lānūvium -i, n. a town in Latium on the Via Appia, south-east of Rome.

¶ Hence adj. **Lānūvinus** -a -um, belonging to Lanuvium; n. as subst. **Lānūvinum** -i, an estate near Lanuvium: Cic.

lanx lancis, f. (connected with λανήν), (1) a plate, platter, a large flat dish: Pl., Cic. L., Hor., Ov. (2) the scale of a balance: Cic., Verg.

Lāōcōōn -ontis, m. (Λαοκῶων), a Trojan priest, who with his two sons was killed by serpents from the sea.

Lāōmēdōn -ontis, m. (Λαομέδων), a king of Troy, father of Priam.

¶ Hence adj. **Lāōmēdōntēus** (-ius) -a -um, Laomedontean, poet. = Trojan: Verg.; m. subst. **Lāōmēdōntiādēs** -ae, a male descendant of Laomedon; Priam: Verg.; plur.: Laomedontidae, the Trojans, Verg.

lāpāthum -i, n. and **lāpāthus** -i, f. (λάπαθον, λάπαθος), sorrel: Hor.

lāpicidīnae -arūm, f. (lapis/caedo), stone quarries: Cic.

lāpidārius -a -um (lapis), of or relating to stone: Pl.

lāpidātiō -onis, f. (lapis), a throwing of stones: facta est lapidatio, Cic.

lāpidātor -ōris, m. (lapido), a thrower of stones: Cic.

lāpidēus -a -um (lapis), made of stone: murus, Liv.; imber, a shower of stones, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., petrified: Pl.

lāpido -are (lapis), to throw stones at: Suet.; impers. lapidat, it rains stones: Veii de caelo lapidaverat, Liv.; also impers. pass.: Liv.

lāpidōsus -a -um (lapis). (1) full of stones, stony: montes, Ov. (2) as hard as stone: panis, Hor.; Verg.

lapillus -i, m. (dim. of lapis), a little stone, pebble. In gen.: lapilli crepitantes, Ov.; white stones were used to mark lucky, and black stones unlucky days, hence: dies

signanda melioribus lapillis, Mart.; similarly for voting at trials, hence: lapilli nivei atrique, Ov. Esp. a precious stone, gem: nivei viridesque lapilli, pearls and emeralds, Hor.; Ov.

lāpis -idis, m. a stone.

LIT., in gen.: lapidibus aliquem cooperire, obruere, Cic.; lapidibus pluit, it rains stones from the sky, Liv.; lapide candidiore diem notare, to mark a day as lucky (cf. lapillus), Cat. Esp. (1) a boundary-stone: Tib., Liv. (2) a grave-stone: Prop. (3) a precious stone, jewel: Hor. (4) marble: Parius, Verg.; albus, a table of white marble, Hor. (5) a piece of mosaic: Hor. (6) a mile-stone: intra vicesimum lapidem, Liv.; Ov., Tac. (7) the platform of stone on which the praeco stood at slave-auctions: duos de lapide emptos tribunos, Cic. (8) Iuppiter lapis, a stone held in the hand as a symbol of Jupiter, and sworn by: Iovem lapidem iurare, Cic.

TRANSF., as a symbol of dullness, etc.: Ter., Pl., Cic., Ov.

Lāpithae -arum, m. pl. (Λαπίθαι), the Lapithae, myth., a savage mountain race in Thessaly, famous for their fight with the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithōus.

¶ Hence adj. **Lāpithaeus** -a -um and **Lāpithēus** -a -um, of the Lapithae.

lappa -ae, f. a burr: Verg., Ov.

lapsio -ōnis, f. ('labor), a gliding; hence, an inclination, tendency towards: Cic.

lapso -are (freq. of 'labor), to slip, stumble: Priamus lapsans, Verg.

lapsus -ūs, m. ('labor), a gradual movement, esp. downwards; a gliding, sliding, fall. LIT., terrae, Liv.; si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo in mare profluxisset, Cic.; volucrum lapsus atque cantus, Cic.; equi, Verg. TRANSF., a fault, error: cum sint populares multi varique lapsus, Cic.; Pl.

lāquēāre -is, n., esp. plur. **lāquēāria** (connected with lacunar), a panelled ceiling: laquearia tecti, Verg.; Sen.

lāquēātus -a -um (laqueare), with a panelled ceiling: laqueata tecta, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

lāquēus -i, m. a noose, halter, snare. LIT., collum inserere in laqueum, Cic.; laqueo gulam frangere, Sall.; premere, Hor.; Caes., Liv., Ov. TRANSF., a trap: alicui laqueos ponere, Ov.; laquei legum, interrogationum, Cic.

Lār Lāris, m., usually plur. **Lāres** -um (Cic.), -ium (Liv.), tutelary deities among the Romans: Lares praestites, Ov.; Lares permarini, Liv.; agri custodes, Tib. Esp. household deities: domestici, familiares, privati, patrii, Pl., Cic., Hor., Ov.; meton., hearth, dwelling, home: ad larem suum reverti, home, Cic.; Hor., Liv., Ov.

Lāra and **Lārunda** -ae, f. a nymph who had her tongue cut out by Jupiter because she talked too much.

Larcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was the dictator, T. Larcius Flavius: Cic., Liv.

lardum (lāridum: Pl.) -i, n. (connected with λαγνός), the fat of bacon, lard: Hor., Ov., Juv.

Lārentia -ae, f., or **Acca Lārentia**, the wife of Faustulus, who brought up Romulus and Remus.

¶ Hence **Larentālia** -ium, n. pl. *a feast in her honour on December 23.*

Lāres, see Lar.

largē, adv. from largus; q.v.

largificus -a -um (largus/facio), *bountiful, liberal*: Lucr.

largifluus -a -um (largus/fluo), *flowing freely*: fons, Lucr.

largilōquus -a -um (largus/loquor), *talkative, loquacious*: Pl.

largior -iri, dep. (largus), *to give abundantly, bestow liberally, lavish*. LIT., qui eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Tac.; of bribery: Sall., Liv., Quint. TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to give, bestow, grant*: populo libertatem, Cic.; alicui civitatem, Cic.; solamen, Verg. (2) *to condone*: Cic., Tac.

largitās -ātis, f. (largus), *liberality, bountifulness*: terra cum maxima largitate fruges fundit, Cic.; Ter.

largitēr, adv. from largus; q.v.

largitiō -ōnis, f. (largior), *a giving freely, spending freely, lavishing*: in cives, Cic.; largitione benevolentiam alicuius consecrari, Cic.; prov.: largitiō non habet fundum, *giving has no limits*, Cic.; Caes.; of bribery: largitionis suspicionem recipere, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *granting, bestowing*: civitatis, Cic.; aequitatis, Cic.

largitor -ōris, m. (largior), *a liberal giver or spender*: praedae erat largitor, Liv.; Sall.; in a bad sense, *a briber*: Cic.; also *a waster*: Cic.

largus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) of things, *abundant, plentiful, numerous, copious*: cum sol terras largā luce compleverit, Cic.; imbres, Lucr., Verg.; with genit., *rich in, abounding in*: opum, Verg. (2) of persons, *liberal, bountiful, profuse*: Pl., Cic., Tac.; with abl.: largus promissis, *liberal in promises*, Tac.; with infin.: spes donare novas, Hor.

¶ Adv. (1) (with compar. and superl.) **largē**, *plentifully, liberally*: dare, Cic.; large atque honorifice aliquid promittere, Cic.; senatus consultum large factum, *with sweeping provisions*, Tac.

¶ Adv. (2) **largitēr**, *abundantly, much*: distare, Lucr.; posse, *to be very powerful*, Caes.; Hor.

lārīdum -i, n. = lardum; q.v.

Lārīnum -i, n. *a town in Italy (now Larino).*

¶ Hence adj. **Lārīnās** -ātis, of Lārīnum; m. pl. as subst., *inhabitants of Larinum.*

Lārīsa (Lārīssa) -ae, f. (Λάρισσα, Λάρισσα), *a town in Thessaly.*

¶ Hence adj. **Lārīsaēus** (Lārīssaēus) -a -um, *Larissean = Thessalian*: Cic., Verg.; subst. **Lārīssenses** -ium, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Larisa.*

Lārīus -i, m. *name of a lake in north Italy (now Lago di Como).* Adj. **Lārīus** -a -um, of Lake Como: Cat.

lārīx -īcis, f. (λάρῑξ), *the larch*: Plin.

Lars Lartīs, m. *an Etruscan title or praenomen.*

Lārunda, see Lara.

larva and **lārva** -ae, f. *a ghost, spectre*: Pl. TRANSF., *a mask*: Hor.

larvātus -a -um (larva), *bewitched*: Pl.

lāsānum -i, n. (λασάνον), *a night-commode*: Hor.

lāsarpicifer -fēra -fērum (lasarpicium = laserpiciū/fero), *producing asafœtida*: Cat.

lascīvia -ae, f. (lascivus). (1) in a good sense, *playfulness, sportiveness, frolicsomeness*: hilaritas et lascivia, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., Liv. (2) in a bad sense, *wantonness, licentiousness, insolence*: quos soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia corruerat, Sall.; Tac., Quint.

lascīvibundus -a -um (lascivio), *wanton, sportive*: Pl.

lascīvio -ire (lascivus). (1) in a good sense, *to sport, play*: agnus lascivit fugā, Ov.; Cic. (2) in a bad sense, *to wanton, run riot*: plebs lascivit, Liv.; Tac.

lascīvus -a -um, adj. (with compar.). (1) in a good sense, *playful, sportive, frolicsome*: puella, Verg.; aetas, verba, Hor. (2) in a bad sense, *wanton, licentious, insolent*: puella, Ov.; oscula, Tac. TRANSF., hederæ, luxuriant, Hor.

¶ Adv. **lascīvē**, *lasciviously, wantonly*: Mart.

lāserpicīum -i, n. *a plant, also called silphium, from which asafoetida (laser) was obtained*: Pl., Plin.

lassitūdō -īnis, f. (lassus), *weariness, exhaustion*: lassitudine exanimari, confici, Caes.; Cic., Liv.

lasso -are (lassus), *to make weary, tire, exhaust*: corpus, Ov.; Prop.

lassūlus -a -um (dim. of lassus), *somewhat weary, rather tired*: Cat.

lassus -a -um, *weary, tired, exhausted*; of persons: itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall.; ab equo indomito, Hor.; with genit.: maris et viarum, Hor.; with infin.: Prop.; also of things: fructibus addiduis lassa humus, Ov.; lasso papavera collo, *drooping*, Verg.

lātē, adv. from lātus; q.v.

lātebra -ae, f. (lateo), usually plur., *a hiding-place, lurking-place, retreat*. LIT., latebrae ferarum, Cic.; Verg.; lunae, *an eclipse of the moon*, Lucr. TRANSF., (1) fig.: cum illa coniuriatio ex latebris erupisset, Cic.; Lucr. (2) sing., *a subterfuge, loophole*: latebra mendacii, Cic.; latebram dare vitiiis, Ov.

lātebricōla -ae, c. (latebra/colo), *one that lives in hiding*: Pl.

lātebrōsus -a -um (latebra), *full of hiding-places, secret, retired*: via, Cic.; pumex, porous, Verg.

¶ Adv. **lātebrōsē**, *secretly, in a corner*: Pl.

lātēō -ēre (connected with λανθάνω), *to lie hid, be concealed*.

LIT., in occulto, Cic.; abdite, Cic.; latet anguis in herba, Verg.; navis latet portu, Hor.; latet sub classibus aequor, *is concealed, covered*, Verg.; portus latet, *is screened from the winds*, Cic.; esp. *to keep out of sight*, in order not to appear in court: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to live in obscurity*: bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. (2) *to be sheltered, safe from misfortune*: sub umbra amicitiae Romanae, Liv.; in tutela ac praesidio bellicae virtutis, Cic. (3) *to be unknown*: aliae (causae) sunt perspicuae, aliae latent, Cic.; scelus latere inter tot flagitia, Cic.; also with acc.: res latet aliquem, *is concealed from, unknown to*, Verg.; Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **lātēns** -entis, *concealed, hidden*: res, Cic.; causa, Verg.; Ov.

¶ Adv. **lātēntēr**, *secretly*: Cic., Ov.

lātēr -tēris, m. *a brick, tile*: Cic., Caes.

lätērāmen -inis, n. (later), *pottery*: Lucr.
Lätērānus -a -um, *family name in the gentes Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia*.
lätercūlus -i, m. (dim. of later), *a small brick, tile*: Caes. TRANSF., *a biscuit*: Pl.
lätēriciūs -a -um (later), *brick, built of brick*: turris, Caes.; Suet.
lätērna, see lanterna.
lätērnāriūs, see lanternarius.
lätēscō -ēre (lateo), *to hide oneself, be concealed*: Cic.
lätēx -ticis, m. *a fluid, liquid*; esp. of water: occulti latices, Liv.; securi latices, Verg.; frugum laticumque cupido, *hunger and thirst*, Lucr.; also of wine: meri, Ov.; Lucr., Verg.; latex absinthii, *wormwood juice*, Lucr.
Lätīālis -e, see Latium.
Lätīāris -e, see Latium.
lätībūlum -i, n. (lateo), *a hiding-place, a lurking-place*. LIT., of animals: cum etiam ferae latibulis se tegant, Cic.; of men: latibula locorum occultorum, Cic. TRANSF., latibulum aut perfrugium doloris mei, Cic. L.
läticlāvius -a -um (latus/clavus), *having a broad purple stripe* (the distinguishing peculiarity of senators, equestrian military tribunes, and sons of noble families): tribunus, Suet.
lätifundium -i, n. (latus/fundus), *a large landed estate*: Plin.
Lätinē, see Latium.
Lätinitās -ātis, f. (Latinus). (1) *a pure Latin style, Latinity*: Cic. L. (2) *Latin rights* (like ius Latii): Cic. L., Suet.
Lätinus -a -um, see Latium.
Lätinus -i, m. *a king of the Laurentians, who received Aeneas hospitably, and gave him his daughter Lavinia in marriage*.
lätio -ōnis, f. (fero), *a bringing*: auxilii, *a rendering assistance*, Liv.; legis, *a proposing, bringing forward*, Cic.; suffragi, *voting*, Liv.
lätito -are (freq. of lateo), *to lie hid, be concealed*: latitandi copia tennis, Lucr.; extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manlio, Cic.; invisae atque latitantes res, Caes.; esp. *to conceal oneself, so as not to appear in court*: Cic.
lätitūdo -inis, f. (latus), *breadth*: fossae, Caes.; Cic. TRANSF., (1) *extent*: possessionum, Cic. (2) *broad pronunciation*: verborum, Cic.
Lätium -i, n. *a district of Italy, in which Rome was situated*; **ius Lätii** or **Lätium**, *Latin rights* (like Latinitas), *a political status, short of Roman citizenship, allowed by the Romans first to Latins, later to others*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Lätius** -a -um, *belonging to Latium, Latin*; poet. = *Roman*: forum, Ov.; adj. **Lätinus** -a -um, *Latin*: via, Cic., Liv.; lingua, Cic.; convertere in Latium, *to translate into Latin*, Cic.; feriae Latinae, or simply *Latinae, the Latin games*, Liv.; m. pl. as subst. **Lätini** -orum, *the Latins*; adv. **Lätinē**, *in Latin*: Latine loqui, Cic., Liv.; adj. **Lätialis** -e or **Lätiaris** -e, *Latin*; n. subst. **Lätiar** -aris, *the festival of Jupiter Latiaris*.
Latmus -i, m. (Λάτμος), *a mountain in Caria, where Selene kissed the sleeping Endymion*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Latmius** -a -um, *Latmian*.
Lätō -ūs, f. and **Lätōna** -ae, f. (Ἀττώ), *the mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she bore on the island of Delos*.

¶ Hence adj. **Lätōnius** -a -um, *Latonian*: Latonia virgo, or simply Latonia, *Diana*, Verg.; subst. **Lätōnigēna** -ae, c. (Latona/gigno), *offspring of Latona*, Ov.; adj. **Lätōius** and **Lētōius** -a -um, *Latonian*: proles, *Apollo and Diana*, Ov.; as subst., m. **Lätōius** -i, *Apollo*, and f. **Lätōia** -ae, *Diana*: Ov.; f. adj. **Lätōis** or **Lētōis** -idis, *Latonian*: Calauraea, *sacred to Latona*, Ov.; as subst., *Diana*: Ov.; adj. **Lätōus** -a -um, *Latonian*; m. as subst. **Lätōus** -i, *Apollo*: Hor., Ov.
lätōr -ōris, m. (fero), *a bearer*; hence *the proposer of a law*: legis Semproniae, Cic.; Liv.
lätātor -ōris, m. (†latro), *a barker*: Anubis, Verg., Ov.
lätātrūs -ūs, m. (†latro), *a barking*: Verg., Ov., Juv.
lätrina -ae, f. (lavo), *a bath or lavatory*: Pl., Suet.
lätro -are, *to bark, bay*.
 (1) intransit. LIT., quod si luce quoque canes latrent, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. TRANSF., of men, *to bark, rant*: latrare ad clepsydram, Cic.; Hor.; of inanimate objects, *to rumble, roar*: undae, Verg.; stomachus, Hor.
 (2) transit. **a**, *to bark at*: senem, Hor.: **b**, *to bark for*: Lucr., Hor.
lätro -ōnis, m. (λᾱτρός). LIT., *a hired servant or a mercenary soldier*: Pl. TRANSF., (1) *a robber, freebooter, bandit, brigand*: insidiosus et plenus latronum locus, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Juv. (2) *a hunter*: Verg. (3) *a piece on a draught-board*: Ov.
latrōcinium -i, n. (latrocino). (1) *military service as a mercenary*: Pl. (2) *highway robbery, brigandage, piracy*. LIT., incursiones hostium et latrocinia, Cic.; Caes., Sall., Liv. TRANSF., **a**, *villainy, roguery*: quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum, Cic.: **b**, meton., *a band of robbers*: unus ex tanto latrocinio, Cic.
latrōcinor -ari, dep. (†latro). (1) *to serve as a mercenary soldier*: Pl. (2) *to practise robbery, piracy, brigandage*: Cic.
lättruncūlus -i, m. (dim. of †latro). (1) *a highwayman, freebooter, bandit*: Cic. (2) *a piece on a draught-board*: Suet.
lätus -a -um, partic. from fero; q.v.
lätus -a -um (originally stlatos), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *broad, wide*.
 LIT., fossa xv pedes lata, Caes.; via, Cic.; in latum crescere, *to grow broad*, Ov.; Verg., Tac.
 TRANSF., (1) *extensive, large*: locus, Cic.; latissimae solitudines, Caes. (2) of persons, *proud, haughty*: latus ut in circo spatietur, Hor. (3) of pronunciation, *broad*: cuius tu illa lata non numquam imitaris, Cic. (4) of style, *diffuse, copious, full*, rich: oratio, disputatio, Cic.; Liv., Quint., Tac.
 ¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **lätē**, *broadly, widely*. LIT., longe lateque, *far and wide*, Cic.; vagari, Caes.; populus late rex, Verg.; Liv., Tac. TRANSF., *extensively*: ars late patet, Cic.; fidei bonum nomen latissime manat, Cic.; fuse lateque dicere de aliqua re, Cic.; Caes., Hor.
lätus -ēris, n. *the side, flank*.
 LIT., of persons and animals: ab alicuius latere numquam discedere, Cic.; latus dare, *to expose the side* (in fencing), Tib.; malo latus obdere apertum, *to give a handle to*, Hor.;

cuius (equi aenei) in lateribus fores essent, Cic.; esp. *the lungs*: lateris, or laterum, dolor, Cic., Hor.; neque enim ex te nobilitatus es sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic.; meton. = *the body*: latus fessum longā militiā, Hor.; Ov.

TRANSF., *the side, flank* of anything (opp. frons, tergum): latus castrorum, Caes.; insula cuius unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes.; prora avertit et undis dat latus, Verg.; as milit. t. t., *the flank of an army*: nostros latere aperto adgressi, Caes.; a latere, a lateribus, *on the flank*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; ex lateribus, Sall., Liv.

lātuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of *latus), *a little side*: Lucr., Cat.

laudābilis -e (laudo), adj. (with compar.), *praiseworthy, laudable*: vita, Cic.; orator, Cic.; Ov., Liv.

¶ Adv. **laudābiliter**, *laudably, in a praiseworthy manner*: vivere, Cic.

laudatio -ōnis, f. (laudo), *praise, commendation*: laudatio tua, Cic. Esp. (1) *in a court of justice, a testimonial to character*: gravissima atque ornatissima, Cic. (2) *a funeral oration or panegyric*: nonnullae mortuorum laudationes, Cic.; Liv., Quint.

laudātīvus -a -um (laudo), *laudatory*: Quint. **laudātor** -ōris, m. (laudo), *a praiser*: temporis acti, Hor.; pacis semper laudator, Cic.; Ov. Esp. (1) *a witness who bears favourable testimony to character*: Cic. (2) *one who delivers a funeral panegyric*: Liv., Plin. L.

laudātrix -icis, f. (laudator), *a female praiser*: vitorum laudatrix fama popularis, Cic.

laudo -are (laus), *to praise, extol, commend*. In gen.: bonos, Cic.; Hor., Ov., Tac.; in pass., with infin.: exstinxisse nefas laudabor, Verg. Esp. (1) *to bear favourable testimony to anyone's character*: Cic. (2) *to deliver a funeral panegyric over*: aliquem, Cic. (3) *to name, mention, cite, quote*: aliquem auctorem, Cic.; Pl.

¶ Hence partic. **laudātus** -a -um, *praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent*: vir, Cic.; vultus, Ov.

laurēa -ae, f., *see laureus*.

laurēātus -a -um (laurea), *crowned with laurel, laurelled*, esp. as a sign of victory: imago, Cic.; fasces, lictores, Cic.; litterae, *bringing tidings of victory*, Liv.; Tac.

Laurentes -um, m. pl. *the Laurentians, inhabitants of a town in Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium*; sing. also as adj. **Laurens** -entis, *Laurentine*.

¶ Hence adj. **Laurentius** -a -um, *Laurentine*.

laurēōla -ae, f. (dim. of laurea), *a laurel branch, laurel crown*; meton., *a triumph*: Cic. L.; prov.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, *to seek fame in trifles*, Cic. L.

laurēus -a -um (laurus), *of laurel*: corona, Liv.; sorta, Ov. F. as subst. **laurea** -ae. (1) *the laurel-tree*: Hor., Liv. (2) *the laurel crown, as a sign of victory*: decemviri laurēā coronati, Liv.; Hor.; meton., *a triumph, victory*: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, Cic. L.

lauricōmus -a -um (laurus/coma), *covered with laurel-trees*: Lucr.

laurifer -fēra -fērum (laurus/fero), *crowned with laurels*: Luc.

laurigēr -gēra -gērūm (laurus/gero), *crowned with laurels, wearing laurels*: Ov.

laurus -i, f. (abl. laurū: Hor.; nom. and acc. pl. laurūs: Verg.), *the laurel or bay-tree, sacred to Apollo, with which poets, triumphant generals, and sometimes priests and ancestral busts were crowned*: Pl., Cic., Verg.; meton., *triumph, victory*: Cic. L.

laus laudis, f. *praise, fame, glory, commendation*.

LIT., adipisci laudem, Cic.; canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic.; capere (*to earn*) ex hac una re maximam laudem, Cic.; celebrare alicuius laudes, Cic.; cumulare aliquem omni laude, Cic.; efferre aliquem laudibus ad caelum, Cic.; in laude vivere, Cic.; hoc in tua laude pono, Cic.; Fabio laudi datum est, quod pingeret, Cic.; laudis immensa cupido, Verg.; Liv.

TRANSF., *a praiseworthy action or quality*: hae tantae summis in rebus laudes, Cic.; quarum laudem gloriam adamaris, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

lautē, adv. from lavo; q.v.

lautia -ōrum, n. pl., *entertainment given to foreign ambassadors at Rome*: Liv.

lautitia -ae, f. (lautus; *see lavo*), *splendour, elegance, sumptuous manner of living*: mea nova lautitia, Cic. L.; Sen.

Lautūlae (Lautōlae) -ārum, f. *a town in Latium*: Liv.

lautūmiae (lātōmiae) -ārum, f. (λατομαι), *a stone-quarry*: Pl.; esp. *the quarries at Syracuse, used as prisons*: Cic.; also of a similar prison at Rome: Liv.

lautus -a -um, partic. from lavo; q.v.

lāvabrum -i, n. (lavo), *a bath*: Lucr.

lāvatio -ōnis, f. (lavo), *a washing, bathing*: Pl.

TRANSF., *bathing apparatus*: Cic. L., Phaedr.

Lāverna -ae, f. *the goddess of gain* (just or unjust).

¶ Hence adj. **Lāvernālis** -e, *belonging to Laverna*.

Lāvici, etc., *see Labici*.

Lāvinia -ae, f. *daughter of Latinus, wife of Aeneas*.

Lāvinium -i, n. *a town in Latium, built by Aeneas, and named after his wife Lavinia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Lāvinius** -a -um and **Lāvinus** -a -um, *Lavinian*.

lāvo lāvare or lāvère lāvi lautum or lōtum or lāvatum (cf. λοῦω), *to wash, bathe*.

LIT., transit.: manus, Cic.; Pl., Verg.; intransit., lavare and pass. as middle, *to wash oneself, bathe*: lavanti regi, Liv.; lavantur in fluminibus, Caes.; Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to moisten, wet, bathe*: vultum lacrimis, Ov.; Lucr., Verg. (2) *of the sea etc., to wash a place*: villam, Hor.; Ov. (3) *to wash away*: mala vino, *to drive away*, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **lautus** -a -um, *washed, bathed*; hence (1) *of things, fine, splendid, elegant, sumptuous*: supellex, Cic. (2) *of persons, refined, grand*: homines lauti et urbani, Cic.; Pl.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **lautē**, *finely, elegantly*: Pl., Cic.

laxāmentum -i, n. (laxo), *a widening, extending*. TRANSF., *a relaxing, mitigation, respite*: si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv.; laxamentum dare legi, Cic.

laxē, adv. from laxus; q.v.

laxitās -ātis, f. (laxus), *wideness, roominess*: in domo clari hominis adhibenda cura est laxitatis, Cic.

laxō -are (laxus), *to widen or loosen*.

LIT., (1) *to extend, enlarge*: forum, Cic.; manipulos, Caes. (2) *to undo, unfasten, slacken*: vincula epistulae, Nep.; claustra, rudentes, Verg.; also *to set free*: laxantur cupora rugis, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to relieve, release*: animos curamque, Cic.; cum laxati curis sumus, free from, Cic.; Liv. (2) *to mitigate, relax, remit*: aliquid laboris, Liv.; ubi laxatam pugnam vidit, Liv.; annonam, *to lower*, Liv.; intransit.: annona haud multum laxaverat, *had not fallen much*, Liv.

laxus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *wide, loose, spacious*.

LIT., arcus, Verg., Hor.; ianua, anulus, Ov.; spatium, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *of time*: diem statuo satis laxum, *later, postponed*, Cic. L. (2) *in gen., loose, lax, relaxed*: laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, Cic.; annona laxior, *lower prices*, Liv.; milites laxiore imperio habere, Sall.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **laxē**, *widely, loosely*. LIT., aliquem vincire, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *of time*: laxius proferre diem, *to put farther off*, Cic. L. (2) *loosely, without restraint*: vivere, Liv.; Sall.

lēa -ae, f. (leo), *a lioness*: Lucr., Verg., Ov.

lēaena -ae, f. (λέαινα), *a lioness*: Cat., Verg., Ov.

Lēander -dri, m. (Λεανδρος), *a youth of Abydos who swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit Hero at Sestos, till he was drowned in a storm*.

Lēarchus -i, m. (Λεάρχης), *the son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father in a fit of madness*.

Adj. **Lēarchēus** -a -um, *of Learchus*.

Lēbēdus -i, f. (Λεβεδός), *a town in Ionia, where annual games were held in honour of Bacchus*.

lēbēs -ētis, m. (λέβης). (1) *a bronze pan or cauldron*: Verg. (2) *a basin for washing the hands*: Ov.

lectica -ae, f. (lectus). (1) *a litter*: lecticā octophoro ferri, *in a litter borne by eight slaves*, Cic.; Hor., Tac. (2) *a bier*: Suet.

lecticārius -i, m. (lectica), *a litter-bearer*: Cic., Suet.

lecticulā -ae, f. (dim. of lectica). (1) *a small litter*: lecticulā in curiam deferri, Cic.; Liv. (2) *a small bier*: Nep. (3) *a settie*: Suet.

lectio -ōnis, f. (*lego). (1) *a picking out, selecting*: iudicium, Cic. (2) *a reading, perusal*: librorum, Cic.; lectio sine ulla delectatione, Cic. Hence: lectio senātus, *a reading out or calling over of the names of the senators* (by the censor, who at the same time struck from the list the names of those he considered unworthy), Liv.

lectisterniātor -oris, m. (lectisternium), *a slave who arranged the couches round the dining-table*: Pl.

lectisternium -i, n. (lectus/sterno), *a feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches and food was put before them*: Liv.

lectitō -are (freq. of *lego), *to read often or with eagerness*: Platonem studiose, Cic.; Tac., Plin. L.

lectiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of lectio), *a short reading*: Cic. L.

lector -ōris, m. (*lego), *a reader*: aptus ad delectationem lectoris, Cic.; Hor., Quint.

Esp. *a slave who reads aloud*: Quint., Plin. L.

lectulus -i, m. (dim. of lectus). (1) *a small bed*: in lectulis suis mori, Cic.; Juv. (2) *a couch*: for reading: Cic., Ov.; for dining: stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic. (3) *a funeral bed, bed of state*: Tac.

lectus -a -um, partic. from lego; q.v.

lectus -i, m. (cf. λέχος). (1) *a couch, a bed*: cubicularis, Cic.; lecto teneri, *to keep one's bed*, Cic.; genialis, *the marriage-bed*, Cic. (2) *a couch for resting on at meals, a dining-couch*: Cic.; Hor., Liv. (3) *a funeral couch*: Tib., Quint.

Lēda -ae, f. and **Lēdē** -ēs, f. (Λήδη), *the wife of Tyndarus, who bore to Zeus Castor, Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra*.

¶ Hence adj. **Lēdaeus** -a -um, *of Leda*: dei, Castor and Pollux, Ov.; Helena, Verg.

lēgālis -e (lex), *legal*: Quint.

lēgātārius -i, m. (legatum), *a legatee*: Suet.

lēgatio -ōnis, f. (*lego), *the post of deputy, delegated authority*.

(1) *polit. t. t.*: the office of an ambassador, an embassy, legation: legationem suscipere, *to undertake*, Caes.; obire, Cic.; in legationem proficisci, Liv.; libera legatio, *permission given to a senator to travel with the privileges, yet without the duties, of an ambassador*, Cic. L. TRANSF., a, *the result of an embassy*: legationem renuntiare, Cic.; referre, Liv.: b, *the persons constituting an embassy*: Caes., Liv.

(2) *milit. t. t.*: the post of deputy or subordinate commander under a commander-in-chief: Caes., Cic.; esp. *the command of a legion*: Tac.

lēgātor -ōris, m. (*lego), *a testator, one who leaves something by will*: Suet.

lēgātum -i, n. subst. from *lego; q.v.

lēgātus -i, m. subst. from *lego; q.v.

lēgifer -fēra -fērum (lex/fero), *law-giving*: Minos, Ov.; Verg.

lēgio -ōnis, f. (*lego), *a choosing*; hence *a chosen body*; esp. (1) *a legion, a division of the Roman army, consisting of ten cohorts and comprising between 4,200 and 6,000 men*: Cic.; duas legiones ibi conscribere, Caes. (2) *of the troops of other nations*: Pl., Liv. (3) *in gen., an army*: Verg.

lēgiōnārius -a -um (legio), *belonging to a legion*: milites, Caes.; Liv.

lēgitimus (lēgitimū) -a -um (lex), *lawful, legal, legitimate*: dies comitiis habendis, Cic.; controversiae, *legal, decided by law*, Cic.; aetas, Liv.; coniunx, Ov. N. pl. as subst. **lēgitima** -ōrum, *legal usages*: Nep.

TRANSF., *right, fit, proper, appropriate*: numerus, Cic.; poema, Hor.; Ov.

¶ Adv. **lēgitimē**, *lawfully, legally*: Cic., Juv.; in gen., *properly*: Tac., Juv.

lēgiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of legio), *a small legion*: Liv.

***lego** -are (lex), *to ordain, appoint*. (1) *to appoint a person, make a deputy, delegate authority to* (polit. or milit.): ut legati legarentur, Cic.; aliquem Caesari, *make second-in-command to Caesar*, Cic.; Sall., Liv. (2) *of property, to bequeath, leave as a legacy*: alicui

pecuniam, Cic.; Liv., Quint.; aliquid alicui ab aliquo, to leave a legacy to be paid to the legatee by the heir, Cic.

¶ Hence from partic. legatus -a -um:

M. as subst. **lēgātus** -i, a deputy, one bearing delegated authority. (1) political: a, an ambassador, envoy: Caes., Cic., Liv., Ov.; b, the deputy or second-in-command to a magistrate: Caes., Cic., Liv.; esp. under the empire, the governor set over an imperial province: Tac., Suet. (2) milit.; a deputy or subordinate commander under a commander-in-chief, esp. the commander of a legion: Caes., Tac.

N. as subst. **lēgātum** -i, a legacy, bequest: Cic. L., Quint., Juv.

¶ **lēgo** lēgēre lēgi lectum (λέγω), to collect, gather together, to pick.

LIT., in gen.: nuces, Cic.; spolia caesorum, Liv.; mala ex arbore, Verg.; ossa, Ov.; esp.: fila, of the Parcae, to wind up, spin, Verg.; vela, to furl the sails, Verg.; sacra divum, to steal, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) to pass through, traverse a place: saltus legit, Ov.; vestigia alicuius, to follow the footsteps, Verg.; esp. of ships, to coast along: oram Italiae, Liv. (2) to survey, scan: omnes adversos, Verg.; esp. of writing, to read, peruse: eos libros, Cic.; Ov., Liv., etc.; apud Clitomachum, in the works of Clitomachus, Cic.; with the writer as object: Ov., Quint.; sometimes to read aloud, recite: volumen suum, Cic.; hence: senatum legere, to call over the senate, to go over the list of senators, Liv. (3) to choose, select, pick out: iudices, Cic.; viros ad bella, Ov.; cives, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **lectus** -a -um, chosen, selected: pueri, Cic.; Verg., Hor. (2) choice in quality, excellent: adolescens, femina, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

¶ **lēgulēius** -i, m. (lex), a pettifogging lawyer: Cic.

¶ **lēgūmen** -inis, n. (lego), any leguminous plant; pulse: Caes., Juv.; the bean: Verg.

¶ **Lēlēges** -um, m. pl. (Λέλεγες), a people, scattered in different places over Greece and Asia Minor.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Lēlēgēis** -idis, f. Lelegean; adj. **Lēlēgēius** -a -um, Lelegean.

¶ **Lēmānnus** -i, m. (with or without lacus), a lake in the country of the Helvetii, now the Lake of Geneva.

¶ **lembus** -i, m. (λέμβος), a boat, cutter, pinnace: Pl., Verg., Liv.

¶ **lēmma** -ātis, n. (λήμμα), the theme or title of a composition; also an epigram: Mart., Plin. L.

¶ **lemniscātus** -a -um (lemniscus), adorned with ribbons: palma, a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons, token of victory, Cic.

¶ **lemniscus** -i, m. (ληνίσκος), a ribbon attached to a victor's wreath: Liv.

¶ **Lemnōs** (-us) -i, f. (Λήνμος), the island of Lemnos in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan.

¶ Hence adj. **Lemnīus** -a -um, Lemnian: Lemnius pater, Verg.; and subst.: Lemnius, Vulcan, Ov.; adj. **Lemnīensis** -e, Lemnian; f. subst. **Lemnīās** -ādis, a Lemnian woman: Ov.; m. subst. **Lemnīcola** -ae, an inhabitant of Lemnos (of Vulcan): Ov.

¶ **Lēmōvices** -um, m. a people of Aquitanian Gaul: Caes.

¶ **lēmūrēs** -um, m. ghosts, spectres: Hor.

¶ Hence **Lēmūrīa** -ōrum, n. pl. a festival held in May to expel ghosts: Ov.

¶ **lēna** -ae, f. (leno), a procuress, bawd: Pl., Ov. TRANSF., natura quasi sui lena, enticing persons to her, Cic.

¶ **Lenaeus** -a -um (Ληναῖος), Bacchic: latices, wine, Verg.; Lenaeus pater, or simply Lenaeus, Bacchus, Verg.

¶ **lēmīmen** -inis, n. (lenio), a means of alleviation: testudo laborum dulcelenimen, Hor.; Ov.

¶ **lēmīmentum** -i, n. (lenio), a mitigation, alleviation: Tac.

¶ **lēnio** -ire (lenis; imperf. lenibant: Verg.), to make mild, alleviate, mitigate, soothe, relieve. LIT., stomachum latrantem, Hor.; vulnera, Prop. TRANSF., se consolatione, Cic.; aliquem iratum, Cic.; dolentem solando, Verg.; Liv. Intransit., to calm down: Pl.

¶ **lēnis** -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), smooth, soft, mild, gentle.

LIT., sensus iudicat lene asperum, Cic.; venenum, slight, Cic. L.; vinum, mellow, Hor.; ventus lenissimus, Cic. L.; stagnum, flowing gently, Liv. N. acc. as adv. **lēnē**, gently, softly: lene sonantis aquae, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of gradients, gentle: clivus, Liv.; Caes. (2) of disposition or tone, mild: populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus, Cic.; leniorem sententiam dicere, Caes.; consilium, Hor. (3) of style, smooth: oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **lēnītēr**, softly, gently, mildly, calmly: adridere, Cic.; collis leniter acclivis, rising gradually, Caes.; of disposition, etc., gently, mildly: adloqui, Liv.; Cic.; of style or enunciation, smoothly: dicere, Cic.; Cat. In a bad sense, (too) mildly, slackly: Caes.

¶ **lēnītās** -ātis, f. (lenis), gentleness, softness, mildness. LIT., vocis, Cic.; Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, slowness, gentleness, Caes. TRANSF., (1) of disposition, etc., gentleness, mildness: animi, Cic.; legum, Cic. (2) of style, smoothness: verborum, Cic.

¶ **lēnītēr**, adv. from lenis; q.v.

¶ **lēnītūdo** -inis, f. (lenis), gentleness, mildness: in istum, Cic.; of style, smoothness: Cic.

¶ **lēno** -ōnis, m. (lenio), a procurer, pander: Pl., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., a go-between: Cic., Ov.

¶ **lēnōcīnium** -i, n. (leno), the trade of a procurer or bawd. LIT., facere, Pl.; Suet. TRANSF., an enticement, allurement: Cic.; of dress, finery: Cic.; of style, meretricious ornament: Tac., Quint.

¶ **lēnōcīnor** -ari, dep. (leno), to pursue the trade of a procurer. TRANSF., with dat. (1) to make up to, to flatter: alicui, Cic. (2) to advance, promote: feritati, Tac.

¶ **lēnōnīus** -a -um (leno), belonging to a procurer: Pl.

¶ **lens** lentis, f. a lentil: Verg.

¶ **lentē**, adv. from lentus; q.v.

¶ **lentesco** -ēre (lentus). LIT., to become pliant, soft, sticky: tellus picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, Verg. TRANSF., to weaken, slacken: lentescent tempore curae, Ov.

¶ **lentiscifer** -fēra -fērum (lentiscus/fero), producing the mastic-tree: Ov.

¶ **lentiscus** -i, f. and **lentiscum** -i, n. the mastic-tree, poet. ap. Cic. TRANSF., a mastic toothpick: Mart.

lentitudo -inis, f. (lentus). (1) *slowness, sluggishness*: Tac. (2) *insensibility, apathy*: Cic.
lento -are (lentus), *to bend*: lentandus remus in unda, *must be plied*, Verg.

lentulus -a -um (dim. of lentus), *somewhat slow*: Cic. L.

Lentulus -i, m. *the name of one of the families of the patrician gens Cornelia. Its most famous members were* (1) P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, *a fellow-conspirator with Catiline.* (2) P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, *who proposed the recall of Cicero from exile.*

¶ Hence **Lentulitas** -ātis, f. *the family pride of the Lentuli*: Cic. L.

lentus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *tough, resistant, barely yielding to force.*

Hence **LIT.**, (1) *supple, pliant*: rami, Verg.; lentior salicis virgis, Ov. (2) *sticky, tenacious*: gluten visco lentius, Verg.; lentis adhaerens brachii, Hor.; marmor (of the sea), Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *slow, lingering, lasting*: negotium, Cic. L.; pugna, Liv.; lentioem facere spem, Ov.; in dicendo, drawling, Cic.; initiator, a bad payer, Cic. (2) *inactive, apathetic, phlegmatic*: iudex, Cic.; nihil illo lentius, Cic.; lentissima pectora, Ov.; lentus in umbra, Verg.

¶ Adv. **lentē**, *slowly*. **LIT.**, proceditur, Caes.; curritur, Ov. **TRANSF.**, (1) *without animation, calmly, coolly*: aliquid ferre, Cic.; respondere, Cic.; agere, Liv. (2) *leisurely, deliberately*: lente ac fastidiose probare, Cic. L.

lēnunculus -i, m. (dim. of leno), *a little pander*: Pl.

lēnunculus -i, m. (for lembunculus, dim. of lembus), *a small boat or skiff*: Caes., Tac.

lēo -ōnis, m. (λέων), *a lion*. **LIT.**, vis leonis, Cic. **TRANSF.**, *the constellation Leo*: Hor.

Lēōnidās -ae, m. (Λεωνίδας), *king of Sparta, killed at the defence of the pass of Thermopylae.*

lēōninus -a -um (leo), *of a lion, leonine*: Pl.

Lēontini -ōrum, m. (Λεοντῖνοι), *a town on the east coast of Sicily (now Lentini).*

¶ Hence adj. **Lēontinus** -a -um, *Leontine*. **lēpās** -ādis, f. (λεπάς), *a limpet*: Pl.

lēpidus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (cf. lepor), *pleasant, charming, agreeable, elegant, neat*. (1) of looks: Pl., Ter. (2) of manner: Pl., Ter.; also in a bad sense, *effeminate*: hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic. (3) of speech, *witty, polished*: dictum, Hor.; Cat.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **lēpidē**, *pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly*; of looks, manner, and speech: Pl., Ter., Cic.; also as an expression of agreement or approval: Pl.

Lēpidus -i, m. *the name of a family of the patrician gens Aemilia. Its most famous members were* (1) M. Aemilius Lepidus, praetor in Sicily, consul 79 B.C., *the bitter enemy of Sulla, whose measures he proposed to annul, and thereby brought about a civil war.* (2) M. Aemilius Lepidus, triumvir with Antonius and Octavius, 43 B.C.

lēpor and **lēpos** -ōris, m. *pleasantness, agreeableness, charm*. (1) of looks: Pl., Lucr. (2) of manner: Cic., Cat. (3) of speech, *pleasantly, wit*: scurrilis, Cic.; Pl.

lēpus -ōris, m. (akin to λαγός), *a hare*: Verg., Hor., Ov.; prov.: aliis leporem agitare, to

labour for another's advantage: Ov. **TRANSF.**, *the constellation Lepus*: Cic.

lepuscūlus -i, m. (dim. of lepus), *a young hare*: Cic.

Lerna -ae, f. and **Lernē** -ēs, f. (Λέρνη), *a marsh in Argolis, inhabited by the Lernaean Hydra slain by Hercules*: belua Lernaee, Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Lernaeanus** -a -um, *Lernaean*.

Lesbos (-us) -i, f. (Λέσβος), *an island in the Aegean Sea, birth-place of Alcaeus and Sappho.*

¶ Hence adj. **Lesbiacus** -a -um, *Lesbian*, Cic.; f. adj. and subst. **Lesbias** -ādis, **Lesbis** -idis, *Lesbian, a Lesbian woman*: lyra, of Arion, Ov.; Lesbis puella, or simply Lesbis, Sappho, Ov.; adj. **Lesbicus** -a -um, *Lesbian*: civis, Alcaeus, Hor.; plectrum, lyric, Hor.; pes, lyric poetry, Hor.; vates, Sappho, Ov.; n. as subst. **Lesbium** -i, *Lesbian wine*: Hor.; f. as subst. **Lesbia** -ae, *pseudonym of Catullus' mistress*; adj. **Lesbōus** -a -um, *Lesbian*.

lessum, acc. sing. as from lessus, m. *a mournful cry, lamentation for the dead*: old law, ap. Cic.

lētālis -e (letum), *deadly, mortal, fatal*: harundo, Verg.; Ov., Suet.

lēthargicus -i, m. (ληθαργικός), *a drowsy, lethargic person*: Hor.

lēthargus -i, m. (λήθαργος), *drowsiness, lethargy, coma*: Lucr., Hor., Quint.

Lēthē -ēs, f. (Λήθη), *a river in the infernal regions, the waters of which brought forgetfulness of the past.*

¶ Hence adj. **Lēthaeus** -a -um. (1) *relating to Lethe or the underworld generally*: Lethaea vincula abrumper, Hor.; Verg. (2) *causing forgetfulness*: somnus, Verg.; sucus, Ov.

lētifēr -fēra -fērūm (letum/fero), *death-bringing, deadly*: arcus, Verg.; locus, a vital spot, Ov.

lēto -are (letum), *to kill, slay*: Verg., Ov.

Lētōis, Lētoiūs = Latois, Latioius, *see Lato*.

lētum -i, n. *death*. **LIT.**, consciscere sibi, Pl.; turpi leto perire, Cic.; sibi parēre manu, Verg.; leto adimere aliquem, *to save from death*, Hor.; Lucr., Liv. **TRANSF.**, of things, poet., *ruin, annihilation*: Teucrum res eripe leto, Verg.

Leucādia -ae, f. (Λευκαδία) and **Leucās** -ādis, f. (Λευκάς), *an island in the Ionian Sea, with a temple to Apollo (now Levkás).*

¶ Hence adj. **Leucādius** -a -um, *Leucadian*: deus, Apollo, Ov.; aequor, Ov.; plur. as subst. **Leucādiī** -ōrum, m. *the Leucadians*: Liv.

leucaspis -idis, f. (λευκάσπις), *having white shields*: phalanx, Liv.

Leucāta -ae and **Leucātē** -ēs, f. and **Leucās** -cādis, f. *a promontory of the island Leucadia (now Doukátōn).*

Leucē -ēs, f. (Λευκή), *a town in Laconia*.

Leuci -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica*.

Leucippus -i, m. (Λευκιππος).

(1) *myth., father of Phoebe and Hilaira, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux.*

¶ Hence **Leucippis** -idis, f. *a daughter of Leucippus*: Prop.

(2) *hist., a Greek philosopher, disciple of Zeno of Elea.*

Leucopetra -ae, f. *a promontory in southern Italy, near Rhegium.*

Leucophryna -ae, f. (λευκοφρύνη, i.e. with white eyebrows), a name of Diana among the Magnesians.

Leucothēa -ae and **Leucothēē** -ēs, f. (Λευκοθέα, i.e. the white goddess), name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after she had been turned into a sea-deity.

Leucothōē -ēs, f. daughter of the eastern king Orchamus and Eurynome.

Leuctra -ōrum, n. pl. (Λεύκτρα), a small town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans in 371 B.C.

¶ Hence adj. **Leuctricus** -a -um, *Leuctrian*.

lēvāmen -inis, n. (l'levo), a mitigation, alleviation, solace: quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic. L.; Cat., Verg., Liv.

lēvāmentum -i, n. (l'levo), alleviation, mitigation, solace: miseriarum, Cic.; Tac., Plin. L.

lēvātio -ōnis, f. (l'levo), a lightening; hence (1) an alleviation, mitigation: invenire levationem doloribus, Cic. (2) a diminution: vitiūrum, Cic.

lēvicūlus -a -um (dim. of l'levis), somewhat vain, light-headed: leviculus noster Demosthenes, Cic.

lēvidensīs -e (l'levis/densus), of thin texture; hence, slight, poor: munusculum, Cic. L.

lēvipēs -pēdis (l'levis/pes), light-footed: Varr. l'levis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), light, not heavy (opp. gravis).

LIT., (1) in weight: pondus, Ov.; levis armatura, light armour, Caes.; and of troops, light-armed: Liv., Tac.; of soil: Verg.; of ghosts: Hor.; of sleep: Hor.; in movement, rapid, swift: cervus, Verg.; hora, transitory, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) light, trifling, unimportant: dolor, Cic.; periculum levius, Caes.; auditio, a trifling, unfounded report, Caes.; causa, Caes., Liv.; proelium, Caes., Liv.; in levi habere, to regard as a trifle, Tac.; of poetry, light, unambitious: Musa, Ov. (2) of behaviour, light, mild, gentle: reprehensio levior, Cic. (3) of character, fickle, light-headed, capricious, unstable: homo, Pl., Cic.; amicitia, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **lēviter**, lightly, softly: levius casura pila sperabat, Caes. TRANSF., (1) slightly, somewhat: saucius, Cic.; aegrotare, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. (2) mildly: ut levissime dicam. (3) lightly, with equanimity: ferre, Cic., Liv. l'levis -e (λεῖος), adj. (with compar. and superl.), smooth (opp. asper).

LIT., in gen.: corpuscula, Cic.; pocula, polished, Verg.; sanguis, slippery, Verg.; Hor., Ov.; esp. poet., smooth, beardless: iuventas, Hor.; senex, bald, Ov.; pectus, Verg.; vir, effeminate, Ov.

TRANSF., of style, flowing, smooth, polished: oratio, Cic.; Quint.

lēvisomnus -a -um (l'levis/somnus), lightly sleeping: Lucr.

l'ēvītās -ātis, f. (l'levis), lightness (opp. gravitas).

LIT., (1) in weight: armorum, Caes. (2) in movement: Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) levity, fickleness, inconstancy: levitatem alicuius experiri, Cic.; Caes. (2) vainness: opinionis, Cic.

l'ēvītās -ātis, f. (l'levis), smoothness. LIT., specularum, Cic. TRANSF., of style, smoothness, polish: Aeschini, Cic.; Quint.

l'ēvītēr, adv. from l'levis; q.v.

l'ēvo -are (l'levis). (1) to raise, lift up: se attollere ac levare, Liv.; de caespite virgo se levat, Ov.; Verg. (2) to make light, relieve, ease.

LIT., ego te fasce levabo, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to relieve a person from trouble, etc.: se aere alieno, to free, Cic.; aliquem metu, religione animos, Liv. (2) to relieve a condition or affliction, to alleviate, mitigate: curam et angorem animi mei, Cic. L.; iniurias, Caes.; morbum, Pl.; ictum, Hor.; Verg. (3) to diminish, weaken, impair: auctoritatem, Cic.; fidem, Hor.

l'ēvo -are (l'levis), to make smooth, polish. LIT., corpus, Cic.; Lucr. TRANSF., of discourse: aspera, Hor.

l'ēvor -ōris, m. (l'levis), smoothness: Lucr.

lex lēgis, f. (l'lego), a set form of words.

LIT., (1) a contract, covenant, agreement: lex operi faciundo, a building contract, Cic.; legem alicui scribere, Cic.; dicere, Hor., Liv.; pacis, conditions of peace, Verg., Liv. (2) a law as proposed by a magistrate to the people, a bill: legem ferre, rogare, to propose a bill to the people, Cic.; sciscere, iubere (of the people), to accept or pass a bill, Cic.; repudiare, antiquare, to reject, throw out a bill, Cic.; promulgare, to publish, Cic., Liv. (3) a law as passed, a statute: legem ferre, to pass a law, enact, Liv.; abrogare, to repeal, Cic.; leges duodecim tabularum, the laws of the Twelve Tables, drawn up by the decemvirs, Liv. Phrases: lege, legibus, used adv. = legally, according to law, Ter., Nep.; lege agere: a, of the lictor, to execute a sentence: Liv.; b, to bring an action: Pl., Ter., Cic.

TRANSF., law generally, ordinance, rule, precept: legem sibi statuere, Cic.; leges amicitiae, philosophiae, historiae, Cic.; versibus est certa lex, Cic.; of natural law: homines ae lege natos esse, Cic.; Sen., Ov. Phrase: sine lege, without restraint, irregularly; equi sine lege ruunt, Ov.

Lexovii -ōrum, m. a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.

libāmen -inis, n. (libo), a libation, offering to the gods: Verg. TRANSF., a sample, specimen: tu nova servatae carpes libamina famae, Ov.

libāmentum -i, n. (libo), a libation, offering to the gods: Cic.

libātiō -ōnis, f. (libo), a libation: Cic.

libella -ae, f. (dim. of libra). (1) a small coin, a tenth of a denarius, equal in value to the as: Cat.; hence: heres ex libella, heir to a tenth of a property, Cic. TRANSF., a very small sum of money, a farthing, a mite; hence: ad libellam, exactly, Cic. (2) a carpenter's level, plummet-line: Lucr.

libellus -i, m. (dim. of liber), a little book.

LIT., scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic.; Liv., Juv., etc.; plur. meton. = a bookseller's shop: Cat. Esp., a note-book, memorandum-book, diary: retutit in libellum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a memorial, a petition: libellum composuit, Cic. (2) a programme,

placard, hand-bill: gladiatorum libelli, Cic.; Juv., Tac. (3) *a letter*: Pl., Cic. L. (4) *a satire, libel*: Suet.

libens and **lūbens** -entis, partic. from libet; q.v.

libentia (lūbentia) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), *delight, cheerfulness, gladness*: Pl.

Libentina (Lūbentina) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), *a name of Venus, as the goddess of sensual pleasure*.

liber -ēra -erum, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *free*.

(1) absol.: **a**, socially, *free* (opp. servus): aliquem non liberum putare, Cic.; Pl., etc.: **b**, politically, of states, *free, independent*: civitas, Caes.; Cic., Liv.: **c**, in gen., *unrestrained, unencumbered*: tempus, animus, Cic.; agri, *free from tribute*, Cic.; aedes, *uninhabited*, Liv.; ut rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, *unencumbered with debt*, Cic.; custodia, *house arrest*, Liv.; faenus, *unlimited by law*, Liv.; esp. *free in thought or expression*: lingua, Pl.; animus, Cic.; liberiores litterae, Cic. Phrase: liberum est mihi, foll. by infin., *one is free to*, Quint., Plin. L.

(2) *free from some particular thing, exempt, without*; with **a**: a delictis, Cic.; Ov.; with simple abl.: omni metu, Liv.; Ov.; with genit.: Verg., Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **liberē**, *freely*.

(1) *freely, without restraint, without hindrance*: vivere, Cic.; respirare, Cic.; Quint. (2) *generously, spontaneously*: tellus omnia liberius ferebat, Verg. (3) *frankly, openly, boldly*: loqui, Cic.; Liv., Quint.

liber -bri, m. *the inner bark of a tree*.

LIT., Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., as this was used by the ancients as a material upon which to write: (1) *a book, writing, treatise*: librum incohare, conficere, Cic.; libri Sibyllini, Cic., Liv., Tac., etc. (2) *a book, a division into which a work is divided*: tres libri de Natura Deorum, Cic.; Quint. (3) *a register, catalogue*: Cic., Liv. (4) *a letter*: Nep., Plin. L.

Liber -ēri, m. *an old Italian deity, presiding over agriculture, later identified with the Greek Bacchus*; meton., *wine*: Hor.

¶ Hence **Liberalia** -ium, n. pl. *the festival of Liber on the 17th of March, at which youths received the toga virilis*: Cic.

liber -ēri, see liberi -ōrum.

Libera -ae, f. (*Liber). (1) *Proserpine, daughter of Ceres, sister of Liber*. (2) *Ariadne, wife of Bacchus*.

liberalis -e ('liber), adj. (with compar. and superl.).

LIT., relating to freedom: causa, *a law-suit in which the freedom of some person is in dispute*: Pl., Ter., Quint.

TRANSF., becoming to a freedman, gentlemanlike. (1) of occupations, etc.: artes liberales, *liberal arts*, Cic.; sumptus, Cic. (2) of character and action, *courteous, generous*: responsum, Cic. L.; with genit.: laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall. (3) of looks, *handsome*: Pl.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **liberalitē**, *in a manner becoming a freedman*: vivere, Cic.; Caes. TRANSF., *courteously, generously, kindly*: liberalissime erat pollicitus omnibus, Cic. L.; Caes.

liberalitās -ātis, f. (liberalis), *courtesy, kindness, liberality, generosity*: Ter., Cic. TRANSF., *a grant*: Tac., Suet.

liberatio -ōnis, f. (libero), *a setting free*; in gen., *release from*: culpa, Cic.; esp., *a legal acquittal*: Cic.

liberātor -ōris, m. (libero), *one who sets free, a liberator*: patriae, Cic.; attrib.: liberator ille populi Romani animus, Liv.

liberē, adv. from 'liber; q.v.

libēri -erōrum and -erum, m. pl. ('liber), *children*. LIT., liberos procreare, liberis operam dare, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc. TRANSF., *the young of animals*: Pl.

libēro -are ('liber), *to set free, liberate*. (1) absol., socially and politically, *to make free, to manumit*: servos, Caes.; Pl., Cic. (2) *to set free from some particular thing, exempt, deliver, release*: te ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic.; divinus animus liberatus a corpore, Cic.; aliquem culpā, Cic.; aliquem periculo, Caes.; esp. legal, *to set free from a debt or engagement*: aliquem eodem illo crimine, Cic.; with genit.: culpa regem, Liv.; templa liberata, *having a free prospect*, Cic. (3) with acc. of the impediment removed: promissa, Cic.; obsidionem urbis, *to raise*, Liv.

liberta -ae, f., see libertus.

libertās -ātis, f. ('liber), *freedom*.

(1) socially and polit.: **a**, of an individual, *social freedom, rights, liberty* (opp. slavery): se in libertatem vindicare, Cic.; Pl., Liv.: **b**, polit., *independence*: ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, *to summon to the voting*, Cic.; libertatem eripere, *to take away political privileges*, Liv.: **c**, of a community, *freedom, independence*: libertatem capessere, Cic.; perdere, Cic.; recipere, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

(2) in gen., *freedom, liberty of action, freedom from restraint*: vivendi, loquendi, Cic.; dat populo libertatem ut quod velint faciant, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (3) *freedom of speech, frankness, candour*: Ov., Quint. (4) personif., *Libertas, the goddess of Freedom, having a temple on the Aventine Hill*: Cic.

libertinus -a -um (libertus), of the class of freedman: homo, Cic.; pater, Hor.; mulier, Liv.

¶ As subst., m. **libertinus** -i, *a freedman*: Cic.; f. **libertina** -ae, *a freedwoman*: Hor.

libertus -i, m. *a freedman*, and **liberta** -ae, f. *a freedwoman*, in relation to the person who freed or manumitted them: Pl., Cic., Liv.

libet (lūbet) -bēre -būit or -bitum est, impers., *it pleases, is agreeable*; with dat. of person, mihi, tibi, etc., or absol.: facite quod libet, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; with infin., or acc. and infin. clause, as subject: non libet plura scribere, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **libens** and **lūbens** -entis, *willing, with good-will, with pleasure*: libens facio, Pl.; tecum obeam libens, Hor.; libenti animo, *willingly*, Cic.; me libente, *with my good-will*, Cic.; *joyful, pleased, glad*: Pl., Ter.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **libentē** (lūbentē), *willingly, with pleasure*: libenter uti verbo Catonis, Cic.; nusquam libentius cenare, *with better appetite*, Cic.; libentissime dare, Cic.; Pl., Caes.

libidinōsus -a -um (libido), adj. (with compar. and superl.), full of desire; esp. (1) wilful, arbitrary, capricious: libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic. (2) passionate, lustful: caper, Hor.; Cic.

¶ Adv. **libidinōsē**, wilfully, arbitrarily: Cic., Liv.

libido (libido) -inis, f. (libet), violent desire, appetite, longing. In gen.: est libido orationem audire, Pl.; Cic., Liv. Esp. (1) irrational; whim, caprice: ex libidine, Sall.; ad libidinem militum, Liv. (2) immoderate; passion, lust: libidines refrenare, Cic.; Sall., Liv.; meton.: libidines, obscenities in painting and sculpture, Cic.

Libitina -ae, f. the goddess of the dead, in whose temple the requisites for a funeral were kept for hire, and the register of deaths was preserved.

TRANSF., (1) the requisites for a funeral: pestilentia tanta erat, ut Libitina vix sufficeret, Liv. (2) the grave, death: multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor.

libo -are (λεβω), to take away from.

LIT., (1) to taste: dapes, Verg.; iecur, Liv.; hence, to touch: cibos digitis, Ov.; oscula natae, to kiss, Verg. (2) to give a taste of, offer to the gods: diis dapes, Liv.; frugem Cereri, Ov.; Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to extract, derive: a natura deorum libatos animos habemus, Cic. (2) to impair, diminish: vires, Liv.; Lucr., Ov.

libra -ae, f. (λίτρα).

(1) a balance, pair of scales. LIT., librae lanx, Cic.; Caes.; per aes et libram, aere et librā, a fictitious form of sale used in making wills, adopting sons, etc.; mercari aliquid aere et librā, in due form, Hor., Liv. TRANSF., the constellation Libra: Verg., Ov.

(2) the Roman pound of 12 oz.: Varr., Liv., Juv.

librāmentum -i, n. (libro). (1) weight as a source of power or for balancing, as used e.g. in a ballista: plumbi, Liv.; aquae, Plin. (2) a horizontal plane: Cic.

librāria -ae, f. (libra), a female who weighed out wool to slaves for working: Juv.

librāriōlus -i, m. (dim. of librarius), a junior transcriber or bookseller: Cic.

librārium -i, n., see librarius.

librārius -a -um (*liber), of books: taberna, a bookshop, Cic.; scriptor, Hor. As subst. m. **librārius** -i. (1) a transcriber of books, a copyist: Cic., Liv. (2) a bookseller: Sen.; n. **librārium** -i, a place to keep books in, a bookcase: Cic.

librillis -e (libra), of a pound weight: fundae libriles, slings throwing one-pound stones, Caes.

libritōr -ōris, m. (libro), from an engine, an artilleryman: Tac.

libro -are (libra), to balance; hence (1) to poise, keep in equilibrium: terra librata ponderibus, Cic.; Ov., Verg. (2) to swing, level, brandish: summā telum librabat ab aure, Verg.; Ov., Liv.; hence, to hurl: glandem, Liv.; Verg. (3) to hold suspended, keep in its place: vela librantur ab aura, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **librātus** -a -um, poised, swung, hurled with force: glans, Liv.; ictus, Liv.; Tac.

Libs Libis, m. (λίψ), the west-south-west wind: Plin.

libum -i, n. a cake, such as was offered to the gods, especially on a birthday: Ov., Verg.

Liburni -ōrum, m. the Liburnians, a people of Illyria; sing., Liburnus -i, m. a Liburnian slave: Juv. As adj. **Liburnus** -a -um, Liburnian; f. as subst. **Liburna** -ae, a light vessel, galley: Caes., Hor.

¶ Hence subst. **Liburnia** -ae, Liburnia; and adj. **Liburnicus** -a -um, Liburnian.

Libys -yos, plur. **Libyēs** -um, m. a Libyan, inhabitant of northern Africa.

¶ Hence subst. **Libya** -ae and **Libyē** -ēs, f. Libya; sometimes in gen., Africa; adj. **Libycus** -a -um; **Libyssus** -a -um; **Libystinus** -a -um; **Libyus** -a -um, Libyan; f. adj. **Libystis** -idis, Libyan.

Libyphoenices -um, m. (Λιβυφοινίκες), a Libyan people in Byzantium, descended from the Phoenicians: Liv., Plin.

licens -centis, partic. from licet; q.v.

licentē, adv. from licet; q.v.

licentia -ae, f. (licet), freedom, leave, liberty: pueris non omnem ludendi damus licentiam, Cic.; tantum licentiae dabat gloria, Cic.; scribendi, dicendi, Cic.; verborum, Ov.; esp. of the abuse of freedom, dissoluteness, licentiousness: comprimere hominum licentiam, Cic.; refrenare, Hor.; coercere, Tac.; personif.: Licentia, as a goddess, Licence, Cic.

licēo -ēre -ūi -itum (connected with licet), to be on sale, to be valued at: quanti licuisse tu scribis hortos, Cic. L.; Hor.

licēor -ēri, dep. (liceo), to bid, offer a price: liciti sunt usque eo, Cic.; Pl., Caes.; with acc., to bid for: hortos, Cic. L.

licet licēre, licūit or licitum est, impers., it is allowed, one can or may.

LIT.: the person given permission is in the dat.; the action permitted is expressed by a n. pronoun or by an infin. or clause, acting as subject of the verb; the person giving permission, if expressed, is in the acc. with per: id ei licet, Cic.; licet rogare? (legal formula), may I ask? Cic.; licuit semperque licebit . . . producere nomen, Hor.; with acc. and infin.: nos frui liceret, Cic.; with dat. of predicate: Themistocli licet esse otioso, Cic.; with acc. of predicate: per quam non licet esse neglegentem, Cat.; so even when dat. accompanies licet: civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Cic.; with subjunctive clause as subject: fremant omnes licet, Cic.; also with ut clause as subject: Cic.

TRANSF., as conjunction, granted that, although; with verb in subjunctive: omnia licet concurrent, Cic.; Verg., etc.; without verb.: Ov., Sen.

¶ Hence pres. partic. (with compar.) **licens** -entis, free, unrestrained, unbridled: Lupercus, Prop.; licentior dithyrambus, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **licentē**, freely, without restraint: Cic., Liv., Tac.

¶ Perf. partic. **licitus** -a -um, allowed, permitted: sermo, Verg.; n. plur. as subst., things permitted: Tac.

lichēn -ēnis, m. (λεχνη). (1) moss or lichen: Plin. (2) ringworm: Plin., Mart.

Licinius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were: (1) L. Licinius

Crassus, *an orator*, 140-91 B.C. (2) M. Licinius Crassus, *the triumvir, killed at Carrhae in 53 B.C.*

licitatio -ōnis, f. (licitor), *a bidding at a sale or auction*: Cic., Suet.

licitor -ari, dep. (liceor), *to bid for*: Pl.

licitus -a -um, partic. from licet; q.v.

licium -i, n. *the thrum or end of thread left unwoven at the end of the warp*; alternatively perhaps *a leash*, used in dividing the warp for the passage of the shuttle: telae licia addere, Verg.; in gen., *a thread*: Verg., Ov.

lictor -ōris, m. *a lictor, one of the public attendants of the principal Roman magistrates, who bore before them the fasces as emblem of their criminal jurisdiction, and executed the sentences which they pronounced*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

lien -ēnis, m. *the milt or spleen*: Pl.

liēnōsus -a -um (lien), *splenetic*: Pl.

ligāmen -inis, n. (ligo), *a string, tie, bandage*: Prop., Ov.

ligāmentum -i, n. (ligo), *a bandage*: Tac.

Ligārius -a -um, *the name of a Roman gens. Its most famous member was Q. Ligarius, a member of the Pompeian party, banished by Caesar, afterwards pardoned, defended by Cicero.*

¶ Hence adj. **Ligāriānus** -a -um, *relating to Ligarius*: oratio, Cic.; or simply *Ligariana* -ae, f. *Cicero's speech on behalf of Ligarius*: Cic.

Ligēa -ae, f. (Λιγέα), *name of a wood-nymph*: Verg.

Ligēr -gēris, m. *a river on the borders of Aquitania and Gallia Lugdunensis (now the Loire)*: Caes.

lignārius -i, m. (lignum), *a carpenter*: inter lignarios, *in the carpenters' quarter*, Liv.

lignātio -ōnis, f. (lignor), *a felling of timber, getting of wood*: Caes.

lignātor -ōris, m. (lignor), *a wood-cutter*: Caes.

lignēolus -a -um (dim. of ligneus), *wooden*: Cic. L.

lignēus -a -um (lignum), *made of wood, wooden*: ponticulus, Cic.; Pl., Caes. TRANSF., *like wood, dry*: coniuix, Cat.

lignor -ari, dep. (lignum), *to fetch or get wood*: lignari pabularique, Caes.; Pl., Liv.

lignum -i, n. (lego), *wood, esp. plur., firewood (opp. materia, wood used for building)*. LIT., *ignem ex lignis viridibus in loco angusto fieri iubere*, Cic.; prov.: *in silvam ligna ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle*, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *timber, growing or as material*: Verg., Hor. (2) *a writing-table of wood*: Juv.

¶ **ligo** -are, *to bind, tie*. LIT., *physically*: aliquem vinculo, Tac.; *manus post terga*, Ov.; *pisces in glacie ligati, frozen fast*, Ov.; *vulnera veste, to bind up, bandage*, Ov.; *mulam, to harness*, Hor. TRANSF., *to bind together, connect, unite*: dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Ov.; *pacta*, Prop.

¶ **ligo** -ōnis, m. *a mattock*: Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *tillage*: Juv.

ligūla (lingūla) -ae, f. (dim. from root of lingo), *a little tongue*; hence (1) *a tongue of land, promontory*: Caes. (2) *a shoe-strap*: Juv.

Ligūrēs -um, m. pl. *the Ligurians, a people living along the north-west coast of Italy*; in

sing. **Ligūs** (Ligūr) -gūris, subst. and adj. *a Ligurian, Ligurian*.

¶ Hence **Ligūria** -ae, f. *the country of the Ligures*; adj. **Ligusticus** -a -um and **Ligustinus** -a -um, *Ligurian*.

ligūrio (ligurio) -ire (lingo), *to lick, lick up*: ius, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *to feed upon, gloat over*: furta, Hor. (2) *to lust after, long for*: lucra, Cic.

ligūritio (ligurritio) -ōnis, f. (ligurio), *daintiness*: Cic.

Ligus -gūris, m., *see Ligures*.

ligustrum -i, n. *privet*: Verg., Ov.

lilium -i, n. (cf. λελιον), *a lily*. LIT., Verg., Hor. TRANSF., milit. t. t., *a kind of fortification consisting of pits with stakes in them*: Caes.

Lilybaeōn (-baeum) -i, n. (Λιλῃβαιον), *a promontory and town at the western end of Sicily*. Adj. **Lilybaeus** -a -um, **Lilybēius** -a -um, and **Lilybaetānus** -a -um, *Lilybaean*.

lima -ae, f. (cf. λείvis), *a file*: Pl. TRANSF., *limae labor*, Hor., *polishing, revision of a composition*; so: *defuit et scriptis ultima lima meis*, Ov.

limātulus -a -um (dim. of limatus; *see limo*), *rather polished, refined*: opus est huc limatulo et polito tuo iudicio, Cic. L.

limātus -a -um, partic. from limo; q.v.

limax -acis, c. *a slug, snail*: Plin.

limbōlārius -i, m. (limbus), *a fringe-maker*: Pl.

limbus -i, m. *a border, hem, fringe*: Verg., Ov.

limen -inis, n. (perhaps connected with limus), *threshold* (strictly, *limen inferum* = *threshold, limen superum* = *lintel*). LIT., Caes., Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) *doorway, entrance*: intrare limen, Cic.; Pl., Liv., Verg. (2) *home, house, dwelling*: limine pelli, Verg. (3) *the entrance or border of any place*: in limine portus, Verg.; *extra limen Apuliae*, Hor.; esp. *the starting-point in a race-course*: limen relinquunt, Verg. (4) *abstr., outset, beginning*: belli, Tac.; Lucr.

limes -itis, m. (limus), *a cross path or by-way*.

LIT., in gen., *a path*: acclivis, Ov.; transversus, Liv.; solitus limes fluminis, *river-bed*, Ov.; esp. *a boundary-path, a boundary-line*: partiri limite campum, Verg.; *a fortified boundary-line*: Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *a course, path, track*; of a comet: Verg.; *sectus, the Zodiac*, Ov.; quasi limes ad caeli aditum patet, Cic. (2) *distinction, difference*: iudicium brevi limite falle tuum, Ov.; Quint.

Limnātis -tidis, f. (Λιμναῖς, of marshes), *a name of Diana*.

limo -are (lima), *to file*. LIT., *gemmas*, Plin.; *limare caput, i.e. to kiss hard*, Pl. TRANSF., (1) of compositions, etc., *to polish, finish*: quaedam institui, quae limantur a me politius, Cic. (2) *to investigate accurately*: veritatem, Cic. (3) *to file down, pare down, to diminish*: alteri adfinxit, de altero limavit, Cic.; mea commoda, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **limātus** -a -um, *refined, elegant*: vir oratione maxime limatus, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Compar. adv. **limātius**, *more elegantly*: Cic.

limosus -a -um (*limus), *slimy, miry, muddy*: lacus, Verg.; Ov.; iuncus, *growing in mud*, Verg.

limpīdus -a -um, *clear, limpid*: lacus, Cat.
limūlus -a -um (dim. of 'limus), *squinting*: Pl.
'limus -a -um (connected with obliquus), of the eyes, *sidelong, looking sideways*: ocelli, Ov.; Pl., Ter., Quint.

'limus -i, m. (connected with λμυνη), *slime, mud, mire, filth*: Pl., Verg., Hor., Liv. TRANSF., malorum, Ov.

'limus -i, m. *an apron trimmed with purple, worn by a priest when offering sacrifice*: Verg.
līctus, partic. from lingo; q.v.

linēa -ae, f. (linum), *a linen thread, string*.
 LIT., Plin.; linea dives, *a string of pearls*, Mart.; esp. (1) *a fishing-line*: Mart. (2) *a carpenter's plumb-line*: linēa discere uti, Cic. L.; hence: ad lineam, *perpendicularly*, Cic.; rectis lineis, Caes.

TRANSF., *a line drawn*. (1) *a geometrical line*: Quint. (2) *a boundary-line*: si quidem est peccare tanquam transire lineas, Cic.; mors ultima linea rerum est, *the final goal*, Hor.

linēamentum -i, n. (linea), *a line drawn with pen or pencil*. LIT., in geometria lineamenta, Cic. TRANSF., (1) plur., *drawing, sketch, outline*: tu operum lineamenta solertissime perspicis, Cic. (2) *a feature, lineament*: corporis, Cic.; also abstr.: animi, Cic.

linēo -are (linea), *to make straight*: Pl.

linēus -a -um (linum), *made of flax or linen, linen*: vincula, Verg.

lingo lingēre lingxi linctum (cf. λελχῶ), *to lick*: Cat.

Lingōnes -um, m. pl., *a people in Gaul, whence the modern Langres*.

lingua -ae, f. *a tongue*.
 LIT., linguam ab inrisu exserere, Liv.; linguam eicere, Cic.; Ov., etc.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *speech, language*: linguam diligentissime continere, *to restrain*, Cic.; Aetolorum linguas retundere, *to silence*, Liv.; est animus tibi, sunt mores et lingua fidesque, Hor.; in a bad sense, *loquacity*: poenam lingua commueris, Ov.; Verg.; poet., of the sounds of animals: linguae volucrum, Verg. (2) *a particular language, tongue*: Latina, Graeca, Cic.; Gallica, Caes.; utraque lingua, *Greek and Latin*, Hor. (3) of tongue-shaped objects; esp. *a tongue of land, promontory*: Liv.; tribus haec (Sicilia) excurrit in aequora linguas, Ov.

lingulāca -ae, f. (lingula, ligula), *a chatterbox*: Pl.

linigēr -gēra -gērūm (linum/gero), *clothed in linen*, applied to Isis and her priests: Ov.

lino linēre livi and lēvi litum, *to smear one thing upon another, or to besmear, daub one thing with another*.

LIT., medicamenta per corpora, Ov.; spiramenta cerā, Verg.; ferrum pice, Liv.; esp. *to rub over what has been written on waxen tablets*: digna lini, *worthy of being erased*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to cover*: tecta auro, Ov. (2) *to befoul, dirty*: splendida facta carmine foedo, Hor.

linquo linquēre liqui (cf. λελκω), *to leave, abandon, forsake, depart from*: urbem, Cic.; vitam, Pl.; dulces animas, Verg.; linqui, *to faint*, Ov.; linque severa, Hor.; nil intem tatum nostri liquere poetae, Hor.

līntēātus -a -um (lin-teum), *clothed in linen*: legio, *a Samnite legion, so called from the canvas covering of the place where they took the military oath*: Liv.

līntēo -onis, m. (lin-teum), *a linen-weaver*: Pl.

līntēōlum -i, n. (dim. of lin-teum), *a small linen cloth*: Pl.

linter -tris, f. (1) *a boat, skiff, wherry*: Caes., Cic., Liv., Ov. (2) *a trough, tub, vat*: Verg., Tib.

līntēus -a -um (linum), *linen, made of linen*: vestis, Cic.; libri, *written on linen*, Liv. N. as subst. **līntēum** -i, *linen cloth*, linen: Pl.; esp. *a sail*: dare linteas ventis, Ov.; Verg., Hor.

līntīcūlus -i, m. (dim. of linter), *a small boat*: Cic. L.

linum -i, n. (λινον), *flax*. LIT., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *linen*: linum tenuissimum, Cic., Hor. (2) *a thread, line*; esp. *the thread with which letters were tied up*: nos linum incidimus legimus, Cic. (3) *a fishing-line*: Ov. (4) *a rope, cable*: Ov. (5) *a net for hunting or fishing*: Ov., Verg.

Līnus (-ōs) -i, m. (Λινός), *Linus, son of Apollo and the Muse Terpsichore, celebrated singer and poet, the teacher of Orpheus and Hercules; Hercules killed him with a blow of the lyre*.

Lipāra -ae, f. and **Lipārē** -ēs, f. (Λιπάρα), *the largest of the Aeolian islands, north of Sicily (now Lipari)*; plur. **Lipārae** -arum, f. *the Aeolian islands*. Adj. **Lipāraeus** -a -um and **Lipārensis** -e, *Liparean*.

lippio -ire, *to have sore eyes, be blear-eyed*: cum leviter lippirem, Cic. L.; Pl.

līppitūdo -inis, f. (lippus), *inflammation in the eyes*: Pl., Cic.

lippus -a -um, *having inflamed or watery eyes, blear-eyed*: Pl., Hor. TRANSF., *half-blind*: Juv.; *mentally blind*: Hor.

liquefācio -fācere -fēcī -factum, pass. **liquefō** -fiēri -factus sum, *to melt, dissolve, make liquid*. LIT., glacies liquefacta, Cic.; Verg., Suet. TRANSF., (1) *to decompose*: viscera liquefacta, Verg.; Ov. (2) *to make weak, enervate*: aliquem languidis voluptatibus, Cic.; Ov.

liqueſco liqueſcēre licūi (liquet), *to become fluid, to melt*.

LIT., cera liquescit, Verg.; Liv.
 TRANSF., (1) *to putrefy*: liquescit corpora, Ov. (2) *to become effeminate*: voluptate, Cic. (3) *to melt or waste away*: liquescit fortuna, Ov.

liquet liquēre licuit, originally of liquids, as in pres. partic., liquens (see below), but the classical sense of the finite verb is *it is clear, evident, apparent*: dixit sibi liquere, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: cui neutrum licuerit, nec esse deos nec non esse, Cic.; Liv.; with indir. quest.: Liv., Plin. L. Legal t. t.: non liquet, *not proven*, used by a jury refusing a definite verdict, Cic., Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **liquens** -entis, *fluid, liquid*: vina, Verg.; campi, *the sea*, Verg.

liquidus -a -um (sometimes liquidus in Lucr.) (from liquet).

(1) *fluid, flowing, liquid*. LIT., odores, Hor.; Nymphae, *nymphs of springs*, Ov. N. as subst. **liquidum** -i, *a liquid*: Lucr., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., genus sermonis, Cic.

(2) *clear, bright, serene*. LIT., fontes, aer, Verg.; color, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *calm, pure*. clear: liquida voluptas et libera, Cic.; mens, Cat. (2) of sound, *clear, liquid*: vox, voces, Lucr., Verg., Hor. (3) *evident, certain*: Pl. N. as subst. **liquidum** -i, *certainty*: Liv.; abl. sing. as adv. **liquido**, *clearly, plainly*: dicere, Cic.

Adv. (with compar.) **liquidē**, *clearly, plainly*: Cic.

liquo -are. (1) *to make liquid, melt, liquefy*: Plin. (2) *to strain, clarify*: vinum, Hor. TRANSF., Quint.

liquor -i, dep. (liquet), *to be fluid, flow, melt*: toto corpore sudor liquitur, Verg. TRANSF., *to melt away, pass away*: in partem peiorem liquitur aetas, Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **liquens** -entis, *flowing*: Verg.

liquor -ōris, m. (liquet), *liquidity, fluidity*. LIT., Lucr., Cic. TRANSF., *a liquid, fluid, liquor*: perlicudi amnium liquores, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Ov.; absol., *the sea*: Hor.

Liris -is, m. (*Aeieis*), *a river of Latium* (now the Garigliano).

lis (old form, stlis), litis, f.

LIT., *a legal controversy, an action, suit*: litem alicui intendere, in aliquem inferre, *to bring an action against*, Cic.; litem habere cum aliquo, Cic.; litem suam facere, said of an advocate who neglects his client's business to defend himself, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *the subject or cause of a suit*: litem in rem suam vertere, Liv.; Caes., Cic. (2) in gen., *contention, strife, controversy, quarrel*: aetatem in litibus conterere, Cic.; componere, *to settle*, Verg.; sub iudice lis est, Hor.; Pl., Liv., Ov.

Litāna silva -ae, f. *a forest in Cisalpine Gaul*.

litatio -ōnis, f. (lito), *a successful sacrifice*: hostiae maiores sine litatione caesae, Liv.

Liternum -i, n. *a town in Campania*. Adj. **Liternus** -a -um and **Literninus** -a -um, *Liternian*; n. as subst., **Literninum** -i, *an estate near Liternum*: Liv.

litigātor -ōris, m. (litigo), *a party in a law-suit, litigant*: Quint., Tac.

litigiōsus -a -um (litigium), *full of strife, contentious*. (1) of persons, *fond of dispute, litigious*: homo minime litigiosus, Cic. (2) of things, *full of dispute, quarrelsome*: disputatio, Cic.; of a place: forum, Ov.; also, *contested at law*: praediolum, Cic.

litigium -i, n. (litigo), *a quarrel, contention*: Pl. **litigo** -are (lis/ago). (1) *to go to law*: noli pati fratres litigare, Cic. (2) in gen., *to quarrel, dispute, brawl*: acerrime cum aliquo pro aliquo, Cic. L.

lito -are. (1) intransit., *to bring an acceptable offering and so to obtain favourable omens*: Pl., Liv.; with dat. of the deity: alicui deo, Cic.; with abl. of the sacrifice: proximā hostiā litatur saepe pulcherrime, Cic.; Verg., Tac.; non auspicato nec litato aciem instruunt, *without having offered an auspicious sacrifice*, Liv.; fig.: litemus Lentulo, *let us appease*, Cic. (2) transit., *to sacrifice successfully*: sacris litatis, Verg.; sacra bove, Ov.

litōrālis -e (litus), *of the shore*: dii, *gods of the shore*, Cat.

litōrēus -a -um (litus), *of the shore*: aves, Verg.; harena, Ov.

littēra (lītēra) -ae, f.

LIT., *a letter of the alphabet*: litterarum notae, Cic.; litteras discere, Cic.; scire, Pl.; homo trium litterarum=fur, *a thief*, Pl.; tristicus (C), used in court for Condemno, salutaris (A), for Absolvo, Cic.; ad me litteram nunquam misit, *not a line*, Cic.; litteris parcere, *to be sparing with paper*, Cic.; *an epitaph*: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) usually plur., poet. also sing., *a letter, dispatch, epistle*: dare alicui litteras ad aliquem, *to give a messenger a letter to deliver to a person*, Cic.; signare, Cic.; resignare, Pl.; Mycenaeā littera facta manu, Ov. (2) plur., *written records, documents, deeds*, etc.: parvae et rariae per eadem tempora litterae fuere, Liv. (3) *literature, letters, scholarship*: litteris omnibus a pueritia deditus, Cic.; litteris tinctus, Cic.; Graecis litteris studere, Cic.; esp. of history: Liv.

littērārius -a -um (littera), *relating to reading and writing*: ludus, Quint., Tac.

littērātor -ōris, m. (littera), *a philologist, grammarian, critic*: Cat.

littērātūra -ae, f. (littera). (1) *a writing composed of letters, the alphabet*: Tac. (2) *grammar*: Sen. L., Quint.

littērātus -a -um (littera), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *lettered*. (1) *inscribed with letters*: servus, *branded*, Pl. (2) *learned, liberally educated*: Canius nec infacetus et satis litteratus, Cic. TRANSF., *otium, learned leisure*, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **littērātē**. (1) in *clear letters, legibly*: litterate et scite perscriptae rationes, Cic. (2) *literally, word for word*: respondere, Cic. (3) *learnedly*: dicta, Cic.

littērūla -ae, f. (dim. of littera). (1) *a letter* (of the alphabet) *written small*: litterulae minutae, Cic. L. (2) plur., *a little letter, note*: Cic. L. (3) *a smattering of literature*: Hor.

littus, etc., see litus, etc.

litūra -ae, f. (lino), *the smearing of a waxen tablet to erase what has been written, an erasure, correction*: flagitiosa litura tabularum, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., (1) *a passage erased*: nomen esse in litura, Cic. (2) *a blot*: Prop., Ov. (3) *a wrinkle*: Mart.

litus -tōris, n. (1) *the sea-shore, beach, strand, coast*: litus insulae, Cic.; naves agere in litus, Liv.; Verg., etc.; prov.: litus arare, *to plough the shore, to labour in vain*, Ov.; in litus harenas fundere, *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Ov. (2) *the shore of a lake or river*: Cic., Cat., Verg., Ov.

lituus -i, m. (1) *the curved staff or wand of an augur*: Cic., Verg., Liv. (2) *a curved cavalry trumpet, clarion*: Verg., Hor. TRANSF., *a signal*: Cic. L.

liveo -ēre, *to be of a bluish colour*. LIT., Prop., Ov. TRANSF., *to be envious, to envy*; with dat.: Mart., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **livens** -entis, *bluish*: plumbum, Verg.; crura compedibus, *livid, black and blue*, Ov. TRANSF., *envious*: Mart.

livesco -ēre (liveo), *to become bluish, grow livid*: Lucr.

lividulus -a -um (dim. of lividus), *somewhat envious*: Juv.

lividus -a -um (liveo), *bluish, leaden-coloured*.

LIT., racemi, Hor.; vada (of the Styx), Verg.; esp. from blows, *livid, black and blue*: brachia, Hor.; ora, Ov. TRANSF., *envious, spiteful*: differ opus, livida lingua, tuum, Ov.; obliviones, Hor.; Cic.

Livius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were*: M. Livius Andronicus, a freedman and Roman tragic poet, who died in 204 B.C.; and T. Livius Patavinus, the Roman historian, born 59 B.C., died A.D. 16.

¶ Adj. **Livius** -a -um, *Livian*: lex, Cic.; also **Liviānus** -a -um, *Livian*: fabulae, of Livius Andronicus, Cic.; exercitus, of the consul M. Livius, Liv.

livor -ōris, m. (liveo). LIT., a *bluish colour, livid spot on the body*: niger livor in pectore, Ov.; Pl., Quint. TRANSF., *envy, spite*: ap. Cic. L., Ov., Tac.

lixa -ae, m. a *sutler*: Liv., Tac. TRANSF., in plur., *camp-followers of every kind*: Sall., Quint.

lōcātio -ōnis, f. (loco), a *placing*; hence (1) an *arrangement*: Quint. (2) a *leasing*: Liv.; also, a *contract of letting and hiring, a lease*: Cic.

lōcātorius -a -um (loco), *concerned with leases*: Cic. L.

lōcō -are (freq. of loco), *to let out to hire*: Ter. **lōco** -are (locassint for locaverint, Cic.; from locus), *to place, lay, put, set*.

In gen. LIT., castra, Cic.; milites super vallum, Sall.; fundamenta urbis, Verg., Tac. TRANSF., *to place*: homines in amplissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic.

Esp. (1) *to give in marriage, bestow in marriage*: virginem in matrimonium, Pl.; virginem alicui, Pl.; Cic., Tac. (2) in commerce: a, *to let out on hire, to farm out, lease, invest*: vectigalia, portorium, fundum, Cic.; agrum fruentum, Liv.; agrum frumento, Liv.; se, operam suam, *to hire out one's services*, Pl.; fig.: beneficia apud gratos, Liv.: b, *to contract for work to be done*: statuum faciendam, Cic.

¶ Hence from partic. locatus -a -um, n. as subst. **lōcātum** -i, a *lease, leasing, contract*: Cic.

lōcūlus -i, m. (dim. of locus), a *little place*: Pl. Esp. (1) a *coffin*: Plin. (2) plur., loculi, a *money-box*: nummum in loculos demittere, Hor. (3) phrase, a *school satchel*: Hor.

lōcuplēs -plētis (locus*pleo); abl. sing., locupletī or locupletē; genit. plur., locupletum, Cic.; locupletum, Caes.), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *possessing large landed property*: Cic. Hence, in gen., *rich, wealthy, opulent*. LIT., mulier copiosa plane et locuples, Cic.; urbes, Caes.; with abl., *rich in*: copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosi, Cic.; annus locuples frugibus, Hor. TRANSF., (1) fig., *rich*: Lysias oratione locuples, Cic. (2) *trusty, sufficient, satisfactory*: auctor, testis, Cic.; tabellarius, Cic. L.; reus, Liv., Tac.

lōcuplētō -are (locuples), *to enrich*: homines fortunis, Cic.; templum picturis, Cic.; sapientem locupletat ipsa natura, Cic.; Liv.

lōcus -i, m. (plur., loci, *single places*; loca, *places connected with one another, neighbourhood, region*).

LIT., in space; in gen.: omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic.; Caes., Liv.,

etc.; ex (or de) loco superiore agere, of a speaker from the *rostra*, or of a judge who gives judgment from the bench: ex aequo loco, of a speaker in the senate, Cic.; ex inferiore loco, from the body of a court, Cic. Esp. (1) milit. t. t., *position, place, ground, post*: locum tenere, relinquere, Caes.; Sall., Verg., Liv. (2) a *seat or place* at a gathering: Pl., Cic., Liv. (3) n. pl., loca, *neighbourhood, region*: ea loca incolere, Caes.; Cic., Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in time: a, a *period*, usually in partitive genit.: ad id locorum, *till then*, Sall., Liv.; interea loci, Ter.: b, a *moment, the moment*: nec vero hic locus est, ut multa dicantur, Cic.; dulce est desipere in loco, in the right place, Hor. (2) in other relations: a, *position, condition, situation*: meliore loco erant res nostrae, Cic.; parentis loco, Cic.; hostium, Liv.; quo res summa loco? Verg.; in partitive genit.: eo loci, quo loci, Cic.: b, *position, rank, place in order of succession*: secundo loco, *secondly*, Cic.; loco dicere, in his turn, Cic.; esse ex equestri loco, Cic.; infimo loco natus, Cic.; Caes., Liv.: c, *occasion, cause*: dare suspicioni locum, Cic.: d, *passage or place in a book*: aliquot locis significavit, Cic.; Hor.: e, *ground of argument or topic*: Cic., Quint.

lōcusta -ae, f. (1) a *locust*: locustarum examina, Liv.; Pl. (2) a *kind of lobster, crayfish, or crab*: Plin.

lōcusta -ae, f. a *woman in Rome, notorious for her skill in poisoning; contemporary and accomplice of Nero*.

lōcūtio -ōnis, f. (loquor). (1) *speaking, speech*: Cic. (2) *pronunciation*: Cic.

lōdix -dicis, f. a *blanket, rug, counterpane*: Juv.

lōgicus -a -um (λογικός), *logical*; n. pl. as subst. **lōgica** -ōrum, *logic*: Cic.

lōgos (-us), i, m. (λόγος), a *word*: Pl.; esp. (1) plur., *mere words*: Pl., Ter. (2) a *joke, jest, bon mot*: Pl., Cic.

lōligo, see lolligo.

lōlium -i, n. *darnel*: Pl., Verg., Ov.

lōligo -ginis, f. a *cuttle-fish*: Cic., Hor.

lōlliguncūla -ae, f. (dim. of lolligo), a *little cuttle-fish*: Pl.

Lollius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; hence adj. **Lolliānus** -a -um, *Lollian*.

lōmentum -i, n. (lavo), *face-cream, made of bean-meal and rice*: Mart. TRANSF., a *means of cleansing*: ap. Cic. L.

Londinium -i, n. *London*.

longaevus -a -um (longus/aeuvum), *aged, old*: parens, Verg.; manus, Ov.

longē, adv. from longus; q.v.

longinquitās -ātis, f. (longinquus). LIT., of space. (1) *length*: itineris, Tac. (2) *distance, remoteness*: Cic. L., Tac. TRANSF., of time, *length, duration*: temporum, Cic.; morbi, Cic.; bellorum, Liv.

longinquus -a -um (longus), adj. (with compar.), *long*.

LIT., of space. (1) *long*: Plin. (2) *distant, far, remote*: hostis, Cic.; Lacedaemon, Cic.; e (ex) longinquo, *from a distance*, Liv., Tac. (3) *living at a distance, foreign*: homo alienigena et longinquus, Cic.; Ov.; m. as subst.: Cic.

TRANSF., of time. (1) *long in duration*, long: observatio, Cic.; Pl., Liv. (2) *distant*:

in longinquum tempus aliquid differre, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

longit̃r, adv. from longus; q.v.: Lucr.

longit̃do -inis, f. (longus), *length*. LIT., in space: itineris, Cic.; Caes. TRANSF., in time: noctis, orationis, Cic.; Quint.

longiŭscŭlus -a -um (dim. of compar. longior), *somewhat long*: versus, Cic.

Longŭla -ae, f. a *Volscian city near Corioli*.

longŭlus -a -um (dim. of longus), *somewhat long*: iter, Cic. L. Adv. **longŭl̃e**, *somewhat far, at a little distance*: ex hoc loco, Pl.; Ter.

longŭrius -i, m. (longus), a *long pole, rod, rail*: Caes.

longus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *long*.

LIT., in space; of things: epistula, Cic. L.; spatium, Caes.; navis, a *man-of-war*, Caes.; with acc. of extent: ratis longa pedes centum, Liv.; of persons: longus homo est, Cat.; poet., *vast, spacious*: freta, Ov.; pontus, Hor.

TRANSF., in time; in gen., *long, of long duration*: horae quibus expectabam longae videbantur, Cic.; longa mora, Caes.; morbus, caedes, Liv.; with acc. of extent: mensis XLV dies longus, Cic.; n. as subst. in phrases: in longum, *for a long time*, Verg.; Liv.; ex longo, *for a long time back*, Verg.; of syllables, *pronounced long*: Cic., Quint.; esp. *too long, tedious*: longum est dicere, it is *tedious to relate*, Cic.; ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, *to cut a long story short*, Cic.; Hor.; of persons, *prolix, tedious*: nolo esse longus, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **longē**, a *long way off, far, at a distance*.

LIT., in space: longe absum, Cic.; longe videre, Cic.; discedere, Cic.; longe lateque, *far and wide*, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) in time: longe prospicere, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; so of speaking at length: haec dixi longius, Cic. (2) of metaphorical distance: longissime abesse a vero, Cic.; ab aliquo longe abesse, *to be of no help to*, Caes., Verg.; tam longe repetita principia, *far-fetched*, Cic. (3) of degrees of difference, esp. (with compar. and superl.), *by far*: longe melior, Verg.; longe maximus, Cic.; longe aliud, Liv.; longe dissimilis contentio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **longit̃r**, *far*: ab leto errare, Lucr.

lōquācitās -ātis, f. (loquax), *talkativeness, loquacity*: mea, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Adv. **lōquācit̃r**, *loquaciously, talkatively*: respondere, Cic.; Hor.

lōquācŭlus -a -um (dim. of loquax), *somewhat talkative*: Lucr.

lōquax -quācis (loquor), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *talkative, garrulous, loquacious*.

LIT., of persons: homo omnium loquacissimus, Cic. TRANSF., of animals: ranæ, *croaking*, Verg.; of things: nidus, *full of nestlings*, Verg.; stagna, *full of frogs*, Verg.; lymphæ, *babbling*, Hor.; epistula, *gossiping*, Cic.; vultus, *expressive*, Ov.

lōquella (lōquēla) -ae, f. (loquor), *speech, discourse*: fundit has ore loquellas, Verg.; Pl., Lucr. TRANSF., a *language*: Graia, Ov.

lōquitor -ari, dep. (freq. of loquor), *to chatter*: Pl.

loquor lōqui lōcŭtus sum, dep. *to speak*, esp. in ordinary conversation.

(1) intransit. LIT., bene loqui de aliqua

re, de aliquo, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; pro aliquo (either=*in defence of or in the name of someone*), Cic.; apud (before) aliquem, Cic.; pure et Latine, Cic. TRANSF., a, of material things, esp. trees, *to rustle*: Cat., Verg.; b, of abstr. things, *to indicate*: ut consuetudo loquitur, Cic.; Ov.

(2) transit: a, *to say*: quid loquar de militari ratione, Cic.; Pl., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Cic. L., Verg., Liv.; b, *to talk of, speak of, tell of*: classes, Cic.; proelia, Hor.; urbes, Liv.

lōrārius -i, m. (lorum), a *flogger*: Pl.

lōrātus -a -um (lorum), *bound with thongs*: Verg.

lōrēus -a -um (lorum), *made of thongs*: Pl.

lōrica -ae, f. (lorum), a *leather cuirass, corselet*: Cic., Verg.; also a *metal breastplate*: libros mutare lorice, *to exchange study for war*, Hor. TRANSF., as milit. t. t., a *breastwork, parapet*: Caes., Tac.

lōricātus -a -um (lorica), *equipped with a cuirass*: Liv., Quint.

lōripēs -pēdis (lorum/pes), *bandy-legged*: Pl., Juv.

lōrum -i, n. a *strap or thong of leather*.

LIT., cum apparitor Postumium laxē vinciret, 'Quin tu', inquit, 'adducis lorum?', Liv.; Pl., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) plur., *reins, bridle*: loris ducere equos, Liv.; lora dare, *to relax the reins*, Verg.; Ov. (2) a *scourge, whip*: loris uri, Hor.; loris caedere aliquem, Cic.; Pl. (3) a *leather bulla* (see bulla): Juv.

Lōtōphāgi -orum, m. (Λωτοφάγοι), myth., the *Lotus-eaters, a people in Africa*.

lōtōs (-us) -i, f. (λωτός), the *name of several plants*: Verg., Plin.; esp. of a tree growing in North Africa, said to have been the food of the Lotus-eaters.

TRANSF., (1) the *fruit of the lotus*: Ov. (2) a *flute made of the lotus-tree wood*: Ov.

lōtus -a -um, partic. from lavo; q.v.

lōtus -i, f. = lotos; q.v.

Lŭa -ae, f. a *goddess to whom arms captured in war were dedicated*.

lŭbet, lubido, etc. = libet, libido, etc.; q.v.

lŭbrico -are (lubricus), *to make smooth or slippery*: Juv.

lŭbricus -a -um, *slippery, smooth*.

LIT., glacies, Liv.; Pl.; n. as subst., lubricum -i, a *slippery place*: Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *smooth, slimy*; hence, *quickly moving*: oculos, Cic.; anguis, Verg.; amnis, Hor.; annus, *quickly passing, fleeting*, Ov. (2) *deceitful*: Verg. (3) *uncertain, insecure, perilous*: aetas puerilis maxime lubrica atque incerta, Cic.; lubrica defensionis ratio, Cic.; poet. with infin.: vultus nimium lubricus aspici, *dangerous to look at*, Hor.; n. as subst.: in lubrico versari, Cic.; lubricum adulescentiae, the *slippery paths of youth*, Tac.

Lŭca -ae, f. town in Etruria (now Lucca).

¶ Hence adj. **Lŭcensis** -e, of Luca.

Lŭca, see Lucania.

Lŭcāni -ōrum, m. pl. a *people in southern Italy*; meton. = the *country of the Lucani*: Caes.; sing., Lucanus, coll.: Liv.

¶ Hence adj. **Lŭcānus** -a -um, *Lucanian*; subst. **Lŭcānia** -ae, f. the *country of the Lucani*; adj. **Lŭcānicus** -a -um, *Lucanian*; f. as subst. **Lŭcānica** -ae, a *kind of sausage*:

Cic.; phrase **Lūca bōs**, a *Lucanian cow*, i.e. an elephant, because the Romans first saw elephants in Lucania, with the army of Pyrrhus: Enn., Lucr.

Lūcānus -a -um, see *Lucani*.

Lūcānus -i, m., M. Annaeus, a poet, native of Corduba in Spain, and author of the *Pharsalia*, put to death by Nero in A.D. 65.

lūcar -āris, n. (lucus), a forest-tax, used for paying actors: Tac.

lūcellum -i, n. (dim. of *lucrum*), a little profit, a small gain: Apronio aliquid *lucelli* iussi sunt dare, Cic.; Hor.

Lūcensis, see *Lūca*.

lūcēo *lucēre luxi* (connected with *lux*), to be bright, shine, glitter.

LIT., (stella) *lucet*, Cic.; *lucent oculi*, Ov.; Pl., Verg.; impers., *lucet, it is light, it is day*: *nondum lucebat, it was not yet light*, Cic., Pl.

TRANSF., to shine forth: *nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet*, Cic.; *cum res ipsa tot tam claris argumentis luceat, is made clear*, Cic.; *bombyce puella*, Prop.

Lūcērēs (*Lūcērēs*: Prop.) -um, m. one of the three tribes into which Romulus was said to have divided the Roman patricians: Cic., Liv., Ov.

Lūcēria -ae, f. a town in Apulia (now *Lucera*).

¶ Hence adj. **Lūcērinus** -a -um, of *Luceria*.

lūcerna -ae, f. (lucēo), a lamp, oil-lamp: *lumen lucernae*, Cic.; Pl., Hor., Juv.

lūcesco (*lūcisco*) *lūcescere luxi* (lucēo), to begin to shine: *novus sol lucescit*, Verg.; *cras lūcescere Nonas, appear*, Ov.; impers.: *lucescit, it grows light, day is breaking*, Pl., Cic. L., Liv.

lūci, see *lux*.

lūcidus -a -um (lux), adj. (with compar.), full of light, clear, bright. LIT., aēr, Lucr.; sidera, Hor.; n. as internal acc.: *lucidum fulgentes oculi*, Hor. TRANSF., clear, *lucid*: *ordo*, Hor.; Quint.

¶ Adv. **lūcidē**, clearly, plainly, lucidly: *definire verbum*, Cic.; compar.: Sen.; superl.: Quint.

lūcifer -fēra -fērum (lux/fero), light-bearing, light-bringing: *equi, the horses of the moon*, Ov.; *manus* (of *Lucina*), Ov.

M. as subst. **Lūcifer** -fēri. (1) *Lucifer, the morning star, the planet Venus*: Cic., Ov. (2) myth., the son of Aurora, and father of Ceyx, hence: *Lucifero genitus (=Ceyx)*, Ov. (3) meton., a day: *tot Luciferi*, Ov.; Prop.

lūcifugus -a -um (lux/fugio), shunning the light: *blatta*, Verg. TRANSF., homines, Cic.

Lūcilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous member was C. Lucilius, born at Suessa Aurunca, 148 B.C., died 103 B.C., founder of the Roman satiric poetry.

Lūcina -ae, f. (lux), the goddess of births: Pl., Cat., Verg. TRANSF., a bearing of children, birth: *Lucinam pati* (of the cow), to calve, Verg.; Ov.

lūcisco = *lucesco*; q.v.

Lūcius -i, m. a common Roman praenomen (abbreviated to L.).

lucrātivus -a -um (lucror), attended with gain, profitable: Quint.

Lucrētīlis -is, m. a mountain in the Sabine country, part of the modern *Monte Gennaro*.

Lucrētius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

Its most famous members were (1) Sp. Lucretius, successor of L. Junius Brutus in the consulate, 508 B.C. (2) his daughter *Lucretia*, who, being ravished by *Sextus Tarquinius*, stabbed herself, and thereby led to the expulsion of the kings from Rome. (3) T. Lucretius Carus, a Roman poet, contemporary of Cicero, author of *De rerum natura*.

lucrifiācio = *lucri facio*, see *lucrum*, to gain, receive as profit: *pecuniam*, Cic.; *tritici modios centum*, Cic.

lucrificābilis -e, gainful, profitable: Pl.

lucrificus -a -um (lucrum/facio), gainful, profitable: Pl.

lucrifiuga -ae, c. (lucrum/fugio), one who shuns gain: Pl.

Lucrīnus -i, m. (with or without lacus), a lake on the coast of Campania, near *Baiae*.

¶ Hence adj. **Lucrīnus** -a -um, *Lucrine*: *conchyliā*, Hor. and n. pl. as subst., Mart., *Lucrine oysters*, celebrated for their flavour; also adj. **Lucrīnensis** -e, *Lucrine*: Cic.

lucror -ari, dep. (lucrum), to get gain, to gain, profit. LIT., *auri pondo decem*, Cic.; *stipendium*, Cic.; Hor., Tac. TRANSF., *nomen ab Africā, to win*, Hor.; *lucetur indicia veteris infamiae, I will make him a present of*, i.e. *I will say nothing about*, Cic.

lucrōsus -a -um (lucrum), gainful, profitable: Ov.

lucrum -i, n. (cf. λᾶβω), gain, profit, advantage (opp. *damnum*).

LIT., *lucri causā*, Cic.; *ad praedam lucrumque revocare, to turn to one's profit*, Cic.; *ponere in lucro, or in lucris, to reckon a gain*, Cic.; so: *lucro appone*, Hor.; *lucra facere ex vectigalibus*, Cic.; *lucri facere, or in one word lucrifacere, to gain*, Pl., Cic.; *de lucro vivere, to have to thank someone else for being alive*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *love of gain, avarice*: Hor. (2) *lucres, riches*: Ov.

luctāmen -inis, n. (luctor), effort, exertion, struggling, toil: Verg.

luctatio -ōnis, f. (luctor), a wrestling: Cic. TRANSF., a struggle, contest, dispute: *magna cum aliquo*, Cic.; Liv.

luctātor -ōris, m. (luctor), a wrestler: Pl., Ov., Sen.

luctificus -a -um (luctus/facio), causing grief, mournful, baleful: *Allecto*, Verg.

luctisōnus -a -um (luctus/sono), sad-sounding: *mugitus*, Ov.

luctor -ari, dep. (and *lucto* -are: Pl., Ter.), to wrestle. LIT., *luctabitur Olympiis Milo*, Cic.; *fulvā harenā*, Verg. TRANSF., in gen.; to struggle, strive, contend. (1) physically: in arido solo, Liv.; in turba, Hor.; with infin.: *telum eripere*, Verg.; Ov.; of things struggling: Verg., Hor. (2) mentally: *cum aliquo*, Cic.; with infin.: Ov.

luctuōsus -a -um (luctus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), mournful. (1) causing sorrow, lamentable, doleful: *o diem illum reipublicae luctuosum*, Cic.; *luctuosissimum bellum*, Cic. (2) feeling or expressing sorrow, mourning: *Hesperia*, Hor.

¶ Compar. adv. **luctuōsius**, more sorrowfully: Liv.

luctus -ūs, m. (lugeo), *mourning, lamentation, especially for a bereavement.*

LIT., luctus domesticus, Cic.; luctus publicus, privatus, Liv.; luctum minuire, levare, Cic.; luctum ex aliqua re percipere, haurire, Cic.; plur., *expressions of sorrow: in maximos luctus incidere*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *mourning apparel, mourning, or a period of mourning: erat in luctu senatus*, Cic.; Liv. (2) *meton., the cause of sorrow: tu... luctus eras levior*, Ov. (3) *personif.: Luctus, the god of mourning*, Verg.

lucubratiō -ōnis, f. (lucubro), *a working by night or lamp-light, nocturnal study: vix digna lucubratione anicularum, scarce fit to be told by old wives while spinning at night*, Cic.; plur.: *lucubrationes detraxi et meridiationes addidi*, Cic. TRANSF., *that which is produced by lamp-light: lucubrationem meam perire*, Cic. L.

lucubratoriū -a -um (lucubro), *for night-study*: Suet.

lucubro -are (connected with lux). (1) *intransit., to work by night: inter lucubrantes ancillas sedere*, Liv. (2) *transit., in perf. partic. pass.: a, composed at night: parvum opusculum*, Cic.: *b, spent in work: nox*, Mart.

luculentus -a -um (lux), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *full of light, bright: caminus*, Cic. L. TRANSF., *brilliant, distinguished, splendid: femina, dies, facinus*, Pl.; *forma*, Ter.; *patrimonium*, Cic.; *auctor*, Cic. L.; *oratio*, Sall.

¶ Adv. **luculentē** and **luculentē**, *admirably, splendidly: opus texere*, Cic.; *scribere, dicere*, Cic.

Lucullus -i, m. *the name of a family of the gens Licinia. The most distinguished of the Luculli was L. Licinius Lucullus, conqueror of Mithridates, notorious for his riches and lavish expenditure.* Adj. **Lucullēus** -a -um and **Lucullianus** -a -um, *Lucullan*.

luculus -i, m. (dim. of lucus), *a little grove*: Suet.

Lucūmo (Lūcōmo and syncop. **Lucmō**) -ōnis, m. (Etruscan), *title given to Etruscan princes and priests*: Prop., Liv.

lūcus -i, m. (luceo), *a sacred grove or wood*: Pl., Cic., Verg.; poet., in gen., *a wood*: Verg.

lūdia -ae, f. (ludius). (1) *an actress*: Mart. (2) *a female gladiator*: Juv.

lūdibrium -i, n. (ludo). (1) *derision, mockery, sport: per ludibrium auditi dimissique, heard and dismissed with scorn*, Liv. (2) *an object of derision, a laughing-stock, plaything: is ludibrium verius quam comes*, Liv.; *ludibria ventis*, Verg.; esp. in predicative dat.: *ludibrio esse alicui*, Cic., Sall., Liv., Tac.; *habere aliquem*, Pl., Lucr., Sall., Liv.

lūdibundus -a -um (ludo), *playful, sportive*: Pl., Liv. TRANSF., *without difficulty or danger: caelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus*, Cic.

lūdicer -era -crum (ludus), *sportive, done for sport: exercitatio*, Cic.; Liv.

Esp. *relating to the stage: ars, acting*, Liv.; Tac.

¶ N. as subst. **lūdīcrum** -i. (1) *a plaything*: Cat. (2) *a theatrical performance, public spectacle*: Liv. (3) *a trifle*: Hor.

lūdicatiō -ōnis, f. (ludifico), *a making game*

of, deriding, deceiving: cum omni morā, ludificatione, calumniā, senatus auctoritas impeditur, Cic.; veri, Liv.

lūdicatōr -ōris, m. (ludifico), *one who makes game of another, a mocker*: Pl.

lūdicatūi, dat. sing. as from ludificatus, m. (ludifico), *as an object of derision*: Pl.

lūdifico -are (ludus/facio), *to make game of, deride, cheat: aliquem*, Sall.; Pl., Lucr.; absol.: Cic.

lūdifīcor -ari, dep. (ludus/facio), *to make game of, deride, delude, cheat: aliquem*, Liv.; Pl., Ter.; absol.: Cic. TRANSF., *to frustrate by cunning: ea quae hostes agerent*, Liv.

lūdiō -ōnis, m. *an actor*: Liv.

lūdiūs -i, m. *an actor*: Pl., Cic., Ov.

lūdo lūdere lūsi lūsum, *to play*.

LIT., (1) *to play at a specific game; with abl.: alēa*, Cic.; *trocho*, Hor.; with acc.: *proelia latronum, chess*, Ov. (2) *in gen., to play, sport: exempla honesta ludendi*, Cic.; in numerum, *to dance*, Verg.; *lusisti satis*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to do for amusement, amuse oneself with doing, to play with: causam illam disputationemque*, Cic.; *carmina pastorum*, Verg. (2) *to imitate, mimic: opus*, Hor. (3) *to rally, banter: Appium conlegam*, Cic. L. (4) *to deceive, delude: Ter., Hor., Liv.*

lūdos -i, m. *play, game, sport, pastime*.

LIT., in gen.: *ludus campestris*, Cic.; *novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum*, Cic.; Hor., Liv.; esp. plur., *ludi, public games or spectacles: ludos facere, to give, celebrate*, Cic., Liv.; *ludis, at the time of the games*, Cic.; *ludos committere, to begin the games*, Cic.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *a game, a child's game, a trifle: illa perdiscere ludus esset*, Cic.; Liv. (2) *sport, jest, joke: per ludum et iocum*, Cic.; Verg., Hor.; *ludum dare, with dat., to give free play to*, Pl., Hor. (3) *a place where body or mind is exercised, a school: a, for gladiators: Caes., Hor., Juv.: b, for the education of the young: ludus litterarum*, Liv.; in alicuius ludum mittere, Hor.

lūella -ae, f. (luo), *punishment, expiation*: Lucr.

lūēs -is, f. (luo), *a plague, pestilence, contagious disease*. LIT., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *a word of reproach, pest, plague: Cic. (2) any widespread calamity, war: Tac.; earthquake: Tac.*

Lugdūnum -i, n. *a city in Gaul (now Lyons)*. Adj. **Lugdūnensis** -e.

lūgēo lūgēre luxi.

(1) *intransit., to mourn, be in mourning: luget senatus*, Cic.; *lugere pro aliquo*, Cic.; *campi lugentes, places of mourning (of the lower world)*, Verg.

(2) *transit., to bewail, lament, wear mourning for: mortem Treboni*, Cic.; *matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxuriant*, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.

lūgubris -e (lugeo). (1) *relating to mourning, mournful: lamentatio, for the dead*, Cic.; *domus, a house of mourning*, Liv.; Hor., Tac. N. pl. as subst. **lūgubria** -ium, *mourning attire*: Ov.; n. sing. as internal acc.: *cometae lugubre rubent*, Verg. (2) *grievous, causing mourning: bellum*, Hor., Liv. (3) *expressing grief, plaintive: verba*, Ov.; Lucr.

lumbus -i, m. *the loin*: Pl., Hor., Juv.

lūmen -inis, n. (connected with luceo), *light*.

LIT., tabulas conlocare in bono lumine, *in a good light*, Cic.; lumen solis, Cic.; candelae, Juv.; Lucr., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *a source of light, lamp, taper*: lumini oleum instillare, Cic.; Liv.; (2) *the light of day, day*: luminis orae, Lucr., Verg.; lumine quarto, Verg. (3) *the light of life, life*: relinquere, Pl., Verg. (4) *the light of the eye, the eye*: luminibus amissis, *being blind*, Cic.; caecitas luminis, Cic.; lumina defixa tenere in aliqua re, Ov.; Verg. (5) *an opening, a light in a building*: luminibus obstruere, Cic.; so, fig.: duo lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata nos habere, Cic. (6) *fig., light, clearness, insight*: ordo maxime est, qui memoriae lumen adfert, Cic. (7) *fig., a shining light, glory, ornament*: Corinthus totius Graeciae lumen, Cic.; lumina civitatis, Cic.; Verg.

lūmināre -āris, n. (lumen), *a window-shutter, window*: plur., Cic.

lūminōsus -a -um (lumen), *full of light*; of discourse, *bright*: Cic.

lūna -ae, f. (connected with luceo), *the moon*.

LIT., plena, *full moon*, Caes.; ortus aut obitus lunae, Cic.; lunae defectus, Liv.; quarta luna, *the fourth day after new moon*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *the night*: roscida, Verg.; Prop. (2) *a month*: Ov. (3) *a crescent-shaped ornament, worn by Roman senators on their shoes*: Juv. (4) *personif.*: Luna, *the goddess of the Moon*, afterwards identified with Diana.

lūna -ae, f. *a town on the borders of Liguria and Etruria*.

¶ Hence adj. **lūnensis** -e, of Luna.

lūnaris -e (luna), of the moon, lunar: cursus, Cic.; cornua, Ov.

lūno -are (luna), *to bend into a crescent*: arcum, Ov.; esp. in perf. partic. **lūnātus** -a -um, *bent into a crescent, sickle-shaped*: peltae Amazonidum, Verg.

lūo lūere lūi lūitūrus (lūo), *to loose*. Hence (1) *to expiate, atone for*: stuprum voluntariā morte, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (2) *to pay, make good*; esp. in phrase: luere poenam, or poenas, *to pay penalty for*, itaque mei peccati luo poenas, Cic. L.; poenam pro caede, Ov. (3) *to avert, by expiation or punishment*: Liv.

lūpa -ae, f. (lupus), *a she-wolf*: Liv., Ov. TRANSF., *a prostitute*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

lūpānar -āris, n. (lupa), *a brothel*: Pl., Juv.

lūpātus -a -um (lupa), *provided with wolf's teeth*—i.e., *iron spikes*: frena, Hor. As subst., m. pl. **lūpāti** -ōrum and (sc. freni, frena) **lūpātā** -ōrum, *a curb with jagged spikes*: Verg.

Lūpercus -i, m. (lupus). (1) *an Italian pastoral deity, sometimes identified with the Arcadian Pan*.

¶ Hence subst. **Lūpercal** -cālis, n. *a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to Luperus*: Verg.; and n. pl. of adj. **Lūpercālīa** -ium and -iorum, *the festival of Luperus, celebrated in February*.

(2) *a priest of Luperus*: Cic.

Lupia -ae, m. *a river in north-west Germany (now Lippe)*.

lūpillus -i, m. (dim. of ¹lupinus), *a small lupin*: Pl.

¹lūpinus -a -um (lupus), of or relating to a wolf, *wolfish*: ubera, Cic.

²lūpinus -i, m. and **lūpinum** -i, n. *the lupin*: Verg.; used on the stage instead of coin: nec tamen ignorat quid distent aera lupinis, Hor. **lūpus** -i, m. (λύκος), *a wolf*.

LIT., genus acre luporum atque canum, Verg.; prov.: lupus in fabula, or in sermone, *talk of the devil, and he'll appear*, Pl., Ter., Cic.; hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, *to be between two fires*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *a voracious fish, the pike*: Hor., Mart. (2) *a horse's bit with jagged points*: Ov. (3) *a hook*: ferrei, Liv.

lurco -ōnis, m. *a glutton*: Pl.

lūridus -a -um, *pale yellow, lurid, ghastly*.

LIT., dentes, Hor.; pallor, Ov. TRANSF., *producing paleness*: horror, aconita, Ov.

lūrōr -ōris, m. *ghastliness, paleness*: Lucr.

lusciniā -ae, f. *the nightingale*: Hor.

lusciniōla -ae, f. (dim. of lusciniā), *a little nightingale*: Pl.

lusciniūs -i, m. = lusciniā; q.v.: Sen., Phaedr.

luscinus -a -um (luscus), *one-eyed*: Plin.

lusciosus and **luscitiōsus** -a -um (luscus), *purblind, dim-sighted*: Pl.

luscus -a -um, *one-eyed*: Cic.; dux, Hannibal, Juv.; Pl.

lūsio -ōnis, f. (ludo), *play, a game*: Cic.

Lūsitānia -ae, f. *the modern Portugal, with a part of the modern Spain*.

¶ Hence adj. **Lūsitānus** -a -um, *Lusitanian*; m. pl. as subst., *the Lusitanians*.

lūsito -are (freq. of ludo), *to play, sport*: Pl.

lūsor -ōris, m. (ludo), *one that plays, a player*: Ov. TRANSF., (1) *a playful writer*: tenerorum lūsor amorum, Ov. (2) *a mocker*: Pl.

lūsōrius -a -um (lūsor), *relating to play or pleasure*: Plin., Sen.

lustrālis -e (¹lustrum), (1) *relating to expiation or atonement*: sacrificium, Liv.; exta, Verg.

(2) *relating to a period of five years* (because of the quinquennial expiatory sacrifice at Rome): Tac.

lustrātio -ōnis, f. (lustro), *a purification by sacrifice*: lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv.

TRANSF., *a going round, going over, traversing*: municipiorum, Cic.; solis, Cic.

lustricus -a -um (¹lustrum), of purification: Suet.

¹lustro -are (connected with luceo), *to make bright, illumine*: sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, Cic.; Lucr., Verg.

²lustro -are (²lustrum), *to purify, cleanse by sacrifices*. LIT., populum, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to go round* (as in ceremonial purification), *go over, traverse*: Aegyptum, Cic.; navibus aequor, Verg.; Hor. (2) *to review, observe, examine*: quae sit me circum copia, lustro, Verg.; alicuius vestigia, Verg.; exercitum, Cic. L.; omnia ratione animoque, Cic.

lustror -ari (¹lustrum), *to haunt brothels*: Pl.

¹lustrum -i, n. (lutum), *a bog, morass*: Varr.

TRANSF., (1) in plur., *the den or lair of a wild beast*: ferarum, Verg.; and in gen., *woodlands*: Verg. (2) in plur., *brothels*; hence *debauchery*: Pl., Cic.

²lustrum -i, n. (connected with luo).

LIT., *an expiatory sacrifice, esp. that offered every five years by the censors at the close of the census on behalf of the Roman people, at*

which an ox, sheep, and sow were sacrificed (suovetaurilia): lustrum condere, to offer the expiatory sacrifice, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., a period of five years, a lustrum: octavum claudere lustrum, Hor.; Cic., Liv., Ov.

lūsus -ūs, m. (ludo), a playing, game, amusement, sport: per lusum atque lasciviam, Liv.; aleae, Suet.; Tac.; dalliance: Ov.

Lūtātius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; see Catulus.

lūtēolus -a -um (dim. of luteus), yellow: caltha, Verg.

Lūtētia -ae, f. a town in Gallia Lugdunensis (now Paris).

lūtēs -a -um (lūtum), of the colour of the plant lutum, saffron-yellow: Aurora, Verg.; soccus, Cat.; Ov. TRANSF., pallor, sallow, Hor.

lūtēs -a -um (lūtum). (1) of mud or clay: Hor., Ov. TRANSF., (1) dirty, covered with dirt: Vulcanus, Juv. (2) morally dirty: homo, negotium, Cic.

lūto -are (lūtum), to smear with mud or dirt: Mart.

lūtulentus -a -um (lūtum), muddy, dirty. LIT., sus, Hor.; amnis, Ov. TRANSF., (1) morally filthy, dirty: homo, vitia, Cic. (2) of style, turbid, impure: Hor.

lūtum -i, n. a plant used for dyeing yellow, dyers' weed: Verg. TRANSF., yellow colour: Verg., Tib.

lūtum -i, n. (λύω), mud, mire, dirt. LIT., volutari in luto, Cic.; crates luto contegere, Caes.; prov.: in luto esse, haerere, Pl., Ter.; as a term of reproach, scum: Pl., Cic., Cat. TRANSF., loam, clay: pocula de facili luto componere, Tib.; Mart., Juv.

lux lūcis, f. (connected with luceo), light.

LIT., in gen.: solis, Cic.; lunae, Verg.; lychnorum, Cic.; esp., daylight, day: cum prima luce, as soon as it was day, Cic.; prima luce, Caes.; ante lucem, Cic. Abl., luce, or locative, luci, by day, by daylight: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a day: centesima lux ab interitu P. Clodii, Cic.; aestiva, Verg.; brumalis, Ov. (2) the light of life: in lucem edi, Cic.; corpora luce carentum, Verg. (3) the eye, eyesight: Ov. (4) the light of day, publicity, the sight of men: res occultas in lucem proferre, Cic.; Isocrates luce forensi caruit, Cic. (5) light, illustration, elucidation: historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, Cic. (6) light, hope, encouragement: lucem adferre reipublicae, Cic. (7) light, ornament: haec urbs, lux orbis terrarum, Cic.

luxo -are (luxus), to dislocate: Plin., Sen.

luxor -ari, dep. (luxus), to riot: Pl.

luxūria -ae (Pl., Ter., Caes., Cic.), and **luxūriēs** -ēi (Cic., Verg.), f. (luxus), rankness, exuberant growth. LIT., of plants: segetum, Verg.; Cic. TRANSF., excess, prodigality, dissipation, extravagance: odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; of style: Cic.

luxūrio -are, and **luxūrior** -ari, dep. (luxuria), to be luxuriant, rank, abundant in growth.

LIT., of vegetation: humus, seges, Ov. TRANSF., (1) of animal growth, to swell, grow: membra, Ov. (2) of animals, to frisk, be sportive: ludit et in pratis luxuriatque

pecus, Ov. (3) of men, to run riot, be dissolute: ne luxuriarent otio animi, Liv.; Capua luxurians felicitate, Liv.; so of style: Hor., Quint.

luxūriōsus -a -um (luxuria), adj. (with compar.), luxuriant, rank. LIT., of vegetation: frumenta, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., (1) of feelings, immoderate, excessive: laetitia, Liv.; amor, Ov. (2) of life, luxurious, dissolute, extravagant: nihil luxuriosius (homine illo), Cic.; Sall.

Adv. **luxūriōsē**, luxuriously, voluptuously: vivere, Cic.

luxus -a -um (λοῦδος), dislocated: Cato.

luxus -ūs, m. (luxus), a dislocation: Cato.

luxus -ūs, m. luxury, excess, extravagance: in vino ac luxu, Cic.; Ter., Sall., Verg., Tac.

Lyaeus -i, m. (Λυαῖος), the releaser from care, surname of Bacchus: pater Lyaeus, Verg. TRANSF., wine: uda Lyaei tempora, Hor.

Lycæus -i, m. (Λύκαιον) a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter and Pan. Adj.

Lycæus -a -um, Lycaean.

Lycambēs -ae, m. (Λυκάμης), a Parian, who, for refusing his daughter in marriage to Archilochus, was attacked by the poet in such sarcastic verses that he and his daughter hanged themselves.

Hence adj. **Lycambēus** -a -um, Lycambean.

Lycæon -ōnis, m. (Λυκάων), king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, transformed by Jupiter into a wolf.

Hence adj. **Lycæonius** -a -um: Arctos, Callisto, as a constellation. Ov.; axis, the northern sky, Ov.; subst. **Lycæonis** -idis, f. Callisto, daughter of Lycæon: Ov.

Lycæones -um, m. (Λυκάονες), the Lycaonians, a people in Asia Minor.

Hence adj. **Lycæonius** -a -um, Lycaonian: Verg.; subst. **Lycæonia** -ae, f. the country of the Lycaones: Cic., Liv.

Lycæum -i, n. and **Lycium** -i, n. (Λύκειον), a gymnasium at Athens, at which Aristotle taught. TRANSF., a gymnasium with a library in Cicero's Tusculan villa.

lychnūchus -i, m. (λυχνοῦχος), a lamp-stand, candelabrum: Cic. L., Suet.

lychnus -i, m. (λύχος), a lamp: Lucr., Cic., Verg.

Lycia -ae, f. (Λυκία), a country of Asia Minor.

Hence adj. **Lycius** -a -um, Lycian: deus, Apollo, Prop.; sortes, the oracle of Apollo at Patara, Verg.; hasta, of the Lycian king Sarpedon, Ov.; m. pl. as subst. **Lycii** -ōrum, the Lycians.

Lycium = Lyceum; q.v.

Lycōris -idis, f. a freedwoman of Volumnius Eutrapelus, the mistress of the poet L. Cornelius Gallus.

Lyctus (-ōs) -i, f. (Λύκτος), a town in Crete. Adj. **Lyctius** -a -um = Cretan: Verg.

Lycurgus -i, m. (Λυκοῦργος). (1) Myth., son of Dryas, king of the Edoni in Thrace, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus among his subjects. (2) Myth., son of Aleus and Neaera, father of Ancaeus, king of Arcadia; hence **Lycurgidēs** -ae, m. a son of Lycurgus = Ancaeus: Ov. (3) Hist. (?), a Spartan law-giver. (4) Hist., an Athenian orator, famed for his integrity; hence m. subst. **Lycurgēi** -ōrum (Λυκοῦργεῖοι) = strict, inflexible citizens.

Lýdia -ae, f. (Λυδία), a country of Asia Minor, from which according to legend the Etruscans originally came.

¶ Hence adj. **Lýdus** -a -um, *Lydian*: aurifer amnis, Pactolus, Tib. TRANSF., Etruscan: fluvius, the Tiber, Verg.; adj. **Lýdus** -a -um, *Lydian*: puella, Omphale, Verg.; m. pl. as subst. **Lýdi** -orum, the Lydians or the Etruscans: Cic.

lympa -ae, f. water, esp. clear spring or river water: Lucr., Verg.; personif. **Lymphæ** -arum, *Nymphs of the springs*: Hor.

lymphaticus -a -um (lympa), *raving, mad, frantic*: pavor, a panic terror, Liv.; Pl., Sen.; n. as subst. **lymphaticum** -i, *craziness*: Pl.

lymphatus -a -um (perhaps directly from lympa, not through lympho), *raving, mad, frantic*: mentem lymphatam Mareotico, Hor.; lymphati et attoniti, Liv.

¶ Hence, perhaps, **lympho** -are, to make mad, strike with frenzy: Plin.

Lynceus (dissyll.) -ēi or -ēi, m. (Λυγκεύς). (1) a Messenian hero, one of the Argonauts, renowned for the sharpness of his sight.

¶ Hence adj. **Lyncēus** -a -um, belonging to Lynceus: Ov. TRANSF., sharp-sighted: Cic. L.; m. subst. **Lyncidēs** -ae, a descendant of Lynceus.

(2) the son of Aegyptus, husband of Hypermetra.

Lyncus -i (Λύγκος), m. a king in Scythia, changed by Ceres into a lynx.

lynx -cis, c. (λύξ), a lynx: Verg., Hor., Ov.

lýra -ae, f. (λύρα), the lyre or lute, a stringed instrument resembling the cithara: Hor., Ov. TRANSF., (1) lyric poetry, song: Aeoliae lyrae amica, Ov.; Hor. (2) a constellation, the Lyre: Ov.

lýricus -a -um (λυρικός), of the lyre, lyric: vates, a lyric poet, Hor. As subst., n. pl. **lýrica** -orum, *lyrics*: Plin. L.; m. pl. **lýrici** -orum, *lyric poets*: Quint.

lyristēs -ae, m. (λυσιστής), a lute-player: Plin. L.

Lýrnēsus -i, f. (Λυρνησός), a town in the Troad, birth-place of Briseis.

¶ Hence subst. **Lýrnēsīs** -idis, f. Briseis; adj. **Lýrnēsīus** -a -um, *Lyresian*.

Lýsander -dri, m. (Λύσανδρος), a famous Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians: Cic.

Lýsias -ae, m. (Λυσίας), a famous Athenian orator, contemporary of Socrates.

Lýsimachus -i, m. (Λυσίμαχος), one of the generals of Alexander the Great, later ruler in Thrace.

Lýsippus -i, m. (Λύσιππος), a celebrated worker in metal of Sicily.

Lýsis -idis, m. (λύσις). (1) a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, teacher of Epaminondas: Cic. (2) a river in Asia Minor: Liv.

M

M, m, the twelfth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding to the Greek *M, μ*. For *M*. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Mácāreus (trisyll.) -ēi and -ēos, m. (Μακάρεϋς), son of Aeolus, brother of Canace.

¶ Hence subst. **Mácārēis** -idis, f. daughter of Macareus = Isse: Ov.

Mácēdō (-ōn) -dōnis, m. (Μακεδών), a Macedonian; plur. **Mácēdōnes** -um, m. the Macedonians.

¶ Hence subst. **Mácēdōnīa** -ae, f. (Μακεδονία), a country between Thessaly and Thrace; **Mácēdōnicus** -a -um and **Mácēdōnius** -a -um, *Macedonian*.

mácclārius -i, m. (macellum), a victualler, provision-dealer: Suet.

mácclum -i, n. (cf. μάκλλον), a provision-market: annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

mácēo -ēre, to be lean: Pl.

'mácēr -cra -crum, lean. LIT., taurus, Verg.; Hor. TRANSF., thin, poor: solum, Cic.; fig.: me palma negata macrum reducit, Hor.

'Mácēr -cri, m. C. Licinius Macer, a Roman historian.

mácēria -ae, f. (cf. μάσσω), a wall: Caes., Liv.; esp. a garden-wall: Pl., Ter., Cic. L.

mácēro -are (connected with μάσσω), to soften. LIT., esp. by soaking: Ter. TRANSF., (1) to make weak, reduce: aliquem fame, Liv.; Pl., Hor. (2) to torment, tease, vex: quae vos, cum reliqueritis, macerent desiderio, Liv.; Pl., Hor., Ov.

mácresco -ēre (maceo), to grow thin, become lean: Pl.

máchæra -ae, f. (μάχαιρα), a sword: Pl., Suet.

máchærophórus -i, m. (μαχαροφόρος), a sword-bearer: Cic. L.

Máchæon -ōnis, m. (Μαχάων), myth., son of Aesculapius, celebrated physician.

¶ Hence adj. **Máchæōnius** -a -um, of Machaon.

máchina -ae, f. (μηχανή), a machine, any artificial contrivance for performing work.

LIT., esp. a crane for moving heavy weights: Cic., Liv.; a windlass for drawing ships down to the sea: Hor.; a military engine, a catapult, ballista, etc.: Sall., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) fabric: moles et machina mundi, Lucr. (2) a device, contrivance, trick, stratagem: ut omnes adhibeam machinas ad tenendum adulescentulum, Cic.; Pl.

máchināmentum -i, n. (machinor), a machine, instrument: Liv.

máchinātio -ōnis, f. (machinor), a contrivance, machinery, mechanism. LIT., machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, Cic. TRANSF., (1) a cunning device, machination: Cic. (2) a mechanical contrivance, a machine: navalis, Caes., Pl.

máchinātor -ōris, m. (machinor), a maker of machines, engineer: tormentorum, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., in a bad sense, a deviser, contriver, originator: horum omnium scelerum, Cic.; huius belli, Liv.

máchinor -ari, dep. (machina), to contrive, invent, devise: opera, Cic.; Lucr. Esp., to plot evil, contrive: pestem in aliquem, Cic.; Sall., Liv.

máchinōsus -a -um (machina), equipped with engines: Suet.

mácies -ēi, f. (maceo), leanness, thinness. LIT., of men and animals: corpus macie intabuit, Cic.; Caes., Hor. TRANSF., (1) of soil or crops, poverty, barrenness: Ov. (2) meagreness of expression: Tac.

mácilentus -a -um (macies), thin, lean: Pl.

Macra -ae. (1) *a river in Italy (now Magra)*.
 (2) *Macra cômê (Μακρά κόμη), a place in Locris, on the borders of Thessaly.*

macresco -ëre ('macer), *to grow lean, become thin*: Hor.

Macri Campi and **Campi Macri** -ôrum, m. *a valley in Gallia Cispadana.*

macritûdo -inis, f. ('macer), *leanness*: Pl.

Macrobîus -i, m. *Aurelius Ambrosius Theodosius, a grammarian of about A.D. 400.*

macrôcollum -i, n. (μακρόκωλον), *paper of the largest size, royal paper*: Cic. L.

mactâbilis -e ('mactō), *deadly*: Lucr.

mactâtû, abl. sing. as from *mactatus*, m. ('mactō), *by a sacrificial stroke*: parentis, Lucr.

macte, see 'mactus.

'mactō -are ('mactus), *to magnify, honour, glorify*: aliquem honoribus, Cic.; esp. *to honour a god*: puerorum extis deos manes, Cic.

'mactō -are, *to slay, smite*. LIT., esp. in sacrifice: hostiam, Hor.; se Orco, Liv.; Lucr., Verg., Tac. TRANSF., *to afflict, punish*: aliquem summo supplicio, Cic.; morte, Cic.; malo, Pl.; Tac.

'mactus -a -um, *glorified, honoured*; used only in the voc. m. **macte** as an expression of goodwill, congratulation, etc., *well done! bravo! a blessing on you!* Often with abl. of grounds, sometimes with imperat. of verb sum: macte virtute! Cic. L.; macte esto virtute! Hor.; macte nova virtute, puer! Verg.; as plur.: macte virtute, milites Romani, este! Liv.; absol.: macte, Cic.

'mactus -a -um (connected with 'mactō), *smitten*: Lucr.

macûla -ae, f. *a spot*. LIT., *a physical spot, mark*: equus albis maculis, Verg.; esp. *a stain, blot*: corporis, Cic.; Pl., Ov.; sometimes *the mesh of a net*: Ov. TRANSF., *a moral blot, stain, blemish, fault*: hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergis tuis? Cic.; Pl., Liv.

macûlo -are (macula), *to spot, to make spotted*. LIT., physically, *to spot, stain*: terram tabo maculant, Verg.; candor corporum magis sanguine atro maculabatur, Liv. TRANSF., morally, *to stain, defile, pollute*: rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic.; partus suos parricidio, Liv.; Lucr., Verg.

macûlôsus -a -um (macula), *full of spots, spotted, speckled*. LIT., physically, *spotted, stained*: lynx, Verg.; vestis, Cic.; sanguine harenae, Ov. TRANSF., morally, *defiled, polluted*: senatores, Cic.; nefas, Hor.

madéfâcio -fâcere -fêci -factum, and pass. **madéfio** -fieri (madeo/facio), *to make wet, moisten, soak*: gladii sanguine madefacti, Cic.; sanguis madefecerat herbas, Verg.; Ov.

madêo -ëre (μαδάω), *to be wet, moist, to stream*. LIT., in gen.: natabant pavimenta vino, mabant parietes, Cic.; sanguine terra madet, Verg.; Ov. Esp. (1) *to be drunk*: Pl., Tib. (2) *to be boiled, to be made soft by boiling*: Pl., Verg.

TRANSF., *to be steeped in, abound in, overflow with*: pocula madent Baccho, Tib.; Socraticis madet sermonibus, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **madens** -entis, *wet, moist*: amor, Lucr.; nix sole, melting, Ov.; vino, drunk, Sen.

madescō madescere mādūi (madeo), *to become moist or wet*: semiusta madescunt robora, Verg.; Ov.

madidus -a -um (madeo), *moist, wet*. LIT., in gen.: fasciculus epistularum totus aqua madidus, Cic. L.; genae, wet with tears, Ov. Esp., (1) *drunk*: Pl., Mart. (2) *boiled soft*: Pl., Juv. (3) *dyed*: vestis cocco, Mart. TRANSF., *steeped*: Mart.

¶ Adv. **madidê**, *drunkenly*: Pl.

mādor -ōris, m. (madeo), *moisture, wetness*: Sall.

mādulsa -ae, m. (madeo), *a drunkard*: Pl.

Maeadēr and **Maeadrōs** (-us) -dri, m. (Μαῖδορος), *a river of Asia Minor, proverbial for its winding course; in legend, father of Cyane, the mother of Caunus and Byblis*. TRANSF., *a winding*. (1) *of a road*: Cic. (2) *a winding border on a dress*: Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Maeadrius** -a -um, of *Maeadēr*: iuvenis, Caunus, Ov.

Maecēnās -ātis, m. *an Etruscan name; esp. of C. Cilnius, a Roman knight, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Vergil*.

Maecius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was Sp. Maecius Tarpa, a celebrated critic*.

Maedi -ôrum, m. (Μαῖδοι), *a Thracian people*. Adj. **Maedicus** -a -um, *belonging to the Maedi*; subst. **Maedica** -ae, f. *the country of the Maedi*.

Maelius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens. Its most famous member was Sp. Maelius, suspected of aiming at kingly power and killed by C. Servilius Ahala, 439 B.C.*

maena (mēna) -ae, f. (μαῖνη), *a kind of small sea-fish, often salted*: Cic., Ov.

Maenālus (-ōs) -i, m. and **Maenāla** -ôrum, n. pl. (Μαῖναλον), *a mountain-range in Arcadia, sacred to Pan*.

¶ Hence adj. **Maenālius** -a -um, *Maenalian, Arcadian*: deus, Pan, Ov.; versus, pastoral poetry, Verg.; f. adj. **Maenālis** -idis, *belonging to Maenalus*: ursa, Callisto, Ov.; ora, Arcadia, Ov.

Maenās -ādis, f. (μαῖνας). (1) *a bacchant*: Ov.; esp. pl. *Maenades* -um. (2) *a prophetess* (Cassandra): Prop.

Maenādes, see *Maenas*.

Maenius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*: columna Maenia, see *columna*.

¶ Hence adj. **Maeniānus** -a -um, *Maenian*; esp. n. as subst. **Maeniānum** -i, *a projecting balcony, first introduced by a Maenius*: Cic.

Maeōnes -um, m. (Μαῖωες), *the Maeonians or Lydians*.

¶ Hence subst. **Maeōnia** -ae, f. (Μαῖωια), *Maemia or Lydia, and, as the Etruscans were said to have come from Lydia=Etruria*: Verg.; subst. **Maeōnidēs** -ae, m. (1) *Homer, as a native, according to some, of Colophon or Smyrna*: Ov. (2) *an Etruscan*: Verg.; subst. **Maeōnis** -idis, f. *a Lydian woman*; *Arachne*: Ov.; *Omphale*: Ov.; adj. **Maeōnius** -a -um, *Maeonian, Lydian*: ripa (of the river Pactolus), Ov.; senex, or vates, *Homer*, Ov.; so *Homeric or heroic*: carmen, pes, chartae, Ov.; also *Etruscan*: nautae, Ov.

Maeōtae -ârūm, m. (Μαῖωται), *a Scythian people on Lake Maeotis*.

¶ Hence adj. **Maeōticus** and **Maeōtius** -a -um, *Maeotic*; f. adj. **Maeōtis** -idis, of the *Maetotae*; esp. *Maetotis palus, or lacus (now the Sea of Azov)*.

maerēo -ēre (cf. *maestus*).

(1) intransit., to be sad, *mournful, to grieve, mourn, lament*: *maeret Menelaus, Cic.*; Verg.; with dat., to grieve over: suo incommodo, Cic.; with internal acc.: talia, Ov.; partic., *maerens, mournful, sorrowful*: quis Sullam nisi maerentem vidit? Cic.

(2) transit., to lament, *mourn over, bewail*: casum, Cic.; filii mortem graviter, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.

maeror -ōris, m. (*maereo*), *mourning, grief, sorrow, sadness*: in maerore iacere, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Lucr., Sall.

maestitia -ae, f. (*maestus*), *sadness, dejection, gloominess*: orationis quasi maestitiam sequi, Cic.; esse in maestitia, Cic.

maestitudo -inis, f. (*maestus*), *sadness*: Pl.

maestus -a -um (cf. *maereo*), adj. (with superl.), *sad, sorrowful, dejected*. LIT., of persons: senex, Cic.; Pl., Verg.; oratores, gloomy, Tac. TRANSF., (1) of things: urbs, Juv.; Ov., Verg. (2) *causing or indicating sorrow*: vestis, Prop.; funera, Ov.

¶ Adv. **maestitē**, in mourning fashion: Pl. **Maevius** -i, m. a bad poet of the time of Vergil and Horace.

māgālia -ium, n. (a Punic word), *huts*: Sall., Verg.

māgē, see *magis*.

māgicus -a -um (μαγικός), *relating to magic, magical*: artes, Verg.; di, gods invoked in enchantments (as Pluto, Hecate, Proserpina), Tib.; Ov., Tac.

magis (or **māgē**: Pl., Lucr., Verg.), compar. adv. (from root of *magnus*), *more, to a greater extent, rather*. Used (1) with adj. and adv.: *magis apta, Ov.*; but esp. with those that have no regular compar.: *magis necessarius, Cic.* (2) with verbs: *tum magis id diceret, Cic.*; sometimes in the sense of choice, *preferably, for preference, rather* (like *potius*): Cic. (3) with nouns and pronouns: *magis aedilis esse non potuisset, Cic.* Sometimes the *amount of difference* is expressed by an abl.: *impendio magis, considerably more, Cic.*; *multo magis, Cic.*; *nihilo magis, just as little, Cic.* Than, after *magis*, is expressed usually by *quam*: *magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes.*; sed praeterita *magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Cic.*; sometimes by *atque*: Ter.; or by abl.: *solito magis, more than usual, Liv.*; Cic., Verg.

Special combinations: non *magis* . . . quam, *not more . . . than, just as much . . . as, Cic.*; quo *magis* . . . eo *magis, the more . . . the more, Cic.*; quo *magis* . . . eo *minus, Cic.*; eo *magis, so much the more, all the more, Cic.*; *magis magisque, magis et magis, more and more, Cic.*; *magis magis, Cat.*; *magis est quod . . . quam quod, or magis est ut . . . quam ut, there is more reason why . . . than . . . , Cic.*

Superl. **maximē** (**maxūmē**), in the highest degree, most of all, especially, very.

In gen. (1) with adj. and adv.: *maxime fidus, Cic.*; esp. with those that have no regular superl.: *loca maxime frumentaria,*

Caes.; *maxime necessarius, Cic.*; sometimes to add force to a superl.: *aberratio maxime liberalissima, Cic.* (2) with verbs: *cupere, velle, Cic.*; *confidere, Caes.* (3) with nouns and pronouns: *quae ratio poetas, maximeque Homerum impulit, and most of all Homer, Cic.*

Particular combinations. (1) with *unus, omnium, multo, vel*: *unus omnium maxime, Nep.*; *multo maxime, Cic.* (2) *quam maxime, as much as possible, Cic.* (3) with *tum, cum, just, precisely*: *haec cum maxime loqueretur, Cic.*; *nunc cum maxime, Cic.*; *cum saepe, tum maxime bello Punico, Cic.*; Pl., Liv. (4) with *relat.*: *ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ea potissimum opitulari, Cic.*

In colloquial language, *maxime* is used to express emphatic assent: *vos non timetis eam? Immo vero maxime, Sall.*; Pl.

māgister -tri, m. (connected with *magis*), *master, chief, head, director, superintendent*.

LIT., (1) *polit. and relig. t. t.*: *populi, dictator, Cic.*; *equitum, master of the horse, the dictator's lieutenant, Liv.*; *morum, the censor, Cic.*; *sacrorum, the chief priest, Liv.* (2) *a schoolmaster, teacher*: *ludi, Cic.*; *artium, religionis, virtutis, Cic.*; fig.: *usus est magister optimus, Cic.* (3) in gen.: *societatis, the director of a company formed for farming the revenue, Cic.*; *elephantum, driver, Liv.*; *auktionis, Cic.*; *cenandi, the president of a feast, Cic.*; *navis, master or helmsman, Verg., Liv.*; *gladiatorum, trainer, fencing-master, Cic., Liv.*; *helmsman*: Verg.

TRANSF., *an instigator, adviser, guide*: *magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum, Cic.*; Ter., Tac.

māgisterium -i, n. (*magister*), *the office or power of a magister; directorship, magistracy*: *morum, the censorship, Cic.*; *sacerdotii, priesthood, Liv.*; Suet.; *me magistrateria (conviviorum) delectant, Cic.* TRANSF., in gen., *direction, guidance*: Pl., Tib.

māgistra -ae, f. (*magister*), *a mistress, directress*: Ter. TRANSF., *lex quasi dux et magistra studiorum, Cic.*; *arte magistrā, by the help of art, Verg.*

māgistrātus -ūs, m. (*magister*), *the office or dignity of a magister, a magistracy, official dignity, office*.

LIT., *magistratum gerere, habere, Cic.*; *inire, ingredi, Sall.*; *deponere, Caes.*; *magistratu abire, Cic.*

TRANSF., *a magistrate, state official*. *Magistrates in Rome* were either ordinarii—e.g., praetors, consuls, etc.; or extraordinarii—e.g., dictator, master of the horse: est proprium munus magistratūs intellegere se gerere personam civitatis, Cic.; creare magistratūs, Liv.

magnānimitās -ātis, f. (*magnanimus*), *greatness of soul, magnanimity*: Cic.

magnānimus -a -um (*magnus/animus*), *high-minded, magnanimous*: Cic., Verg.

Magnēs -nētis, see *Magnesia*.

Magnēsia -ae, f. (Μαγνησία). (1) *a district in Thessaly*. (2) *a town in Caria, near the Maeander*. (3) *a town in Lydia under Mount Sipylus*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Magnēs** -nētis, m. (Μάγνης), *Magnesian, a Magnesian*; esp.: *lapis Magnes, a loadstone, magnet*; adj.

Magnēsīus -a -um, *Magnesian*: saxum, the magnet, Lucr.; subst. **Magnessa** -ae, f. a *Magnesian woman*: Hor.; subst. **Magnētarchēs** -ae, m. the chief magistrate of the *Magnesians*: Liv.; f. adj. **Magnētis** -idis, *Magnesian*: Argo, built at *Pagasae* in *Magnesia*, Ov.

Magni Campi -ōrum, m. a place in Africa not far from *Utica*.

magnidicus -a -um (magnus/dico), *boastful*: Pl.

magnificentia -ae, f. (magnificus). (1) in a good sense; of persons, loftiness of thought and action; of things, grandeur, magnificence, splendour: odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Cic.; epularum, villarum, Cic. (2) in a bad sense, boasting, pomposity: Ter., Cic.

magnifico -are (magnificus), to prize highly, esteem: Pl., Ter., Plin.

magnificus -a -um, compar. **magnificentior**; superl. **magnificentissimus** (magnus/facio).

(1) in a good sense, grand. Of persons, great in thought and action, splendid, fine: animo excelso magnifico, Cic.; in supplicii deorum magnifici, domi parci, Sall.; distinguished: vir factis magnificus, Liv. Of things, splendid, magnificent, glorious: villa, Cic.; aedilitas, Cic.; res gestae, Liv.; of style: dicendi genus, Cic.

(2) in a bad sense, boastful, pompous: miles, Pl.; verba, Ter.; Sall.

¶ Adv. **magnificē**, compar. **magnificentius**; superl. **magnificentissimē**. (1) in a good sense, splendidly, grandly, magnificently: habitare, vivere, vincere, Cic. (2) in a bad sense, haughtily, proudly: loqui de bello, Sall.; incedere, Liv.

magniloquentia -ae, f. (magniloquus). (1) lofty or elevated language: Homeri, Cic. (2) pompous, boastful language: Liv.

magniloquus -a -um (magnus/loquor). (1) lofty or elevated in language: Homerus, Stat. (2) pompous or boastful: os, Ov.; Tac.

magnitudo -inis, f. (magnus), greatness. LIT., (1) of size: mundi, Cic.; fluminis, Caes.; Liv. (2) of number or quantity: fructuum, Cic.; pecuniae, Cic. TRANSF., abstr.: reipublicae, Sall.; beneficii, amoris, Cic.; animi, magnanimity, Cic.

magnōpērē and separately **magno ōpērē**, adv. (magnus/opus), used as adv. of magnus; q.v., greatly, very much: magnopere delectare, mirari, desiderare, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Liv. Superl.: maximo opere, very greatly, Pl., Ter., Cic. L.; but more used is maxime; q.v.

magnus -a -um, compar. **maior**, maius, superl. **maximus** (**maxūmus**) -a -um, great, large.

LIT., physically. (1) of size, large, great, tall: domus, Cic.; montes, Cat.; oppidum maximum, Caes.; aquae, Liv. (2) of number, quantity, etc.: maximum pondus auri, magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis maximam exportasse, Cic.; multitudo pediatū, Caes.; magnā comitante caterva, Verg. (3) of sound, loud: vox, Cic.; clamor, Caes., Cic., Liv.; murmur, Verg.; n. acc. as adv.: magnum clamat, Pl. (4) of price or value, high, great: ornatus muliebris pretii maioris,

Cic.; thus n. abl. sing. magno, and genit. magni, at a high price, dear: magni aestimare, to esteem highly, Cic.; magni, maximi facere, Cic.; magno emere, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of time: a, long: annus, Verg.; Cic.: b, of age: magno natu, great age, Liv.; esp. in compar. and superl., with or without natu or annis, older: natu maior frater, Cic.; annos natus maior quadraginta, Cic.; ex duobus filiis maior, Caes.; maxima virgo, the oldest of the *Vestals*, Ov. M. pl. of compar. as subst. **maiores**, ancestors: more maiorum, Cic.; Pl.

(2) of other abstr. qualities; of deities: di magni! great heaven! Cat.; Iuppiter optimus maximus, supreme, Liv.; of persons, outstanding, great, powerful, mighty: propter summam nobilitatem et singularem potentiam magnus erat, Cic.; nemo vir magnus sine aliquo adflatu divino unquam fuit, Cic.; magno animo, Cic.; of states: o magna Carthago! Hor.; of things, important, great: magna et ampla negotia, Cic.; reipublicae magnum aliquod tempus, Cic.; periculum, Caes.; infamia, Cic.; laudis spes, Lucr.; magna verba, proud words, Verg.

Adverbial phrases; in maius, to a higher degree: Liv., Tac.; magno opere, see magnopere. For superl. adv. **maximē**, see magis.

Māgo (-ōn) -ōnis, m. brother of Hannibal.

magus -i, m. (μάγος), a learned man among the Persians: Cic. TRANSF., a magician: Ov.

magus -a -um, adj. (magus), magical: artes, Ov.

Maia -ae, f. (Maia), the daughter of Atlas, who bore Mercury to Jupiter: Maiā genitus, Verg.; Maiā natus, Hor.; Maiā creatus, Ov., Mercury.

¶ Hence adj. **Maius** -a -um, of Maia: mensis Maius, or simply Maius, the month of May, Cic., Ov.; Kalendae Maiiae, Cic. L., Ov.

maialis -is, m. a gelded boar: Varr.; used as a term of abuse: Cic.

maiestas -ātis, f. (from root of magnus), greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty; applied to gods, persons, and states, esp. the Roman people: dii non censent esse suae maiestatis, to be consistent with their majesty, Cic.; consulis, Cic.; patria, the paternal authority, Liv.; matronarum, Liv.; populi Romani, Cic.; maiestatem minuere, to offend against the sovereignty of the people, Cic.; hence: crimen maiestatis, treason, Cic.; so: maiestatis lex, iudicium, Cic.; maiestas=treason, Tac.

maior maiores, see magnus.

Maius -a -um, adj. from Maia; q.v.

maiusculus -a -um (dim. of maior). (1) somewhat greater: in aliqua maiuscula cura, Cic. L. (2) somewhat older: Pl.

malā -ae, f. the cheek-bone, jaw-bone, both in men and animals, esp. plur.: Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., the jaw, the cheek: malae decentes, Hor.

malācia -ae, f. (μαλακία), a calm at sea: tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, Caes.; Sen.

malācisso -are (μαλακίζω), to soften, render pliable: Pl.

malācus -a -um (μαλακός). (1) soft, pliable: Pl. (2) effeminate, delicate: Pl.

mālédico -dicere -dixi -dictum (from male/dico; sometimes separately, male dico, see male), to speak ill, abuse: alicui, Pl., Cic., Hor.

¶ Hence pres. partic. (with compar. and superl.) **mālédicens** -entis, abusive: maledicentissima civitas, Cic.; Pl.

¶ N. of perf. partic. as subst. **mālédicium** -i, cursing, abusive language: maledicta in aliquem dicere, conferre, congerere, Cic.

mālédicatio -ōnis, f. (maledico), reviling, abuse: Cic.

mālédicus -a -um (male/dico), abusive, scurrilous: conviciator, Cic.; Quint. Adv. **mālédicē**, abusively: dicere, Cic.; Liv.

māléfācio -fācere -fēci -factum (from male/facio; sometimes separately, male facio, see male), to injure: alicui, Pl., Cic. L.

¶ N. of perf. partic. as subst. **mālēfactum** -i, an ill deed, injury: Cic.

mālēfactor -ōris, m. (malefacio), an evil-doer, malefactor: Pl.

mālēficentia -ae, f. (male/facio), evil-doing: Plin.

mālēficiūm -i, n. (maleficus), wrongdoing: Caes., Liv. Concr., an evil deed, crime, mischief: maleficum committere, admittere, Cic.; sine ullo maleficio, Caes.; Liv.

mālēficus -a -um (male/facio), evil-doing, mischievous: homo, Cic.; Pl., Tac. Adv. **mālēficē**, mischievously: Pl.

mālēsūadus -a -um (male/suadeo), ill-advicing, seductive: fames, Verg.

Mālēventum -i, n. an old town in Samnium, the name of which the Romans changed to Beneventum.

mālēvolēns -entis (male/volo), spiteful, ill-disposed: Pl.; superl.: malevolentissimae obtreactiones, Cic.

mālēvolēntia -ae, f. (malevolens), ill-will, spite, malice: malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic.; Sall.

mālēvōlus -a -um (male/volo), ill-disposed, spiteful, malicious: alicui, Cic. L.; in aliquem, Cic. L.; malevoli de me sermones, Cic. L. As subst., an ill-disposed person: Pl., Cic.

Mālīacus sinus (κόλπος Μαλιανός), a gulf in Thessaly, opposite Euboea. Adj. **Mālīensis** -e, Malian.

mālīfer -fēra -fērum (malum/fero), apple-bearing: Verg.

mālīgnitās -ātis, f. (malignus), ill-nature, malignity, spite: Liv.; esp., stinginess, niggardliness: malignitas praedae partitae, Liv.; Pl.

mālīgnus -a -um (opp. benignus; from malus), ill-disposed, malicious, malignant, wicked. In gen.: vulgus, Hor.; oculis malignis spectare, Verg.; leges, Ov. Esp., stingy, niggardly: caupo, Hor.; Pl. TRANSF., (1) barren, unfruitful: collis, Verg. (2) stunted, scanty: lux, Verg.; aditus, Verg.; fama, Ov.

¶ Adv. **mālīgnē**, maliciously, spitefully, malignantly: loqui, Liv.; esp., stingily, sparingly: dividere, Liv.; laudare, Hor.

mālītia -ae, f. ('malus), badness of quality. In gen., wickedness, vice: Sall. Esp., craft, cunning, malice: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, Cic., Pl.; sometimes playful, like our 'roguey': tamen a malitiā non discedis, Cic. L.

mālītīōsus -a -um (malitia), wicked; esp., crafty, roguish, knavish: homo, Cic.; iuris interpretatio, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **mālītīōsē**, wickedly, knavishly: facere aliquid, Cic.

mālīōlūs -i, m. (dim. of malleus), a little hammer. TRANSF., a kind of fire-dart: Cic.

mālīōs -i, m. a hammer, mallet: Pl.; esp., the axe used for slaying animals offered in sacrifice: Ov.

mālo malle mālūi (mage/volo), to wish rather, choose rather, prefer.

In gen., (1) with acc. of noun or pronoun: ridenda poemata malo quam te, Juv.; Cic., Liv., Ov. (2) with infin.: servire quam pugnare, Cic. (3) with acc. and infin.: malo me vinci quam vincere, Cic.; Hor. (4) with nom. and infin.: esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall.; Juv. (5) with subj.: malleum cognoscerem, Cic.; Liv., Juv. In these uses malo is sometimes strengthened by multo, or potius, or magis: Uticæ potius quam Romæ esse maluisset, Cic.

Esp., with dat. of person, to be more favourable to: in hac re malo universae Asiae et negotiatoribus, Cic. L.

mālōbāthrum -i, n. (μαλόβαθρον), an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared: Plin. TRANSF., the oil of the plant: Hor.

¹**mālūm** -i, n., see malus.

²**mālūm** -i, n. (μήλον), an apple, prov.: ab ovo usque ad mala, from beginning to end (as the Roman dinner began with eggs and ended with fruit), Hor. TRANSF., any similar fruit, as the quince, peach, pomegranate, etc.: Verg.

³**mālūs** -a -um; comp. **pēior** -us; superl. **pessimus** -a -um, bad, evil (physically or morally).

In gen.: malus homo, Pl.; mores, Sall.; consuetudo, Hor.; opinio, Cic.; fama, ill repute, Sall.; poeta, Cic.; valetudo, ill health, Cic.; mala copia (excess) stomachum sollicitat, Hor.; gramina, harmful, Verg.

Esp. (1) unfavourable, unsuccessful: pugna, Cic.; in peius ruere, to become worse, Verg.; auspiciū, Cic.; res, Sall.; avis, Hor. (2) ugly: Pl., Hor.

N. as subst. **mālūm** -i, an evil; hence (1) harm, disaster: mala civilia, Cic.; cavere malum, Cic. (2) punishment: malum dare, Pl.; Cic., Sall., Liv. (3) mischief, wrong: Verg. (4) as a term of abuse, scoundrel: Pl., Ter., Cic.

Adv. **mālē**, compar. **pēius**; superl. **pessimē**, badly, ill. In gen.: male olere, Cic.; male vestitus, Cic.; with some verbs, like a subst., harm, ill, etc.: male audire, to be ill spoken of, Cic.; male agere, Cic.; alicui male facere, Pl., Cic. L.; male velle, Pl.; L. Antonio male sit, Cic. L.; Pl., Cat.

Esp. (1) unsuccessfully, unfortunately: tuos labores male cecidisse, Caes.; Cic., Liv. (2) with words themselves bad in sense, bitterly, excessively: odisse, ap. Cic. L.; male superbus, Caes. (3) with adj. partic., etc., of favourable sense, with negative force: male sanus, Cic. L.; Verg.; civitas male pacata, Cic.; male gratus, unthankful, Ov.; Liv., Tac.

⁴**mālūs** -i, f. (μηλέα), an apple-tree: Verg.

⁵**mālūs** -i, m. (1) the mast of a ship: malum erigere, Cic.; Verg., Hor. (2) in the theatre

or circus, the pole to which awnings were fastened: Lucr., Liv. (3) an upright, used in the building of a tower: Caes.

malva -ae, f. (μαλάχη, from μαλαρός), the mallow: Cic. L., Hor.

Māmers -mertis, m. the Oscan name of Mars.

¶ Hence **Māmertini** -ōrum, m. (sons of Mars), the name assumed by certain mercenary troops who seized Messana. Adj. **Māmertinus** -a -um, Mamertine: civitas, Messana, Cic.

Māmilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

māmilla -ae, f. (dim. of mamma), a breast, teat: Juv.

mamma -ae, f. (μάμμα), a breast; of men: mamma et barba, Cic.; of women: mammarum matris appetere, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., Verg.; of female animals: suibus mammarum data est multitudo, Cic.; Liv.

mammēātus -a -um (mamma), big-bosomed: Pl.

mammōsus -a -um (mamma), big-bosomed: Varr., Lucr.

Māmurra -ae, m. a Roman knight of Formiae, praefectus fabrum in Caesar's army in Gaul, where he amassed great wealth: urbs Mamurrarum, Formiae, Hor.

mānābilis -e (mano), flowing, penetrating: frigus, Lucr.

manceps -cipis, m. (manus/capio), a person who bought anything at a public auction, and esp., one who contracted to farm state property; a purchaser, farmer, contractor: praedae, Cic.; manceps fit Chrysogonus, Cic.; Tac. TRANSF., a surety: Pl.

Mancinus -i, m., C. Hostilius, consul, delivered up to the Numantines because of a dishonourable peace which he tried to make with them.

mancipium (mancipium) -i, n. (manus/capio), a taking in hand, an old form of sale and purchase in Rome. Hence, a formal, legal purchase of anything, conferring full power of possession: lex Mancipii (mancipii), the contract of sale, Cic.; Mancipio dare, to sell formally, Pl., Cic., Lucr.; Mancipio accipere, to buy, Pl., Cic.; res Mancipii, property which could be acquired by the ceremony of Mancipium, Cic.

TRANSF., a slave acquired by the process of Mancipium: Hor., Liv.

mancipio (mancipio) -are (manus/capio), to transfer by Mancipium or formal sale, to sell formally: alienos, Pl.; quaedam Mancipat usus, gives a title to, Hor. TRANSF., to give up to: saginae Mancipatus, Tac.

mancus -a -um, maimed, crippled, lame: Mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis, Cic.; Pl., Liv., Ov. TRANSF., imperfect, incomplete, defective: virtus, Cic.; praetura, Cic.; Hor.

mandātor -ōris, m. (mando), one who suborns accusers or informers: Suet.

mandātū, abl. sing. as from mandatus, m. (mando), by order: mandatu meo, Cic. L.; Sullae, Cic.

mandātum -i, n., subst. from mando; q.v.

Mandēla -ae, f. a town in the Sabine country.

mando -are (manus/do), to commit to one's charge, entrust. LIT., (1) of persons and things: filiam viro, Pl.; alicui magistratum, Cic.; alicui alicui alendum, Verg. (2) of actions, to order, command, commission; with

ut or ne and the subj.: Caes.; with plain subj.: Caes.; with infin.: Tac. TRANSF., to commit: alicui aeternis tenebris, Cic.; se fugae, Caes.; alicui memoriae, to commit to memory, Cic.; litteris, scriptis, to commit to writing, Cic.; corpus humo, Verg.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **mandātum** -i, a commission, charge, order: dare alicui mandata ut, Cic.; accipere, exsequi, Cic.; efficere, Sall.; perficere, Liv.; neglegere, fallere, fail to execute, Ov. Esp. of imperial orders: Plin. L., Tac., Suet.

mando mandere mandī mansum, to chew, masticate. LIT., animalia alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic.; equi fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, champ the bit, Verg.; humum, to bite the ground (cf. mordere humum), of those who fall in battle, Verg. TRANSF., in gen., to eat, devour, consume: lora, Liv.; Ov.

mandra -ae, f. (μάνδρα). (1) a stall, cattle-pen: Mart. (2) a herd of cattle (with drover): Juv. (3) a draught-board: Mart.

Mandūbii -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica.

mandūcus -i, m. (*mando), a mask to represent a person chewing: Pl.

Manduria -ae, f. a town in southern Italy, between Aletium and Tarentum.

mānē, indecl. n. (1) as subst., morning: dum mane novum, Verg.; ad ipsum mane, Hor.; multo mane, very early in the morning, Cic. L. (2) as adv., in the morning, early: hodie mane, early this morning, Cic.; bene mane, very early in the morning, Cic.; cras mane, Ter.

mānēo mānere mansi mansum (cf. μένω).

(1) intransit., to remain, stay: seu maneant, seu proficiantur, Caes.; in patria, Cic. Esp., to stay the night: apud me, Cic. L.; sub love frigido, Hor.; Liv. TRANSF., to remain, endure, last: nihil suo statu manet, Cic.; in voluntate, Cic.; in condicione, to abide by, Cic.; promissis, Verg.; of things: munitiones integrae manebant, Caes.; with dat.: manent ingenia senibus, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

(2) transit., in gen., to wait for: hostium adventum, Liv.; Pl., Ter.; esp., to await as fate or destiny: quis me manet exitus? Ov.; Liv.

mānes -ium, m. pl. (lit.=the good), the shades of the departed, the spirits of the dead, esp. as deified and courted with sacrifices, etc.: deorum manium iura sacra sunt, Cic.; Lucr., Hor., Liv.; of the shade of a single person: patris Anchisae, Verg.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) poet., the lower world, infernal regions: Verg.; Hor. (2) corpse, ashes, remains: accipiet manes parvula testa meos, Prop.; omnium nudatos manes, Liv.

mango -ōnis, m. (μάγιστρος), a salesman, esp., a slave-dealer: Mart., Juv., Quint.

magōnicus -a -um (mango), of a salesman: Suet.

mānica -ae, f. (manus). (1) the long sleeve of the tunic, reaching to the hand, and serving as a glove: Cic., Verg., Tac. (2) handcuffs, manacles: Pl., Verg., Hor.

mānicātus -a -um (manicae), having long sleeves: tunica, Cic.

mānicūla -ae, f. (dim. of manus), a little hand: Pl.

mānifestārius -a -um (manifestus), *plain, evident, manifest*: Pl.

manifestō, abl. as adv., *see* manifestus.

manifesto -are (manifestus), *to manifest, show clearly, reveal*: aliquem latentem, Ov.

manifestus -a -um (manus/*fendo, lit. *struck with the hand*), *palpable, clear, visible, evident*. In gen.: manifestae et apertae res, Cic.; Pl.; Verg. Esp., *caught out, detected*. (1) of offences: manifestum atque deprehensum scelus, Cic. (2) of persons: ut coniuratos quam maxime manifestos habeant, red-handed, Sall.; Pl.; Ov.; with genit. of crime: rerum capitalium, Sall.; vitae, *giving evident signs of life*, Tac.

¶ Abl. sing. of n. as adv. **manifesto**, *clearly, plainly*: manifesto deprehendere, comprehendere, comperisse, Cic.; Pl. Compar. **manifestiūs**, Verg., Tac.

Manilius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of C. Manilius, tribune of the people, 67 B.C., the author of the Lex Manilia, which gave to Pompey the sole command in the Mithridatic war.

mānīprētium = manupretium; q.v.

mānīpūlāris (**mānīplāris**: Ov.) -e (manipulus), *belonging to a manipule: iudex, chosen from a manipule (from the common soldiers)*, Cic.

¶ M. as subst. **mānīpūlāris** -is. (1) *a private soldier*: Pl., Cic. L., Tac. (2) *a fellow-soldier*: Pl., Caes.

mānīpūlārius -a -um (manipulus), *belonging to a private soldier*: Suet.

mānīpūlātīm, adv. (manipulus). (1) *in bundles or handfuls*: Plin. (2) *milit. t. t., in maniples*: manipulatim structa acies, Liv.; Pl.

mānīpūlus (poet. **mānīplus**) -i, m. (manus/*pleo), *a handful. Lit., a small bundle or handful*: filicum manipli, Verg. TRANSF., milit. t. t., *a company of foot soldiers, a division of the Roman army, three maniples forming a cohort (so called because in early times the standard was a pole with a bundle of hay at the top)*: Pl., Caes., Liv., Ov.

Manlius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*. Esp. of (1) M. Manlius Capitolinus, consul in 392 B.C., who repulsed the attack of the Gauls upon the Capitol. (2) L. Manlius Torquatus, consul in 340 B.C.

¶ Hence adj. **Manliānus** -a -um, *relating to Manlius*: turba, seditio, Liv.; Manliana imperia, *severe commands*, Liv.

mannūlus -i, m. (dim. of 'mannus), *a pony*: Mart., Plin. L.

mannus -i, m. (a Celtic word), *a small fast horse of Gaulish breed, a pony, cob*: Lucr., Hor., Ov.

Mannus -i, m. *a god of the Germans, son of Tuisto*: Tac.

māno -are, *to flow, drip*.

LIT., (1) of fluids, *to drip down*: e toto corpore sudor, Lucr.; fons nigra sub ilice manat, Ov. (2) of solid things, persons, etc., *to drip (with)*; with abl.: Hercules simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic.; with internal acc., *to exude*: lacrimas (of a statue), Ov.; fig.: mella poetica, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of things not fluid, esp. air, *to flow, spread*: aer, qui per maria manat, Cic.; Lucr., Tac. (2) of abstr. things, to

spread, to proceed, come from: peccata ex vitiiis manant, Cic.; malum manavit per Italiam, Cic.; Liv.

mansio -ōnis, f. (maneo), *a remaining, stay, sojourn*: in vita, Cic., Ter. TRANSF., *a station, halting-place, stage*: Suet., Plin.

mansito -are (freq. of maneo), *to abide, stay, sojourn*: sub eodem tecto, Tac.

mansuēfācio -fācere -fēcī -factum, pass. **mansuēfio** -fieri -factus sum (mansues/facio). LIT., of animals, *to tame*: uri mansuefieri non possunt, Caes. TRANSF., of men, *to soften, pacify, civilize*: a quibus mansuefacti et exculti, Cic.; plebem, Liv.

mansuēs -is or -ētis (manus/sueo), *tame*: Pl., Varr.

mansuesco -suescere -suēvi -suētum (manus/suesco). Transit., *to tame*: Varr., Lucr. Intransit., *to grow tame, mild, soft*: nescia humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **mansuētus** -a -um, *tame. Lit.*, of animals: sus, Liv. TRANSF., *mild, soft, gentle, quiet*: mansuetus in senatu, Cic.; ut mansuetissimus videret, Cic.; Musae mansuetiores (of philosophy, rhetoric, etc.), Cic.; Prop., Liv., Ov.

¶ Adv. **mansuētē**, *mildly, gently, quietly*: Cic.

mansuētūdo -inis, f. (mansuetus), *tameness*: Plin. TRANSF., *mildness, gentleness*: imperii, Cic.; uti clementiā et mansuetudine in aliquid, Caes.

mansuētus -a -um, partic. from mansuesco; q.v.

mantelē -is, n. (manus), *a towel, napkin*: Verg. **mantelūm** (mantellum) -i, n. *a covering, cloak*: Pl.

mantica -ae, f. *a wallet, knapsack*: Cat., Hor. **mantīcinor** or **mantiscīnor** -ari dep. (μάντις/cano), *to prophesy*: Pl.

mantō -are (freq. of maneo), *to remain, wait; transit., to wait for*: Pl.

Manṭō -ūs, f. (Μαντώ). (1) *daughter of the Theban seer Tiresias, mother of the seer Mopsus*. (2) *an Italian prophetess, mother of Ocnus, the founder of Mantua*.

Mantūa -ae, f. *a town in north Italy, on the river Mincius, near to the birth-place of Vergil*.

mānūālīs -e (manus), *fitted to the hand*: saxa, thrown by hand, Tac.

mānūbiae -ārum, f. (manus), *the money obtained from the sale of booty; esp. the share given to the general, who often spent it in erecting some public building*: porticum de manubiis Cimbricis fecit, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., *the profits of robbery*: Cic., Suet.

mānūbiālīs -e (manubiae), *relating to booty*: Suet.

mānūbiārius -a -um (manubiae), *relating to booty*: amicus, profitable, Pl.

mānūbrīum -i, n. (manus), *a haft, handle*: aurem vasis, Cic.; Pl., Juv.

mānūf- *see* manīf-.

mānūlēātus -a -um (manulea), *with long sleeves*: Pl., Suet.

mānūlēus -i, m. and **mānūlēa** -ae, f. (manus), *the long sleeve of a tunic*: Pl.

mānūmissio -ōnis, f. (manumitto), *the emancipation of a slave*: Cic.

mānūmitto -mittere -misi -missum, or as two words, mānū mitto (manus/mitto), to

manumit, emancipate a slave: servos, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

mānūprētium (**mānīprētium**) -i, n. *wages, hire, pay: Pl., Liv. TRANSF., a reward: perditae civitatis, Cic.; Sen.*

mānus -ūs, f. *the hand.*

LIT., and gen. fig. uses: manus dextera, laeva, Cic., etc.; accipere aliquid manibus, Cic.; lavare manūs, Cic.; prehendere alicuius manum, Cic.; aliquid manu, Cic.; ne manum quidem vertere, *not to move a finger, not to take any trouble, Cic.*; manūs adhibere vectigalibus, *lay hands on, rob, Cic.*; manūs dare, *to surrender, Caes., Hor.*; elabi de manibus, Cic.; oratio est in manibus, *can be read, is well known, Cic.*; habeo opus in manibus, *on hand, in preparation, Cic. L.*; ad manum esse, *to be near at hand, Liv.*; servum sibi habere ad manum, *as a private secretary, Cic.*; de manu in manum tradere, *to hand over, Cic.*; plenā manu alicuius laudes in astra tollere, *liberally, Cic. L.*; traditae per manus religiones, Liv.; manibus aequis (*with equal advantage, after a drawn battle*), dirimere pugnam, Liv.; abl. manu, *by manual labour, by art, artificially: manu sata, sown by hand, Caes.*; facta manu, Lucr.; urbs manu munitissima, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *the strong arm, the fist, as symbol of force, effort, etc.: manu capere urbes, Sall.*; so of *hand to hand fighting: res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic.* (2) *power, jurisdiction: haec non sunt in manu nostra, Cic.; Sall., Liv.* (3) *the work of a hand, esp. the hand of artist or craftsman: extrema, the finishing touch, Cic.*; nos aera, manūs, navalia demus, Verg.; redeo ad meam manum, *I have begun again to write with my own hand, Cic. L.* (4) *a band or body of men: coniuratorum, Cic.*; manum facere, Cic.; conducere, Caes.; cogere, Caes.; Verg., Liv. (5) *the trunk of an elephant: Cic.* (6) *manus ferrea, a grappling-iron used in naval warfare, Caes., Liv.*

māpālīa -ium, n. (a Punic word), *huts, hovels, the movable habitations of the African nomads: Sall., Liv.*

mappa -ae, f. (a Punic word), *a table-napkin: Hor., Juv.*; esp., *a napkin thrown down in the circus as a signal for the races to begin: Juv., Suet.*

Mārāthōn -ōnis, f. (Μαράθων), *a coastal village in Attica, where the Persian army was defeated by the Athenians in 490 B.C.*

¶ Adj. **Mārāthōnius** -a -um, *Marathonian.*

Marcellus -i, m. *the cognomen of a family of the gens Claudia.*

Esp. (1) *M. Claudius Marcellus, the conqueror of Syracuse, who defeated Hannibal at Nola, and slew Viridomarus king of the Insubres with his own hand.* (2) *M. Claudius Marcellus, nephew, adopted son, and son-in-law of Augustus.*

¶ Hence subst. **Marcellia** -ōrum, n. pl. *a festival in honour of the family of Marcellus in Sicily: Liv.*; adj. **Marcellianus** -a -um, *of Marcellus.*

marcēo -ēre, *to wither, to droop, to be feeble.* LIT., *marcent luxuriā, Liv.*; Lucr. TRANSF., *to slacken, of appetite: Hor.*

marcesco -ēre (marceo), *to begin to droop, to grow feeble: vino, Ov.*; *desidiā, Liv.*

marcīdus -a -um (marceo), *withering, drooping: lilia, Ov. TRANSF., enfeebled, languid: somno aut libidinis vigiliis, Tac.*

Marcīus -a -um, *name of a Roman gens. Its most famous member was Ancus Marcīus, fourth king of Rome. As adj., Marcian: aqua, an aqueduct begun by Ancus Marcīus; saltus (in Liguria, so called from the defeat of Q. Marcīus, 188 B.C.), Liv.*

¶ Hence, also adj. **Marcīānus** -a -um, *Marcian: foedus, made by L. Marcīus with the inhabitants of Cadiz.*

Marcōmāni and **Marcōmanni** -ōrum, m. *a powerful Germanic tribe.*

marcor -ōris, m. (marceo), *rottenness, decay: Sen., Plin.*

marcūlus -i, m. *a small hammer: Plin., Mart.*

Marcus -i, m. *a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated M.*

māre -is, n. (abl. sing. mari or mare), *the sea.* LIT., *mare Aegaeum, Cic.*; *mare nostrum = the Mediterranean Sea, Caes.*; *superum, the Adriatic, Cic.*; *inferum, the Tyrrhenian Sea, Cic.*; *conclusum, inland sea, Caes.*; *mari magno, Lucr.*; *mare ingredi, to go to sea, Cic.*; *mare infestum habere, to infest the sea (of pirates), Cic.*; *terrā marique, by sea and land, Liv., Juv., etc.*; *polliceri maria et montes, to make boundless promises, Sall.*

TRANSF., *sea-water: Chium maris expers, unmixed with sea-water, Hor.*

Mārēa -ae or **Mārēōta** -ae, f. (Μαρέα), *a lake and city of Lower Egypt, famous for its wine.*

¶ Hence adj. **Mārēōticus** -a -um, *Ma-reotic, Egyptian; n. as subst. Mārēōticum -i, Mareotic wine: Hor.*; f. adj. **Mārēōtis** idis, poet. = *Egyptian: vites, Verg.*

margārīta -ae, f. and **margārītum** -i, n. (μαργαρίτης), *a pearl: Cic.*

margīno -are (margo), *to make a border to, to border: vias, Liv.*

margo -inis, m. and f. *a border, edge: scuti, Liv.*; *fontis, Ov.*; *libri, Juv. TRANSF., boundary: imperii, Ov.*

Mārica -ae, f. *a nymph, supposed to reside at Minturnae; poet., a lake near Minturnae named after her: Hor.*

mārinus -a -um (mare), *of the sea, marine: marini terrenique umores, Cic.*; *ros, rose-mary, Hor.*

mārisca -ae, f. *a large fig: Mart. TRANSF., the piles: Juv.*

mārīta, see maritus.

mārītālīs -e (maritus), *relating to marriage or a married pair, matrimonial: vestis, Ov., Juv.*

mārītīmus (**mārītūmus**) -a -um (mare). (1) *of the sea, marine, maritime: fluctus, Pl.*; *ora, Caes., Cic., Liv.*; *praedo, a pirate, Cic.*; *imperium, a naval command, Cic.* (2) *on the sea-coast: civitas, Caes.*; *silva, Cic. N. pl. as subst. mārītīma -ōrum, maritime regions, the sea-coast: Cic. L., Liv.*

mārīto -are (maritus). LIT., *to marry, give in marriage: principem, Tac.*; *Suet. TRANSF., of vines, to bind to a tree, to train: Hor.*

mārītus -a -um (mas).

LIT., *of or relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial: foedus, Ov.*; *Venus, conjugal love, Ov.*; *domus, houses of married people, Liv.*

TRANSF., *of plants, tied or trained together: ulmus, Cat.*

¶ As subst. (1) **māritus** -i, m. a husband: Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., a lover, suitor: Prop.; of animals: maritus olens, the he-goat, Hor.; Verg. (2) **mārīta** -ae, f. a wife: Hor., Ov.

Mārius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens. Its most distinguished member was C. Marius, seven times consul, conqueror of Jugurtha and the Cimbri, rival of Sulla, leader of the popular party at Rome. As adj., *Marian*.

¶ Hence also adj. **Māriānus** -a -um, *Marian*.

Marmāridēs -ae, m. a man of Marmarica, an African: Ov.

marmor -ōris, n. (μαρμαρος), marble. LIT., Cic., Verg., Hor. TRANSF., (1) wrought marble, esp. a statue: Ov., Hor. (2) the white foamy surface of the sea: marmor infidum, Verg.; Lucr. (3) stone generally: Ov.

marmōrārius -a -um (marmor), of marble: Sen.

marmōrēus -a -um (marmor), marble, made of marble.

LIT., signum, Cic.; aliquem marmoreum facere, or ponere, to make a marble statue of, Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., like marble in smoothness or colour: cervix, Verg.; gelu, Ov.; aequor, Verg.

Māro -ōnis, m. the cognomen of the poet P. Vergilius; see Vergilius.

Marobodūus -i, m. king of the Suevi, who was defeated by Arminius, fled to Italy, and was received by Augustus.

Mārōnēa (-īa) -ae, f. (Μαρόνεα). (1) a Samnite town. (2) a town in Thrace, famous for its wine; adj. **Mārōnēus** -a -um.

Marpessus (**Marpēsus**) -i, m. a mountain in Paros. Adj. **Marpessius** (**Marpēsius**) -a -um, *Marpessian*, *Parian*: Verg.

marra -ae, f. a hoe for rooting up weeds: Juv.

Marrūcīni -ōrum, m. a people on the Adriatic coast of Italy.

¶ Hence adj. **Marrūcīnus** -a -um, of the *Marrucini*.

Marrūvium (**Marrūbium**) -i, n. a city in Latium, capital of the *Marsi*. Adj. **Marrūvius** -a -um, of *Marruvium*.

Mars Martis, m. (old form, *Māvors*), Mars, father of Romulus and ancestor of the Romans; god of agriculture and of war. Mars pater, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., (1) war, battle, fight: Hectoreus, with Hector, Ov.; invadunt martem, begin the fray, Verg.; suo marte cadunt, in fight with one another, Ov.; femineo marte cadere, in fight with a woman, Ov.; rex suo marte res suas recuperavit, by his own exertions, Cic.; esp., manner of fighting: equitem suo alienoque marte pugnare—i.e., both on horse and on foot, Liv.; of the issue of war: marte aequo, Caes.; aequato, Liv.; incerto, Tac.; mars belli communis, Cic.; of legal disputes: mars forensis, Ov. (2) the planet Mars: Cic.

Adj. **Martius** and poet. **Māvortius** -a -um (see *Māvors*), of Mars, sacred to Mars.

LIT., Martius mensis or simply Martius, the month of March: Kalendae Martiae, the 1st of March: Cic.; proles, Romulus and Remus, Ov.; miles, Roman, Ov.; Campus Martius, the plain of Mars at Rome, Cic.; Martia legio, name of a Roman legion, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) warlike: Pentheseilea, Verg.; Thebe, scene of many wars, Ov. (2) belonging to the planet Mars: fulgor rutilus horribilisque terris quem Martium dicitis, Cic.

¶ Adj. **Martialis** -e, of Mars: flamen, Cic.; lupi, sacred to Mars, Hor.; m. as subst. **Martialis**. (1) a priest of Mars: Cic. (2) a soldier of the Legio Martia: Cic.

Marsi -ōrum, m. (1) the *Marsians*, an ancient people of Latium. Adj. **Marsicus** -a -um, *Marsic*: bellum, the Social War, Cic.; adj. **Marsus** -a -um, *Marsian*: nenia, enchantments, Hor.

(2) a people in Germany, between the Rhine, the Lippe, and the Ems.

marsuppium -i, n. (μαρσπιον), a purse, pouch: Pl.

Marsyas and **Marsya** -ae, m. (Μαρσας).

(1) a satyr, beaten in a musical contest with Apollo, who flayed him alive. A statue of Marsyas stood in the Roman forum, at the spot where lawyers transacted their business. (2) a river in Phrygia, flowing into the Maeander.

Martialis -e, adj. from Mars; q.v.

***Martiālis** -is, m. M. Valerius, a native of Bilbilis in Spain, who wrote Latin epigrams under the emperors Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan.

Marticōla -ae, m. (Mars/colo), a worshipper of Mars: Ov.

Martigēna -ae, m. (Mars/geno=gigno), begotten of Mars, offspring of Mars: Ov.

Martius -a -um, adj. from Mars; q.v.

mas mārīs, m. the male (opp. femina), applied to men, animals, and plants.

LIT., a prima congressione maris et feminae, Cic.; mas vitellus, a male yolk, i.e., that would produce a male chick, Hor.; ure mares oleas, i.e., barren, Ov.

TRANSF., manly, vigorous: animi mares, Hor.; male mas, unmanly, effeminate, Cat.

masculinus -a -um (masculus), of the male sex and gender, masculine: Phaedr., Plin.

masculus -a -um (dim. of mas), of the male sex, male. LIT., Phaedr., Mart.; m. as subst., a male: Liv. TRANSF., manly, bold, courageous, vigorous: tura, Verg.; libido, Hor.; proles, Hor.

Māsinissa -ae, m. king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha, first enemy then ally of the Romans.

massa -ae, f. (μάσα), a lump, mass: picis, Verg.; lactis coacti, of cheese, Ov.; esp., of metals; of copper: Verg.; of iron or gold: Ov.

Massagētēs -ae, m. (Μασσαγῆτης), plur.: Massagetae, a Scythian people on the east coast of the Caspian Sea.

Massicus -a -um, *Massic*: mons, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine (now Monte Masso or Massico); Massicum vinum or simply Massicum -i, n. *Massic wine*: Hor.; so: umor Massicus, Verg.

Massilia -ae, f. (Μασσαλία), a seaport town in Gallia Narbonensis, colonized from Phocaea in Asia Minor (now Marseilles). Adj.

Massiliensis -e, of Massilia; m. pl. as subst. **Massiliensēs** -ium, *Massilians*.

Massyli -ōrum, m. a people in Numidia. Adj. **Massylus** -a -um, poet.=African: equites, Verg.

mastigia -ae, m. (μαστιγία), a scoundrel: Pl.

mastruca -ae, f. (a Sardinian word), *a sheepskin*: Cic.; used as a term of reproach: Pl.

mastrucātus -a -um (mastruca), *clothed in the mastruca*: Cic.

matāra -ae (Caes.) and **matāris** -is (Liv.), f. (a Celtic word), *a pike or lance*.

matellio -ōnis, m. (dim. of matula), *a small pot, vessel*: Cic.

māter mātris, f. (μήτηρ), *a mother*.

LIT., (1) human: de pietate in matrem, Cic.; materfamilias, Cic.; matrem fieri de love, to become pregnant by, Ov.; wife: Liv.; applied to a nurse: Verg.; to priestesses and elderly women: Pl. (2) of goddesses: Mater Terra, Liv.; magna mater, Cic.; or simply mater (sc. deorum), Cybele, Verg.; Amorur, Venus, Ov. (3) of animals, dam, parent: Verg. (4) of plants, the parent stem: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of native towns or countries: Populonia mater, Verg.; haec terra quam materiam appellamus, Liv. (2) in gen., source, origin: mater omnium bonarum artium est sapientia, Cic.; utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, Hor.; Quint.

matēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of mater), *a little mother*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

māteria -ae, f. and **māteriēs** -ēi, f. matter, material, stuff of which anything is composed.

LIT., physical; in gen.: materies opus est ut crescant postera saecula, Lucr.; materia rerum, Cic.; materiam praebet seges arida, fuel, Ov.; materiam superabat opus, Ov.; esp., wood, timber: delata materia omnis infra Veliam, Liv.; materiam cadere, Liv.; Caes., Lucr., Cic., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) subject-matter: artis, Cic.; Hor., Plin. L. (2) occasion, cause: gloriae, seditionis, Cic.; aurum summi materies mali, Hor.; Liv., Tac. (3) natural disposition, abilities: Catonis, Cic.; Ov.

māteriārius -a -um (materia), of timber: Plin. M. as subst. **māteriārius** -i, *a timber merchant*: Pl.

māteriēs -ēi, f. = materia; q.v.

māterio -are (materies), to build, construct of wood: aedes male materiatae, of bad wood-work, Cic.

māterior -ari, dep. (materia), to fell wood, procure wood: Caes.

matēris = matara or mataris; q.v.

matērus -a -um (mater), of a mother, maternal: animus, Ter.; sanguis, Cic.; tempora, period of pregnancy, Ov.; nobilitas, on the mother's side, Verg.; Caesar cingens materna tempora myrto, Verg.

mātertera -ae, f. (mater), a mother's sister, maternal aunt: Pl., Cic., Ov.

māthēmaticus -a -um (μαθηματικός), mathematical: Plin. M. as subst. **māthēmaticus** -i. (1) a mathematician: Cic., Sen. (2) an astrologer: Tac., Juv. F. as subst. **māthēmatica** -ae. (1) mathematics: Sen. (2) astrology: Suet.

Mātinus -i, m. a mountain in Apulia, famous for its honey. Adj. **Mātinus** -a -um, Matine. **Matisco** -ōnis, m. town of the Aedui in Gaul (now Mâcon).

Mātius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

Mātrālia -ium, n. pl. (mater); with or without festa, the annual festival of the Mater Matuta, celebrated on the 11th of June: Ov.

mātricida -ae, c. (mater/caedo), a person who murders his mother, a matricide: Cic. L., Suet.

mātricidium -i, n. (matricida), the slaying of a mother by her son, matricide: Cic.

mātrīmōnium -i, n. (mater), marriage, matrimony. LIT., aliquam in matrimonium ducere, to marry, Cic.; dare alicui filiam in matrimonium, Caes.; habere aliquam in matrimonio, Cic.; Pl., Tac. TRANSF., plur.: matrimonia, married women, Tac.

mātrīmus -a -um (mater), having a mother still living: Liv., Tac.

mātrōna -ae, f. (mater), a married woman, matron: Pl., Verg., Liv.; esp., a noble lady: Pl., Cic., Liv.; of Juno: Hor.

Mātrōna -ae, m. a river in Gallia Lugdunensis (now the Marne).

mātrōnālis -e ('matrona), of a married woman, matronly: decus, Liv.; Ov. N. pl. as subst. **Mātrōnālia** -ium, a festival held by the Roman matrons in honour of Mars on the 1st of March: Ov.

matta -ae, f. a mat of rushes: Ov.

mattēa (mattya) -ae, f. (ματρία), a dainty dish, a dainty: Sen., Suet., Mart.

Mattiācus -a -um, of Mattiacum, a town near the modern Wiesbaden.

mātūla -ae, f. a vessel, pot; as a term of reproach, simpleton: Pl.

mātūrātē, adv. from māturo; q.v.

mātūrē, adv. from maturus; q.v.

mātūresco mātūrescere mātūrūi (maturus), to ripen, become ripe: cum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Caes.; partūs, Cic.; nubilibus maturuit annis, Ov.

mātūrītās -ātis, f. (maturus), ripeness. LIT., frugum, Cic.; Caes. TRANSF., (1) full development, ripeness, maturity: scelerum maturitas in nostri consulatūs tempus erupit, Cic.; aetatis ad prudentiam, Cic. L.; Tac. (2) the right moment of time, fullness of time: eius rei maturitas nequedum venit, Cic. L.

mātūro -are (maturus).

Transit., to make ripe, to ripen. LIT., uvas, Tib.; maturata omnia, ripe, Cic. TRANSF., (1) to quicken, hasten, accelerate: huic mortem, Cic.; insidias consuli, Sall.; iter, Caes.; fugam, Verg.; with infin., to hasten, make haste to: flumen exercitum transducere maturavit, Caes. (2) to anticipate, do too soon: ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, had been too hasty in giving the signal, Sall.

Intransit., to hasten, make haste: successor tuus non potest ita maturare, Cic.; Liv.

mātūrus -a -um, adj. (with compar. maturior, superl. maturissimus or maturrimus), ripe, mature, perfect.

LIT., physically. (1) of fruits: poma, Cic.; uva, Verg.; Liv. (2) of men and animals, mature, grown up: maturus aevi, grown, Verg.; aetas, virgo, Hor.; with dat.: virgo matura viro, Verg.; progenies matura militiae, ripe for, Liv. (3) of light: maturi soles, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) intellectually and morally, ripe, mature: annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, Verg.; Cic. (2) of things, ripe, developed, mature, timely: gloria, Liv.; maturum videbatur (it seemed the proper time) repeti patriam, Liv.; Cic. (3) quick,

speedy, early: hiems, Caes.; decessio, iudicium, Cic.

¶ Adv. **mātūrē** (with compar. *mātūrīus*, and superl. *mātūrissimē* or *mātūrīimē*). (1) *at the right time, seasonably, opportunely*: sentire, Cic.; *satis mature occurrere*, Caes.; Pl. (2) *in good time, betimes, early*: senem fieri, Cic.; *maturius proficisci*, Caes. (3) *too soon, prematurely*: mature decessit, Nep.; Pl.

Mātūta -ae, f. (1) *the goddess of the early morn.* (2) *an ancient Italian goddess, identified with Ino Leucothea.*

mātūtīnus -a -um (connected with mane), *early in the morning, pertaining to the morning*: tempora, Cic. L.; equi, horses of Aurora, Ov.; pater, Janus, invoked in the morning, Hor.; like adv.: se matutinus agebat, Verg.

Mauri -ōrum, m. (Μαυροί), *the Moors, inhabitants of Mauritania*; adj. **Maurus** -a -um, *Moorish*; poet., *African, Carthaginian*.

¶ Hence subst. **Mauritānia** -ae, f. *Mauritania, a district in North-west Africa*; adj. **Maurūsīus** -a -um, *Mauritanian*; poet.: *African*.

Mausōlus -i, m. (Μαύσωλος), *king of Caria, husband of Artemisia, who erected a splendid monument to his memory*. Adj. **Mausōlēus** -a -um, *belonging to Mausolus*: sepulchrum, or as subst. **Mausōlēum** -i, n. *the tomb of Mausolus*, Plin.; in gen., *any splendid sepulchre*: Suet.

māvōlo = malo; q.v.

Māvors -vortis, m. archaic and poet. for Mars; q.v. Adj. **Māvortius** -a -um, *belonging to Mars, Martial*: moenia, Rome, Ov.; tellus, Thrace, Verg.; proles, the Thebans, Ov.; m. as subst. *Mavortius, Meleager, the son of Mars*: Ov.

maxilla -ae, f. (dim. of mala), *the jaw-bone, jaw*: Cic.

maximē, superl. of magis; q.v.

maximītās -ātis, f. (maximus), *greatness, size*: Lucr.

maximōpērē, see magnopere.

maximus, superl. of magnus; q.v.

māzōnōmus -i, m. or **māzōnōmōn** -i, n. (μαζονόμος), *a charger, large dish*: Hor.

mēāmet, **mēaptē**, see meus.

mēātus -ūs, m. (meo), *a going, motion*: aquilae, flight, Tac.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., *a way, path, course*: Danubius in Ponticum mare sex meatibus (mouths) erumpit, Tac.; Luc.

Mēcāstor, see Castor.

mēchānicus -i, m. (μηχανικός), *a mechanic*: Suet.

meddī -icis, m. (Oscan), *the name of a magistrate among the Oscans*; with the addition, tuticus, meddix tuticus, *chief magistrate*: Liv.

Mēdēa -ae, f. (Μήδεια), *an enchantress, daughter of king Aetes in Colchis; she helped Jason to obtain the golden fleece, fled with him, and was afterwards deserted by him*.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Mēdēis** -idis, *magical*: Ov. **mēdēor** -eri, dep. *to heal, to cure*.

LIT., *ars medendi*, Ov.; with dat.: morbo, Cic.; prov.: cum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curo, Cic.

TRANSF., *to heal, assist, alleviate*: incommodis omnium, Cic.; adflictae et perditae reipublicae, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

Pres. partic. as subst. **mēdens** -entis, m. *a physician*; esp. in plur.: Lucr., Ov.

Mēdi -ōrum, m. (Μήδοι), *the Medes*; poet. = *the Persians, Assyrians, Parthians*.

¶ Hence subst. **Mēdīa** -ae, f. (Μήδία), *Media, a district of Asia*; adj. **Mēdicus** and **Mēdus** -a -um, *Median*; poet. = *Persian, Assyrian*.

mēdiastīnus -i, m. (medius), *a drudge*: Cic., Hor.

mēdīca -ae, f. (Μήδικη), *lucerne, a kind of clover*: Verg.

mēdicābilis -e (medicor), *curable*: nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov.

mēdicāmen -inis, n. (medicor), *a drug, medicine*.

LIT., Cic., Juv., Tac.; also (1) *a poison*: Tac. (2) *colouring matter, dye, and esp., rouge, paint*: Ov.

TRANSF., *a remedy*: iratae medicamina fortia praebent, Ov.

mēdicāmentum -i, n. (medicor), *a drug, medicine, remedy*.

LIT., salutare, Cic.; salubria, Liv.; also (1) *a poison*: coquere medicamenta, Liv. (2) *a magic potion*: Pl., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *a remedy, cure*: doloris, Cic. (2) *embellishment*: fucati medicamenta ruboris et candoris, Cic.

mēdicātus -a -um, partic. from medico; q.v.

mēdicātus -ūs, m. (medicor), *a means of enchantment, charm*: Ov.

mēdicīna -ae, f., see medicinus.

mēdicīnus -a -um (medicus), *belonging to the art of healing*: Varr.

F. as subst. **mēdicīna** -ae. (1) (sc. domus, etc.), *a doctor's house*: Pl. (2) (sc. ars), *the art of healing*: medicinam exercere, *to practise medicine*, Cic.; medicinam facere, Phaedr. (3) (sc. res), *means of healing, medicine*. LIT., medicinam adhibere, Cic. L.; Pl. TRANSF., *cure*: laboris, Cic.; furoris, Verg.; Ov.

mēdīco -are (medicus). (1) *to medicate, drug*: semina, Verg. (2) *to dye*: capillos, Ov.; Hor. (3) *to poison*: Suet.

¶ Hence partic. **mēdicātus**, *steeped, drugged*: somnus, procured by drugs or magic, Ov.; as adj. (with compar. and superl.), *healing, medicinal*: Plin.

mēdicor -ari, dep. (medicus), *to heal, cure*; with acc.: cuspidis ictum, Verg.; with dat. of person: senibus, Verg.

mēdicus -a -um (medeor), *healing, wholesome, medicinal*. Adj.: manus, Verg.; ars, Ov. M. as subst. **mēdicus** -i, *a doctor, physician*: medicum ad aegrum adducere, Cic.; Pl., Suet.

mēdicus, see Medi.

mēdiē, adv. from medius; q.v.

mēdiētās -ātis, f. (medius), *the middle, mean*; a translation of the Greek μεσότης; Cic.

mēdimnum -i, n. and **mēdimnus** -i, m. (genit. pl. mēdimnum; Cic.; from μέδιμνος), *a Greek measure of capacity, containing six Roman modii*: Cic.

mēdiocris -e (medius), *moderate, middling, ordinary*: spatium, Caes.; copiae, Caes.; orator, vir, Cic.; eloquentia, Cic.; often with neg., *extraordinary*: Ter., Caes., Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **mēdiocritēr**. (1) *moderately, tolerably, not extraordinarily*: nemo mediocriter doctus, Cic.; in aliqua re

mediocriter versatum, Cic.; with neg.: Pl., Caes., Cic. (2) *with moderation*: aliquid mediocriter ferre, Cic.

mediocritās -ātis, f. (mediocris). (1) *moderation, medium, the mean*: mediocritatem illam tenere quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic.; auream mediocritatem diligere, *the golden mean*, Hor.; plur.: mediocritates probant, *moderation in passion*, Cic. (2) *mediocrity, insignificance*: ingenii, Cic.; Quint.

mediocritēr, adv. from mediocris; q.v.

Mēdiolānum -i, n. and **-lānium** -i, n. *a town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Milan)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēdiolānensis** -e, of Mediolanum.

Mēdiōmatrici -ōrum, m. *a people in Gaul, on the Moselle*.

medioximus (**mēdiōxūmus**) -a -um (medius), *in the middle, mid-most*: dii superi atque inferi et medioximi, Pl.

mēditāmentum -i, n. (meditor), *preparation, practice*; in plur.: belli meditamenta, Tac.

mēditātē, adv. from meditor; q.v.

mēditātiō -ōnis, f. (meditor). (1) *a thinking over anything, contemplation*: futuri mali, Cic. (2) *practice, exercise, preparation*: obeundi muneris, Cic.; locos multā commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere, Cic., Sen., Quint.

mēditātus -a -um, partic. from meditor; q.v.

mēditerrāneus -a -um (medius/terra), *inland*: regiones, Caes.; homines, Cic.; n. pl. as subst. mediterranea, *inland country*: mediterranea Galliae petit, Liv. (Not used in classical Latin for what is now called the Mediterranean Sea.)

mēdītōr -ari, dep. (connected with μέδομαι and μέτρον). (1) *to think over, consider*: de sua ratione, Cic.; with indir. quest.: mecum, quid dicerem, Cic.; with acc.: Cic. (2) *to think about doing a thing, to meditate, intend*; with acc.: Cic. L., Verg.; with infin.: multos annos regnare, Cic. (3) *to practise, exercise oneself in*: Demosthenes perfectit meditando ut, with acc., Verg., Juv.

¶ Hence perf. partic. in pass. sense **mēditātus** -a -um, *meditated, considered, prepared*: meditatum et cogitatum scelus, Cic.; oratio, Liv.; Ov., Tac.

¶ Adv. **mēditātē**, *thoughtfully, thoroughly*: Pl.

mediūm -i, n. *the middle*, see medius.

mediūs -a -um (connected with μέσος -η -ov), *middle, midmost, mid*.

LIT., in space; in gen.: medius mundi locus, Cic.; Caes., Lucr., etc.; esp. as predicative adj., *at its midmost point, in the centre, by the middle*: in foro medio, Pl.; medium adripere aliquem, Ter.; Caes., Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) in time; in gen., *intervening, intermediate*: ultimum, proximum, medium tempus, Cic.; mediis diebus, Liv.; of age: media aetas, *middle age*, Cic.; esp. as predicative adj., *mid-*: media nocte, *at midnight*, Caes.; Cic., Verg., Hor., Liv.

(2) in other relations: **a**, *central, neutral, intermediate*: cum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, *no mean*, Cic.; medium quendam cursum tenebant, Cic.; medium se gerere, *to remain neutral*, Cic.; pacis eras mediusque belli, Hor.; Liv.: **b**, *ordinary, common, middling*: gratia non media, Liv.:

c, *ambiguous*: responsum, Liv.: **d**, *intervening* between parties; as *mediator*: medium sese offert, Verg.; as *troublemaker*: quos inter medius venit furor, Verg.: **e**, *half*: media pars, Ov.

¶ N. as subst. **mēdiūm** -i, *the middle*. LIT., in space; in medio aedium sedens, Liv.; Lucr., Verg., Liv. TRANSF., (1) in time: iam diei medium erat, Liv. (2) *the public eye, everyday life*: voluptates faciles, communes, in medio sitas, *available to all*, Cic.; tabulae sunt in medio, *in everyone's view*, Cic.; rem in medium vocare, Cic.; aliquem tollere de medio, *to put out of the way, do away with*, Cic. (3) *the community, the common good*: in medium, Cic., Verg., Tac.

¶ Adv. **mēdiē**, *moderately*: Tac.

mēdiūs fidius, see fidius.

medix, see meddix.

mēdulla -ae, f. (medius). LIT., *the middle*; esp. *the marrow of bones*; gen. plur.: cum albis ossa medullis, Ov.; Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., *marrow, heart, inmost part*: mihi haeres in medullis, *I love you from the bottom of my heart*, Cic. L.; Pl., Ov.

Mēdullia -ae, f. *a town in Latium*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēdullinus** -a -um, of Medullia.

mēdullītūs, adv. (medulla), *from the very marrow*; hence, *inwardly, cordially*: Pl.

mēdullūla -ae, f. (dim. of medulla), *marrow*: Cat.

Mēdūs -i, m., see Medi.

Mēdūsa -ae, f. (Μέδουσα), *the daughter of Phorcus, one of the Gorgons, mother of the horse Pegasus by Neptune; Minerva made everything she looked at turn to stone; she was slain by Perseus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēdūsaesus** -a -um, *Medusean*: equus, Pegasus, Ov.; fons, Hippocrene, Ov.

Mēgaera -ae, f. (Μέγαιρα), *one of the Furies*.

Mēgālē -ēs, f. (Μεγάλη), *the Great One*, a name of Magna Mater or Cybele.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēgālensis** -e, *belonging to Cybele*; n. pl. as subst. **Mēgālensia** and **Mēgālēsia** -ium, *the festival celebrated on the 4th of April, in honour of Cybele*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēgālēsīacus** -a -um, *relating to this festival*.

Mēgālōpōlis, acc. -im, f. and **Mēgālē pōlis**, acc. -in, f. (Μεγαλόπολις and Μεγάλη πόλις), *a town in Arcadia, birth-place of Polybius*.

¶ Hence subst. **Mēgālōpōlitae** -ārum, m. *the inhabitants of Megalopolis*; adj. **Mēgālōpōlitānus** -a -um, of Megalopolis.

Mēgāra -ae, f. and **Mēgāra** -ōrum, n. (Μέγαρα). (1) *a town in a part of Greece, next to Attica, called Mēgāris* -idis, f. (Μεγάρεις). (2) *a town in Sicily, also called Mēgāris*.

¶ Hence subst. **Mēgārēus** -i, m. *a Megarian*; adj. **Mēgāricus** -a -um, *Megarian*; m. pl. as subst. **Mēgārici** -ōrum, *disciples of Euclides of Megara*; adj. **Mēgārus** -a -um, *Megarian*.

¹**Mēgārēus** (quadrissyll.), *see Megara*.

²**Mēgārēus** (trissyll.) -ēi, m. (Μεγαρέως), *son of Neptune, father of Hippomenes*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēgārēius** -a -um, *belonging to Megareus*: heros, Hippomenes, Ov.

mēgistānes -um, m. pl. (μεγιστάνες), *grandeas, magnates*: Tac.

mēhercle, mehercule, mehercules, *see* Hercules.

mēio mēiēre, *to make water*: Cat., Hor.

mēl mellis, n. (μέλι), *honey*. LIT., stilla mellis, Cic.; plur.: roscida mella, Verg.; prov., of a vain attempt: mella petere in medio flumine, Ov. TRANSF., *sweetness, pleasantness*: poetica mella, Hor.; as a term of endearment, *honey*: Pl.

Mēla -ae, m. Pomponius, *a Roman writer on geography under the Emperor Claudius*.

mēlanchōlicus -a -um (μελαγχολικός), *having black bile, melancholy*: Cic.

mēlandrūm -i, n. (μελάνδρον), *a piece of salted tunny-fish*: Plin., Mart.

mēlānūrus -i, m. (μελάνουρος), *a kind of small edible sea-fish*: Ov.

melcūlum -i, n. and **melcūlus** -i, m. (dim. of mel), *little honey* (a term of endearment): Pl.

Meldi -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Celtica*.

Mēlēāgēr and **Mēlēagrus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Μελέαγρος), *son of Oeneus, king in Calydon, and of Althaea*.

¶ Hence **Mēlēagrīdes**, f. pl. *the sisters of Meleager, who, according to the legend, were changed to guinea-fowls on his death*.

Mēlēs -ētis, m. (Μέλης), *a river near Smyrna, where Homer is said to have been born*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēlētēus** -a -um, *of Meles*, poet., *Homeric*; **Mēlētīnus** -a -um, *of Meles*.

Mēlēs -iūm, f. pl., *a place in Samnium*.

Mēliboea -ae, f. (Μελίβοια), *a town in Thessaly, birth-place of Philoctetes*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēliboeus** -a -um, *Meli-boean*: dux, Philoctetes, Verg.

Mēlicerta (-ēs) -ae, m. (Μελικέρτης), *son of Athamas and Ino; Ino plunged with him into the sea to escape the fury of her husband, and thereupon Melicerta was changed into a sea-god called Palaemon by the Greeks and Portunus by the Romans*.

mēlicus -a -um (μελικός), *musical*: Lucr.; esp., *lyrical, lyric*: poēma, Cic.

mēlilotōs -i, f. (μελίλωτος), *a species of clover*: Ov.

mēlīmēlā -orum, n. pl. (μελίμηλα), *honey-apples, a kind of sweet apple*: Hor.

mēlior -us, compar. of bonus; q.v.

mēlisphyllum and **mēlissōphyllōn** -i, n. (μελίφυλλον and μελισσόφυλλον), *balm, a plant attractive to bees*: Verg.

Mēlita -ae, f. and **Mēlitē** -ēs, f. (Μελίτη), (1) *the island of Malta*, (2) *a sea-nymph*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēlitensis** -e, of Malta: vestis, Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **Mēlitensia** -iūm, *Maltese garments*: Cic.

mēliuscūlus -a -um (dim. of compar. melior), *somewhat better*: Pl., Ter.

¶ Adv. **mēliuscūlē**, *somewhat better, pretty well* (in health): alicui est, Cic. L.

mella -ae, f. (mel), *mead*: Pl.

Mella -ae, m. *a river in northern Italy, near Brescia*.

mellīcūlus -a -um (mel), *honey-sweet*: Pl.

mellīfēr -fēra -fērum (mel/fero), *producing honey*: apes, Ov.

mellīfico -are (mel/facio), *to make honey*: Verg.

mellilla -ae, f. (dim. of mel), *a term of endearment, little honey*: Pl.

mellitūs -a -um (mel), *honeyed*: placenta, *sweetened with honey*, Hor. TRANSF., *as sweet as honey*: Cat., Cic. L.

mēlōs, n. (μέλος), *a tune, song*: Hor.; plur. **mēlē**: Lucr.

Mēlōs -i, f. (Μήλος), *an island in the Aegean Sea*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēliūs** -a -um, *Melian*.

Melpómēnē -ēs, f. (Μελπομένη), *one of the nine Muses*.

membrāna -ae, f. (membrum), *a thin skin, film, membrane*. LIT., natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. TRANSF.,

(1) *the skin or slough of a snake*: Ov. (2) *skin prepared to write on, parchment*: Hor., Quint.

(3) *any film*: coloris, Lucr.

membrānūla -ae, f. (dim. of membrana), *a little parchment*: Cic. L.

membratīm, adv. (membrum). LIT., *limb by limb* (Shakespeare's 'limb-meal'): deperdere sensum, Lucr. TRANSF., *piecemeal, singly*: quasi membratim gestum negotium, Cic.; of style, *in short sentences*: dicere, Cic., Quint.

membrum -i, n. *a limb or member of the body*. LIT., Pl., Cic.; captus (*crippled*) omnibus membris, Liv.

TRANSF., *a limb, member, part of anything*: omnes eius (philosophiae) partes atque omnia membra, Cic.; of a house: cubicula et eiusmodi membra, Cic. L.; Lucr.; *a clause* in a sentence: Cic.

mēmīni -nisse (connected with moneo, mens; perf. with sense of present, cf. μέμνημαι), *to remember, recollect*.

LIT., with genit.: vivorum memini, Cic.; with acc.: dicta, Cic.; numeros, Verg.; Pl.; with de: de Herode et Mettio meminero, Cic. L.; Juv.; with indir. quest.: meministi quanta hominum esset admiratio, Cic.; Ter., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: memini te narrare, Cic.; with infin., *to remember to do a thing*: Pl., Cic. L.; absol.: ut ego meminisse videor, Cic.

TRANSF., *to make mention of, to mention*: de exsilibus, Cic.; with genit.: Cic., Quint.

Memmius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, to which belonged C. Memmius, the friend of Lucretius, who was condemned for bribery and went into exile at Athens*.

¶ Hence subst. **Memmiādēs** -ae, m. *one of the Memmian gens, a Memmius*: Lucr.; adj. **Memmiānus** -a -um, *of Memmius*.

Memnōn -ōnis, m. (Μέμνων), *king of Ethiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora, killed before Troy by Achilles: mater lutea Memnonis, Aurora*, Ov.

¶ Hence subst. **Memnōnides** -um, f. *the birds of Memnon, birds which arose from his ashes*; adj. **Memnōnius** -a -um, *Memnonian*; poet., *eastern, Moorish, black*.

mēmōr -ōris (memini), *mindful, remembering*.

LIT., in gen.: homo ingeniosus ac memor, with a good memory, Cic.; memores animi motūs, Lucr.; memori animo notavi, Ov.; memorem Iunonis ob iram, Verg.; with genit.: beneficii, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.; with indir. quest.: Hor. Esp., *thankful, grateful*: nimium memor nimiumque gratus, Cic.; *thoughtful, prudent*: memor provisa repones, Verg.

TRANSF., *reminiscent, reminding*: nota, Ov.; with genit.: nostri memorem querellam, Hor.

mēmōrābilis -e, adj. with compar. (memoro), *remarkable, worthy of mention, memorable*: vir, Liv.; virtus, Cic.; Verg.

mēmōrandus -a -um, gerundive from memoro; q.v.

mēmōrātor -ōris, m. (memoro), *a narrator, relater*: Prop.

mēmōrātus -a -um, partic. from memoro; q.v.

mēmōrātus -ūs, m. (memoro), *a mention, mentioning*: Pl., Tac.

mēmōria -ae, f. (memor).

LIT., (1) in gen., *memory, the capacity for remembering*: memoria bona, Cic. L.; memoriā tenere, Caes., Cic.; memoriā comprehendere, complecti aliquid, Cic.; excidere de memoriā, Liv. (2) *memory or remembrance* of some specific person or thing: primam sacramenti memoriā, Caes.; Pompeii memoriā amisisse, Cic.; memoria alicuius (rei) excidit, abiit, abolevit, *it has fallen into oblivion, has been forgotten*, Liv.; memoriae prodere, Cic.; tradere, Liv.; *to leave on record* (of historians): viri digni memoriā, *worthy of remembrance*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *time of remembrance, recollection*: nostrā memoriā, *in our recollection*, Cic.; post hominum memoriā, *in human memory*, Cic.; Caes. (2) *record of the past, tradition, history, information*: omnium rerum; litterarum memoriā (*written evidence*) flagitare, Cic.; aliquid prodere memoriā, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (3) *notion, not of the past*: belli inferendi memoria, *idea, intention*, Liv.

mēmōriālis -e (memoria), *relating to memory*: libellus, *a notebook*, Suet.

mēmōriōla -ae, f. (dim. of memoria), *memory*: Cic. L.

mēmōritēr, adv. (memor), *by heart, from memory*: orationem memoriter habere, Cic.

mēmōro -are (memor), *to mention, call to mind, recount, relate*; with acc.: artibus quas supra memoravi, Sall.; Pl., Cic., Verg.; with de: de magna virtute, Sall.; with acc. and infin.: id factum per ambitionem consulis memorabant, Sall.; Pl., Liv., Tac.; in pass. with nom. and infin.: ubi ea gesta esse memorantur, Cic.; with indir. quest.: Hor.

¶ Hence gerundive **mēmōrandus** -a -um, *notable, memorable*; of persons: iuvenis memorande, Verg.; of things: proelium, Liv.

Memphis -is and -idos, f. (Μέμφις), *a celebrated city of Egypt*.

¶ Hence m. adj. **Memphites** -ae, *belonging to Memphis*: bos, Apis, Tib.; adj. **Memphiticus** -a -um, *belonging to Memphis*; f. adj. **Memphitis** -idis, *belonging to Memphis*; poet. = *Egyptian*: vacca (of Io), Ov.

Mēnae -ārum, f. (Μέναι), *a town in Sicily* (now Meneo). Adj. **Mēnaenus** -a -um, of Mēnae.

Mēnander and **Mēnandrōs** -dri, m. (Μένανδρος), *a famous Greek comic poet, imitated by Terence*. Adj. **Mēnandrēus** -a -um, *Menandrian*.

Mēnāpī -ōrum, m. *a people in Gaul, between the Meuse and the Scheldt*.

menda -ae, f., *see mendum*.

mendācium -i, n. (mendax), *a lie, falsehood*:

impudens, Cic.; mendacium alicuius refellere et redarguere, Cic.; Pl., Ov.

mendāciuncūlum -i, n. (dim. of mendacium), *a little lie*: Cic.

mendax -ācis (mentior), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *lying, mendacious*.

LIT., of persons: homo, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

TRANSF., of inanimate objects, *deceitful, false, untrue*: visa, Cic.; speculum, Ov.; fundus, *bearing less than the expected crop*, Hor.

mendicābūlum -i, n. (mendico), *a beggar*: Pl.

mendicitās -ātis, f. (mendicus), *beggary*: Pl.

mendico -are and **mendicor** -ari, dep. (mendicus), *to beg, go begging*: Pl., Ov., Sen.; transit., *to beg for*: malum, Pl.; pass.: mendicatus panis, Juv.

mendicūlus -a -um (dim. of mendicus), *belonging to a beggar*: Pl.

mendicus -a -um, adj. (with superl.), *poor as a beggar, beggarly, indigent*.

LIT., of persons: solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi (sint), divites, Cic. M. as subst. **mendicus** -i, *a beggar*: Cic.; plur., mendici, *the begging priests of Cybele*, Hor.

TRANSF., of things, *paltry, pitiful, beggarly*: instrumentum, Cic.

mendōsus -a -um (mendum), adj. (with compar.). (1) *full of faults*: a, physically: nec equi mendosa sub illo deterioreque viro facies, Ov.: b, intellectually, *inaccurate*: historia rerumstrarum est facta mendosior, Cic.: c, morally: mendosi mores, Ov.

(2) *making a mistake*: cur servus semper in Verruci nomine mendosus esset, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with superl.) **mendōsē**, *faultily, erroneously*: scribere, Cic.

mendum -i, n. and **menda** -ae, f. *a fault*.

LIT., *a bodily defect, blemish*: Ov. TRANSF., *a mistake*. (1) *in writing*: quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic. (2) *in reasoning or calculation*: Cic.

Mēnecles -is, m. (Μενεκλής), *an Asiatic rhetorician of Alabanda*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēnēclius** -a -um, of Mēnecles.

Mēnēlaüs -i, m. (Μενέλαος), *son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, husband of Helen*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēnēlāeus** -a -um, of Menelaus.

Mēnēnius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of Menenius Agrippa, *said to have reconciled patricians and the plebeians at the secession of 494 B.C.*

Mēnippus -i, m. (Μένιππος). (1) *a Cynic philosopher*. (2) *the greatest of the Asiatic orators of the time of Cicero*.

Mēnoceus (trisyll.) -ēi and -ēos, m. (Μενουκίης), *son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed his life for his country in obedience to an oracle*.

Mēnoetiādēs -ae, m. (Μενουτιάδης), *the son of Menoetius, i.e., Patroclus*: Prop.

mens mentis, f. (connected with meminī), *the mind, understanding, reason, intellect, judgment*.

In gen.: mens cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic.; mente complecti aliquid, *to comprehend*, Cic.; mentis suae esse, *mentis compotem esse, to be in possession of one's faculties*, Cic.; mente captus,

insane, Cic., Liv.; in mentem venire, of thoughts, to occur to one, Pl., Cic., Liv.; also impers.: venit in mentem alicui, with genit., *he thinks of, remembers*; with ut, or infin.: Pl.

Esp. of certain mental functions. (1) *feelings, disposition*: mens mollis ad perfectas calamitates, Cic.; mens bona, Liv.; Hor. (2) *courage*: addere mentem, to inspire courage, Hor.; demittere mentem, to lose courage, Verg.; Caes., Liv. (3) *opinion, thoughts*: Cic., Verg. (4) *intention, resolve*: classem eâ mente comparavit, ut, Cic.; muta iam istam mentem, Cic. (5) *personif.*: Mens, goddess of understanding, Cic., Liv.

mensa -ae, f. a table.

(1) a table for eating upon. LIT., *mensas cibis exstruere*, Cic.; *mensam ponere*, to bring in dinner, Ov.; *tollere*, Cic.; *removere*, Verg. TRANSF., a course: mensa secunda, dessert, Cic. L.

(2) a sacrificial table, altar: Verg.

(3) the table or counter of a money-changer: Pl., Cic., Hor.

mensârius -i, m. (mensa), a member of a board regulating payments out of the treasury: Cic., Liv.

mensio -ônis, f. (metior), a measuring: vocum, Cic.

mensis -is, m. (cf. μήν), a month: intercalarius, Cic.; mense primo, Verg.; Hor., Liv., etc.

ensor -ôris, m. (metior), a measurer: maris et terrae, Hor.; esp. (1) a measurer of land, surveyor: Ov. (2) an architect: Plin. L.

menstrûalis -e (menstruus), monthly: Pl.

menstrûus -a -um (mensis). (1) monthly: usura, Cic. (2) lasting for a month: spatium, Cic. N. as subst. **menstrûum** -i, rations for a month: Liv.; a month in office: Plin. L.

mensûla -ae, f. (dim. of mensa), a little table: Pl.

mensûra -ae, f. (metior), a measuring.

LIT., *mensuram alicuius rei facere*, to measure, Ov.; Caes.

TRANSF., (1) amount, proportion, measure: nosse mensuras itinerum, Caes.; alicui mensuram bibendi dare, Ov. (2) a measure, standard, that by which anything is measured: maiore mensurâ reddere, Cic. (3) abstr., standard, capacity: mensuram nominis implere, Ov.; legati, Tac.

menta (mentha) -ae, f. (μύθη), the herb mint: Ov.

mentio -ônis, f. (connected with meminî and mens), a speaking of, mention: mentionem facere, with genit., or de, to mention, Pl., Caes., Cic., Liv.; casu in eorum mentionem incidi, I mentioned them accidentally, Cic.; alicuius rei mentionem movere, to mention, Liv.

mentior -îri, dep. (connected with mens), to lie.

(1) intransit. LIT., of persons: si te mentiri dicis, verumque dicis, mentiris, Cic.; aperte, Cic.; in aliqua re, Cic. L.; de aliqua re, Cic. TRANSF., of inanimate objects, to deceive, mislead: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, Cic. L.

(2) transit.: a, to say falsely, to invent: tantam rem, Sall.; res quas mentiris, Ov.; auspicium, to fabricate, Liv.: b, to deceive, disappoint: seges mentita spem, Hor.: c, to counterfeit, put on, assume: centum figuras, Ov., Verg.

¶ Hence pres. partic. **mentiens** -entis, lying; m. as subst., a fallacy, sophism: Cic.

¶ Perf. partic. **mentitus** -a -um. (1) dep., lying. (2) in pass. sense, fictitious: Plin. L., Prop.

Mentor -ôris, m. (Μέντωρ). (1) a friend of Ulysses. (2) a famous artist in metal work.

¶ Hence adj. **Mentorêus** -a -um, of Mentor.

mentum -i, n. the chin: Cic., Verg.

mêo mēare, to go, pass; of persons: domus Plutonia, quo simul mearis, Hor.; Tac.; of inanimate objects: meantia sidera, Ov.; Lucr., Tac.

mêphitis -is, f. a noxious exhalation from the earth, malaria: Verg.; personif., Mephitis, the goddess who protects against malaria, Tac.

mêrâculus -a -um (dim. of meracus), tolerably pure: Pl.

mêrâcus -a -um (merus), pure, unmixed. LIT., vinum meracius, Cic.; elleborum, Hor. TRANSF., libertas, Cic.

mercâbilis -e (mercor), that can be bought: Ov.

mercâtor -ôris, m. (mercor), a merchant, wholesale trader (opp. caupo, a shopkeeper, retailer): Caes., Cic. TRANSF., provinciarum, Cic.

mercâtôrîus -a -um (mercator), relating to trade: navis, a merchant-ship, Pl.

mercâtûra -ae, f. (mercor), trade, traffic.

LIT., *mercaturas facere*, to carry on trade, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) traffic in abstr. things: non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura quaedam utilitatum suarum, Cic. (2) merchandise: Pl.

mercâtus -ûs, m. (mercor), trade, traffic, business: Cic. TRANSF., a market, fair, public place of business: mercatum indicere, habere, Cic.; frequens, a full market, Liv.; Pl., Tac.

mercêdûla -ae, f. (dim. of merces). (1) a small reward, low wages: mercedulâ adducti, Cic. (2) low rent: praediorum, Cic. L.

mercennârius (mercênârius) -a -um (merces), hired, paid, mercenary: miles, Liv.; testes, suborned, Cic.; of things: arma, Liv.; liberalitas, Cic. M. as subst. **mercennârius** -i, a hired servant: Pl., Cic.

mercês -êdis, f. (merx).

(1) hire, pay, wages, fee, salary. LIT., operae, Cic.; conducere alicquem mercede, Liv.; Sall., Caes.; in a bad sense, bribe: lingua adstricta mercede, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., wages in a bad sense, cost, punishment: temeritatis, Cic.; istuc nihil dolere non sine magna mercede contingit, Cic.

(2) interest, rent, income: praediorum, Cic.; insularum, rent, Cic.; quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, 5 per cent, Hor.

mercimônium -i, n. (merx), goods, merchandise: Pl., Tac.

mercor -ari, dep. (merx). Intransit., to carry on trade, to traffic: Pl. Transit., to buy. LIT., fundum de pupillo, Cic.; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; aliquid tanto pretio, Cic. TRANSF., officia vitâ, with life, Cic. L.; hoc magno mercentur Atridae, would give much for, Verg.

Mercurius -i, m. Mercury, identified with the Greek Hermes, son of Jupiter and Maia; messenger of the gods; god of oratory; conductor

of the souls of the dead to the lower world; patron of merchants and thieves; also the planet Mercury.

¶ Hence adj. **Mercuriālis** -e, of Mercury: viri, lyric poets, Hor.; m. pl. as subst. **Mercuriāles** -ium, a corporation of traders at Rome: Cic.

merda -ae, f. excrement: Hor., Mart.

mērē, adv. from merus; q.v.: Pl.

mērenda -ae, f. a luncheon: Pl.

mērēo -ēre -ūi -itum and **mērēor** -ēri -itus sum, dep. to deserve, earn, obtain.

LIT., of money, etc.; in gen.: mereri non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic.; nardo vina, to exchange, Hor.; hic meret aera liber Sosis, Hor.; esp., to earn pay as a soldier, serve as a soldier; with stipendia: Caes.; so: mereo (or mereor) alone, Cic.; sub aliquo imperatore, Liv.; equo, in the cavalry, Cic.; pedibus, in the infantry, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to deserve, merit, earn an abstr. thing, good or bad: praemia, laudem, Caes.; odium, Caes.; poenam, Ov.; fustuarium, Liv.; with ut clause: ut honoribus decoraretur, Cic.; with infin.: meruisse mori, Ov. (2) intransit., to deserve: si mereor, Cic.; esp. with adv. and de, to deserve of: bene, optime de republica, Cic.; male de civibus suis, Cic.; ita se de populo Romano meritos esse ut, Caes.; si quid bene de te merui, Verg.

¶ Hence perf. partic. **mēritus** -a -um. (1) dep., deserving: meriti iuveni, Verg. (2) in pass. sense, deserved: iracundia, Cic.; dona, Liv.

N. as subst. **mēritum** -i, desert, merit. LIT., (1) a good action, benefit, service: dare et recipere merita, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (2) demerit, blame, fault: nullo meo merito, Cic.; nullo meo in se merito, though I am guilty of no offence against him, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., grounds, reason: quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, Ov.

¶ Abl. as adv. **mēritō**, deservedly, rightly: merito sum iratus Metello, Cic.; merito ac iure laudari, Cic. Superl.: meritissimo, Cic. **mēretricius** -a -um (meretrix), of a harlot: amores, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

¶ Adv. **mēretriciē**, after the manner of a harlot: Pl.

mēretriciūla -ae, f. (dim. of meretrix), a little harlot: Cic., Hor.

mēretrix -icis, f. (mereto), a harlot: Pl., Cic., Ov.

mergae -ārum, f. (cf. ἀμείγω), a two-pronged fork: Pl.

mergēs -gitis, f. (mergae), a sheaf of corn: Verg.

mergo mergere mersi mersum, to dip, plunge into liquid, immerse.

LIT., aves quae se in mari mergunt, Cic.; nec me deus aequore mersit, Verg.; naves in alto, to sink, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to sink, plunge in: canes mersis in corpora rostris dilacerant dominum, Ov.; caput in terram, Liv.; middle: mergi, of stars, to sink, Ov. (2) fig., to sink, overwhelm: me his malis, Verg.; se in voluptates, Liv.; vino somnoque mersi iacent, Liv.

mergus -i, m. (mergo), a sea-bird, esp. a shearwater or gull: Verg., Hor.

mēridiānus -a -um (meridies), of or at midday, meridian: tempus, Cic.; sol, Liv. TRANSF., southern: regio, vallis, Liv.

mēridiatio -ōnis, f. (meridio), a midday sleep, siesta: Cic.

mēridiēs -ēi, m. (medius/dies), midday, noon: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., the south: inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

mēridio -are (meridies), to take a siesta: Cat., Suet.

mērito -are (freq. of mereo), to earn regularly: fundus qui sestertia dena meritasset, brought in, Cic.

mēritō, adv. from mereo; q.v.

mēritōrius -a -um (mereo), hired: rheda, a hackney-coach, Suet. N. pl. as subst. **mēritōria** -ōrum, lodgings: Juv.

mēritum -i, n., subst. from mereo; q.v.

mērobibus -a -um (merum/bibo), drinking wine unmixed: Pl.

Mērōpē -ēs, f. (Μερόπη), daughter of Atlas, wife of Sisyphus, one of the Pleiades; her star is dimmer than the others because she married a mortal.

Mērops -ōpis, m. (Μέροψ), king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, who bore Phaethon to Apollo.

mērops -ōpis, f. (μέροψ), a bird, the bee-eater: Verg.

merso -are (freq. of mergo), to dip in, immerse: gregem fluvio, Verg.; Tac. TRANSF., mersari civilibus undis, Hor.; Lucr.

mērūla -ae, f. (1) a blackbird: Cic. (2) a fish, the sea-carp: Ov.

mērus -a -um, pure, unmixed.

LIT., argentum, Pl.; undae, Ov.; esp. of wine, undiluted: vinum, Ov.; n. as subst. **mērum** -i, wine unmixed with water: Pl., Hor., Quint.

TRANSF., pure, complete, sheer: meram hauriens libertatem, Liv.; merum bellum loqui, to talk of nothing but war, Cic.; mera monstra nuntiare, Cic. L.

merx (mers) mercis, f. merchandise, goods, wares: fallaces et fucosae, Cic.; femineae, for women, Ov. TRANSF., of a person: mala merx, a bad lot, Pl.

Mēsēmbria -ae, f. (Μεσημβρία), a town in Thrace at the foot of Mount Haemus.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēsēmbriacus** -a -um, of Mesembria.

Mēsōpōtāmia -ae, f. (Μεσopotαμια), a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Messalla (Messāla) -ae, m. a cognomen of the gens Valeria; esp. of M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, the patron of Tibullus, a skilled orator.

Messāna -ae, f. a town in Sicily, on the straits between Italy and Sicily (now Messina).

Messāpia -ae, f. old name of a part of southern Italy.

¶ Hence adj. **Messāpius** -a -um, Messapian; m. pl. as subst., Messapians.

Messēnē -ēs, f. (Μεσσηνή), the chief town in the district of Messenia in the Peloponnese.

¶ Hence adj. **Messēnius** -a -um, Messenian.

messis -is, f. (meto), harvest.

LIT., messes amittere, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., (1) the gathering of honey: Verg.

(2) grain gathered in, harvest: illius immensae

ruperunt horrea messes, Verg. (3) *the standing crop*: Ov. (4) *the time of harvest, harvest-tide*: Verg.; poet., *the year*: sexagesima messis, Mart. (5) *fig., harvest, crop*: illa Sullani temporis messis, Cic.

messor -ōris, m. (meto), *a reaper, mower*: Cic., Hor., Juv.

messōrius -a -um (messor), *of a reaper*: corbis, Cic.

mēta -ae, f. *a post, mark*, on a race-course; in the Roman circus, *a pyramidal column* used as turning-post or winning post. LIT., *metaque fervidis evitata rotis*, Hor.; *collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen fastigatus, conical*, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) *a turning-point*: in flexu aetatis haesit ad metas, Cic.; metas lustrare Pachyni, Verg. (2) *a goal, end, term, boundary*: mortis, aevi, Verg.; vitae metam tangere, Ov.

metallum -i, n. (μέταλλον). (1) *a metal; gold, silver, iron, etc.*: potior metallis libertas, Hor. (2) esp. plur., *a mine, quarry*: redditus metallorum, *income*, Liv.; damnare in metallum, Plin. L.

metāmorphōsis -is, f. (μεταμόρφωσις), *a transformation, metamorphosis*; plur. **Metāmorphōsēs** -ēōn, *the title of a poem by Ovid*.

metāphōra -ae, f. (μεταφορά), *a metaphor*: Quint.

Metāpontum -i, n. (Μεταπόντιον), *a Greek colony in southern Italy*.

¶ Hence adj. **Metāpontinus** -a -um, *Metapontine*.

metātor -ōris, m. (metor), *a measurer, one who marks out*: castrorum, urbis, Cic.

Mētaurus -i, m. *a river in Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated and slain in 207 B.C. (now the Metauro)*. Adj. **Mētaurus** -a -um.

Mētellus -i, m. *a cognomen in the gens Caecilia*; esp. of (1) Qu. Metellus Macedonicus, *who made Macedonia a Roman province*. (2) Qu. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, *general in the war against Jugurtha*. (3) C. Caecilius Metellus Celer, *a contemporary of Cicero*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mētellinus** -a -um, *relating to Metellus*: oratio, *against Metellus Nepos, brother of Celer*, Cic. L.

Mēthymna -ae, f. (Μέθυμνα), *a town in Lesbos*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēthymnaeus** -a -um and f. adj. **Mēthymniās** -adis, *of Methymna*.

mētior mētiri mensus sum, dep. (cf. μέτρον), *to measure*.

LIT., *agrum, Cic.*; *pedes syllabis, Cic.*; Hor., Liv.; with dat., *to measure out, distribute*: frumentum militibus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to traverse, pass over*: aequor curru, Verg.; iter anuum, Cat. (2) *mentally, to measure, estimate, judge*: sonantia auribus, Cic.; omnia quaestu, *everything with reference to gain*, Cic.; odium aliorum suo odio, Liv.; fidelitatem ex mea conscientia, Cic.; Hor.

mēto mētēre messūi messum, *to reap, mow, gather, harvest*. LIT., in metendo occupati, Caes.; prov.: ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, *as a man sows, so shall he reap*, Cic.; with acc.: arva, Prop.; farra, Ov.; of bees: apes metunt flores, Verg. TRANSF., *to mow down, cut off*: virgā lilia summa metit, Ov.; *barbam fortice*, Mart.; in battle: proxima quaeque metit gladio, Verg.

mētor -ari, dep. (and mētō -are: Verg.; cf. metior), *to measure off, lay out*: castra, Caes.; regiones, Liv.; frontem castrorum, Liv.; Verg. Perf. partic. in pass. sense: Hor., Liv. **metrēta** -ae, f. (μετρητής), *a Greek liquid measure, containing about nine English gallons*: Pl.

metricus -a -um (μετρικός). (1) *of measuring*: Plin. (2) *metrical*: Quint.

Mētrōpōlis, acc. -im, f. (Μητρόπολις), *name of several towns, esp. a town in Thessaly, between Pharsalus and Gomphi*.

¶ Hence subst. **Mētrōpōlitāe** -ārum, m. (Μητροπολίται), *inhabitants of Metropolis*.

metrum -i, n. (μέτρον), *a measure*; esp., *poetical measure, metre*: Mart., Quint.

mētūcūlosus -a -um (metus). (1) *full of fear, timid*: Pl. (2) *exciting fear, frightful*: Pl.

mētūo -ūēre -ūi -ūtum (metus).

(1) *intransit., to fear, be afraid*: de sua vita, *for his life*, Cic. L.; ab Hannibale, *what H. might do*, Liv.; with dat.: senectae, *for his old age*, Verg.

(2) *transit., to fear*: deos, Pl., Ter.; insidias ab aliquo, Cic.; with infin.: metuui tangi, *he is afraid of being touched*, Hor.; Pl., Liv.; with clause, metuuo ne . . . , *I fear that something will happen*: metuuo ut . . . , *or metuuo ne non, I fear that something will not happen*, Pl., Ter., Cic.

mētus -ūs, m. *fear, apprehension, dread*.

In gen.: in metu esse, Cic.; *metum facere, to cause fear*, Ov.; *deponere metum, Cic.*; *solvere, Verg.*; *aliquem metū exonerare, Liv.* With objective genit.: divum, Lucr.; existimationis, Cic. With ab: ab hoste, *of what the enemy may do*, Liv.

Esp., *reverence, awe*: laurus multos metu servata per annos, Verg.; Hor. Personified: Cic., Verg.

mēus -a -um (voc. masc. sing. usually mī, but also, poet., meus; genit. pl. meum: Pl.), *possessive adj. (me), my, mine*.

(1) *subjective, belonging to me*: mei sunt ordines, mea descriptio, Cic.; with genit. in apposition: meum factum dictumve consulis, *my act or word as consul*, Liv.; meum est, *it is my business*, Hor.; with infin., *it is my duty to*: Cic.; meus hic est, *he is in my power*, Pl.; Nero meus, *my friend Nero*, Cic., voc.: mi germane, *my dear brother*, Ter.

(2) *objective, against me*: crimina mea, *charges against me*, Liv.; iniuria, Sall.

N. as subst., sing. **mēum** -i, *my property*: Ter.; plur. **mēa** -ōrum, n. *my possessions*: Cic.

M. pl. as subst. **mēi** -ōrum, *my people*: Ter., Verg.

The cases of meus are frequently strengthened by the enclitic additions, -met, -pte: meopte, meāpte, meāmet, Pl.

Mēvānia -ae, f. *a town in Umbria (now Bevagna)*.

Mezentius -i, m. *name of a tyrant of Caere or Agylla*.

mīca -ae, f. *a crumb, morsel, grain*: Lucr., Cat., Hor.

Mīcīpsa -ae, m. *son of Masinissa, king of Numidia*.

mīco -are -ūi, *to move rapidly to and fro, vibrate, flicker*.

LIT., in gen.: *venae et arteriae micare non desinunt*, Cic.; *micat (equus) auribus*, Verg.; *corda timore micant*, Ov.; esp., *micare (digitis)*, to play a game which involved holding out the fingers suddenly for another to guess their number (cf. the Italian game of *alla mora*): *quid enim sors est? Idem propemodum quod micare*, Cic; prov., of a thoroughly honourable man: *dignus quicum in tenebris mices*, Cic.

TRANSF., to shine, glitter, sparkle: *ignibus aether*, Verg.; *micant gladii*, Liv.; Hor., Ov. **Mīdās** (*Mīda*) -ae, m. (*Mīdās*), a king of Phrygia, who received from Bacchus the gift of turning to gold everything that he touched; as judge in a musical contest between Apollo and Pan he decided in favour of Pan, and Apollo punished him by changing his ears into those of an ass.

migratio -ōnis, f. (*migro*), a removal, change of abode, migration: Cic., Liv. TRANSF., *verbi migrationes (sunt) in alienum multae, metaphorical uses*, Cic.

migrātū, abl. as from *migratus* -ūs, m.; see *migro*.

migro -are.

(1) *intransit.*, to remove from one place to another, migrate. LIT., *etiam mures migrarunt*, Cic.; a Tarquinii, Liv.; Pl., Juv. TRANSF., a, to depart: *de vita, ex vita, to die*, Cic.; Pl., Hor.: b, to change: *omnia migrant, all things change*, Lucr.; in *colorem marmoreum*, Lucr.; in *varias figuras*, Ov.

(2) *transit.*: a, to take from one place to another, transport; in abl. of verbal noun: *migratu difficilia, hard to transport*, Liv.: b, to transgress: *ius civile*, Cic.

miles -itis, c. a soldier.

LIT., in gen., a soldier: *scribere milites, to enrol*, Sall.; *ordinare, to draw up in order*, Liv.; *mercede conducere*, Liv.; *dimittere*, Cic. L.; esp. (1) a private soldier: Cic., Sall., Liv. (2) an infantryman: Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *miles*, used collectively, soldiery, Verg., Liv., Ov. (2) *fig.*, a campaigner: *nova miles eram*, Ov.; also an attendant: Ov. (3) a piece on a draught-board: Ov.

Milētus -i (*Mīlētōs*). (1) m., myth., father of Caunus and Byblis, mythical founder of Miletus. (2) a town in Asia Minor.

¶ Hence adj. **Milēsianus** -a -um, Milesian; m. pl. as subst., Milesians; also **Milētis** -idis, f. (1) as subst., daughter of Miletus = Byblis: Ov. (2) as adj., belonging to the town Miletus: urbs, Tomi, a colony of the Milesians, Ov.

militāris -e (miles), of a soldier, of war, military: *tribuni*, Cic.; *signa*, Caes.; *disciplina*, Liv.; *aetas, the legal period of military service, from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year*, Liv. M. as subst. **militāris** -is, a soldier, military man: Tac.

¶ Adv. **militārīter**, in a soldierly manner: *tecta sibi militariter aedificare*, Liv.; Tac.

militia -ae, f. (miles), military service, warfare. LIT., *munus militiae sustinere*, Caes.; *discere*, Sall.; *militiae vacatio, exemption from military service*, Caes.; *domi militiaeque, at home and abroad, at peace and in war*, Cic.; Liv., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) the military, soldiery: *cogere militiam*, Liv.; Ov. (2) gen., service: Cic., Ov.

militiōla -ae, f. (dim. of *militia*), brief military service: Suet.

milito -are (miles), to serve as a soldier, be a soldier. LIT., in *exercitu alicuius*, Cic.; sub *signis alicuius, under anyone's command*, Liv. TRANSF., to serve, esp. under the banners of love: *militavi non sine gloria*, Hor.; Pl., Ov.

mīlīum -ii, n. (*μῆλιν*), millet: Verg.

mīllē, numeral, a thousand, indecl. adj. and subst. Plur. **mīlia** (*millia*) -ium, thousands, subst.

LIT., *equites mille* (adj.), ap. Cic. L.; *mille hominum* (subst.), Cic.; plur.: *viginti millibus peditum, quattuor equitum*, Liv.; esp.: *mille passuum, a thousand paces, a Roman mile* (less by 142 yards than the English mile), Pl., Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., innumerable, countless: *mille pro uno Caesones existisse*, Liv.; *temptat mille modis*, Hor.; Verg.

mīllēsīmus (-ensīmus) -a -um (mille), the thousandth: pars, Cic. L.; n. as adv.: *millesimum, for the thousandth time*, Cic. L.

mīllīārīum (*mīllīārīum*) -i, n. a mile-stone: Cic.; aureum, the central stone erected by Augustus in the Forum, from which distances were measured: Tac. TRANSF., a mile: Suet. **mīllīārīus** (*mīllīārīus*) -a -um (mille), containing a thousand: Plin. L., Suet.; containing a thousand paces.

mīllīens (*mīllīēs*), adv. (mille), a thousand times. TRANSF., innumerable times, countless times: *millies melius, a thousand times better*, Cic.; Ter.

Mīlō (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (*Μίλων*), a celebrated athlete of Crotona.

Mīlō -ōnis, m., T. Annius Milo Papianus, enemy of Clodius, whom he killed in a fight on the Appian Way; on his trial for the murder he was defended by Cicero.

¶ Hence adj. **Mīlōnīānus** -a -um, relating to Milo; f. as subst. **Mīlōnīāna** -ae (sc. oratio), the speech of Cicero in defence of Milo.

Mīlītādēs -is, m. (*Μιλτιάδης*), the Athenian general who conquered the Persians at Marathon, 490 B.C.

mīlūīnus (*milvinus*) -a -um (miluus), of a kite: Plin. TRANSF., kite-like, rapacious: Pl., Cic. L.

mīlūūs (*milvus*) -i, m. a kite: Pl., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., (1) a fish, the gurnard: Hor., Ov. (2) a constellation, the kite: Ov. (3) *fig.*, of persons, a kite, i.e. rapacious: Pl.

mīma -ae, f. (mimus), an actress, female mime: Cic.

Mīmallōnēs -um, f. pl. *Bacchantes*.

¶ Hence subst. **Mīmallōnīs** -idis, f. a Bacchante; adj. **Mīmallōnēus** -a -um, Bacchanalian.

mīmīcus -a -um (*μυμικός*), farcical: iocus, Cic. Adv. **mīmīcē**, like a mime or buffoon: Cat.

Mīmnermus -i, m. (*Μίμνεμος*), a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon, about 560 B.C.

mīmūla -ae, f. (dim. of *mima*), a little actress: Cic.

mīmūs -i, m. (*μῦμος*). (1) a mimic actor: Cic., Ov. (2) a mime, farce: *persona de mimo*, Cic. TRANSF., a farce: Suet., Sen.

mīn = *mihine*: Pers., see ego.

mīna, f. adj. smooth, hairless: Pl., Varr.

***mīna** -ae, f. (μῡνᾶ). (1) *a Greek weight=100 drachmae*: Plin. (2) *a Greek measure of metal, weighed out as money; of silver*: Pl., Cic.; of gold: Pl.

mināciāe-ārum, f. (minax), *threats, menaces*: Pl. **minācītēr**, adv. from minax; q.v.

minae-ārum, f. (connected with 'minor). LIT., *the battlements, parapets of a wall*: murorum, Verg. TRANSF., *threats, menaces*: minas iactare, Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc.; of animals: Ov., Verg.; of weather: Tib., Ov.

minantēr, adv. ('minor), *threateningly*: Ov.

minātio-ōnis, f. ('minor), *a threatening, menace*: Pl.; plur.: Cic.

minax-ācis, f. ('minor). LIT., *projecting, overhanging*: scopulus, Verg.; Lucr. TRANSF., *threatening, full of threats*: homo, Cic.; vituli, Ov.; litterae, Cic. L.; fluvii, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **minācītēr**, *threateningly*: Cic., Quint.

Mincius-i, m. *a tributary of the Po* (now Mincio).

mīnēo-ēre (connected with 'minor), *to project, overhang, be suspended*: Lucr.

Minerva-ae, f. (formerly Menerva), *Minerva, daughter of Jupiter, goddess of wisdom, and patroness of all the arts and sciences, identified with the Greek Athene*.

TRANSF., (1) *wit, skill, art, prov.*: crassā Minervā, Hor.; invitā Minervā, *against the grain, without inspiration*, Cic.; sus Minervam (sc. docet), *when a foolish person begins to teach a wise one*, Cic. (2) *working in wool*: Verg., Ov.

Minervium-i, n. (arx Minervae: Verg.), *a city and castle in southern Italy, near Otranto*.

mingo mingere minxi mictum, *to make water*: Hor.

minīānus-a -um (minium), *painted with vermilion*: Cic.

miniātulus-a -um (dim. of minatus), *coloured with red lead, painted vermilion*: Cic. L.

miniātus-a -um (minium), *coloured with red lead, painted vermilion*: Cic. L.

¶ Hence **miniō**-are, *to paint vermilion*: Plin.

minimē, see parum.

minimus, see parvus.

***miniō**-are (minium), verb from miniatus; q.v.

***Minio**-ōnis, m. *a river in Etruria* (now Mignone).

minister-tri, m. and **ministra**-ae, f. ('minor), *a subordinate, servant, attendant, assistant*.

LIT., (1) *in a house*: Falerni, Cat.; cubiculi, Liv. (2) *in a temple, the servant of a god*: Martis, Cic.; Ov. (3) *in a public office*: ministri imperii tui, Cic. L.; Verg.

TRANSF., in gen., *supporter, aider, helper*: libidinis, Cic.; scelerum, Lucr.; ales minister fulminis, *Jupiter's eagle*, Hor.; ministro baculo, Ov.

ministērium-i, n. (minister), *service, ministry, assistance, attendance, employment*: ministerio fungi, Liv.; triste ministerium, Verg.; Ov., Tac. TRANSF., in plur., *attendants, retinue*: Tac. Suet.

ministra-ae, f., see minister.

ministrātor-ōris, m. and **ministrātrix**-icis, f. (ministro), *a servant, attendant, assistant*: Cic., Sen., Suet.

ministro-are (minister), *to serve, wait upon; esp., to wait at table*. LIT., servi ministrant, Cic.; with acc.: pocula, Cic.; cenam, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *to attend to, take care of, govern, direct*: navem velis, Verg.; iussa medicorum, Ov. (2) *to serve, supply, provide*: facies furis Clodianis, Cic.; prolem, Tib.; furor arma ministrat, Verg.; vinum quod verba ministrat, Hor.

minitābundus-a -um (minitor), *threatening, menacing*: Liv., Tac.

minito-are (Pl.) and **minitor**-ari, dep. (freq. of 'minor), *to threaten*: alicui mortem, Cic.; huic orbi ferro ignique, Cic.; minitans per litteras se omnia quae conarentur prohibebiturum, Cic.

minium-i, n. (an Iberian word). (1) *native cinnabar*: Prop. (2) *red-lead*: Verg., Suet.

***minor**-ari, dep. (connected with minae and mineo). LIT., *to jut out, project*: gemini minantur in caelum scopuli, Verg. TRANSF., *to threaten, menace*: alicui, Cic.; alicui crucem, Cic.; multa, Hor.; with abl.: ferro, Sall.; fig., of things: Cic., Verg., Hor.

***minor**-ōris, compar. of parvus; q.v.

Minōs-ōis and -ōnis, acc. -ōem and -ōa, m. (Μίνως). (1) *a mythical king and lawgiver in Crete, son of Zeus; after his death, a judge in Tartarus*. (2) *Minos II, king of Crete, grandson of the preceding, husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phaedra, and Deucalion*.

¶ Hence subst. **Minōis**-idis, f. *a daughter of Minos, Ariadne*: Ov.; adj. **Minōius**-a -um, *relating to Minos, Cretan*: virgo, Ariadne, Ov., adj. **Minōus**-a -um, *relating to Minos*: poet.=Cretan: Thoas, son of Ariadne, Ov.; harenae, shores of Crete, Ov.

Minōtaurus-i, m. (Μινώταυρος), *a monster, half-bull, half-man, the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull, slain by Theseus*.

mintha-ae, f. (μίνθα), *mint*: Plin.

Minturnae-ārum, f. *town in Latium, on the borders of Campania*.

¶ Hence adj. **Minturnensis**-e, of Minturnae.

Minūti-a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of M. Minucius Rufus, *magister equitum to the dictator Fabius Maximus Cunctator*.

minūme=minime; q.v.

minūmus=minimus; q.v.

minūo-ūere -ūi -ūtum, *to make smaller*.

LIT., (1) *to cut into pieces, chop up*: ligna, Ov.; Hor. (2) *to lessen, diminish*: sumptūs civitatum, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; intransit: minuente aestu, *at the ebbing of the tide*, Caes.

TRANSF., *to lessen, diminish, lower, reduce, limit*: gloriam alicuius, Cic.; molestias vitae, Cic.; controversiam, Cic.; maiestatem P. R. per vim, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **minūtus**-a -um, *small, little, minute*: litterae, Pl.; res, trifles, Cic.; philosophi, petty, insignificant, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **minūtē**, *in a small way, minutely*: Cic., Quint.

minus, compar.; see parvus.

minuscūlus-a -um (dim. of compar. minor), *somewhat small*: Pl., Cic. L.

minūtāl-ālis, n. (minutus), *a dish of minced meat*: Juv.

minūtātum, adv. (minutus), *bit by bit, piecemeal, gradually*: discere, Lucr.; interrogare, Cic.

minūtia -ae, f. (minutus), *smallness, littleness*: Sen.

minutus -a -um, partic. from minuo; q.v.

Minyas -ae, m. (Μίνυος), *a mythical king of Thessaly, ancestor of the Minyae*.

¶ Hence subst. **Minyae** -ārum, m. pl. (Μίνυαι), *the Argonauts, companions of Jason*; **Minyēiās** -ādis, f. *daughter of Minyas*; adj. **Minyēius** -a -um, *belonging to Minyas*.

mirābilis -e (miror), adj. (with compar.), *wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, unusual*; with dat.: mirabilis illi, Hor.; with quod and indic.: Cic.; with indir. quest.: Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Ter., Liv.; with abl.: dictu, Cic., Verg., Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **mirābiliter**, *wonderfully, marvellously*: laetari, Cic. L.; mirabiliter moratus est, *is of an extraordinary disposition*, Cic. L.

mirābundus -a -um (miror), *full of wonder, wondering*: mirabundi quidnam esset, Liv.

mirāculum -i, n. (miror). (1) *a wonderful thing, prodigy, miracle*: miracula philosophorum somniantium, Cic.; adiciunt miracula huic pugnae, *wonders*, Liv. (2) *wonder, surprise*: miraculum et questus, Tac.; Liv.

mirandus -a -um, gerundive from miror; q.v.

miratio -ōnis, f. (miror), *wonder, astonishment*: Cic.

mirātor -ōris, m. (miror), *an admirer*: Hor., Ov.

mirātrix -icis, f. adj. (miror), *wondering*: Luc., Juv.

mirē, adv. from mirus; q.v.

mirificus -a -um (mirus/facio), *causing wonder, wonderful, astonishing*: homo, Cic. L.; turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes.; convivium, voluptas, Cic.

¶ Adv. **mirificē**, *wonderfully, extraordinarily*: dolere, Cic.; loqui, Cat.

mirmillo (murmillo) -ōnis, m. *a kind of gladiator, generally matched with a retiarius*: Cic.

miror -ari, dep. (mirus). (1) *to wonder, be astonished at*. With acc.: negligentiam hominis, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc.; with acc. and infin.: me ad accusandum descendere, Cic.; with quod: mirari quod non rideret haruspex, Cic.; with indir. quest.: eius rei quae causa esset miratus, Caes.; Cic.; with si: miror si quemquam amicum habere potuit, Cic.; with de: Cic. (2) *to admire, look on with admiration*: puerorum formas et corpora magno opere, Cic.; with genit. of cause: Verg.

¶ Hence gerundive **mirandus** -a -um, *wonderful*: Cic., Juv.

mirus -a -um, *wonderful, astonishing, extraordinary*: miris modis, wondrously, Pl., Ter., Lucr., Verg.; mirum in modum, Caes.; mirum quam inimicus erat, *it is wonderful how hostile, i.e., exceedingly hostile*, Cic. L.; mirum quantum profuit, Liv.; mirum est, with acc. and infin., Cic.; mirum videtur, with indir. quest., Cic.; quid mirum? *what wonder?* Hor.

¶ Adv. **mirē**, *wonderfully*: favere, Cic. L.; mire quam, *in a wonderful manner*, Cic. L.

miscellānea -ōrum, n. (miscellus), *a hash of different meats, hotchpotch*: Juv.

miscellus -a -um (miscéo), *mixed*: Cato., Suet. **miscéo** miscēre miscui mixtum (cf. μίγνμι), *to mix, mingle*.

(1) *to mix one thing with another*. LIT., mella Falerno, Hor.; Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., gravitatem modestiae, Cic.; falsa veris, Cic.; mixta metu spes, Liv.

(2) *less closely, to associate, combine*. LIT., *to unite*: sanguinem et genus cum aliquo, *to marry*, Liv.; se miscere viris, Verg.; corpus cum aliqua, Cic. TRANSF., sortem cum rebus Romanis, Liv.

(3) *to brew, mix up, prepare by mixing*. LIT., mulsum, Cic.; pocula alicui, Ov. TRANSF., motūs animorum, Cic.; incendia, Verg.; certamina, Liv.

(4) *to confuse, confound*. LIT., caelum terramque, Verg.; Cic. TRANSF., malis contionibus rempublicam, Cic.; domum genuit, Verg.

misellus -a -um (dim. of miser), *miserable, wretched, little*: homo, Cic. L.; passer, Cat.; spes, Lucr.

Misenus -i, m. *the trumpeter of Aeneas*.

¶ Hence subst. **Misenum** -i, n. *a promontory and town in Campania (now Punta di Miseno)*; adj. **Misēnensis** -e, of Misenum.

miser -ēra -ērū, adj. (with compar. miserior, superl. miserrimus -a -um), *miserable, wretched, unhappy, pitiable*.

LIT., of persons: hic miser atque infelix, Cic.; miserrimum habere alicquem, *to torment*, Cic.; o me miserum! Cic.; Verg., Hor., Ov., etc. TRANSF., of things. (1) *sad, wretched*: misera fortuna, Cic.; as parenthetical exclamation: miserum! Verg. (2) *pitiful, worthless*: carmen, Verg.; Caes.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **misērē**. (1) *sadly, miserably*: vivere, Cic. (2) *violently, excessively*: amare, Ter.; cupis, Hor.

misērābilis -e, adj. (with compar. (miseror). (1) *sad, wretched*: aspectus, Cic.; with abl.: visū, Verg. (2) *mournful, plaintive*: vox, Cic.; elegi, Hor.

¶ Adv. **misērābiliter**. (1) *miserably, pitifully*: emori, Cic. (2) *in a mournful or plaintive manner*: epistula miserabiliter scripta, Cic. L.

misērāndus -a -um, gerundive from miseror; q.v.

misērātio -ōnis, f. (miseror), *pity, compassion*: cum quadam miseratione, Cic. TRANSF., *a pathetic speech or tone*: uti miserationibus, Cic.; Quint.

misērē, adv. from miser; q.v.

misērēo -ēre and **misērēor** -ēri, dep. (miser), *to pity, have compassion on, commiserate*; with genit.: sociorum, Cic.; laborum tantorum, Verg.; Pl., Liv., Ov.

Esp. impers.; act. **misērēt** and dep. **misērētur**, *it excites pity, one pities*; with acc. of person feeling pity, genit. of the occasion of pity: me miseret tui, Cic.; cave, te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereatur, Cic.

misēresco -ēre (misereo), *to pity, have compassion on, commiserate*; with genit.: regis, Verg.; impers.: me miserescit alicuius, *I have compassion on*, Pl., Ter.

misēria -ae, f. (miser), *wretchedness, unhappiness, affliction, distress*: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria non potest, Cic.; in miseriis versari, Cic. L.; oneri miseriaeque esse, Sall. Personif., *daughter of Erebus and Nox*: Cic.

misēricordia -ae, f. (misericors). (1) *pity, compassion, mercy*: populi, *on the part of the people*, Cic.; puerorum, *for boys*, Cic.; adhibere misericordiam, *to show*, Cic.; ad misericordiam inducere, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (2) *an appeal to pity*: Cic.

misēricors -cordis (misereo/cor), *pitiful, compassionate*: in aliquem, Cic.; compar.: misericordior, Pl., Cic.

misērītēr, adv. (miser), *wretchedly, sadly*: Cat. **misērōr** -ari, dep. (miser). (1) *to bewail, lament, deplore*: fortunam, Cic.; casum, Sall. (2) *to pity, have compassion on*: aliquem, Sall., Liv., Verg.

¶ Hence gerundive **misērāndus** -a -um, *pitiable, lamentable*: Cic., Verg.

missicius -a -um (mitto), *discharged from military service*: Suet.

missilis -e (mitto), *that can be thrown, missile*: lapides, Liv.; ferrum, *a javelin*, Verg.; Hor. N. as subst., gen. plur. **missilia** -ium. (1) *missiles*: Liv., Verg. (2) *missilia or res missiles, gifts thrown among the people, donatives*, Suet.

missio -ōnis, f. (mitto). (1) *a sending off, sending away*: legatorum, Cic.; litterarum, Cic. L. (2) *a letting go, releasing*: a, of a prisoner: Cic.; b, *a discharge from military service*: honesta, *honourable discharge*; gratiosa, *out of favour*, Liv.; Caes.: c, *permission given to gladiators to cease fighting*; hence, *quarter*: sine missione munus gladiatorium dare, *to exhibit gladiators who fought to the death*, Liv.: d, gen., *cessation, termination*: ludorum, Cic. L.

missito -are (freq. of mitto), *to send repeatedly*: auxilia, Liv.; Sall.

missus -ūs, m. (mitto), *a letting go*. LIT., (1) *a sending*: missu Caesaris venire, *having been sent by Caesar*, Caes. (2) *a throwing, shooting*: pili, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *a shot, the distance shot*: missus bis mille sagittae, Lucr. (2) *in races, a course, heat*: Suet.

missus -a -um, partic. from mitto; q.v.

mitesco -ēre (mitis), *to become mild or soft*. LIT., (1) of fruits, *to ripen, become ripe*: Cic., Ov. (2) of weather, *to become mild*: hiems, Liv.; frigora, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of abstr. things, *to be allayed, to subside*: seditio, Tac.; discordiae, Liv.; ira, Ov. (2) of persons or animals, *to become mild or tame*: ferae quaedam nunquam mitescent, Liv.; Hor.

Mithridatēs -is, m. (Μιθριδάτης), *name of several kings of Pontus; esp. of Mithridates VI (135-63 B.C.), who was conquered by Pompey*. Adj. **Mithridatēus**, **Mithridaticus** -a -um, *Mithridatic*.

mitigatio -ōnis, f. (mitigo), *an assuaging, appeasing*: Cic.

mitigo -are (mitis/ago), *to make mild or soft*. LIT., fruges, *to make ripe*, Cic.; cibum, *to make soft by cooking*, Cic.; agros, *to break up, loosen*, Cic. TRANSF., *to soothe, appease, pacify*: animum alicuius, Cic., Liv.; tristitiam et severitatem, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; iras, Ov.; Tac.

mitis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *mild, soft, ripe*.

LIT., of fruits: poma, uva, Verg.; Ov.; of climate: caelo mitissimo, Liv.; of other natural objects and phenomena: Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of character, *mild, gentle*: homo mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic.; of animals: taurus, Ov.; animus, dolor, Cic.; aliquid mitiorem in partem interpretari, *put a lenient interpretation upon*, Cic. (2) of style, *mellow, mild*: mitis et compta oratio, Cic.

¶ N. acc. of compar. as compar. adv. **mitiūs**: Ov.

¶ Superl. adv. **mitissimē**: Caes.

mitra -ae, f. (μῖτρα), *a head-dress, turban; in general use among Asiatic nations, but in Greece and Rome worn only by women and effeminate men*: Cic., Verg., Juv.

mitratus -a -um (mitra), *wearing the mitra*: Prop.

mitto mittere misi missum, *to send, let go*.

(1) *to send, dispatch*. In gen.: filium ad propinquum suum, Cic.; legatos de deditione ad eum, Caes.; misi, qui hoc diceret, Cic.; Deiotarus legatos ad me misit, se esse venturum, *with the news that he was about to come*, Cic.; Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur, *I sent word to Curius, asking*, Cic.; ad mortem, Cic. Sometimes to escort: animas sub Tartara, Verg. Esp., *to send as a gift, bestow*: munera, Hor.; funera Teucris, Verg.; salutem, greetings, Ov.; librum ad aliquem, *to dedicate*, Cic.

(2) *to let go, release*. LIT., a, *to throw, fling*: pila, Caes.; fulmina, Hor.; pueros in profluentem aquam, Liv.: b, *to throw off, shed*: luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic.; magna vis aquae caelo missa, Sall.; as medic. t. t., *to let blood*: Sen.; fig.: missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, Cic.: c, *to utter*: vocem, Caes., Cic., Liv.; sibila, Ov.: d, *to drop, release*: arma, Caes.; in the race-course, *to start the competitors*: quadrigas, Liv.; esp., *to dismiss, discharge, send away*; of soldiers: legiones missas fieri iubere, Cic.; of prisoners: mitti eum iubere, Liv. TRANSF., a, *to give up*: missos faciant honores, Cic.; mittere ac finire odium, Liv.; maestum timorem, Verg.; with infin.: Pl., Cic., Hor.: b, *to pass over, not to speak of something*: mitto illud dicere, Cic.; mitto de amissa parte exercitus, Cic.

mitulus (mýtūlus, mūtūlus) -i, m. (μῑτύλος), *a species of edible mussel*: Hor.

mixtura -ae, f. (misceo), *a mixing, mixture*: rerum, Lucr.; Quint.

mna = ²mīna; q.v.

Mnēmōnīdēs -um, f. pl. *the Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne*: Ov.

Mnēmōsýnē -ēs, f. (Μνημοσύνη), *Mnemosyne, mother of the Muses*.

mnēmōsýnum -i, n. (μνημόσυνον), *a souvenir, memorial*: Cat.

mōbilis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (moveo), *movable, easy to move*. LIT., oculi, Cic.; hence, *active, rapid*: rivi, Hor.; venti, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *pliable, flexible*: mobilis aetas, Verg.; gens ad omnem auram spei mobilis, Liv. (2) *changeable, inconstant*: animus, Cic. L.; Galli sunt in capiendis consiliis mobiles, Caes.; Liv., Juv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **mōbilitēr**, with quick motion. LIT., palpitare, Cic.; Lucr. TRANSF., ad bellum mobiliter excitari, easily, quickly, Caes.

mōbilitās -ātis, f. (mobilis), movableness, mobility. LIT., animal mobilitate celerimā, Cic.; equitum, Caes.; linguae, fluency, Cic. TRANSF., inconstancy, changeableness: Cic., Tac.

mōbilitēr, adv. from mobilis; q.v.

mōbilitō -are (mobilis), to set in motion: Lucr. **mōdērābilis** -e (moderor), moderate, restrained: nihil moderabile suadere, Ov.

mōdērāmen -inis, n. (moderor), a means of governing or guiding. LIT., equorum, navis, Ov. TRANSF., rerum, management, government, Ov.

mōdērāntēr, adv. from moderor; q.v.

mōdērātē, adv. from moderor; q.v.

mōdērātīm, adv. (moderatus), moderately, gradually: Lucr.

mōdērātiō -ōnis, f. (moderor), moderating, restraining. LIT., effrenati populi, Cic.; mundi, Cic. TRANSF., moderation, temperance, restraint: temperantia et moderatio naturae tuae, Cic.; dicendi, in speech, Cic.

mōdērātor -ōris, m. (moderor), a governor, controller, manager: tanti operis, Cic.; equorum, a driver, Ov.; arundinis, a fisher, Ov.

mōdērātrix -icis, f. (moderator), she that governs or controls: respublica moderatrix omnium factorum, Cic.

mōdērātus -a -um, partic. from moderor; q.v.

mōdērōr -ari, dep. (and **mōdēro** -are, act.: Pl.) (from modus), to set bounds to, keep within bounds; to regulate, moderate, restrain.

LIT., (1) with dat.: animo et orationi, Cic.; irae, Hor.; odio, Liv. (2) with acc.: gaudium, Tac.

TRANSF., to control, govern, direct. (1) with dat.: navi funiculo, Cic. (2) with acc.: equos, Caes.; habenas, Ov.; corpus, Cic.; cantūs numerosque, Cic.

¶ Hence, from pres. partic. moderans, adv. **mōdērāntēr**, with controlling force: Lucr.

¶ Perf. partic. **mōdērātus** -a -um, restrained, controlled; of persons: frugi homo et in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, Cic.; of things: convivium, otium, oratio, Cic.; ventus, Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **mōdērātē**, with restraint: Caes., Cic., Liv.

mōdestia -ae, f. (modestus), moderation, freedom from excess. Of weather: hiemis, mildness, Tac. Of behaviour and character, restraint, propriety, orderliness: neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, Sall.; in dicendo, Cic.; in milite modestiam et continentiam desiderare, respect, obedience to authority, Caes.

mōdestus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (modus), moderate, keeping within bounds; hence orderly, restrained, unassuming: mulier, Ter.; plebs, Cic.; adulescentuli modestissimi pudor, Cic.; videas dolere flagitiosis modestos, Cic.

¶ Adv. **mōdestē**, with moderation, with restraint: Pl., Cic., Liv.

mōdiālis -e (modius), containing a modius: Pl.

mōdicē, adv. from modicus; q.v.

mōdicus -a -um (modus), moderate, within bounds, limited: convivia, potiones, not excessive, Cic.; fossa, not very deep, Liv.; acervus, Hor.; of abstr. things: laus, Tac. Of persons and character. (1) temperate, not extravagant: severitas, Cic.; animus belli ingens, domi modicus, Sall.; modicus voluptatum, Tac. (2) ordinary, undistinguished: modicus originis, Tac.

¶ Adv. **mōdicē**, moderately; hence (1) to a limited extent: modice locuples, tolerably well off, Liv.; modice vinosus, Liv.; Cic. L. (2) temperately, with moderation, with restraint: facere, Cic.; Liv.

mōdificātus -a -um (modus/facio), measured: verba ab oratore modificata, Cic.

mōdius -i, m. (genit. pl. modium: Cic.; perhaps from modus), a Roman corn-measure = 16 sextarii, rather less than two gallons: tritici, Cic. TRANSF., anulorum, Liv.; pleno modio, in full measure, abundantly, Cic. L.

mōdō, adv. (mōdō: Lucr.) (from modus), by measure, according to a limit.

Hence (1) only, merely, but, just. In gen.: semel modo, Pl.; quod dixerit solere modo, non etiam oportere, Cic.; nemo eorum progredi modo extra agmen audeat, so much as to go, Caes.; ut ea modo exercitui satis superque foret, that it alone was more than enough for the army, Sall. Esp.: a, colloq., in commands, only, just: veniat modo, Cic.; vide modo, only see, Cic.; b, in conditional clauses, si modo, modo si, or modo alone with subj., provided that, if only: tu scis, si modo memnisti, me tibi dixisse, Cic.; quos, valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, if the health be only good, Cic.; modo ne, provided that . . . not: tertia aderit, modo ne Publius rogatus sit, Cic.; c, modo non, all but, nearly, Ter., Liv.; d, non modo . . . sed (verum), not only . . . but: non modo . . . sed (verum) etiam, not only . . . but also, Cic.; non modo non . . . sed (verum) ne . . . quidem, not only not . . . but not even, Cic.; often with non modo for not only not: Cic.

(2) of time. In gen.: a, present: advenis modo? have you just come? Ter.; b, past, lately: modo hoc malum in rempublicam invasit, Cic.; c, future, soon, directly: Ter., Cic., Liv. Esp. in combination, modo . . . modo, sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another: modo ait, modo negat; Cic.; Ter., Liv.; so: modo . . . nunc, Ov., Tac.; modo . . . interdum, Sall.; modo . . . aliquando, Tac.; modo . . . tum (deinde, postea), first . . . afterwards, Cic., etc.

mōdūlātē, adv. from modulor; q.v.

mōdūlātiō -ōnis, f. (modulor), a rhythmical measure: Quint.

mōdūlātor -ōris, m. (modulor), one who measures by rhythm, a musician: Hor.

mōdūlōr -ari, dep. (modulus), to measure, measure off, measure regularly. In gen.: Plin. Esp. of music. (1) to measure rhythmically, to modulate: vocem, Cic.; virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes, Liv. (2) to sing to the accompaniment of an instrument: carmina avenā, Verg. (3) to play an instrument: lyram, Tib.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: Hor.

¶ Hence, from partic. modulatus, adv. **modulātē**, in time (of music): modulate canentes tibiae, Cic.

modūlus -i, m. (dim. of modus), a little measure: metiri quendam suo modulo, Hor.

mōdus -i, m. a measure, standard of measurement. LIT., in gen.: Varr.; of size as measured: agri certus modus, Caes.; agrorum, Liv.; Cic. Esp. as musical t. t., rhythm, measure, time: vocum, Cic.; vertere modum Hor.; modum dare remis Ov.; in plur., strains, numbers: flebilibus modis, Hor.; Liv., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) limit, boundary: modum imponere magistratui, Liv.; modum lugendi aliquando facere, to make an end of bewailing, Cic.; modum constituere, transire, Cic.; ordine et modo, Cic.; sine modo ac modestia, Sall. (2) rule: aliis modum pacis ac belli facere, Liv. (3) manner, mode, way, method: concludendi, Cic.; miris modis, wondrously, Pl., Ter., Lucr., Verg.; servorum modo, after the manner of slaves, Liv.; hostilem in modum, in a hostile manner, Cic.; mirum in modum, Caes.; quonam modo? Cic.; eius modi, in that manner, of that kind, Cic.; huius modi, Cic.

moecha -ae, f. (μοιχή), an adulteress: Cat., Hor.

moechisso -are (μοιχίζω), to debauch: Pl.

moechor -ari, dep. (moechus), to commit adultery: Hor.

moechus -i, m. (μοιχός), an adulterer: Ter., Hor., Juv.

moenēra=munera; see mūnus.

moenia -ium, n. pl. (connected with munio), the walls or fortifications of a city. LIT., sub ipsi Numantiae moenibus, Cic. TRANSF., (1) in gen., walls, ramparts, bulwarks: mundi, theatri, Lucr.; caeli, navis, Ov.; alpes moenia Italiae, Liv. (2) a city enclosed within walls: Syracusarum moenia ac portus, Cic.; moenia triplici circumdata muro, Verg. (3) a castle, dwelling: Ditis, Verg.; Ov.

moenio=munio; q.v.

Moenus -i, m. the river Main.

moerus=murus; q.v.

Moesi -ōrum, m. pl. a people between Thrace and the Danube; hence subst. **Moesia** -ae, f. the country of the Moesi; adj. **Moesiacus** -a -um, belonging to the Moesi.

mōla -ae, f. (molo), a mill-stone. Hence, gen. plur., the mill for grinding corn, olives, etc.: Pl., Ov.; so sing.: Juv. TRANSF., grits, coarse meal or flour, usually of spelt, which, mixed with salt, was sprinkled on victims before sacrifice: mola et vinum, Cic.; Verg.

mōlāris -e (mola), of a mill, to do with grinding: Plin. M. as subst. **mōlāris** -is. (1) a mill-stone: Verg., Ov., Tac.; poet., a huge block of stone: Verg. (2) (sc. dens), a molar tooth, grinder: Juv.

mōles -is, f. a shapeless mass.

LIT., in gen.: chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.; clipei, Verg.; ingenti mole Latinus, Verg. Esp. (1) a mass of rock: Caes., Ov. (2) a massive construction; a dam, mole; a large building: insanæ substructionum moles, Cic.; regiae moles, Hor.; Caes., Verg. (3) moles belli, large military machines: reffectis vineis aliâque mole belli, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) a mass of men, large number:

hostes maiorem molem haud facile sustinentes, Liv.; Verg., Tac. (2) greatness, might, power: tanti imperii, Liv.; Cic., Hor. (3) trouble, difficulty: maiore mole pugnare, Liv.

mōlestē, adv. from molestus; q.v.

mōlestia -ae, f. (molestus), annoyance, troublesome-ness. In gen.: fasces habent molestiam, are attended with annoyance, Cic. L.; sine molestia tua, without trouble to yourself, Cic. L.; ex perniciē reipublicae molestiam trahere, to be chagrined at, Cic. L.; molestiam alicui aspergere, to cause annoyance to, Cic. L. Esp. of style, affectation, stiffness: Latine loquendi accurata et sine molestia diligens elegantia, Cic.

mōlestus -a -um (moles), burdensome, troublesome, annoying, irksome. In gen.: labor, Cic.; adrogantia, Cic.; nisi molestum est, exsurge, Cic.; tunica, a dress of inflammable materials put on condemned criminals and set alight, Juv. Esp. of style, affected, laboured: veritas, Cic.; verba, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **mōlestē**. (1) with annoyance, moleste fero, I take it badly, am annoyed; with acc. and infin.: te de praedio aviae exerceri moleste fero, Cic. L.; foll. by si: Cic. L.; by quod: Cic. L. (2) affectedly, in a laboured way: Cat.

mōlimen -inis, n. (molior), a great effort, exertion: molimine vasto, made by great effort, Ov.; Lucr. TRANSF., importance: res suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv.

mōlimentum -i, n. (molior), a great effort, exertion, endeavour: sine magno commeatu atque molimento, Caes.; motam sede suâ parvi molimenti adminiculis, Liv.

mōlior -iri, dep. (moles).

(1) transit., to set in motion, stir, displace: ancoras, to weigh anchor, Liv.; montes sede suâ, Liv.; fulmina dextrâ, to hurl, Verg.; arva ferro, to work, till, Lucr. Esp.: a, to construct laboriously, build, erect: muros, arcem, Verg.; classem, Verg.; atrium, Hor.: b, to destroy laboriously, use force against: portas, Liv. TRANSF., to labour at anything: nulla opera, Cic.; struere et moliri alicui aliquid calamitatis, to contrive, Cic.; alicui insidias, to lay snares, Cic.; morbos, Verg.; peregrinum regnum, to strive after, Liv.; fugam, Verg.; fidem, to undermine credit, Liv.

(2) intransit., to toil, struggle, exert oneself: in demoliendo signo permulti homines moliebantur, Cic.; agam per me ipse et moliar, Cic.; molientem hinc Hannibalem, getting ready to leave, Liv.

mōlitio -ōnis, f. (molior), an effort, laborious undertaking: rerum, Cic.; also of destruction: valli, demolition, Liv.

mōlior -ōris, m. (molior), a builder, contriver, author: mundi Deus, Cic.; navis, Ov.; caedis, Tac.

mōlitrix -icis, f. (molior), a female contriver: Suet.

mollesco -ēre (mollio), to become soft: Ov. TRANSF., to become gentle or effeminate: tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr.; Ov.

mollicellus -a -um (dim. of mollis), dainty, little: Cat.

mollicūlus -a -um (dim. of *mollis*), *soft, tender, dainty*: Pl. TRANSF., *effeminate*: Cat. **mollio** -ire (*mollis*), *to make pliable, soft, supple*.

LIT., *lanam trahendo, to spin*, Ov.; *artūs oleo*, Liv.; *ceram pollice*, Ov.; *cibum vapore*, Lucr.; *frigoribus durescit humor, et idem mollitur tefectus*, Cic.; *glebas, to loosen, soften*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of a gradient, *to ease*: *clivum anfractibus modicis*, Caes.; Liv. (2) of growing things: *fructus feros colendo*, Verg. (3) of character and feeling, *to soften, make gentle*; in a bad sense, *to make effeminate*: *poetae molliunt animos nostros*, Cic.; *feroces militum animos*, Sall.; *voce, make womanish*, Cic.; *Hannibale exultantem patientiā suā mollebat*, Cic. (4) of circumstances, *to make milder, render bearable*: *poenam*, Ov.

mollipēs -pēdis (*mollis/pes*), *soft-footed*, i.e., *having a trailing walk* (Gr. *ἐλλίπους*): Cic. poet. **mollis** -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *soft*.

LIT., *physically soft, tender, pliant, supple, flexible, yielding*: *aquae natura*, Lucr.; *iuncus, acanthus*, Verg.; *crura, colla*, Verg.; *cervix, manus*, Ov.; *humus*, Ov.; *arcus, unstrung*, Ov.; *vina, soft to the taste*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of weather, *mild*: *aestas*, Verg.; *Zephyri*, Ov. (2) of gradients, etc.: *fastigium*, Caes.; *clivus*, Verg.; Liv., Tac. (3) of character, etc.: **a**, *gentle, sensitive, tender*: *mollis animus ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem*, Cic.; *homo mollissimo animo*, Cic.: **b**, *effeminate, unmanly, weak*: *disciplina*, Cic.; *corpus*, Liv.; *vita*, Ov.: **c**, *easy, mild, pleasant*: *mollem ac iucundam efficere senectutem*, Cic.; *oratio*, Cic.; *iussa*, Verg.: **d**, *tender, moving*: *verbis mollibus lenire aliquem*, Hor.; *illud mollissimum carmen*, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **mollitēr**, *softly, easily, gently*. LIT., *physically*: *quis membra movere mollius possit*, Hor.; *excurrent spirantia mollius aera*, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *mildly, gently, easily*: *quod ferendum est molliter sapienti*, Cic.; *nimis molliter aegritudinem pati*, Sall. (2) *weakly, effeminately*: *delicate et molliter vivere*, Cic.; Liv.

mollitia -ae, f. and **mollitiēs** -ēi, f. (*mollis*), *softness*. LIT., *physical softness, flexibility, pliancy*: *cervicum*, Cic. TRANSF., of character, etc., *tenderness, mildness, sensibility*; in bad sense, *weakness, effeminacy*: *animi*, Caes., Cic.; *naturae*, Cic.; *civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam*, Cic.

mollitudo -inis, f. (*mollis*), *softness*. LIT., *physical softness, pliability*: *adsimilis spongiis mollitudo*, Cic. TRANSF., *tenderness, softness, sensibility*: *humanitatis*, Cic.

mōlo -ēre -ūi -itum (*mola*), *to grind in a mill*: *cibaria molita, meal*, Caes.

mōlōcinārius -i, m. (*μαλάχη*), *one who dyes mallow-colour*: Pl.

Mōlossi -ōrum, m. (*Μολοσσοί*), *the inhabitants of Molossia, a district of Epirus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mōlossus** -a -um, *Molossian*: *pes, a metrical foot, consisting of three long syllables*, Quint.; *canis*, Hor.; *m. as subst. Mōlossus* -i, *a Molossian hound, in great request as a sporting dog*, Verg., Hor.; *subst. Mōlossis* -idis, f. *the country of the Molossi*.

mōly -ŷos, n. (*μῶλυ*), *the herb moly, given by Mercury to Ulysses as a counter-charm against the enchantments of Circe*: Ov.

mōmen -inis, n. (= *movimen*, from *moveo*), *movement, motion*: Lucr.; hence (1) *a moving mass*: *e salso consurgere momine ponti*, Lucr. (2) *momentum, impulse*: Lucr.

mōmentum -i, n. (= *movimentum*, from *moveo*).

(1) *movement, motion*. LIT., *astra formā ipsā figurāque suā momenta sustentant*, Cic.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., **a**, *change, alteration*: *momentum facere annonae*, Liv.; Cic.: **b**, of time, *a turning-point, minute, moment*: *parvo momento*, Caes.; *momento temporis*, Liv.; *momento horae, in the short space of an hour*, Liv.; Cic.

(2) *a cause of motion, an impulse*. LIT., *ut (arbores) levi momento impulsae occiderent*, Liv. TRANSF., *mental impulse, influence*: *parva momenta in spem metumque animum impellere*, Liv.; Caes., Cic.; hence, *weight, importance*: *esse maximi momenti et ponderis*, Cic.; *argumentorum momenta, decisive proofs*, Cic.; *juvenis egregius maximum momentum rerum eius civitatis, a man of commanding influence*, Liv.

Mōna -ae, f. (1) *the Isle of Man*: Caes. (2) *the Isle of Anglesey*: Tac.

Mōnaesēs -is, m. (*Μονασης*), *a Parthian king*: Hor.

mōnēdula -ae, f. *a daw, jackdaw*: Cic., Ov.

mōnēō -ēre (connected with *mens*), *to remind, admonish, warn*.

In gen., with acc. of person: *Terentiam de testamento*, Cic.; *aliquem de retinenda Sestii gratia*, Cic.; with internal n. acc: *id ipsum quod me mones*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *to warn that . . .*: *magis idoneum tempus te esse ullum umquam reperturum*, Cic.; with indir. quest.: *monet quo statu sit res*, Liv.; with ut and the subj., *to advise to . . .*: *ut magnam infamiam fugiat*, Cic.; so with subj. alone: *eos hoc moneo desinant furere*, Cic.; with ne and the subj.: *ne id faceret*, Cic.; with infin.: Sall., Verg., Tac.

Esp. (1) *to instruct, prompt, say with authority*: *tu vatem, tu, diva, mone, Verg.*; Liv. (2) *to admonish by punishment*: Tac.

¶ Hence n. pl. of partic. as subst. **mōnīta** -orum (1) *warnings*: Cic (2) *prophecies*: *deorum*, Cic.; Verg.

mōnēris -is, f. (*μονηρης*), *a vessel having only one bank of oars*: Liv.

Mōnēta -ae, f. (*monēo*). (1) *the mother of the Muses* (= *Μνημοσύνη*). (2) *a surname of Juno*; the Roman money was coined in the temple of Juno Moneta; hence *moneta* as: **a**, *the mint, the place where money was coined*: Cic. L.: **b**, *coined metal, money*: Ov.: **c**, *the die or stamp with which money was coined*: Mart. TRANSF., *communi feriat carmen triviale monetā*, Juv.

mōnētālis -e (*moneta*), *relating to the mint*; in jest, as subst., *one who asks for money*: Cic. L.

mōnīle -is, n. *a necklace, a collar*: Cic., Verg., Ov. **mōnīmentum** = *monumentum*; q.v.

mōnītio -ōnis, f. (*monēo*), *a reminding, warning*: Cic., Suet.

mōnītor -ōris, m. (*monēo*), *one who reminds*. In gen.: *officii*, Sall. Esp. (1) *a prompter*:

a, an orator's assistant: Cic.: **b**, a nomenclator, who reminds one of persons' names: Cic. (2) an adviser, instructor: fatuus, Cic.; Hor.

mōnitus -ūs, m. (moneo), a reminding, warning, admonition. In gen.: Ov. Esp., an intimation of the will of the gods by oracles, augury, portents, omens, etc.: monitus fortunae, Cic.

Mōnoecus -i, m. (Μόνεικος, he that dwells alone), surname of Hercules: Monoeci Arx, a promontory on the coast of Liguria (now Monaco).

monogrammos or -us -i, m. adj. (μονόγραμμα), of pictures consisting only of outlines, sketched: Epicurus monogrammos deos et nihil agentes commentus est, incorporeal, shadowy: Cic.

mōnōpōdium -i, n. (μονοπόδιον), a table with one foot: Liv.

mōnōpōlium -i, n. (μονοπόλιον), a monopoly, sole right of sale: Suet.

mons montis, m. a mountain. Lit., mons impendens, Cic.; Caes., Verg., Ov., etc.; prov. of large promises followed by small performance: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, Hor. Transf., (1) any large mass, great quantity: mons aquarum, Verg.; maria montesque polliceri, to make large promises, Sall. (2) a great rock: Verg.

monstratiō -ōnis, f. (monstro), a pointing out: Ter.

monstrātor -ōris, m. (monstro), a pointer-out: hospitii, Tac. Transf., an inventor: atrati, Triptolemus, Verg.

monstro -are (monstrum), to show, point out. Lit., proceram palmam Deli monstrant, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

Transf., (1) to point out, teach, inform: tu istic si quid librarii mea manu non intellegent monstrabis, Cic. L.; Verg., Hor., Liv. (2) to ordain, institute, appoint: piacula, Verg. (3) to inform against, denounce: alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac.

monstrum -i, n. (moneo), a significant supernatural event, a wonder, portent: monstra deum, Verg.; Cic. Transf., (1) of living beings: monstrum horrendum, Polyphemus, Verg.; immanissimum ac foedissimum monstrum, Clodius, Cic.; ferarum, Verg. (2) of things: non mihi iam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, Cic.; monstra nuntiare, Cic.

monstruōsus (monstrōsus: Luc.) -a -um (monstrum), strange, wonderful, monstrous: monstruosissima bestia, Cic.

¶ Adv. **monstruōsē**, strangely, wonderfully: Cic.

montānus -a -um (mons).

(1) of a mountain, found on mountains: flumen, Verg.; Ligures, Liv. M. as subst. **montānus** -i, a mountaineer: Caes.

(2) mountainous: Delmatia, Ov.; loca, Liv.; n. pl. as subst. **montāna** -ōrum, mountainous country: Liv.

monticōla -ae, c. (mons/colo), a dweller among mountains, highlander: Ov.

montivāgus -a -um (mons/vagus), wandering over the mountains: cursus, Cic.; Lucr.

montuōsus (montōsus: Verg.) -a -um (mons), mountainous: regio aspera et montuosa, Cic. N. pl. as subst. **montuōsa** -ōrum, mountainous country: Plin.

mōnūmentum (mōnimentum) -i, n. (moneo), a memorial, monument.

In gen.: monumenti causā, Cic.; laudis, clementiae, furtorum, Cic.

Esp. (1) a commemorative building, a temple, gallery, etc.: monumenta Africani, statues, Cic. (2) written memorials, annals, memoirs: monumenta rerum gestarum, Cic.; commendare aliquid monumentis, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

Mopsōpius -a -um (from Μοψοπία, an ancient name of Attica), Attic, Athenian: iuvenis, Triptolemus, Ov.; muri, urbs, Athens, Ov.

Mopsus -i, m. (Μόψος). (1) the name of several soothsayers. (2) the name of a shepherd in Vergil.

mōra -ae, f. delay.

Lit., moram adferre, interponere, Cic.; sine morā, Cic. L.; moram creditoribus facere, to put off the day of payment, Cic.; trahere, moliri, Verg.; nec mora ulla est quin, Ter.; a pause on a march: Liv.; a pause in speaking: Cic.

Transf., (1) space of time: Ov., Liv. (2) a hindrance: Verg., Liv.

mōra -ae, f. (μῶρα), a division of the Spartan army: Cic., Nep.

mōrālis -e (from mos; a word formed by Cic.), moral, ethical: philosophiae pars, Cic.; Sen., Quint.

mōrātor -ōris, m. (moror), a delayer, retarder: publici commodi, Liv.; esp. an advocate who talked against time: Cic.

mōrātus, partic. from moror; q.v.

mōrātus -a -um (mos), having certain manners or morals. (1) of persons: bene, melius, optime moratus, Cic.; Pl., Liv. (2) fig., of things credited with character: male moratus venter, Ov.; Pl. (3) of things, adapted to a character, in character, characteristic: poema, Cic.; recte morata fabula, in which the characters are well drawn, Hor.

morbidus -a -um (morbus). (1) sickly, diseased: Varr., Plin. (2) unwholesome, causing disease: Lucr.

morbus -i, m. disease, sickness.

Lit., physical: mortifer, Cic.; in morbum cadere, incidere, Cic.; in morbo esse, to be sick, Cic.; morbo laborare, opprimi, Cic.; morbus ingravescit, grows worse, Cic.; ex morbo convalescere, to get well, Cic.; morbum simulare, Cic.

Transf., (1) mental disease: animi morbi sunt cupiditates immensae et inanes divitiarum gloriae, Cic.; Hor. (2) distress: Pl. (3) personif.: Verg.

mordax -ācis (mordeo), biting, snappish.

Lit., canis, Pl. Transf., (1) of physical qualities: **a**, stinging: urtica, Ov.: **b**, sharp: ferrum, Hor.: **c**, pungent: fel, Ov. (2) of character, etc.: **a**, biting, satirical: Cynicus, Hor.; **carmen**, Ov.: **b**, wearing, corroding: sollicitudines, Hor.

¶ Compar. adv. **mordācius**, more bitingly: limā mordacius uti, Ov.

mordēo mordēre mōmordi morsum, to bite.

Lit., canes mordent, Cic.; pabula dente, Ov.; ostrea, to devour, Juv.; Verg.

Transf., (1) to bite into, cut into, take fast hold of: fibula mordet vestem, Ov.; rura quae Liris quietā mordet aquā, Hor. (2) to nip, bite, sting: matutina parum cautos iam

frigora mordent, Hor.; Mart. (3) fig., to vex, sting, hurt, pain: aliquem dictis, Ov.; valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic. L.; Hor.

mordicēs -um, m. pl. (mordeo), bites: Pl.

mordicus, adv. (mordeo), with the teeth, by biting. LIT., auferre mordicus auriculam, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., tenere mordicus, to keep fast hold of; perspicuitatem, Cic.

mōrē, adv. from morus; q.v.

mōrētum -i, n. a rustic salad made of garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil, etc.: Ov.

mōribundus -a -um (morior). (1) dying, expiring: iacentem moribundumque vidisti, Cic.; pes, Lucr.; Pl., Liv. (2) subject to death, mortal: membra, Verg. (3) causing death, deadly: Cat.

mōrigēror -ari, dep. (and **mōrigēro** -are, act.: Pl.) (mos/gero), to comply with, gratify: voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, Cic.; Ter.

mōrigērus -a -um (mos/gero), compliant, accommodating, obsequious: Pl., Lucr.

Mōrini -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

mōrior mori mortuus sum mōritūrus, dep. to die.

LIT., ex vulnere, Liv.; ferro, Liv.; hoc morbo, Cic.; fame, Cic.; frigore, Hor.; amore, Ov.; in suo lectulo, Cic.

TRANSF., of things, to die away, wither away, decay. (1) of physical objects: segetes moriuntur in herbis, Ov.; flammās et vidi nullo concutiente mori, Ov. (2) of abstractions: suavissimi hominis memoria moritur, Cic.; Pl., Ov., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **mortuus** -a -um, dead: Pl., Cic., etc. TRANSF., (1) decayed, extinct: Cic. (2) half-dead: Cic.

¶ M. as subst. **mortuus** -i, a corpse: Pl., Cic.

mormyr -ŷris, f. (μορμύρος), a sea-fish: Ov.

mōrōlōgus -a -um (μορολόγος), talking like a fool, foolish: Pl.; subst. a fool: Pl.

mōror -ari, dep. (mora), to delay.

(1) intransit., to linger, loiter, tarry: haud multa moratus, Verg.; Caes., Cic., Hor.; with infin.: alicui bellum inferre, Cic.; nihil moror, foll. by quominus and subj., Liv.; esp. to stay, tarry in a place: Brundisii, Cic. L.; in provincia, Cic.; Hor.

(2) transit., to retard, detain, hinder: impetum sustinere atque morari, Caes.; aliquem ab itinere, Liv.; esp.: a, to detain with a view to action; of a judge dismissing a person: C. Sempronium nihil moror, Liv.; hence, nihil (or nil) morari, to care nothing for: nil moror officium, Hor.: b, to hold the attention of: novitate morandus spectator, Hor.

mōror -ari, dep. (μωρός), to be foolish, to be a fool: Suet.

mōrōsē, adv. from morosus; q.v.

mōrōsitās -ātis, f. (morosus), peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness: Cic.; pedantry, fastidiousness in style: Suet.

mōrōsus -a -um (mos), peevish, morose, capricious, captious, fretful: senes, Cic.; canities, Hor. TRANSF., of things: morbus, obstinate, Ov.

Adv. **mōrōsē**, peevishly, captiously: Cic.

Morpheus (disyll.) -ēos, m. (Μορφεύς), god of dreams.

mors mortis, f. (morior), death.

LIT., omnium rerum mors est extremum, Cic.; mortem sibi consciscere, to commit suicide, Caes., Cic.; obire, oppetere, Cic.; alicui inferre, to slay, kill, Cic.; morti dare, Hor.; plur., mortes, deaths of several persons; clarae mortes pro patria oppetitae, Cic.; of things, destruction: Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) a corpse: Cic., Cat., Liv. (2) life-blood: ensem multā morte recepit, Verg. (3) a cause of death or destruction: mors terrorque sociorum lictor Sextius, Cic.; personif.: Cic., Verg.

morsus -ūs, m. (mordeo), a bite, biting.

LIT., (1) serpentis, Cic.; morsu dividere escas, Cic. (2) eating: mensarum, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) a seizing, laying hold of, like the bite of an anchor: Verg.; and meton., that which seizes: morsus uncus, the fluke of an anchor, Verg.; roboris, the cleft of a tree holding fast a javelin, Verg. (2) a biting taste, pungency: Mart. (3) corrosion: Luc. (4) a carping or malicious attack with words: Hor. (5) mental pain, sting, vexation: doloris, Cic.; curarum, Ov.

mortalis -e (mors), subject to death, mortal.

LIT., omne animal esse mortale, Cic.; mortalia saecula, Lucr.; m. as subst. **mortalis** -is, a mortal man, a man; esp., plur., mortals, men: Pl., Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) transitory, temporary, perishable: leges, inimicitiae, Cic. (2) belonging to mortal men, human, earthly: condicio vitae, Cic.; mucro, Verg.; n. pl. as subst. **mortalia** -ium, mortal affairs, esp., human sufferings: mentem mortalia tangunt, Verg.

mortalitās -ātis, f. (mortalis), the being subject to death. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., (1) death: mortalitatem explere, to die, Tac. (2) mankind: Curt.

morticinūs -a -um (mors), dead, carrion: Varr., Plin.; as a term of abuse: Pl.

mortifer or **mortifērus** -fēra -fērum (mors/fero), causing death, fatal, deadly: vulnus, morbus, Cic.; bellum, Verg.

Adv. **mortifērē**, fatally: Plin. L.

mortuālia -ium, n. (mortuus), funeral songs, dirges: Pl.

mortuus -a -um, partic. from morior; q.v.

mōrulus -a -um (morum), blackberry-coloured: Pl.

mōrum -i, n. (μῶρον, μώρον). (1) a mulberry: Hor. (2) a blackberry: Verg., Ov.

mōrus -i, f. a mulberry-tree: Ov.

mōrus -a -um (μωρός), silly, foolish: Pl.

mōs mōris, m. the will, humour, inclination of a person.

In gen.: morem alicui gerere, to comply with a person's wishes, humour him, Pl., Ter., Cic. TRANSF., of things: caeli, Verg.

Esp. (1) custom, usage, wont: de more suo decedere, Cic.; more maiorum, Cic., Liv.; sicut meus est mos, Hor.; with gerund: mos est ita rogandi, Cic.; with infin.: magorum mos est non humare corpora, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: mos est Athenis laudari in contione eos, Cic.; mos est (or moris est) with ut and the subj.: mos est hominum ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., of things, esp. more (or in morem) with genit., after the manner of: Verg., Hor. (2) regular practice,

rule, law: mores viris ponere, Verg.; sine more, without control, Verg.; mos neque cultus erat, Verg. (3) in plur., ways, conduct, character, morals: suavissimi, iusti, feri, Cic.; totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicuius cognoscere, Cic.; describere hominum sermones moresque, Cic.; Liv., Suet.

Mōsa -ae, f. a river in Gallia Belgica (now the Meuse).

Mōsella -ae, f. a river in Gallia Belgica (now the Moselle).

Mōsēs (Juv.) and **Mōysēs** (Tac.) -is, m. Moses.

mōtio -ōnis, f. (moveo), *movement, motion: corporum, Cic.; animi, Cic.*

mōto -are (freq. of moveo), *to move about, move frequently: lacertos, Ov.; zephyris motantibus, Verg.*

mōtus -a -um, partic. from moveo; q.v.

mōtus -ūs, m. (moveo), *a motion, movement.*

LIT., in gen.: navium, remorum, Caes.; natura omnia ciens motibus suis, Cic.; terrae, an earthquake, Cic., Lucr., Liv.; esp., a motion of the body, movement, gesture; of an orator: manuum motūs teneant illud decorum, Cic.; of actors and dancers: haud indecoros motūs more Tusco dare, Liv.; dare motus Cereri, *to lead dances, Verg.; Hor.*

TRANSF., (1) *motion of the mind: a*, of the senses: dulcem motum adferent, Cic.; *b*, of the mind, mental activity: motūs animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitūs, Cic.; Manto divino concita motu, inspiration, Ov.; *c*, of the passions, emotion: motūs animi nimii, Cic.; Verg. (2) *political movement; a rebellion, rising, riot: omnes Catilinae motūs prohibere, Cic.; Caes., Hor., Liv.*

mōvēō mōvēre mōvi mōtum (connected with *mōveō*), *to move, set in motion, stir.*

LIT., of physical movement; in gen.: caelum, Cic.; reflex., se movere, and pass. in middle sense, moveri, *to move (oneself): Liv., etc.; so intransit.: terra movit, Liv. Esp. (1) of dancing: Cic., Hor. (2) to move away from a place, remove: fundamenta loco, Cic.; se de Cumano, Cic.; as milit. t. t.; movere signa, movere castra, se movere, moveri, or simply movere, to march away, change position: castra ex eo loco, Caes. (3) to dispossess a person, dislodge, expel: hostem statu, Liv.; aliquem ex agro, Cic.; aliquem de senatu, Cic.; senatu, Sall.; e senatorio loco, Liv.*

TRANSF., (1) *to move mentally, stir, influence, work upon: movere ac moliri aliquid, Liv.; multa animo, Verg.; hence, to begin: bellum, Cic., Liv. (2) to affect the feelings, move, stir, excite: moveri memoria amicitiae, Caes.; Roscii morte moveri, Cic.; specie, Verg.; Liv. (3) of a specific feeling or its expression, to cause, produce, excite: risum, Cic.; misericordiam, Cic.; with dat.: fletum populo, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (4) to change, shake, shatter: alicuius sententiam, Cic. L.; Liv.; fidem, Ov. (5) politically, to arouse, excite, disturb: quieta, Sall.; Cic.*

mox, adv. (1) of future time, soon, presently: iussit mihi nuntiari mox se venturum, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.; with quam, how soon, Cic., Liv. (2) then, thereupon: mox rediit Cre-

monam reliquus populus, Tac.; mox... postremo, Liv.

Mōysēs -is = Mōsēs; q.v.

mū, interj., a murmur, tiny noise: Enn., Pl.

mūcidus -a -um (mucus). (1) *snivelling: Pl.*

(2) *mouldy, musty: Juv.*

Mūcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were: (1) C. Mucius Scaevola, a Roman who came to Porsena's camp to kill him, and when caught, thrust his right hand into the fire, and received the name of Scaevola (left-handed). (2) P. Mucius Scaevola, friend of the Gracchi. (3) Qu. Mucius Scaevola, whose administration of the province of Asia (121 B.C.) was so upright that the Asiatics celebrated a festival in honour of him, called Mūcia -ōrum, n. pl.

¶ Hence adj. **Mūciānus** -a -um, relating to Mucius: exitus, Cic.

mūcro -ōnis, m. a sharp point or edge. LIT., cultri, Juv.; esp., a sword's point or edge: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., (1) a sword: mucrones militum tremere, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (2) fig., sharpness, point: defensionis tuae, Cic. (3) boundary: Lucr.

mūcus -i, m. (μῦξα; emungo), the mucous matter of the nose: Cat.

mūgil (mūgilis) -is, m. (μῦγιλος), a fish, perhaps the mullet: Plin., Juv.

mūginor -ari, dep. to loiter, trifle, dally: dum tu muginaris, Cic. L.

mūgio -ire (cf. μῦξασθαι), to bellow as an ox, low.

LIT., of cattle: Liv.; partic. as subst., mugientes = oxen, Hor.

TRANSF., to roar, bray, rumble, groan: mugit tubae clangor, Verg.; sub pedibus mugire solum, Verg.; si mugiat Africae malus procellis, Hor.

mūgitus -ūs, m. (mugio), the lowing, bellowing of cattle: boum, Verg.; Ov. TRANSF., a rumbling, groaning: terrae, Cic.

mūla -ae, f. (mulus), a female mule: Cic., Juv., Suet.

mulcēō mulcēre mulsi mulsum, to stroke, touch lightly. LIT., manu mulcens barbam, Ov.; virgā capillos, Ov.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., to soothe, appease, charm: aliquem fistulā, Hor.; dictis, Verg.; tigres, fluctus, iras, Verg.; vulnera, to allay pain, Ov.; Liv.

Mulcibēr -ēris and -ēri, m. a surname of Vulcan: Cic., Ov.; meton., fire: Ov.

mulco -are, to thrash, cudgel. LIT., Pl., Ter., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., to handle roughly: Cic., Liv.

mulcra -ae, f. (mulgeo), a milk-pail: Verg. **mulcrārium** -i, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail: Verg.

mulcrum -i, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail: Hor.

mulgēō mulgēre mulsi, to milk: oves, Verg.; prov.: mulgere hircos, of an impossible undertaking, Verg.

mūliebris -e (mulier), of a woman, womanly, feminine.

LIT., vox, Cic.; vestis, Nep.; certamen, on account of a woman, Liv.; Fortuna Muliebris, revered in memory of the women who had appeased the anger of Coriolanus, Liv.

TRANSF., womanish, effeminate, unmanly: sententia, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Adv. **mūliebriter**, after the manner of a woman; effeminately, womanishly: se

lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedere, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

mūlier -ēris, f. (perhaps connected with mollis), *a woman*: Pl., Cic., etc.; also *a wife, matron*: virgo aut mulier, Cic.; Hor.

mūliērārius -a -um (mulier), *womanish*: manus, *a troop of soldiers sent by a woman*, Cic.

mūliercūla -ae, f. (dim. of mulier), *a little woman*, used in pity or contempt: suas secum mulierculas in castra ducere, Cic.; Hor.

mūliērōsitās -ātis, f. (mulierosus), *love of women*: Cic.

mūliērōsus -a -um (mulier), *fond of women*: Pl., Cic.

mūlinus -a -um (mulus), *of a mule, mulish*: Juv.

mūlio -ōnis, m. (mulus), *a mule-keeper, mule-driver*: Pl., Caes., Verg.

mūliōnius -a -um (mulio), *of a muleteer*: Cic.

mullūlus -i, m. (dim. of mullus), *a little mullet*: Cic.

mullus -i, m. (μύλλος), *the red mullet*: Cic. L., Juv.

mulsus -a -um (mel), *honeyed*.

LIT., *mixed with honey, sweetened with honey*: Cato, Plin.; n. as subst. **mulsum** -i, *wine sweetened with honey, mead*: calix mulsi, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

TRANSF., *as sweet as honey*: dicta mulsa, Pl.; f. as subst. **mulsa** -ae, *my honey*: Pl.

multa -ae, f. (connected with mulco), *fine, mulct*; originally in cattle, later in money. LIT., *multam alicui dicere, to impose*, Cic.; *multam petere, inrogare, to propose*, Cic.; *multam certare, to contest*, Liv. TRANSF., *punishment, loss*: Pl., Cic. L., Liv.

multangūlus -a -um (multus/angulus), *many-cornered*: Lucr.

multatīcius -a -um (multa), *relating to a fine*: pecunia, Liv.

multatīo -ōnis, f. (multo), *a fining*: bonorum, Cic.

multēsimus -a -um (multus), *very small*: pars, Lucr.

multibībus -a -um (multus/bibo), *drinking much*: Pl.

multicāvus -a -um (multus/cavus), *having many holes, porous*: pumex, Ov.

multicia -ōrum, n. pl. (sc. vestimenta), *soft, finely woven garments*: Juv.

multifāriam, adv. *on many sides, in many places*: Cic., Liv.

multifidus -a -um (multus/findo), *cloven into many parts*: faces, Ov. TRANSF., *Ister, having many branches*, Mart.

multiformis -e (multus/forma), *having many shapes, multiform*: qualitates, Cic.; Sen.

multifōrus -a -um (multus/foris), *having many openings, pierced with many holes*: multifori tibia buxi, Ov.

multigēneris -e (multus/genus), *of many kinds*: Pl.

multigēnus -a -um = multigenis; q.v.: Lucr. **multiūgus** -a -um (Liv.) and **multiūgis** -e (Cic. L.), adj. (multus/iugum), *yoked many together*. LIT., equi, Liv. TRANSF., *manifold, of many sorts*: litterae, Cic. L.

multilōquax -ācis (multus/loquax), *talkative*: Pl.

multilōquium -i, n. (multus/loquor), *talkativeness*: Pl.

multilōquos -a -om (multus/loquor), *talkative*: Pl.

multimōdis, adv. (multis modis), *in many ways, variously*: Pl., Ter., Lucr.

multiplex -plicis (multus/plico), *having many folds*.

LIT., *alvus est multiplex et tortuosa*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of material objects: **a**, with many winds and turnings: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu, Cic.; Ov.: **b**, *having many parts, manifold*: corona, Cic.; lorica, Verg. (2) in gen., *many times as large*: multiplex quam pro numero damnum est, Liv. (3) of abstr. things, *of many kinds, manifold*: multiplex ratio disputandi, Cic. (4) of persons, character, etc., *many-sided*: varius et multiplex et copiosus, Cic.; multiplices naturae, Cic.; ingenium, *versatile, changeable*, Cic.

multiplicābilis -e (multiplico), *manifold*: Cic. poet.

multiplicatīo -onis, f. (multiplico), *multiplying*: Sen.

multiplico -are (multiplex), *to increase many times, multiply*: aes alienum, Caes; domus multiplicata, *enlarged*, Cic.; flumina conlectis multiplicantur aquis, Ov.

multitūdo -inis, f. (multus), *a large number, multitude*. In gen.: navium, Caes.; litterarum, Cic.; multitudine freti, Liv. Esp., in concr. sense, *a large number of men, crowd, multitude*: tanta multitudo lapides ac tela iaciebat, Caes.; Cic., Liv.; also in a contemptuous sense, *the common people, mob*: famā et multitudinis iudicio moveri, Cic.

multivōlus -a -um (multus/volo), *having many wishes or desires*: Cat.

multo -are (multa), *to punish*: aliquem morte, Cic.; exsilio, Liv.; vitia hominum damnis, ignominis, vinculis, Cic.; Pl., Tac.; with dat.: Veneri esse multatum, *punished with a fine paid to Venus*, Cic.

multus -a -um; compar. **plūs** plūris; superl. **plūrimus** -a -um, *much, many*.

Posit. **multus**; sing., *much, great*; plur., *many, numerous*. In gen.: Cic., Verg., etc. M. pl. as subst.: multi, *many persons*, Cic.; also *the many, the common herd* (= οἱ πολλοί): unus de multis, Cic.; orator e multis, Cic. N. pl. as subst., *multa, many things*; ellipt.: ne multa, ne multis, *briefly, in brief*, Cic. Esp. (1) of time, *advanced*: ad multum diem, *till late in the day*, Cic.; *multā nocte, late at night*, Verg. (2) of discourse, *copious, diffuse, prolix*: ne in re nota multus et insolens sim, Cic. (3) in action, *busy, vigorous, zealous*: in eodem genere causarum multus, Cic. (4) in sing., *of a large number, like the English many a*: Hor., Verg.

N. acc. sing. as adv. **multum**, *much, greatly*: longe multumque superare, Cic.; multum mecum loquuntur, *often*, Cic.; multum iactatus in alto, Verg.; haud multum, Liv., Tac.

N. abl. sing., *of measure, multō, by much, by far*; with comparatives, superlatives, and words of similar force: multo pauciores, Cic.; multo maxima pars, Cic.; multo antepone, Cic.; non multo post, *not long after*, Cic.

Compar. **plūs**. (1) in sing., n. only, *more*: plus posse, plus facere, Cic.; plus

pecuniae, Cic.; with *quam*: non plus quam semel, Cic.; with *abl.*: plus uno, plus aequo, Cic.; with numerals, often without *abl.* and without *quam*: plus ducentos passūs, Liv. Genit. of value **plūris**: pluris emere, vendere, dearer, at a higher price, Cic.; mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, *is of more value to me*, Cic.; aliquem pluris aestimare, to think more highly of, Cic. (2) in plur., **plūrēs**, **plūrā** (genit. plurium), more numerous, several, many: Caes., Cic., Liv., etc.; ellipt.: quid plura? in short, Cic.

Superl. **plūrimus**, most, very many: plurimis verbis, Cic.; in sing., of a large number, like the English *full many* *a*; also of energy, insistence, etc., strong: Hor., Liv., Ov. N. as subst. **plūrimum** -i, most: Cic.; genit. of value **plūrimi**, at the highest value or price: Pl., Cic.

mūlus -i, m. a mule: Pl., Cic., Tac.

Mulvius pons, a bridge across the Tiber above Rome.

Mummius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was L. Mummius Achaicus, the destroyer of Corinth, 146 B.C.

Munda -ae, f. town in Hispania Baetica, where Julius Caesar defeated Pompey's son, 45 B.C.

mundānus -i, m. (mundus), a citizen of the world: Cic.

munditia -ae, f. and (not in Cic.) **munditiēs** -ēi, f. (mundus), cleanness, neatness. LIT., physical. (1) cleanness: Pl. (2) neatness, spruceness, elegance: non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic.; Pl.; plur.: simplex munditiis, Hor.; Ov., Liv. TRANSF., of style or manners; neatness, elegance: Cic., Sall.

mundūlus -a -um (dim. of mundus), neat, spruce: Pl.

mundus -a -um, clean, neat, elegant. LIT., supellex, Hor. TRANSF., (1) of manner of life, elegant, refined: homo, Cic.; cultus iusto mundior, too elegant, Liv. (2) of style, neat, elegant: verba, Ov.

mundus -i, m. (mundus). (1) toilet-things, adornment: muliebris, Liv. (2) the universe, the world. LIT., hic ornatus mundi, harmony of the universe, Cic.; mundi innumerabiles, Cic.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., the inhabitants of the world, mankind: quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor.; fastos evolvere mundi, Hor.

mūnēro -are (Pl., Cic.) and **mūnēror** -ari, dep. (Cic., Hor.) (munus), to give, present. (1) to give a thing (acc.) to a person (dat.): natura aliud alii muneratur, Cic.; Pl. (2) to present a person (acc.) with a thing (abl.), Cic., Hor.

mūnia -iorum, n. pl., duties, functions; esp. official duties, official business: candidatorum, Cic.; Hor., Liv., Tac.

mūniceps -cipis, c. (munia/capio), the citizen of a municipium. LIT., muncipes Cosanus, of Cosa, Cic. TRANSF., a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman: meus, Cic.; muncipes Iovis advexisse lagoenas, countrymen of Jupiter, i.e. Cretan, Juv.

mūnicipālis -e (municipium), belonging to a municipium, municipal: homines, Cic., Tac.; sometimes in a contemptuous sense, provincial: eques, Juv.

mūnicipium -i, n. (muncipes), a town, borough; esp. a town in Italy, the inhabitants

of which had the Roman citizenship, but were governed by their own magistrates and laws; a free town, municipal town: Caes., Cic., etc.

mūnificē, adv. from munificus; q.v.

mūnificentia -ae, f. (munificus), generosity, bountifulness: Sall., Liv.

mūnifico -are (munificus), to present generously: mortalis salute, Lucr.

mūnificus -a -um (munus/facio), generous, liberal: in dando, Cic.; superl.: munificentissimus, Cic. TRANSF., of wealth, splendid: opes, Ov.

¶ Adv. **mūnificē**, generously: Cic., Liv. **mūnimen** -inis, n. (munio), a protection, defence: munimine cingere fossas, Ov.; ad imbres, against the rains, Verg.

mūnimentum -i, n. (munio), a fortification, defence, protection. LIT., ut instar muri hae sepes munimenta praeberent, Caes.; tenere se munimentis, Tac.; Liv. TRANSF., protection: rati noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall.; Liv.

mūniō (moeniō) -ire (cf. moenia), to build, esp., to build a wall; also to surround with a wall, fortify.

LIT., locum, montem, Caes.; castra vallo fossaque, Caes.; Alpius Italiam munierat natura, Cic.; domum praesidiis, Cic.; of roads, to build: viam, Cic., Liv.; iter, Nep.

TRANSF., to secure, defend, protect: quae (herbescens viriditas) contra avium morsum munirent vallo aristarum, Cic.; munio me ad haec tempora, Cic.; sese ab insidiis, Liv.; munire alicui viam accusandi, to prepare a way for, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **mūnitus** -a -um, fortified, secured: Caes., Cic., Lucr.

mūnitio -ōnis, f. (munio), a fortifying, building up.

LIT., milites munitione prohibere, Caes.; esp., a paving of roads: ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic.; munitione fluminum, bridging over, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) concr., a fortification: urbem operibus munitionibusque saepire, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (2) fig., a paving of the way: Cic.

mūniō -are (freq. of munio), to pave, make passable: viam, Cic.

mūnitor -ōris, m. (munio), a builder of fortifications, a sapper, military engineer: Verg., Liv., Tac.

mūnitus -a -um, partic. from munio; q.v.

mūnus (moenus) -ēris, n. (cf. munia), an office, function, employment, duty.

LIT., reipublicae, a public office, Cic.; fera moenera militiae, Lucr.; consulare munus sustinere, Cic.; belli munera inter se partiri, Liv.; Caes.

TRANSF., (1) a charge, tax: imponere, remittere, Caes. (2) an affectionate service, favour: neque vero verbis augeat suum munus, Cic. L.; totum muneri hoc tui est, Hor. (3) esp. last services to the dead, funeral honours: munere inani fungi, Verg.; Cat. (4) a gift, present: mittere alicui aliquid muneri, to send or give as a present, Caes.; munera Liberi, wine, Hor.; Cereris, bread, Ov.; opusculum maiorum vigiliam munus, the fruit of, Cic. (5) a public show, especially of gladiators, as given, e.g., by the aediles to

the people: munus magnificum dare, prae-
bere, Cic.; munus gladiatorium, Cic.
(6) a public building or theatre erected by an
individual: Ov.

mūnuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of munus), a small
gift, little present: Cic. L., Verg., Juv.

Mūnychia -ae, f. (Μουνυχία), one of the ports
of Athens. Adj. **Mūnychiūs** -a -um=
Athenian: Ov.

†mūraena=murena; q.v.

†Mūraena=Murena; q.v.

mūrālis -e (murūs), of a wall, mural: pila
muralia, used by those who defend a wall,
Caes.; falces, hooks or grappling-irons for
pulling down walls, Caes.; corona, the crown
given to the one who first scaled the wall of a
besieged city, Liv.; corona, the diadem of
Cybele, adorned with walls and towers, Lucr.

Murcia -ae, f. the goddess of sloth.

†mūrēna (mūraena) -ae, f. (μύρανα), a sea-
fish; the murrey or the lamprey: Pl., Juv.

†Mūrēna -ae, m. (†murena), a cognomen in the
gens Licinia; esp. of L. Licinius Murena,
defended by Cicero on a charge of bribery.

mūrex -icis, m. the purple-fish, a shell-fish
from which the Tyrian dye was obtained.

LIT., Enn., Hor.; the shell in poets is
represented as the trumpet of Triton: Ov.;
it was also used to adorn grottoes: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) the purple dye itself: Tyriorque
ardebit murice laena, Verg. (2) a sharp
stone, projecting rock, resembling the murex
in shape: acutus, Verg.

Murgantia -ae, f. (1) a town in Samnium.
(2) a town in Sicily. Adj. **Murgantinus** -a
-um, relating to Murgantia.

mūrīa -ae, f. (cf. ἄλμυρος), brine, pickle: Hor.

mūrīaticūm -i, n. (muria), a pickled fish: Pl.

mūricidius -i, m. (mus/caedo), a mouse-killer;
i.e. a coward: Pl.

murmillo -ōnis, m.=mirmillo; q.v.

murmur -ūris, n. a murmur, humming,
roaring, rumbling, crashing. (1) of men and
animals: populi, Liv.; of indistinct prayers:
placare deos precibus et murmure longo, Ov.;
the humming of bees: Verg.; the roar of a lion:
Mart. (2) of things; of the sea: Cic.; of the
wind: Verg.; of the sound of wind-instru-
ments: cornuum, Hor.; inflati buxi, Ov.

murmūrillum -i, n. (dim. of murmur), a low
murmuring: Pl.

murmūro -are (murmur), to murmur, make a
noise; with acc.: flebile lingua murmurat
exanimis, Ov.; of things, to roar: mare
murmurans, Cic.

†murra (myrrha) -ae, f. (μύρρα), the myrrh-
tree: Ov.; also myrrh: Verg., Ov.

†murra (myrrha) -ae, f. (μύρρα), a mineral,
perhaps fluorspar, out of which costly vases
and goblets were made: Plin.; hence, poet.,
the goblets themselves: Mart.

†murrēus (myrrheus) -a -um (†murra).
(1) perfumed with myrrh: Hor. (2) myrrh-
coloured: Prop.

†murrēus (myrrheus) -a -um (†murra), made
of fluorspar: pocula, Prop.; Sen.

†murrinus (myrrhinus) -a -um (†murra), of
myrrh: Pl.

†murrinus (myrrhinus) -a -um (†murra),
made of fluorspar: Plin.

mūrus (moerus) -i, m. a wall, esp. a wall
round a city.

LIT., urbis, Cic.; muro lapideo urbem
cingere, Cic.; muros ducere, Verg., Hor.;
also the wall of a building: Cic. L.; a bank or
dyke of earth: Caes.

TRANSF., (1) the rim or edge of a pot: Juv.
(2) fig., protection, defence: lex Aelia et Fufia
propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic.;
Graium murus Achilles, Ov.

†mūs mūris, c. (μῦς), a mouse or rat: rusticus
or agrestis, field-mouse, Hor.; non solum
inquinili sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic.;
under the name mus the Romans also
included the marten, sable, ermine, etc.

†Mūs Mūris, m. the name of a family of the
gens Decia, two members of which, P. Decius
Mus and his son of the same name, devoted
themselves to death to gain victory for their
country.

Mūsa -ae, f. (Μοῦσα), a muse; a goddess of
music, literature, and the arts. The Muses,
usually said to be the daughters of Zeus
and Mnemosyne, were nine in number,
namely, Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene,
Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Urania,
Calliope.

TRANSF., (1) song, poetry: silvestris, Verg.;
pedestris, poetry bordering on prose, Hor.

(2) musae, learning, studies; agrestiores, Cic.

(3) genius, wit: Quint.

†Mūsaeus -i, m. (Μουσαῖος), a mythical Greek
poet.

†mūsaeus -a -um (Musa), poetical, musical:
Lucr.

musca -ae, f. (μύα), a fly: Cic. TRANSF., a
troublesome, inquisitive person: Pl.

muscārius -a -um (musca), relating to flies:
Plin.; n. as subst. **muscārium** -i, a fly-flap,
made of peacocks' feathers or an ox's or horse's
tail: Mart.

muscipūla -ae, f. and **muscipūlum** -i, n.
(mus/capio), a mouse-trap: Phaedr., Sen.

muscōsus -a -um (muscus), covered with
moss, mossy: fontes, Verg.; compar.: nihil
muscosius, Cic. L.

muscūlus -i, m. (dim. of mus), a little mouse:
Cic. TRANSF., (1) milit. t. t., a shed, mantelet:
Caes. (2) sea-mussel: Pl. (3) a pilot-fish:
Plin.

muscus -i, m. moss: Hor., Ov.

mūsēus -a -um=†musaeus; q.v.

mūsica -ae, f. and **mūsicē** -ēs, f., subst. from
musicus; q.v.

†mūsicē -ēs, f.=musica; q.v.

†mūsicē, adv. from musicus; q.v.

mūsicus -a -um (μουσικός). (1) belonging to
music, musical: leges, rules of music, Cic.
(2) belonging to poetry: Ter.

M. as subst. **mūsicus** -i, a musician: Cic.;
n. pl. **mūsica** -ōrum, music: Cic.; f. sing.
mūsicā -ae and **mūsicē** -ēs (Quint.),
music, poetry, learned studies: Cic., Suet.

¶ Adv. **mūsicē**, agreeably: Pl.

musso -are (freq. of musso). Intransit., to
grumble inaudibly, to mutter to oneself: Pl.,
Liv. Transit., to keep quiet about a thing: Pl.,
Ter.

musso -are. (1) to murmur, mutter, whisper to
oneself: mussantes inter se rogabant, Liv.;
of bees, to hum: mussant oras et limina
circum, Verg. (2) to keep quiet about a thing:
Pl. (3) to mutter only; hence to be at a loss:
mussabat tacito medicina dolore, Lucr.;

mustat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Verg.; with infin.: Verg.

mustācēum -i, n. and **mustācēus** -i, m. (mustum), a must-cake, a laurel-cake, a sort of wedding-cake, mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves: Cato, Juv.; prov.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, to look for fame in trifles, Cic. L.

mustēla (mustella) -ae, f. (dim. of mus), a weasel: Pl., Hor.

mustēlinus (mustellinus) -a -um (mustela), of a weasel: Ter.

mustus -a -um, young, new, fresh: agna, Cato; vinum, must, Cato.

N. as subst. **mustum** -i, new wine, must: Verg.; fig.: nova ista quasi de musto ac lacu fervida oratio, Cic.; meton.: ter centum musta videre, vintages, Ov.

Mūta -ae, f. (mutus), a nymph, whom Jupiter made dumb because of her loquacity.

mūtābilis -e (muto), changeable, variable, inconstant: ea forma reipublicae mutabilis est, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

mūtābilitās -ātis, f. (mutabilis), changeableness: mentis, Cic.

mūtātio -ōnis (muto). (1) a changing, change, alteration: facere mutationem alicuius rei, Cic.; Tac. (2) a mutual change, exchange: officiorum, Cic.; Ter.

mūtīlo -are (mutilus), to maim, mutilate, cut off: naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv.; caudam colubrae, Ov. TRANSF., to curtail, diminish: exercitum, Cic.; Ter.

mūtīlus -a -um, maimed, mutilated. LIT., esp. of animals which have lost one or both horns: alces mutilae sunt cornibus, Caes. TRANSF., sic mutilus minitaris, Hor.; mutila loqui, Cic.

Mūtina -ae, f. town in Cispadane Gaul (now Modena).

¶ Hence adj. **Mūtīnensis** -e, of Mutina. **mūtīo** (muttio) -ire (from sound mu), to mutter, mumble, murmur: Pl., Ter.

mūtītīo (muttitio) -ōnis, f. (mutio, muttio), a muttering, mumbling: Pl.

mūto -are.

(1) transit. to move, shift: ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, should be removed from the state, Cic.; Pl., Liv., Ov. Hence, to change, alter. LIT., physically: mutari alite, to be changed into a bird, Ov.; mutare iumenta, to change horses, Caes.; mutare calceos et vestimenta, mutare terram, to go into another country, Liv.; vellera luto, to dye, Verg. Esp. to exchange, barter: merces, Verg.; res inter se, Sall.; with abl., to give or to get one thing in exchange for another: Hor., Liv., Sall. TRANSF., of abstr. things: fidem, Pl., Ter.; consilium, Caes.; sententiam, voluntatem, Cic.

(2) intransit., to change, alter: Liv., Tac.

mūtūatio -ōnis, f. (mutuor), a borrowing: Cic. **mūtūē**, adv. from mutuus; q.v.

mūtūito -are (mutuor), to wish to borrow: Pl. **mūtūō** -ari, dep. (mutuus), to borrow. LIT., pecunias, Caes.; ab aliquo, Cic.; auxilia ad bellum, Hirt. TRANSF., orator subtilitatem ab Academicis mutuatur, Cic.; verbum a simili, to speak metaphorically, Cic.

mūtus -a -um, unable to speak, inarticulate, dumb. LIT., bestia, Cic.; Pl., Hor. TRANSF., (1) of things, uttering no sound, mute, silent:

imago, Cic.; artes quasi mutae, the fine arts as opposed to rhetoric, Cic. (2) of places, still, quiet: forum, Cic.; Pl. (3) of time: tempus mutum a litteris, when nothing is written, Cic. L.

mūtūus -a -um (muto). (1) interchanged, mutual, reciprocal: nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, on both sides, Liv.; benevolentia, Cic.; mutuis animis amant amantur, Cat. N. as subst. **mūtūum** -i, reciprocity, equal return: mutuum in amicitia, Cic.; pedibus per mutua nexis, fastened on each other, Verg.; inter se mutua vivunt, by mutual exchange, Lucr.; abl. as adv. **mūtūō**, mutually, reciprocally: aestus maritimi mutuo accedentes et recedentes, Cic.; Suet.

(2) borrowed, lent: pecuniam dare mutuam, to lend, Cic.; sumere ab aliquo pecunias mutuas, to borrow, Cic. N. as subst. **mūtūum** -i, a loan: Pl., Cic.

Mŷcēnae -ārum, f. and **Mŷcēnē** -ēs, f. (Μυκῆναι, Μυκῆνη), a city in Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king.

¶ Hence adj. **Mŷcēnaeus** -a -um and **Mŷcēnensis** -e, relating to Mycene or to Agamemnon; m. pl. as subst. **Mŷcēnenses** -ium, inhabitants of Mycenae; f. subst. **Mŷcēnis** -idis = Iphigenia: Ov.

Mygdōnēs -um, m. (Μυγδόνης), a Thracian people who afterwards settled in Phrygia.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Mygdōnis** -idis = Lydian: Ov.; adj. **Mygdōnius** -a -um = Phrygian: Hor.

Myndus (-ōs) -i, f. (Μύνδος), a sea-town in Caria.

¶ Hence **Myndii** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Myndus.

mŷōpāro -ōnis, m. (μυοπάρων), a small piratical galley: Cic.

mŷrica -ēs, f. and **mŷrica** -ae, f. (μυρική), the tamarisk: Verg.

Myrmidōnes -um, m. pl. (Μυρμιδόνες), the Myrmidons, a people in Thessaly, under the rule of Achilles.

Mŷrōn -ōnis, m. (Μύρων), a celebrated Greek sculptor, about 430 B.C.

mŷrōpōla -ae, m. (μυροπώλης), a seller of unguents: Pl.

mŷrōpōlium -i, n. (μυροπώλιον), a shop where unguents are sold: Pl.

myrrha = murra; q.v.

myrrha = murra; q.v.

myrrhēus = murreus; q.v.

myrrhēus = murreus; q.v.

myrrhinus = murrinus; q.v.

myrrhinus = murrinus; q.v.

myrtētum (murtētum) -i, n. (myrtus), a grove or thicket of myrtle-trees: Pl., Sall., Verg.

myrtēus (murtēus) -a -um (myrtus), of the myrtle: Verg. TRANSF., adorned with myrtle: Tib.

myrtum -i, n. (μύρτον), the myrtle-berry: Verg. **myrtus** -i and -us, f. (μύρτος), the myrtle, myrtle-tree: Hor.; also a myrtle shaft: Verg.

Myrtōus -a -um (Μυρτώος): mare Myrtoum, a part of the Aegean Sea between Crete, the Peloponnese, and Euboea.

Mŷsi -ōrum, m. pl. (Μύσοι), the people of Mysia in Asia Minor.

¶ Hence subst. **Mŷsia** -ae, f. their country; adj. **Mŷsus** -a -um, Mysian.

mystāgōgus -i, m. (μυσταγωγός), *a priest or attendant who showed sacred places to strangers; a cicerone*: Cic.

mystēria -ōrum, n. pl. (μυστήρια), *mysteries; secret rites in divine worship; esp. of the Eleusinian worship of Ceres*: Cic. TRANSF., *secrets, mysteries (of an art): mysteria rhetorum aperire*, Cic.

mystēs or **mysta** -ae, m. (μύστης), *a priest at the mysteries*: Ov.

mysticus -a -um (μυστικός), *relating to the mysteries, secret, mystic*: Verg.

Mýtilēnae -ārum, f. and **Mýtilēnē** -ēs, f. (Μυτιλήνη), *capital of the island of Lesbos*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mýtilēnaeus** -a -um, *Mytilenean*.

N

N, n, the thirteenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds in sound to the Greek nu (Ν, ν). For the uses of N, as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Nābātaei -ōrum, m. (Ναβαταῖοι), *the Nabataeans in Arabia Petraea*.

¶ Hence adj. **Nābātaeus** -a -um, *Nabataean*, poet. = *Arabian, Eastern*; subst. **Nābātaea** -ae, f. (Ναβαταία), *their country, in Arabia Petraea*.

nablium -i, n. *a stringed instrument of uncertain form; a kind of harp or lyre*: Ov.

nae = 'ne; q.v.

naenia = *nenia*; q.v.

Naevius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens; its most notable member was Cn. Naevius, Roman dramatic and epic poet, of the third century B.C.*

¶ Hence adj. **Naeviānus** -a -um, *Naevian*.
naevius -i, m. *a mole on the body*: Cic., Hor., Ov.

Nāiās -ādis and **Nāis** -idis (-idos); acc. plur. -idas; f. (Ναΐς, Ναΐς; *a swimmer*). LIT., *a water-nymph, Naiad*: Verg., Ov.; used attrib.: *puellae Naiades*, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *a nymph, hamadryad, Nereid*: Ov. (2) *water*: Tib.

¶ Hence adj. **Nāicus** -a -um, *belonging to the Naiads*.

nam, conj., generally used to explain or confirm a previous statement or command, and placed at the beginning of its clause.

(1) introducing an explanation, *for*: *is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus; nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor pagos divisa est, Caes.*; sometimes as second word in clause: Hor. Hence: a, introducing a parenthesis: *in insula quae est in Tiberino (nam opinor illud alteri flumini nomen esse) sermoni demus operam, Cic.*; b, taking up the thought interrupted by a parenthesis: *duplex inde Hannibali gaudium fuit (neque enim quiddam eorum, quae apud hostes agerentur, eum fallebat); nam et liberam Minucii temeritatem, Liv.*; c, introducing examples to illustrate a previous general assertion, *for example*: *vivo Catone minores natu multi uno tempore oratores floruerunt; nam et A. Albinus et litteratus et disertus fuit, Cic.*; d, ellipt.: *... una domus erat, idem victus isque communis; nam quid ego de studiis dicam? Cic.*

(2) used to add emphasis to a question: *nam quis te nostras iussit adire domus? Verg.* Often enclitic: *quisnam? who in the world? Pl., Cic., Juv.*; *ubinam gentium sumus? Cic.*

Namnētes -um, m. *a people in Gallia Celtica near the modern Nantes*.

namquē, conj., a more emphatic form of *nam* (q.v.), standing like it at the beginning of a sentence or clause, though sometimes after the first or second word: *prodigium extemplo dedicationem secutum; namque lapidibus pluit, Liv.*; Pl., Cic., Verg., etc.

nanciscor *nancisci nactus and nactus sum, dep. to light upon, obtain, meet*: *anulum, Ter.*; *turbidam tempestatem, Caes.*; *vitis claviculis suis, quicquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic.*; *spem, Cic., Liv.*; *morbum, Nep.*

Nantūātes -ium, m. *a people in Gallia Narbonensis*.

nānus -i, m. (νάνος, νάνος), *a dwarf*: Prop., Juv., Suet.

Nāpaeae -ārum, f. pl. (ναπαῖος), *dell-nymphs*: Verg.

nāpus -i, m. *a kind of turnip*: Plin., Mart.

Nār Nāris, m. *a river of Italy, that flows into the Tiber (now Nera)*.

Narbo -ōnis, m. *town in southern Gaul (now Narbonne)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Narbōnensis** -e, *of Narbo*.

Narcissus -i, m. (Νάρκισσος), *Narcissus, son of Cepheus and Liriope, a youth of remarkable beauty, who fell in love with his own reflection in a fountain, and wasted away till he was changed into the flower of the same name*: Verg., Ov.

nardus -i, f. and **nardum** -i, n. (νάρδος). (1) *nard, a name given by the ancients to various aromatic plants*: Plin. (2) *the unguent or balsam of nard*: Lucr., Hor., Tib.

nāris -is, f. *the nostril*; usually plur. **nāres** -ium, f. *the nostrils, nose*.

LIT., *fasciculum ad nares commovere*, Cic.; Verg., Ov., Juv.

TRANSF., *the nose, as expressive of sagacity or of scorn or anger*: *homo naris obesae, a person of dull perception, Hor.*; *homo emunctae naris, a man of keen perception, Hor.*; *naribus uti, to laugh at, mock at, Hor.*; *ne sordida mappa nares corruget, cause the guest to turn up his nose, Hor.*

Narnia -ae, f. *a town in Umbria on the Nar (now Narni)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Narniēnsis** -e, *of Narnia*.

narrābilis -e (narro), *that can be narrated*: Ov.
narrātio -ōnis, f. (narro), *a telling, relating, narrative*: *rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, Cic.*; Quint., Tac.

narrātiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of narratio), *a short narrative*: Quint., Plin. L.

narrātor -ōris, m. (narro), *a relater, narrator*: Cic., Quint., Tac.

narrātus -ūs, m. (narro), *a narration, narrative*: Ov.

narro -are (gnarus), *to make known*. Hence (1) *to relate, tell, narrate*: *ego tibi ea narro, quae tu melius scis quam ipse qui narro, Cic.*; *de mea sollicitudine, Cic. L.*; *male, bene, narrare (de aliquo), bring good or bad tidings, Cic. L.*; with acc. and infin.: *Cic. L.*; with indir. quest.: *Ter., Cic. L.* In passive, with

infin., usually with person or thing as subject, but sometimes impersonally; *he is said to . . . , it is told that . . .*, etc. (2) in gen., to say, speak, tell: narro tibi (a form of asseveration), *I assure you*, Cic. L.; with acc.: Ter.; with indir. quest.: Ter., Hor.

narthēcium -i, n. (ναρθήκιον), a case for keeping perfumes and medicines: Cic.

narus = gnarus; q.v.

Nārycion -i, n. and **Nāryx** -rŷcis, f. (Νάρκυσς), a town of the Opuntian Locrians. Adj. **Nārycius** -a -um, *Narycian*: urbs, Locri in Italy, Ov.

nascor -i nātus (and gnatus) sum, dep. (connected with gigno), to be born.

LIT., nasci patre certo, Cic.; so with ex: Cic., Liv.; with ab: Verg., Tac.; with de: Ov.; non nobis solum nati sumus, Cic.; post hominum genus natum, since the beginning of the world, Cic.; natus summo loco, of a good family, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of inanimate physical things, to come into existence, arise, be produced: nascitur ibi plumbum, Caes.; ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, Cic.; vulgo nascetur amomum, Verg. (2) of abstr. things, to arise, spring up: nulla tam detestabilis pestis est quae non homini ab homine nascatur, Cic.; Caes., Cat.

¶ Hence partic. **nātus** -a -um. As adj. (1) born, fitted by nature: with ad or in and the acc., or with dat.: Iudaei et Syrae nationes natae servituti, Cic.; poet. with infin.: animal natum tolerare labores, Ov. (2) naturally constituted: ita natus locus est, Liv.; pro re nata, under present circumstances, as things are now, Cic. (3) with annos, to express age: eques Romanus annos prope xc natus, almost ninety years old, Cic.

As subst.; m. **nātus** -i, a son: Cic., Verg., etc.; f. **nāta** -ae, a daughter: Verg., etc.

Nāsica -ae, m. name of a family of the Scipios; esp. of P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica, famous for his integrity.

Nāso -ōnis, m. (nasus), the cognomen of the poet P. Ovidius; see Ovidius.

nassa -ae, f. a narrow-necked basket for catching fish: Plin. TRANSF., a trap, net, snare: ex hac naxa exire constitui, Cic. L.; Pl., Juv.

nassiterna -ae, f. a watering-pot: Pl., Cato.

nasturcium -i, n. (nasus/torqueo), a kind of cress: Cic., Verg.

nāsus -i, m. the nose.

LIT., nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis intersectus esse videatur, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) the nose, as the seat of smell: nasus illis nullus erat, Hor. (2) the nose, as expressing sagacity, anger, scorn, etc.: aliquem naso suspendere adunco, to turn up the nose at, ridicule, mock, Hor.; Mart., Pers. (3) the nose, nozzle, spout of a vessel: Juv.

nāsūtus -a -um (nasus), having a large nose: Hor. TRANSF., acute, sagacious, satirical: Mart.; compar.: Mart.

¶ Adv. **nāsūtē**, satirically: Phaedr.

nāta -ae, f., subst. from nascor; q.v.

nātālicius -a -um (natis), relating to birth, and esp. to the time of birth: praedicta, a horoscope, Cic. N. pl. as subst. **nātālicia** -ōrum, a birthday party: Cic.

nātālis -e (natus), of or relating to birth, natal:

dies, Cic.; lux, Ov.; hora, Hor.; diem natalem suum agere, celebrate, Cic.

M. as subst. **nātālis** -is (sc. dies), a birthday: Cic. L., Verg., Hor.; plur. **nātāles** -ium, m. birth, origin: Cornelius Fuscus, claris natalibus, of illustrious family, Tac.; Plin. L., Juv.

nātans -antis, partic. from nato; q.v.

nātatio -ōnis, f. (nato), swimming: Cic.

nātātor -ōris, m. (nato), a swimmer: Ov.

nātes, see natis.

natio -ōnis, f. (nascor), a being born, birth; hence, personif.: Natio, the goddess of birth, Cic. TRANSF., (1) a tribe, race, people, esp. uncivilized: externae nationes et gentes, Cic.; Caes., Tac. (2) a species, stock, class: candidatorum, Cic.; Epicureorum, Cic.

nātis -is, f., usually plur. **nātes** -ium, f. the rump, buttocks: Hor., Juv.

nātivus -a -um (nascor), born, that which has come into existence by birth: Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos, Cic.; Lucr. TRANSF., (1) native, natural, not artificial: beluae nativis testis inhaerentes, Cic.; Lucr., Ov., Tac. (2) inborn, innate: Cic.

nāto -are (freq. of no, nare), to swim, float.

LIT., studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic. L.; in oceano, Cic.; natant aequore pisces, Ov.; natat uncta carina, floats, Verg.; poet., followed by acc.: caeca freta, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to stream, flow: qua se Tiberinus in altum dividit et campo liberiore natat, Ov. (2) to swim with anything, be full of, overflow; with abl.: natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.; omnia plenis rura natant fossis, Verg. (3) of the eyes, to swim, to be glassy: vinis oculique animique natabant, Ov.; Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **nātans** -antis; f. pl. as subst. natantes, fishes, Verg.

nātīx -icis, f. a water-snake: Cic.

nātū, abl. sing. as from natus, m. (nascor), by birth; used esp. to indicate age: magnus nati, grandis natu, of considerable age, Cic.; qui fuit maior natu quam Plautus et Naevius, older, Cic.; ex his omnibus natu minimus, the youngest, Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc.

nātūra -ae, f. (nascor). (1) birth: Cic.; naturā frater, adoptio filius, Liv.; Ter. (2) nature, natural qualities: a, of things: haec est natura propria animae et vis, Cic.; montis, Caes.; loci, Caes.; mollis aquae, Lucr.; Verg.: b, of men, nature, natural disposition, character: quae tua natura est, Cic.; versare suam naturam, Cic.; naturam expellās furcā, tamen usque recurrit, Hor.: c, the nature of things in general, the laws of nature, the order and constitution of the world: quod rerum natura non patitur, Cic.; naturae satisfacere, to pay the debt of nature, to die, Cic.; naturae concedere, Sall.; in rerum natura fuisse, Cic.; de rerum natura, Lucr.: d, an element, substance, essence: ex duabus naturis conflata, Cic.

nātūrālis -e (natura), natural. (1) produced by birth, natural: pater, own father (opp. adoptive father), Cic.; filius, Liv. (2) not artificial, natural: societas, lex, Cic.; n. pl. as subst.: naturalia anteponantur non naturalibus, Cic. (3) relating to nature: quaestiones, Cic.

¶ Adv. **nātūrālīter**, naturally, by nature, according to nature: divinare, Cic.; Caes.

nātus -a -um, partic. from nascor; q.v.
naucharchus -i, m. (ναύαρχος), a captain of a ship: Cic., Tac.

nauci, see naucum.

nauclicerus -a -um (ναυκληρικός), of the master of a ship: Pl.

nauclicerus -i, m. (ναυκληρος), the master of a ship: Pl.

naucum -i, n. a trifle, something very small; in genit. of value: non nauci habere, to esteem lightly, Cic.; Pl.

naufragium -i, n. (naufragus), a shipwreck.

LIT., naufragium (naufugia) facere, to suffer shipwreck, Cic.; naufragio interire, Caes.; perire, Cic.; prov.: naufragia alicuius ex terra intueri, to behold danger from a place of safety, Cic.; tabula ex naufragio, a plank from a shipwreck, i.e. a means of safety, way of deliverance, Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) fig., ruin, loss: fortunarum, Cic. (2) the remains of a wrecked ship, wreckage; fig.: conligere naufragium reipublicae, Cic.

naufragus -a -um (navis/frango).

(1) pass., that suffers or has suffered shipwreck: Marius Africā devictā expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic.; corpora, Verg.; puppis, Ov.; fig.: patrimonid naufragus, Cic.; m. as subst., a shipwrecked person: Cic., Juv.

(2) act., poet., causing shipwreck: mare, Hor.; unda, Tib.

naulum -i, n. (ναῦλον), fare, passage-money: Juv.

naumachia -ae, f. (ναυμαχία). (1) a naval battle exhibited as a spectacle: Suet. (2) the place in which the spectacle was exhibited: Suet.

naumachiarius -a -um (naumachia), of a mock sea-fight: Plin.; m. as subst. **naumachiarius** -i, one who fought in a mock sea-fight: Juv.

Naupactus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ναύπακτος), a sea-port on the Gulf of Corinth (now Lepanto).

¶ Hence adj. **Naupactius** -a -um, of Naupactus.

nausea -ae, f. (ναύσα), sea-sickness: navigavi sine timore et nausea, Cic. L.; in gen., sickness, nausea: Hor., Sen.

nauseo -are (nausea), to be sea-sick. LIT., Hor. TRANSF., (1) to vomit, be sick: quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. (2) to cause disgust, nauseate: ista effluentem nauseare, Cic.; Phaedr.

nauseola -ae, f. (dim. of nausea), a slight squeamishness: Cic.

nauta and **nāvita** (poet.) -ae, m. (ναύτης), a sailor, seaman, mariner: Cic., Caes., Hor.

nauticus -a -um (ναυτικός), of a sailor, nautical, naval: verbum, Cic. L.; scientia atque usus nauticarum rerum, Caes.; m. as subst. **nautici** -ōrum, sailors: Liv.

nāvalis -e (navis), of ships, naval, nautical: bellum, pugna, Cic.; castra, for the protection of ships when drawn upon shore, Caes.; socii navales, sailors (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies), Liv.

N. as subst. **nāvāle** -is, a station for ships: Ov.; plur. **nāvālia** -iūm. (1) a dockyard: Cic., Verg.; esp. a place in Rome so called: Liv. (2) materials for ship-building: Verg., Liv.

nāvicula -ae, f. (dim. of navis), a little ship, boat: Caes., Cic.

nāviculārius -a -um (navicula), relating to small ships. F. as subst. **nāviculāria** -ae (sc. res), the business of a ship-owner: naviculāriam facere, Cic. M. as subst. **nāviculārius** -i, one who lets out ships, a ship-owner: Cic.

nāvifrāgus -a -um (navis/frango), causing shipwreck, ship-destroying: Verg., Ov.

nāvigābilis -e (navigo), navigable: mare, Liv.; Tac.

nāvigatio -ōnis, f. (navigo), a sailing, voyage: primam navigationem (chance of sailing) ne omiseris, Cic. L.; Tac.

nāviger -gēra -gērūm (navis/gero), ship-bearing, navigable: mare, Lucr.

nāvigōlūm -i, n. (dim. of navigium), a little ship, a bark: ap. Cic. L.

nāvigium -i, n. (navigo), a vessel, ship: navigium facere, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

nāvigo -are (navis/ago).

(1) intransit., to sail, voyage. LIT., ex Asia in Macedoniam, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; of ships: decrevimus, ut classis in Italiam navigaret, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., a, of a naval war, to proceed, go: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit, Cic.: b, to swim: Ov.

(2) transit.: a, to sail over, sail through, navigate: terram, Cic.; aequor, Verg.: b, to get or earn by navigation: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, Sall.

nāvis -is, f. (acc. navem or -im; abl. nave or -i; cf. ναῦς), a ship, vessel.

LIT., navis longa, a man-of-war, Caes.; oneraria, a ship of burden, transport-ship, Caes.; praetoria, admiral's ship, flag-ship, Liv.; tecta, decked, Liv.; aperta, undecked, Liv.; navis auri, laden with gold, Cic.; navem deducere in aquam, to launch, Liv.; subducere, to beach, Caes., Cic.; conscendere in navem, to embark, Cic.; prov.: navibus et quadrigis, with all one's might, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) fig., of the ship of state, etc.: una navis bonorum omnium, Cic.; esse in eadem navi, to be in the same boat, Cic. (2) Navis Argolica, or simply, Navis, the constellation Argo, Cic. poet.

nāvita = nauta; q.v.

nāvitās (gnāvitās) -ātis, f. (navus), energy, zeal: Cic.

nāvītēr, adv. from navus; q.v.

nāvo -are (navus), to do anything zealously or energetically: navare operam, Caes., Cic., Liv.; bellum, Tac.

nāvus (gnāvus) -a -um, zealous, energetic: homo navus et industrius, Cic.

¶ Adv. **nāvītēr** (gnāvītēr). (1) energetically: Ter., Lucr., Liv. (2) completely: impudens, Cic. L.; Lucr.

Naxus (-ōs) -i, f. (Νάξος), an island of the Aegean Sea, the largest of the Cyclades.

¶ Hence adj. **Naxius** -a -um, Naxian.

ⁱnē (nae), interj. (νῆ), yes, verily, truly; used before pronouns: ne illi multa saecula expectanda fuerunt, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

ⁱnē (formerly nei), the original Latin particle of negation.

Adv., not. (1) to negative a word or phrase; rare in this sense, except in compounds such as nemo (= ne-homo), ne-scio, etc., and in ne . . . quidem, not even: ne in oppidis quidem, Cic.; Verg., etc. (2) to negative a clause: a, in prohibitions; with the

imperat.: ne time, Liv.; Cic., Verg., etc.; with the subj.: ne te frustrare, Hor.; nobis nostras ne ademeris, Cic.; Hor., etc.: **b**, in wishes: ne id Iuppiter Opt. Max. sirit, Liv.; illud utinam ne vere scriberem, Cic.; ne vivam, si scio, *may I die if I know*, Cic.: **c**, in concessive and restrictive clauses: sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis, sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, ne illis sanguinem nostram largiantur, *only let them not lavish our blood*, Sall.: **d**, in purpose-clauses, ut ne, *that not*: quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, Cic. L.; Pl.; so sometimes, qui ne, quo ne: **e**, in indirect command: moneo vos, ne refugiat, Cic.

Conj., with subj., *lest, that not*. (1) in purpose-clauses: gallinae pennis foveant pullos, ne frigore laedantur, Cic.; ne multa dicam, *in short*, Cic. (2) after verbs of fearing: metuebat ne indicarent, Cic.; ne non, *that not*: timeo ne non impetrem, Cic.; Liv., etc. (3) after some verbs of causing and preventing: qui efficiant ne quid inter privatum ac magistratum differat, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

nē (sometimes abbreviated to **n'**), interrog. enclitic particle. (1) in direct questions: **a**, without alternative: mitto alios; etiamne nobis expedit? Cic.; Verg., etc.; sometimes with positive or negative suggestion, usually without: **b**, with alternative: satisne ergo pudori consulat, si quis sine teste libidini pareat, an est aliquid per se ipsum flagitiosum? Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.: **c**, sometimes affixed to another interrog.: quone malo mentem concussa? Hor.; Pl.

(2) in indirect questions: **a**, without alternative: ut videamus, satisne ista sit defectio, Cic.: **b**, with alternative: nescio gratulerner tibi an timeam, Cic.; also to introduce the alternative: ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent, Liv.

Nēāpōlis -pōlis, acc. -pōlim, f. (Νεάπολις). (1) a part of Syracuse. (2) a sea-port in Campania (now Naples).

nēbŭla -ae, f. (cf. νεφέλη), vapour, fog, mist. Lit., matutina, Liv.; Lucr., Verg.; esp. of cloud: Verg., Hor.; smoke: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of dust: pulveris, Lucr. (2) mentally: erroris, Juv. (3) of anything worthless: Pl., Ov.

nēbŭlo -ōnis, m. (nebula), a good-for-nothing fellow: Ter., Cic., Hor.

nēbŭlōsus -a -um (nebula), misty, foggy: nebulosum et caliginosum caelum, Cic.

nēc and **nēquē**, negative particles.

Adv., *not*; an old sense, rare in class. Latin: qui nec procul aberat, Liv.; Verg.

Conj., *and not*: quia non viderunt nec sciunt, Cic.; neque unquam, *and never*, Cic.; sometimes with adversative force, and *yet not*: conscripsi epistulam noctu; nec ille ad me rediit, Cic. Sometimes to add a negative command or purpose-clause: ut ea praetermittam neque eos appellem, Cic.; Liv., etc. Often with other particles, etc.: neque vero, *and indeed not*, Cic.; nec tamen, *and yet not*, Cic.; nec enim, neque enim, *for...not*, Cic.; neque non, nec non, *necon, and also, and indeed*, Cic., Verg.; nec...nec, neque...neque, *neither...*

nor; neque...et, not only not...but also; nec miror et gaudeo, Cic.; et...neque, *not only...but also not*, Cic.; nec...quidem, *and not even*, Cic.; also nec alone sometimes stands for *not even*: Liv.

necdum (neque dum), adv. *and not yet*: Cic. L., Verg., Juv.

nēcēssārius -a -um (necesse), necessary, unavoidable, inevitable.

LIT., res, necessity, Caes.; omnia quae sint ad vivendum necessaria, Cic.; senatori necessarium est, nosse rempublicam, Cic.; iumentorum acervi necessarium cubile dabant, *the least possible, barest*, Liv.; tam necessario tempore, pressing, urgent, Caes. Abl. as adv. **nēcēssāriō**, necessarily, unavoidably: Caes., Cic., etc. Adv. **nēcēssāriē**, necessarily, unavoidably: Cic.

TRANSF., closely connected or related; esp. subst. **nēcēssārius** -i, m., -a -ae, f. an intimate friend, connexion, relation: meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic.; Caes.

nēcēssē (old form **nēcēssum**), indecl. adj. n., found only in connexion with esse and habere: necessary, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable: nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic.; homini necesse est mori, Cic.; istum condemnetis necesse est, Cic.; eo minus habeo necesse scribere, Cic. L.

nēcēssitās -ātis, f. (necesse).

LIT., inevitability, necessity: necessitati parere, Cic.; necessitatem alicui adferre, Cic.; mors est necessitas naturae, Cic.; leti, Hor.; so: extrema, suprema, ultima necessitas, Sall., Tac.; plur.: necessitates, requirements, necessary expenses, Caes., Cic., Liv.; sing. sometimes in sense of urgency: Caes., Liv.

TRANSF., intimate connexion, friendship, relationship: si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset, Cic. L.; Caes.

nēcēssitūdō -inis, f. (necesse).

LIT., necessity, inevitableness: puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nullā vi resisti potest, Cic.; Tac., Sall.; sometimes need, want: Sall.

TRANSF., (1) close connexion or relationship, intimate friendship: liberorum necessitudo, Cic.; sunt mihi cum illo omnes amicitiae necessitudines, Cic. (2) plur., intimate friends, near relations: Tac., Suet.

nēcēssum = necesse; q.v.

necnē, or **not**. Generally in the second, or alternative, half of indirect questions: sintne dii necne, Cic.; Caes., Hor. More rarely in direct questions: sunt haec tua verba necne? Cic.

necnon (neque non), see nec.

nēco -are (cf. νεκρός and nex), to kill, slay, put to death, usually by violent means: plebem fame, Cic.; aliquem igni, Caes.; aliquem ferro, Verg., Hor.

nēcōpinans -antis, *not expecting, unaware*: aliquem necopinantem liberare, Cic. L.; Lucr.

nēcōpinātus (nēc ōpinātus) -a -um, unexpected: bona, Cic.; Liv.; n. as subst.: ex necopinato, unexpectedly, Liv.; abl. as adv. **nēcōpinātō**, unexpectedly: si necopinato quid evenerit, Cic.; Liv.

nēcōpinus -a -um (opinor). (1) pass., unexpected: mors, Ov. (2) act., *not expecting, careless*: Phaedr., Ov.

nectar -āris, n. (νέκταρ), *nectar, the drink of the gods*. LIT., Cic., Ov., etc. TRANSF., of anything sweet or pleasant; *honey*: Verg.; *milk*: Ov.; *wine*: Verg., Ov.

nectāreus -a -um (νεκταρεός), *of nectar*. LIT., aqua, Ov. TRANSF., *like nectar*: Mart.

necto nectēre nexūi and nexi nexum, *to tie, bind, connect, fasten together*.

LIT., flores, Hor.; catenas, coronam, Hor.; comam myrto, Ov.; of persons, *to bind, fetter, enslave*, especially for debt: eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod necti desiderunt, Liv.; Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to affix, attach*: ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendendum fatum a Stoicis nectitur, Cic.; omnes virtutes inter se nexae et iugatae sunt, Cic. (2) *to put together, devise*: dolum, Liv.; causas inanes, Verg.; inanes verba, Ov.

nēcūbi, adv. *so that nowhere*: Caes., Liv. Luc.

nēcundē, adv. *from nowhere*: Liv.

nēdum, conj. *not to say*.

Hence (1) after (implied) negative, *much less, still less*; foll. by subj.: optimis temporibus nec P. Popilius nec Q. Metellus vim tribunicium sustinere potuerunt, nedum his temporibus sine vestra sapientia salvi esse possumus, *much less could we at present*, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: ne voce quidem incommodi, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv. (2) after (implied) affirmative, *much more*: adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, Liv.

nēfandus -a -um (ne/fari), *not to be spoken of; hence abominable*: scelus, Cic., Liv., etc.; n. as subst.: deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *of right and wrong*, Verg.

nēfārius -a -um (nefas), *impious, abominable, execrable*: homo, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; n. as subst., *an abominable action*: Liv.

¶ Adv. **nēfāriē**, *impiously*: Cic.

nēfas, n. indecl., *that which is contrary to divine command; an impious deed, a sin, crime, abomination*.

LIT., quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic.; Mercurius quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, Cic.; per fas et nefas, *by fair means or foul*, Liv.; in omne nefas se parare, Ov.; with infin.: indicare in vulgus nefas (est), Cic.; sometimes used as an interjection, *monstrous! dreadful!*: heu nefas! Hor.

TRANSF., *a horrible thing*: exstinxisse nefas laudabor (Helen, as the cause of the ruin of Troy), Verg.

nēfastus -a -um (nefas), *forbidden, unholy*.

LIT., in religious t. t.: dies nefasti, on which no legal or public business could be transacted, Liv.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *unlucky, inauspicious*: ille et nefasto te posuit die, Hor.; ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, Liv. (2) of action, *forbidden, sinful*: quae augur iniusta, nefasta defixerit, Cic.; quid intactum nefasti liquimus? Hor.

nēgatio -ōnis, f. (nego), *a denying*: negatio infitiatione facti, Cic.

nēgito -are (freq. of nego), *to deny frequently, persist in denying*: quam multos annos esse negitavisset, Cic.; Pl., Lucr.

neglectio -ōnis, f. (neglego), *neglect*: amicorum, Cic.

neglectus -ūs, m. (neglego), *a neglecting, neglect, disregard*: Ter.

neglēgens -entis, partic. from neglego; q.v.

neglēgentia -ae, f. (neglegens), *carelessness, negligence*: in accusando, Cic.; with genit.: deum, Liv.; sui, Tac.

neglēgo -lēgere -lexi -lectum (nec/lego), *to neglect, disregard*. (1) of action omitted, *to omit, to fail to see to*: mandatum, Cic.; with de: de Theopompo, summo homine, negleximus, Cic.; with infin.: obire diem edicti, Cic. (2) of feeling, *to make light of, despise*: periculum fortunarum et capitis sui, Cic.; imperium alicuius, Caes. (3) of injuries, *to overlook, pass over*: iniurias Aeduorum, Caes.; Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **neglēgens** -entis, *careless, indifferent, unconcerned*: adulescentia, Liv.; in amicis deligendis, Cic.; with genit.: amicorum, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; with ne and subj.: Hor.

¶ Adv. **neglēgentēr**, *carelessly, heedlessly*: scribere, Cic.; Quint., Tac.; compar.: Cic.

nēgo -are (ne/aio). (1) *to say no*: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic.; with dat.: saepius idem roganti, Cic.; Pl., Caes. (2) *to deny, to assert that a thing is not so*: crimen, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Stoici negant, quicquam esse bonum nisi quod honestum sit, Cic.; pass., with nom. and infin.: ibi vis facta (esse) negabitur, Cic.; non negare, foll. by quin: negare non posse quin rectius sit exercitum mitti, Liv. (3) *to deny a request, to refuse*: nunquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic.; of inanimate objects: poma negat regio, *refuses to produce apples*, Ov.; with infin., *to refuse to do*: Verg.

nēgōtiālis -e (negotium), *relating to business*: Cic.

nēgōtiālis -antis, m. partic. from negotior; q.v.

nēgōtiātiō -ōnis, f. (negotior), *bankers' business*: reliquiae negotiationis, Cic. L.; Liv.

nēgōtiātor -ōris, m. (negotior), *a business-man; esp. a banker*: Cic.

nēgōtiolum -i, n. (dim. of negotium), *a small transaction, little business*: tua negotiola Ephesi curae mihi fuerunt, Cic. L.

nēgōtiōr -ari, dep. (negotium), *to carry on business; esp. as a banker*: Patris, at Patrae, Cic.; Sall.; also, in gen., *to trade*: Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **nēgōtiāns** -antis; m. as subst., *a business-man*: Cic. L., Suet.

nēgōtiōsus -a -um (negotium), *full of business, busy*: provincia, Cic.; homo, Sall.; dies, *working days*, Tac.

nēgōtium -i, n. (nec/otium), *absence of leisure*. Hence, *business, occupation, employment*.

LIT., in gen.: Pl., Caes., Cic.; esp. *some single employment or commission*: negotia privata, domestica, Cic.; negotium suscipere, transigere, Cic.; conficere, Caes.; negotia forensia, Cic.; publica, Pl., Cic.; of a military task: Caes.; of commerce: habere negotia vetera in Sicilia, Cic.; Hor.; of household management: negotium male gerere, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *pains, trouble*: neque esse quidquam negoti (any difficulty) hanc sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes.; negotium alicui exhibere, *to cause trouble to a person*, Cic.;

Pl., Liv. (2) any matter, thing: Pl., Cic.; of a person: Cic.

Nēleus -ēi and ēōs, m. (Νηλεύς), a mythical king of Pylos, father of Nestor.

¶ Hence adj. **Nēlēius** -a -um and **Nēlēus** -a -um, of Neleus or Nestor; subst. **Nēlides** -ae, m. a male descendant of Neleus; Nestor: Ov.

Nēmēa -ae, f. (Νεμέα) and **Nēmēē** -ēs, f. (Νεμένη), a valley in Argolis, where Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and founded the Nemean games.

¶ Hence adj. **Nēmēaeus** -a -um, Nemean: leo, Ov.; subst. **Nēmēa** -ōrum, n. pl., the Nemean games: Liv.

Nēmēsis -is and -ios, f. (Νεμεσις), the goddess of justice, who punished pride and arrogance.

Nēmētes -um, a people in Gallia Belgica.

nēmo -inis, c.; acc. neminem, genit. nullius, dat. nemini, abl. nullo (rarely nemine) (ne/hemo=homo), no man, no one, nobody: nemo omnium mortalium, Cic.; nemo unus, not one person, Cic., Liv., Tac.; nemo alius, no one else, Cic.; nemo est quin (with subj.), there is no one who does not, etc., Cic.; nemo non, everyone, Cic.; non nemo, many a one, Cic.; often with noun in apposition: nemo homo, Pl., Cic.; civis, Enn., Cic.

nēmōrālis -e (nemus), of woods or groves, sylvan: umbrae, antrum, Ov.

nēmōrensis -e (nemus), belonging to a grove or wood; esp. of the grove of Diana at Aricia: Ov.

nēmōricultrix -īcis, f. (nemus/cultrix), dwelling in the woods: Phaedr.

nēmōrivāgus -a -um (nemus/vagus), wandering in the woods: Cat.

nēmōrōsus -a -um (nemus). (1) woody, full of groves: Zacynthos, Verg.; Ov. (2) thickly leaved, full of foliage: silvae, Ov.

nēpē, conj. (nam/demonstr. suffix -pe), forsooth, truly, certainly, to be sure: nempe in composito dixi pede currere versus Lucili, Hor.; si dat tantam pecuniam Flacco, nempe idcirco dat, ut rata sit emptio, of course, Cic.

nēmus -ōris, n. (cf. νέμω), a wood with glades and pasture land for cattle; a grove, forest: agri et nemora, Cic.; Verg., Hor., Ov.

nēnia -ae, f. a funeral song, dirge: Cic., Hor., Suet. TRANSF., (1) any mournful song: Hor. (2) an incantation: Hor. (3) a ditty, nursery song, lullaby: Hor.

nēō nēre nēvi nētum (νέω), to spin: stamina, fila, esp. of the Parcae, Ov. TRANSF., to weave, interweave: tunicam quam molli neverat auro, Verg.

Nēoclēs -is and -i, m. (Νεοκλῆς), father of Themistocles.

¶ Hence **Nēoclides** -ae, m. son of Neocles, i.e., Themistocles.

nēpa -ae, f. (1) a scorpion: Cic.; hence, the constellation so called: Cic. poet. (2) a crab: Pl.

Nēphēlē -ēs, f. (Νεφέλη), wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle.

¶ Hence **Nēphēlēis** -ēidos, f. a daughter of Nephele; Helle: Ov.

nēpos -ōtis, m. a grandson. LIT., Q. Pompeii ex filia nepos, Cic.; Pl., Tac. TRANSF., (1) a brother's or sister's son, nephew: Suet. (2) a descendant: Verg., Hor. (3) a spendthrift, prodigal: Cic.

***Nēpos** -pōtis, m., C. Cornelius, a Roman historian, friend of Atticus, Cicero, and Catullus.

nēpōtūlus -i, m. (dim. of 'nepos), a little grandson: Pl.

neptis -is, f. ('nepos), a grand-daughter: Cic., Tac.; neptis Veneris, Ino, Ov.; neptes Cybeles, the Muses, Ov.

Neptūnus -i, m. Neptune, god of the sea, brother of Jupiter, husband of Amphitrite, identified with the Greek Poseidon; meton., the sea: Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Neptūnius** -a -um, Neptunian: Troia, built by Neptune, Verg.; heros, Theseus, Ov.; subst. **Neptūninē** -ēs, f. a grand-daughter of Neptune: Cat.

nequam, adj. indecl.; compar. **nēquior**, superl. **nēquissimus**, worthless, good for nothing, bad: quid est nequius effeminato viro? Cic.; liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **nēquītēr**, worthlessly, badly: Pl., Cic.

nēquāquam, adv. by no means, not at all: Pl., Caes., Cic., Hor.

nēquīs=nec; q.v.

nēquēdum=neccum; q.v.

nēquēō -ire -ivi and -iī -itum (fut. nequibunt: Lucr.; imperf. nequibat: Sall.), to be unable: actam aetatem meminisse nequimus, Lucr.; cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequiret, Cic.; pass., with pass. infin.: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, iure factum sit, Sall.

nēquīquam (nēquicquam), adv. (1) in vain, fruitlessly, to no purpose: et sero et nequicquam pudet, Cic.; alicuius auxilium implorare, Caes.; Verg. (2) without good reason: Caes., Cat. (3) with impunity: Pl.

nēquītēr, adv. from nequam; q.v.

nequitia -ae, f. and **nequitēs** -ēi, f. (nequam), worthlessness, badness: inertissimi homines nescio qua singulari nequitia praediti, Cic.; esp. extravagance, prodigality, wantonness: uxor pauperis Ibyci, tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, Hor.; Cic., Ov.

Nērēus -ēos and -ēi, m. (Νηρεΐς), a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys; father, by Doris, of the Nereids; meton., the sea: Tib., Ov.

¶ Hence subst. **Nērēis** -idis, f. a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid: Ov.; **Nērīnē** -ēs, f. a Nereid: Verg.; adj. **Nērēius** -a -um, of Nereus: genetrix, Thetis, mother of Achilles, Ov.; nepos, Achilles, Ov.

Nērītus (-ōs) -i, m. (Νηριτός), a small island near Ithaca.

¶ Hence adj. **Nērītius** -a -um: ratis, the ship of Ulysses, Ov.; dux, Ulysses, Ov.

Nērō -ōnis, m. a cognomen in the gens Claudia; esp. of (1) C. Claudius Nero, consul 207 B.C., who defeated Hasdrubal at the battle of the Metaurus. (2) C. Claudius Nero, the fifth Roman emperor (A.D. 54-68).

¶ Hence adj. **Nērōnēus**, **Nērōnius**, and **Nērōniānus** -a -um, Neronian.

Nervī -ōrum, m. a warlike people in the north of Gallia Belgica.

¶ Hence adj. **Nervicus** -a -um, Nervian. **nervosus** -a -um (nervus), adj. (with compar.), sinevy, nervous, strong. LIT., poples, Ov. TRANSF., of style, vigorous: quis Aristotele nervosior? Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **nervōsē**, *strongly, vigorously*: nervosius dicere, Cic.

nervulus -i, m. (dim. of nervus), *nerve, strength*; in plur.: nervulos adhibere, Cic. L. **nervus** -i, m. (νῆρῡς), *a sinew, tendon*; gen. plur., *nervi, the sinews*.

LIT., nervi a quibus artus continentur, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *the string of a musical instrument*: cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum tota vicinitas personat, Cic. (2) *a bowstring*: nervo aptare sagittas, Verg. (3) *the leather with which shields are covered*: Tac. (4) *a strap or thong with which the limbs are bound*: bonds, fetters, and hence, *prison, imprisonment*: in nervis teneri, Liv.; Pl., Ter. (5) *fig., in plur., strength, vigour, effort*: in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic.; nervi belli pecunia, *money, the sinews of war*, Cic.; nervi coniurationis, Liv.; esp. of style, *vigour, energy*: nervi oratorii, Cic. **nescio** -ire -ivi and -ii -itum, *not to know, to be ignorant of*.

In gen.: de Oropo opinor, sed certum nescio, *I do not certainly know*, Cic. L.; with indir. quest.: nescis quanta cum expectatione sim te auditurus, Cic.; Ter., Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Ter., Ov.

Esp. (1) in phrases, *nescio quis, quid, etc., I know not who or what, somebody or something*: nescio quis loquitur, Pl.; oppidum nescio quod, Cic.; nescio quid exculpserunt, Cic.; nescio quomodo, *I know not how, somehow or other*, Cic. (2) *not to know or recognize a person or thing*: non nescire hiemem, Verg.; Pl. (3) *to be unable to do anything, not to have learnt*: non tam praeclarum est scire Latine quam turpe nescire, Cic.; Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

nescius -a -um (nescio).

(1) act.: **a**, *not knowing, ignorant, unaware*; with genit.: nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg.; non sum nescius, ista inter Graecos dici, Cic.: **b**, *not knowing how to do anything, unable*, with infin.: pueri fari nescii, Hor.; cedere nescius, Hor.; Verg., Ov.

(2) pass., *unknown*: nescia tributa, Tac.; causa, Ov.

Nēsis -idis, f. *an island in the Bay of Naples* (now Nisita).

Nessus -i, m. (Νέσσος), *a centaur killed by Hercules with a poisoned arrow*.

Nestōr -ōris, m. (Νέστωρ), *son of Neleus, king of Pylos, the oldest and most experienced of the Greek heroes before Troy*.

neu = neve; q.v.

neuter -tra -trum (ne/uter), *neither*.

LIT., quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, Cic.; neutram in partem moveri, Cic.; neuter consulum, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *of neither sex, neuter*: Cic., Ov. (2) in grammar: nomina neutra, or simply, neutra, *neuter nouns*, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **neutrō**, *in neither direction, towards neither side*: neutro inclinatā spe, Liv.; Tac.

neutiquam (ne ūtīquam), adv. *by no means, not at all*: monebas de Q. Cicerone ut eum quidem neutiquam relinquerem, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

neutrūbī, adv. (neuter/ubi), *in neither place*: Pl.

nēvē or **neu**, adv. (ne/ve), *and not, or not, nor* (esp. following ut or ne): rogo te, ne contrahas, neve sinas, Cic.; cohortatus est, uti suae pristinæ virtutis memoriam retineret, neu perturbarentur animo, Caes.; sometimes after a plain subj.: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, Hor.; sometimes repeated, *neither . . . nor*: ut id neve in hoc, neve in alio requiras, Cic.

nēvis nevult = nonvis nonvult, *see nolo*.

nex nēcīs, f. (cf. Gr. νέκος, and neco), *death, usually violent death, murder*: necem sibi consciscere, *to commit suicide*, Cic.; vitae necisque potestatem habere in alicui, Caes.; alicui necem inferre, Cic.; Caes., Verg. TRANSF., *the blood of the person slain*: manūs nece Phrygiā imbutae, Ov.

nexillis -e (necto), *tied together, bound together, plaited*: sinus, Ov.; Lucr.

nexum -i, n. (necto) and **nexus** -ūs, m. (q.v.), *an arrangement between debtor and creditor, by which the debtor pledged his liberty as security for his debt*: propter unius libidinem, omnia nexa civium liberata, Cic.; se nexu obligare, Cic.; Liv.

nexus -ūs, m. (necto), *a binding, tying together, entwining, connecting*. LIT., atomorum, Cic.; serpens, baculum qui nexibus ambit, Ov. TRANSF., (1) in gen., *restraint*: legis nexus, Tac. (2) = nexum; q.v.

nī (nei) and **nivē**, neg. adv. and conj. (1) in the form *quidnī?* or *quid nī?* *why not?* Pl. (2) with subj. = ne: monent nī teneant cursus, Verg. (3) with indic. or subj., *if not, unless*: moriar nī puto, *I wish I may die if I don't think*, Cic.; plures cecidissent nī nox praelio intervenisset, Liv.; excidium minitans nī causam suam dissociarent, Tac.; Verg.

nicētērium -i, n. (νικητήριον), *the reward of victory, prize*: Juv.

nico nicēre nīci, *to beckon*: Pl.

Nicōmēdēs -is, n. (Νικομήδης), *a king of Bithynia*.

Nicōpōlis, acc. -im, f. (Νικόπολις), *name of several cities founded by Augustus to commemorate his victory at Actium*.

nicto -are (nico), *to wink*: Pl. TRANSF., of fire: Lucr.

nidāmentum -i, n. (nidus), *the materials for a nest*: Pl.

nidifico -are (nidus/facio), *to build a nest*: Plin.

nidor -ōris, m. (connected with νῆσος), *a vapour, odour, reek, esp. arising from anything burning*: ganearum, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc.

nidūlus -i, m. (dim. of nidus), *a little nest*: Ithaca illa in asperimis saxulis tamquam nidulus adfixa, Cic.

nidus -i, m. *a nest*.

LIT., effingere et constituere nidos, Cic.; nidum tignis suspendit hirundo, Verg.; fig.: me maiores pennas nido extendisse, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *the young birds in the nest, nestlings*: nidi loquaces, Verg. (2) *any home, dwelling*: celsae Acherontiae, Hor. (3) *a case, bookcase*: Mart.

niger -gra -grum, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *black, dark-coloured*.

LIT., hederae, Verg.; silvae, Hor.; caelum

pice nigrus, Ov.; n. as subst. **nigrum** -i, a black spot: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *making black, blackening*: Auster, Verg. (2) *relating to death*: ignes, the funeral pyre, Hor.; dies, the day of death, Prop. (3) *unlucky, unpropitious*: Hor., Prop. (4) of character, *black, wicked*: Cic., Hor.

nigrans -antis, partic. from nigrus; q.v.

nigresco nigrescere nigrui (niger), to become black, grow dark: tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum, Verg.; Ov.

nigro -are (niger), to be black: Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **nigrans** -antis, black, dark: Lucr., Verg.

nigror -ōris, m. (niger), blackness: mortis, Lucr.

nihil and contr. **nīl** (from nihilum), n. indecl. nothing.

In gen., *nothing*: nihil agere, Cic.; with genit. of subst. or n. adj.: nihil rerum humanarum, Cic.; nihil mali, Cic.; nihil est cur, quamobrem, quod, *there is no reason why*: nihil est cur gestias, Cic.; nihil ad rem, *it has nothing to do with the business*, Cic.; nil igitur mors est ad nos, Lucr.; nihil esse, *to be good for nothing*, Cic.; nihil non, *everything*: nihil mali non inest, Cic.; non nihil, *something*, Cic.; nihil nisi, *nothing but*, Cic.; nihil aliud nisi, *nothing else but*, Cic.; nihil agis quin ego audiam, *you do nothing that I do not hear of*, Cic.

Esp., as internal acc., or adv., *not at all, in nothing*: de fratre nihil ego te accusavi, Cic.; Thebani nihil moti sunt, Liv.; nihil valere, Cic.; nihil opus est, Ter., Cic.

nihilum, **nihil dum**, *nothing as yet*: Cic.

nihilominus, see nihilum.

nihilum (nilum, Lucr., Hor.) -i, n. (ne/hilum), *nothing*.

In gen.: ex nihilo oriatum, Cic.; ad nihilum venire, recidere, Cic.; nihili, genit. of price: facere, aestimare, *to think nothing of*, Cic.; pro nihilo putare, Cic.; de nihilo, *for nothing, without ground or reason*, Liv.; abl. of measure, with compar., = *no*: nihilo benevolentior, Cic.; nihilo magis, Cic.; nihilominus = *no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding*: Ter., Caes., Cic.; nihilo aliter, Ter.

Esp. internal acc. as adv., *in no way, not at all*: Hor., Liv.

nil = nihil; q.v.

nilum = nihilum; q.v.

Nilus -i, m. (Νεῖλος), the river Nile. TRANSF., (1) *the god of the Nile*: Cic. (2) *a canal, aqueduct*: Cic.

¶ Hence adj. **Niliācus** -a -um, *belonging to the Nile*: fera, a crocodile, Mart.; modi, Egyptian, Ov.; **Nilōticus** -a -um, *of the Nile*; f. adj. **Nilōtis** -idis.

nimbātus -a -um (nimbus), *trifling, frivolous*: Pl.

nimbifer -fēra -fērum (nimbus/fero), *storm-bringing, stormy*: Ov.

nimbosus -a -um (nimbus), *rainy, stormy*: Orion, Verg.; ventus, Ov.

nimbus -i, m. a cloud.

LIT., (1) *a black rain-cloud*: involvere diem nimbi, Verg.; Cic., Liv. (2) *a cloud, mist*: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *a cloud, mass of anything*: fulvae harenae, Verg.; peditum, Verg.; ferreus, of missiles, Verg. (2) *a storm of rain, violent*

shower of rain: Cic., Verg.; fig.: hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, Cic.

nimirum, adv. (ni = ne/mirum), *undoubtedly, truly, certainly*: nimirum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic.; Verg., Liv. Often ironically, *doubtless, of course*: uni nimirum tibi recte semper erunt res, Hor.; Cic.

nimis, adv. (1) *very much*: Pl.; non nimis, *not particularly, not very much*: praesidium non nimis firmum, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (2) *too much, overmuch, excessively*: ne quid nimis, Ter.; Cic., etc.; with genit.: insidiarum, Cic.

nimumum, see nimius.

nimium -a -um (nimis). (1) *very great, very much*: Pl. N. as subst. **nimumum**, *much, a great deal*: Albi, ne doleas plus nimio, Hor.; esp. as internal acc., or adv.: heu nimum felix! Verg.; non nimum, *not particularly*, Cic.

(2) *excessive*: a, of quantity or degree, too great: celeritas, Cic.; b, of character, intemperate, immoderate: nimius in honoribus decernendis, Cic.; with genit.: imperii, Liv. N. as subst., *excess, too much*: nimum dixisse, Cic.; with genit.: nimum hostium, Liv.; as internal acc., or adv.: Cic., Verg.

ningo (ninguo) ningere ninxi (nix), *to snow*; usually impers.: ningit, *it snows*, Verg.

TRANSF., *ningunt floribus rosarum*, Lucr.

ninguēs -ium, f. pl. snow: Lucr.

Ninus -i, m. (Νίνος). (1) *king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis*. (2) *Nineveh, the capital of Assyria*.

Niōbē -ēs, f. and **Niōba** -ae, f. (Νιόβη), *daughter of Tantalus, wife of Amphion*.

¶ Hence adj. **Niōbēus** -a -um, *of Niobe*.

Nireūs -ēi and -ēos; acc. Nirēa, m. (Νιρέας), *son of Charopus, the most beautiful of all the Greek heroes at the siege of Troy*.

nisi, conj. (nī/si), *if not, unless*.

In gen., with indic. or subj., like si: nisi fallor, Cic.; quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic.

Esp. (1) *after negatives and questions, except*: hoc sentio, nisi in bonis, amicitiam non posse, Cic.; Labienus iuravit se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum, Cic.; often after nihil aliud, quid aliud, etc.: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic. (2) *nisi si, except if*: nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, Cic. (3) *nisi quod, except that*: praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod illum aere alieno obruerunt, Cic. L.; Pl., Tac. (4) *nisi ut, except on condition that*, Liv.

Nisus -i, m.

(1) *king of Megara, father of Scylla; changed into a bird after she cut off his purple hair*.

¶ Hence adj. **Nisaeus** -a -um, *of Nisus*: canes (of Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus, confused with Scylla, daughter of Nisus), Ov.; subst. **Nisēis** -idis, f. *Scylla, daughter of Nisus*; adj. **Nisēius** -a -um, *relating to Nisus*: virgo, Scylla, Ov.; f. adj. **Nisiās** -ādis, *Megarian*.

(2) *the friend of Euryalus (in Vergil's Aeneid)*.

nisus (nixus) -ūs, m. (nitor), *a pressing, straining, effort*: stat gravis Entellus nisique immotus eodem, in the same firm posture, Verg.; nisus per saxa, ascent, Sall.; the

course of the stars: Cic.; the pains of childbirth: Verg., Ov.

nīsus -a -um, partic. from **nitor**; q.v.

nītēdūla -ae, f. a small mouse, dormouse: Cic.

nītēo -ēre, to shine, glitter, be bright. LIT., luna nitet, Lucr.; Hor., Ov.; often of well-being, health, etc., to glow, be sleek: qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpurā, Cic. TRANSF., not physically, to flourish, shine: vectigal in pace niteat, Cic.; illorum vides quam niteat oratio, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **nītens** -entis, shining, bright, glittering. LIT., lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Verg.; of animals: taurus, sleek, Verg.; of men, bright, beautiful: Cat.; of plants, blooming: nitentia culta, Verg. TRANSF., brilliant: oratio, Cic.

nītesco -ēre (niteo), to begin to shine, to be bright. LIT., iuventus nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Verg.; of animals, to grow sleek, in good condition: Plin. L. TRANSF., eloquentiae gloriā, Tac.

nītīdē, adv. from nitidus; q.v.

nītīdiuscūlus -a -um (dim. of compar. nitidior), somewhat more brilliant: Pl. Adv. **nītīdiuscūlē**, rather more brightly: Pl. **nītīdus** -a -um (niteo), adj. (with compar. and superl.), bright, brilliant, shining, glittering. LIT., ebur, Ov.; of men and animals, sleek, fat, in good condition: vacca, Ov.; me pinguem et nitidum bene curatā cute vides, Hor.; of fields and plants, flourishing, blooming, luxuriant: campi, Cic.; fruges, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., handsome, spruce, trim, elegant: quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis, Cic.; ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. (2) refined, polished, cultivated: nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic.; Quint., Juv.

¶ Adv. **nītīdē**, brightly, splendidly: Pl.

Nitiobriges -um, m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul.

nitor niti nisus or nixus sum, dep.

(1) to rest, lean, support oneself. LIT., with abl: stirpibus suis, Cic.; hastili, Cic.; baculo, Ov.; in hastam, Verg.; anguem pressit humi nitens, standing firm, Verg.: a, to rest upon, depend upon: in te nititur civitatis salus, Cic.: b, to put one's trust in, lean upon: consilio alicuius, Cic.; in nomine inani, Lucr.

(2) to strive, exert oneself, make an effort. LIT., of childbirth: Ov.; also of movement, to press on, to climb, ascend: gradibus, Verg.; in adversum, Verg.; per ardua, Liv. TRANSF., to strain, strive, endeavour: tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic.; pro libertate, Sall.; ad immortalitatem gloriae, Cic.; with infin.: Sall., Ov.

nitor -ōris, m. (niteo), brilliance, brightness, splendour. LIT., diurnus, daylight, Ov.; argenti et auri, Ov.; often glow of health, beauty: urit me Glycerae nitor, Hor. TRANSF., (1) splendour of birth: Ov. (2) elegance of style: orationis, Cic.; nitor et cultus descriptionum, Tac.; Ov.

nitrum -i, n. (νίτρον), natron, natural soda: Plin.; used for washing: ap. Cic. L.

nivālis -e (nix), of snow, snowy. LIT., dies, Liv.; Othrys, covered with snow, Verg. TRANSF., (1) snow-white: equi candore nivali, Verg. (2) cold: Mart.

nivātus -a -um (nix), cooled with snow, iced: Suet.

nivē = ni; q.v.

nivē = neve; q.v.

nivēus -a -um (nix), of snow, snowy. LIT., agger, Verg.; mons, covered with snow, Cat. TRANSF., white as snow, snowy: lacerti, Verg.; lac, Verg.; Hor., Ov.

nivōsus -a -um (nix), abounding in snow, snowy: grando, Liv.; hiems, Liv.; Ov.

nix nivis, f. (cf. νίξα), snow. LIT., Cic., Verg.; often plur.: Hor., Liv. TRANSF., of hair: nives capitis, Hor.

nixor -ari, dep. (freq. of nitor). (1) to lean upon; with abl.: Lucr. (2) to strive, strain: Lucr., Verg.

nixus = nisus; q.v.

nixus, see **nitor**.

no nāre nāvi (cf. νέω), to swim. LIT., Pl., Hor., etc.; prov.: nare sine cortice, to be able to do without a guardian, Hor.; of boats: Cat., Tib. TRANSF., (1) to sail, flow, fly: Verg., Cat. (2) of eyes, to swim: Lucr.

nōbilis -e (nosco), known.

LIT., celebrated, renowned, well-known: dies, Pl.; ex doctrina, Cic.; inimicitiae nobiles inter eos erant, Liv.; ut arcendis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset, Liv.; in a bad sense, infamous, notorious: nobilis clade Romanā Caudina pax, Liv.; scelere nobiles, Pl.

TRANSF., (1) of men, noble, of noble birth; esp. belonging to a family which had held curule magistracies (opp. novus or ignobilis): Cic.; nobili genere nati, Cic.; homo, Cic.; plur. as subst.: Liv. (2) of horses, highly bred: Ov., Juv. (3) of things, fine: tres nobilissimi fundi, Cic.

nōbilitās -ātis, f. (nobilis). LIT., fame, celebrity: Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., (1) noble birth, nobility: genere et nobilitate sui municipii facile primus, Cic.; Lucr., Ov. (2) meton., the aristocrats, the nobility: omnis nostra nobilitas interit, Caes.; Liv.; plur.: Tac. (3) in gen., excellence, worth: signa summā nobilitate, Cic.; Ov., Tac.

¶ Adv. **nōbilitēr**, excellently, admirably: Plin.

nōbilito -are (nobilis), to make known, make famous, renowned; in a good sense: poëtae post mortem nobilitari volunt, Cic.; in a bad sense, to make notorious: Phalaris, cuius est praeter ceteros nobilitata crudelitas, Cic.; Ter.

nōcēo -ēre, to hurt, injure, harm; with dat.: alteri, Cic.; and with internal acc.: nihil iis, Caes.; with clause as subject: nocet esse deum, Ov.; pass. impers.: ne quid eis noceatur, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **nōcēns** -entis, hurtful, injurious, noxious: caules, Cic.; Hor.; esp. morally, criminal, guilty, wicked: homo, Cic.; as subst.: nocens, a guilty person, Cic., Ov., Liv.

nōcīvus -a -um (noceo), hurtful, injurious: Phaedr.

noctifēr -fēri, m. (nox/fero), the night-bringer, i.e. the Evening Star: Cat.

noctilūca -ae, f. (nox/luceo), something that shines by night, i.e. the moon: Hor.

noctivāgus -a -um (nox/vagus), wandering by night: currus (of the moon), Verg.; Lucr.

noctū, abl. from nox; q.v.

noctūa -ae, f. (nox), *the owl*: Pl., Verg.

noctūābundus -a -um (noctu), *travelling by night*: tabellarius, Cic. L.

noctūīnus -a -um (noctua), *of the owl*: Pl.

nocturnus -a -um (nox), *by night, nightly, nocturnal*: labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere, Cic.; fur, Cic.; lupus, *preying by night*, Verg.; Bacchus, *worshipped at night*, Verg.

noctūvigilus -a -um (noctu/vigilo), *night-waking*: Pl.

noctūus -a -um (noceo), *hurtful, injurious*: Ov.

nōdo -are (nodus). (1) *to knot, tie in a knot*: crines in aurum, Verg.; collum laqueo nodatus amator, Ov. (2) *to make knotty*: Plin.

nōdōsus -a -um (nodus), *full of knots, knotty*. LIT., stipes, Ov.; lina, nets, Ov. TRANSF., Cicuta, *a usurer, cunning in ensnaring debtors*, Hor.

nōdus -i, m. *a knot*. LIT., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *physical*: a, *knot or knob on the joint of an animal*: crura sine nodis articularis habere, Caes.; b, *a knot in the wood of plants*: Verg., Liv.; c, *a girdle*: Mart.; anni, *the equator*, Lucr.; d, *the knot into which the hair was sometimes collected*: Ov. (2) *abstr.*: a, *a tie, bond, connexion*: amicitiae, Cic.; b, *a bond, obligation*: exsolvere animos nodis religionum, Lucr.; c, *a knotty point, difficulty, entanglement, perplexity*: dum hic nodus expediatur, Cic.; Verg., Hor., Liv.

Nōla -ae, f. *a town in Campania (now Nola)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Nōlānus** -a -um, *belonging to Nola*; plur. as subst. **Nōlāni** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Nola*.

nōlo nolle nōlūi (ne/volo), *to be unwilling, wish not to, refuse*.

LIT., nolunt ubi velis, Ter.; with acc. of n. pron.: quae etiam si nolunt, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: nolo enim eundem populum imperatorem esse et portitorem terrarum, Cic.; pluribus praesentibus eas res iactari nolebat, Caes.; with plain infin.: alienare nolui, Cic.; the imperat., noli, nolite, nolito, is frequently used with an infin. to form a periphrastic imperat.: noli putare, *don't imagine*, Cic.; Pl., Juv.; nollem, *I could wish not*: Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt; nollem Corinthum, Cic.; so: nollem factum, Ter.; with subj.: nolo accusator in iudicium potentiam adferat, Cic. TRANSF., *to wish evil, to be spiteful to*: alicui, Cic.

nōmās -ādis, c. (νομάς), *pasturing*; hence (1) plur.: nomades, *nomads, nations who lead a migratory, pastoral life*, Plin. (2) *a Numidian*: Verg., Prop.

nōmen -inis, n. (connected with nosco), *a name*.

LIT., in gen.: nomen est quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quaeque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic.; imponere nova rebus nomina, Cic.; appellare aliquem nomine, Cic.; cantus cui nomen eniae, Cic.; nomen dare, edere, profiteri, *to go for a soldier, enlist*, Liv. Esp. (1) *the gentile name of a Roman*, as e.g., Cornelius in P. Cornelius Scipio, though sometimes used for the praenomen (Publius) or the cognomen (Scipio): Cic. (2) *in law: nomen alicuius*

deferre, to give information against, accuse, Cic.; nomen recipere, *to receive an information*, Cic. (3) *in business, of any name involved in a transaction; hence: certis nominibus, on good security*, Cic.; nomina solvere, exsolvere, expedire, *to pay debts*, Cic.; nomina sua exigere, *to collect one's debts*, Cic.; nomen facere, *to set down a debt in the account-book*, Cic.; bonum nomen, *a good payer*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) denoting the person or community that bears a name: nomina tanta, *such great ones*, Ov.; nomen Romanum, *the Roman power*, nomen Latinum, etc., Cic., Liv. (2) *fame, glory*: nomen habere, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (3) *name, cause, account, heading*: nomine meo, *tuo, in my name, on my behalf*, Cic.; nomine lucri, *for the sake of*, Cic.; hence also *ground, pretext*: nomen inductum fictae religionis, Cic.; Caes., Tac. (4) *the name (as opposed to the thing)*: legionum, *the mere name*, Cic. L., Liv., Ov.

nōmenclātor -ōris, m. *a slave who told his master the names of the persons whom he met*: Cic.

Nōmentum -i, n. *a town fourteen miles north-east of Rome*.

¶ Hence adj. **Nōmentānus** -a -um, *of Nomentum*.

nōminātim, adv. (nominō), *by name, expressly*: centuriones nominatim appellare, Caes.; de aliquo nominatim decernere, Cic.

nōminātiō -ōnis, f. (nominō), *a nomination to a public office*: Cic., Liv., Tac.

nōminātus -a -um, partic. from nominō; q.v.

nōminīto -are (freq. of nominō), *to call regularly by name*: Lucr.

nōmīno -are (nomen), *to name, give a name to*.

LIT., (1) *to call*: amore quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. (2) *to mention, speak about*: Sulla quem honoris causā nominō, *whom I mention with the greatest respect*, Cic.; Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to make famous*: praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, Cic. (2) *to name, appoint, nominate to an office*: me augurum nominaverunt, Cic.; Liv. (3) *to denounce, give information against*: aliquem apud dictatorem, Liv.; Suet.

¶ Hence partic. **nōminātus** -a -um, *well-known, noted, celebrated*: Cic.

nōmīsmā -mātis, n. (νόμισμα), *a coin, a piece of money*: Hor., Mart.

nōn (old forms **noenum**, **noenu**; from **ne/unum**), adv. *not*.

In gen.: non est ita, iudices, non est profecto, Cic.; non with negative following forms a weak affirmative, e.g.: non nihil, non nemo, non nullus, Cic.; non with negative preceding forms an emphatic affirmative: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, Cic.; with superl., ironically: homo non aptissimus ad iocandum, Cic.; non quod, non quo, *not that, not because*: non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellent, Cic.; non nisi, *only*; non modum (solum), *not only*, Cic.; non ita, non tam, *not very, not particularly*: simulacra perampla, sed non ita antiqua, Cic.

Esp. (1) in questions = *nonne?*: non idem fecit? Cic.; Pl. (2) in commands = *ne*: non petito, Ov.; Hor., Liv. (3) in answers, *no*: aut etiam aut non respondere, Cic. (4) *negating a noun*: per medium, per non medium, Lucr.; Cic., Ov.

Nōnācris -is, f. (Νόναιρις), a mountain and town in Arcadia.

¶ Hence adj. **Nōnācrinus** -a -um, Arcadian: virgo, Callisto, Ov.; **Nōnācrius** -a -um, Arcadian: heros, Evander, Ov.; subst. **Nōnācria** -ae, f. = *Atalanta*: Ov.
nōnae -ārum, f. (nonus), the nones; the fifth day in all the months (except March, May, July, and October, when it was the seventh); so called from being the ninth day (counting inclusively) before the Ides.

nōnāgēni -ae -a (nonaginta), ninety each, ninety at a time: Plin.

nōnāgēsīmus (-ensīmus) -a -um (nonaginta), the ninetieth: Cic.

nōnāgiēs (-iens), adv. (nonaginta), ninety times: Cic.

nōnāgintā, indecl. numer., ninety: Cic.

nōnānus -a -um (nona, sc. legio), belonging to the ninth legion: miles, Tac.; m. as subst. **nōnānus** -i, a soldier of the ninth legion: Tac.

nondum, adv. not yet: Pl., Cic., Verg.

nongentī -ae -a, nine hundred: Cic.

nonnē, interrog. adv., asks a question to which an affirmative answer is expected. (1) in direct questions: *nonne animadvertis? do you not perceive?* Cic. (2) in indirect questions: *quaero nonne id effecerit*, Cic.

nonnēmo, **nonnihil**, see nemo, nihil.

nonnullus (non nullus) -a -um, some; in plur., several: nonnulla in re, Cic.; nonnulla pars militum, Caes.; non nullae cohortes, Caes.; m. as subst. **nonnulli**, some: Cic.

nonnumquam (non numquam), adv. sometimes: Caes., Cic.

nonnusquam, adv. in some places: Plin.

nōnus -a -um (novem), the ninth: Cic., Hor.; f. as subst. **nōna** -ae, the ninth hour, i.e., very roughly, three o'clock p.m.: Hor.

nōnuscēcimus -a -um, nineteenth: Tac.

Nōra -ōrum, m. (1) a town in Sardinia.

¶ Hence **Nōrenses** -ium, the inhabitants of Nora. (2) a fort in Cappadocia.

Norba -ae, f. a town in Latium.

¶ Hence adj. **Norbānus** -a -um, of Norba.
Nōricum -i, n. Noricum, a country between the Alps and the Danube.

¶ Hence adj. **Nōricus** -a -um, Noric.

norma -ae, f. (nosco), a carpenter's square for measuring right angles: Plin. TRANSF., any rule, standard: dirigere vitam ad certam rationis normam, Cic.; Hor., Plin. L.

nōs, plur. of ego; q.v.

Nōrtia -ae, f. an Etruscan goddess of fate, worshipped at Volturni.

noscito -are (freq. of nosco), to get to know. Hence (1) to observe, perceive: Liv., Pl.; esp., to investigate, explore: aedes, vestigia, Pl. (2) to recognize: aliquem facie, Liv.; Pl., Tac.

nosco (old form **gnosco**; cf. γινώσκω) noscere nōvi nōtum (contracted forms: nosti, norim, noram, nosse), to become acquainted with, get knowledge of; hence in the perfect tenses, to be acquainted with, to know.

LIT., studeo cursos istos mutationum noscere, Cic.; quam (virtutem) tu ne de facie quidem nosti, Cic.; si Caesarum bene novi, Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) to inquire into, to investigate: quae olim a praetoribus noscebantur, Tac.

(2) to recognize: ad res suas noscendas recipiendasque, Liv., Ter. (3) to recognize, approve, acknowledge: illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo, Cic.; Caes.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **nōtus** -a -um, known: res nota, Cic.; noti atque insignes latrones, Cic.; aliquid notum habere, to know, Cic.; m. pl. as subst.: noti, friends, acquaintances, Caes., Cic., Hor. Hence, familiar, customary: ulmus nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor. Sometimes in bad sense, notorious: mulier, Cic.

noster -tra -trum (nos), our, ours. (1) subject: provincia nostra, Caes.; Cic., etc. Esp.: a, on our side, one of us: Furnius noster, our friend Furnius, Cic.; m. pl. as subst.: nostri, our people, Cic., etc. b, favourable to us: nostra loca, Liv.; noster Mars, Verg. (2) object: amor noster, love for us, Cic. L.; Liv.

nostrās -ātis, (noster), of our country, native: mirifice capior facietis, maxime nostratibus, Cic. L.; philosophi, Cic.

nōta -ae, f. (nosco), a mark, token, note, sign.

In gen.: signa et notae locorum, Cic.; Verg., Hor., Liv. TRANSF., distinguishing mark, sign: notae argumentorum, Cic.

Esp. (1) marks in writing; letters, characters: notae litterarum, Cic.; notae librorum, marks of punctuation, Cic.; of secret writing, cypher: Verg.; poet., meton.: notae, a writing, letter, Ov. (2) a distinguishing mark made on an object: a, a branded mark, brand: barbarus compunctus notis Thraecii, tattooed, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., disgrace, shame, ignominy: quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non iusta vitae tuae est? Cic.: b, a mark on a cask of wine or honey (to mark the quality, vintage, etc.): Hor. TRANSF., brand, sort, quality: aliquem de meliore nota commendare, Cic. (3) a critical mark in a book (to express approval or disapproval): Cic. (4) polit. t. t., the censor's mark of disgrace, placed against a citizen's name: Cic., Liv.

nōtābilis -e (noto), remarkable, striking, noteworthy: exitus, Cic. L.; compar.: Quint., Tac.

¶ Adv. **nōtābiliter**, remarkably: Plin. L., Suet.; compar.: Tac.

nōtārius -i, m. (nota), a secretary or shorthand writer: Quint., Plin. L.

nōtātio -ōnis, f. (noto), a marking.

LIT., tabellarum, a marking of the voting-tickets with different-coloured wax, Cic. Esp. (1) the stigma of the censor: censoria, Cic. (2) a choice: iudicium, Cic.

TRANSF., observing, noting, taking notice of: naturae, Cic.

nōtātus -a -um, partic. from noto; q.v.

nōtesco nōtescere nōtūi ('notus), to become known: Cat., Tac.

nōthus -a -um (νόθος). LIT., (1) of men, illegitimate, bastard: Verg. (2) of animals, of mixed breed, hybrid, mongrel: Verg. TRANSF., not genuine, spurious: Lucr., Cat.

nōtio -ōnis, f. (nosco). LIT., (1) a making oneself acquainted: Pl. (2) an examination, investigation: pontificum, Cic.; Liv., Tac. TRANSF., an idea, notion, conception: deorum, Cic.; rerum, Cic.

nōtitia -ae, f. ('notus). (1) pass., a being

known: hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, Nep. TRANSF., *fame, celebrity*: Ov., Tac. (2) act., *knowledge, acquaintance*: notitia nova mulieris, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; hence, *an idea, notion, conception*: dei, Cic.; Lucr. **notities** -ei, f. = notitia; q.v., Lucr.

notō -are (nota), *to mark*.

In gen.: tabellam cerā, Cic.; ungue genas, Ov. TRANSF., **a**, *to distinguish, mark out*: aliquem decore, Cic.; notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic.: **b**, *to denote*: res nominibus, Cic.; aliquid verbis Latinis, Cic.: **c**, *to observe*: cantus avium, Cic.

Esp. (1) *to write*: Ov. (2) *to mark critically*: Ov. (3) polit. t. t., of the censor, *to place a mark against a Roman citizen's name; to censure publicly, reprimand*: quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic. TRANSF., *to stigmatize*: Caes., Cic., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **nōtātus** -a -um, *marked out*: homo omnium scelerum libidinumque notis notatissimus, Cic.

nōtōs = *notus*; q.v.

nōtus -a -um, partic. from nosco; q.v.

nōtus (-ōs) -i, m. (νότος), *the south wind*. LIT., Verg., etc. TRANSF., in gen., *wind*: Verg.

nōvācula -ae, f. (novo), *a sharp knife or razor*: cotem novaculā praecidere, Cic.; Liv., Mart.

nōvālis -e, adj. (novus), *ploughed again or for the first time*: Varr.

¶ As subst. **nōvālis** -is, f. and **nōvāle** -is, n. (1) *fallow land*: Verg. (2) *a cultivated field*: Verg. (3) *crops*: Juv.

nōvātrix -icis, f. (novator), *she that renews*: rerum, Ov.

nōvē, adv. from novus; q.v.

nōvellus -a -um (dim. of novus), *new, young*: arbor, Cic.; Verg., Tib. TRANSF., *fresh, unfamiliar*: Liv., Ov.

nōvem, indecl. numer., *nine*: Cic.; decem novem, *nineteen*, Caes.

Nōvembris and **Nōvembris** -bris, m. (novem), *relating to the ninth month of the Roman year, November*: Kalendae Novembres, Cic.; m. as subst., *November*: Mart.

nōvemdecim, **nōvemdecim**, indecl. numer. (novem/decem), *nineteen*: Liv.

nōvendīalis -e (novem/dies), *of nine days*. Hence (1) *happening on the ninth day*: cena, *a funeral banquet*, Tac.; pulveres, *ashes of the dead* (as used in magic), Hor. (2) *lasting nine days*: feriae, *a nine days' festival on the occasion of any portent* (such as a shower of stones), Cic. L.; sacrum, sacrificium, Liv.

Nōvensiles divi (novus), *gods whose worship had been introduced from foreign countries* (opp. indigetes, *native*): Liv.

nōvēni -ae -a (novem), *nine each, nine at a time*: Liv.; poet., *nine*: Ov.

nōverca -ae, f. (novus), *a step-mother*: Cic.; saeva, Verg.; gravis, Tac.; prov.: apud novercam queri, i.e., *in vain*, Pl.

nōvercālis -e (noverca), *of or like a step-mother*: Juv., Tac.

Nōvesium -i, n. fort of the Ubii on the Rhine (now Neuss).

nōvicius -a -um (novus), *new, fresh*: Pl. esp. of persons who have not long been enslaved: Pl., Ter.; m. pl. as subst. **nōviciū**: Syrum nescio

quem de grege noviciorum factum esse consulam, Cic.

nōviēs (-iens), adv. numer. (novem), *nine times*: Verg.

Nōviōdūnum -i, n. (1) *a town of the Suesiones* (now Soissons). (2) *a town of the Aedui* (now Nevers). (3) *a town of the Bituriges*, near Novan.

nōvītās -ātis, f. (novus), *newness*. In gen.: rei, Cic.; anni, Ov.; plur.: novitates = *new acquaintances*, Cic. Esp. (1) *the condition of a homo novus* (see novus), *newness of nobility*: Cic. L., Sall. (2) *novelty, unusualness, strangeness*: terror quem tibi rei novitas attulerit, Cic.; novitate exterritus ipsa, Lucr.; Caes., Sall., Ov.

nōvo -are (novus), *to make new, renew*.

LIT., transtra, Verg.; membra, *to revive*, Ov.; ager novatus, *a field reploughed*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to change, alter*: aliquid in legibus, Cic.; Verg., Ov.; esp.: novare res, *to alter the constitution of a state, make a revolution*, Liv., Tac. (2) *to invent something new*: verba, *invent new words*, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

nōvus -a -um (cf. νέος), superl.: novissimus; q.v., *new, fresh, young* (opp. vetus).

In gen.: miles, *a recruit*, Liv.; luna, Caes.; lac, Verg., Cic., etc.

Esp. (1) in particular phrases: novus homo, *the first of a family to hold a curule office in Rome*, e.g., M. T. Cicero: Cic., Juv.; novae res, *political changes, a revolution*, Caes., Sall., Cic.; novae tabulae, *new account-books* (that is, *a cancellation of debts*), Cic.; novae tabernae, *certain money-changers' shops in the Forum which had been burnt down and rebuilt*. (2) *fresh, inexperienced*: equus, Cic.; novus delictis, *inexperienced in crime*, Tac. (3) *novel, unusual, extraordinary*: genus dicendi, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc. (4) *another, a second*: Camillus, *a second Camillus*, Liv.; novus Hannibal, Cic.; also *revived, refreshed*: Verg., Ov.

¶ N. as subst. **nōvum** -i, *a new thing, news, a novelty*: Pl., Cic.

Superl. **nōvissimus** -a -um, *the latest, last*. LIT., in space: agmen, *the rear*, Caes.; m. pl. as subst.: Caes.; in time, *last*: Caes., Verg. TRANSF., *extreme, severest*: exempla, Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **nōvē**; positive, *in a new or unusual manner*: Pl., Sen.; superl. **nōvissimē**. (1) *lately, recently*: Sall. (2) *lastly, in the last place*: Liv., Sen.

nox noctis, f. (cf. νύξ), *night*.

LIT., nocte, *by night*, Cic. L., Liv., Juv.; de nocte, *by night*, Cic.; multā de nocte, *late at night*, Cic.; mediā nocte, *at midnight*, Cic.; noctes et dies urgeri, *night and day*, Cic.; eam noctem pervigilare, Cic.; personif.: Nox, *the goddess Night, sister of Erebus*, Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) meton., *sleep*: Verg. (2) *the darkness of a storm*: Lucr., Verg. (3) *death*: Verg., Hor. (4) *blindness*: Ov. (5) fig., *obscurity*: mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt, Ov. (6) *gloom, peril*: haec reipublicae nox, Cic. (7) *ignorance*: Ov.

¶ Abl. form as adv. **noctū**, *by night*: Pl., Caes., Cic., Hor.

noxa -ae, f. (noceo), *harm, injury, damage*: sine ullius urbis noxa, Liv.; Ov. TRANSF., (1) *a*

fault, offence: in noxa esse, Liv.; unius ob noxam, Verg.; Ov. (2) *punishment*: noxā liberari, Liv.

noxia -ae, f. (noxius), *a fault, offence, crime*: Pl., Caes., Cic.; alicui noxiae esse, *to be accounted a fault*, Liv.

noxiosus -a -um (noxia). (1) *hurtful*: Sen. (2) *guilty*: Sen.

noxius -a -um (noxa). (1) *noxius, hurtful, injurious*: tela, Ov.; Verg. (2) *culpable, guilty*: aliquem noxium iudicare, Liv.; with genit.: coniurationis, Tac.

nubēcula -ae, f. (dim. of nubes), *a little cloud*: Plin. TRANSF., *a troubled expression*: frontis, Cic.

nubes -is, f. (cf. nebula), *a cloud*.

LIT., aer concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *a cloud, a great number, dense mass of anything*: pulveris, Liv.; locustarum, Liv.; volucrum, Verg. (2) *a troubled expression, gloom*: deme supercilio nubem, Hor.; Ov. (3) *veil, concealment*: fraudibus obice nubem, Hor. (4) *an impending misfortune*: belli, Verg. (5) *as emblem of something unsubstantial, a phantom*: nubes et inania captere, Hor.

nubifer -fēra -fērum (nubes/fero), *cloud-bearing, cloud-bringing*: Ov.

nubigēna -ae, c. (nubes/gigno), *born of a cloud, produced from a cloud*: Stat.; esp. of the Centaurs, offspring of Ixion and a cloud: Ov.

nubilis -e (nubo), *marriageable*: filia, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

nubilus -a -um (nubes), *covered with clouds, cloudy, overcast*.

LIT., annus, Tib. N. as subst., sing. **nubilum**, *cloudy weather*: Plin. L., Suet.; plur. **nubila** -ōrum, *clouds*: Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *act., cloud-bringing*: Auster, Ov. (2) *dark*: via nubila taxo, Ov. (3) *unhappy, sad, gloomy*: toto nubila vultu, Ov.; nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, tempora, Ov.

nūbo nūbēre nupsi nuptum (cf. nubes), *to cover, veil*; hence, of a bride, *to be married to, to marry anyone*: virgo nupsit ei cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic.; nuptam esse cum aliquo, Cic. L.; nubere in familiam, *to marry into a family*, Cic.; aliquam nuptum conlocare, *to give in marriage*, Caes.

¶ Hence, f. of partic. **nupta**, *married*: filia, Cic.; subst. **nupta** -ae, f. *a bride*: Ter., Cat., Liv., etc.

Nūcēria -ae, f. *a town in Campania* (now Nocera).

¶ Hence adj. **Nūcērinus** -a -um, *of Nuceria*.

nūcifrangibulum -i, n. (nux/frango), *a nut-cracker* (in jest=*a tooth*): Pl.

nuclēus -i, m. (dim. of nux), *the kernel of a nut, or a nut itself, or any nut-like fruit*: Pl.; also *the stone or uneatable kernel of fruits*: olivarum, Plin.

nūdius (nunc/dius=dies), *it is now the . . . day since*; always with the ordinal numerals: nudius tertius, *the day before yesterday*, Cic. L.; nudius tertius decimus, Cic.

nūdo -are (nudus), *to make naked, make bare, strip*.

LIT., aliquem, Cic.; caput, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *physically: a, to lay bare, uncover*: gladium, *to draw*, Liv.; viscera, Verg.; **b, milit. t. t., to lay bare, leave undefended**: murus nudatus defensoribus, Caes.; Verg., Liv.: **c, to strip, spoil, plunder**: spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic.; quem praepes alea nudat, Hor.; Liv. (2) *not physically: a, to reveal, lay bare, expose*: vis ingenii scientiā iuris nudata, Cic.; animos, Liv.: **b, to divest, deprive of**: omnibus rebus tribuniciam potestatem, Caes.

nūdus -a -um, *naked, unclothed, bare*.

LIT., nudo capite, *bare-headed*, Sall.; Caes., Cic., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *physically: a, bare, empty, uncovered*: subsellia, Cic.: **b, defenceless**: Caes., Liv.: **c, deprived of**; with abl.: praesidio, Cic. L.; with genit.: loca nuda gignentium, Sall.; res publica nuda magistratibus, Cic. (2) *not physically: a, unadorned, plain*: commentarii Caesaris, Cic.: **b, bare, mere, alone, only**: nuda ista si ponas, Cic.; hoc nudum relinquitur, Cic.

nūgae -ārum, f. pl. trifles, nonsense, stuff, trumpery. LIT., huncine hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis? Cic.; Pl.; applied to verses: nescio quid meditans nugarum, Hor. TRANSF., of persons, *foolish, trifling fellows*: amicos habet meras nugas, Cic.

nūgator -ōris, m. (nugor), *a trifler, foolish fellow, humbug*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

nūgatorius -a -um (nugator), *trifling, frivolous, futile*: mala nugatorieque accusatio, Cic.; Pl.

nūgax -ācis (nugor), *trifling, frivolous*: ap. Cic. L.

nūgor -ari, dep. (nugae). (1) *to trifle, be frivolous, talk nonsense*: non inscite, Cic.; cum aliquo, Hor. (2) *to trick, cheat*: Pl.

nullus -a -um (ne/ullus), *no, none, not any*.

LIT., nullā unā re, Cic.; nullo modo, nullo pacto, *by no means*, Cic.; nullo certo ordine neque imperio, Caes.; Verg., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *colloq., as a strong negative, not at all*: Philotimus nullus venit, *no sign of*, Cic.; Pl. (2) *as subst., esp. genit., nullius, and abl., nullo; no one*: Cic., Verg. (3) *non-existent*: de mortuis loquor, qui nulli sunt, Cic.; hence, *ruined, of no account*: ecce me nullum senem, Pl.; nullus repente fui, Liv.

num, interrog. particle. (1) *introducing a direct question, to which a negative answer is expected*: num censet etiam eodem fuisse? Cic.; Hor., etc. Sometimes strengthened with *-ne or -nam*: deum ipsum numme vidisti? Cic.; Pl. Also with indef., quis, quid, quando: num quid vis? *is there anything else you want?* (a common form of leave-taking), Pl., Cic., Hor. (2) *in indirect questions, whether*: quaero num aliter ac nunc eveniunt evenirent? Cic.; Liv., etc.

Nūma -ae, m., Pompilius, *the second king of Rome*.

Nūmantia -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger*.

¶ Hence adj. **Nūmantinus** -a -um, *Numantine*.

numcūbi, interrog. adv. *ever?*: Ter.

nūmella -ae, f. *a shackle, fetter*: Pl.

nūmen -inis, n. (nuo), *a nodding with the head, a nod*. LIT., Lucr. TRANSF., as an expression of will, *command, consent*. In

gen.: ad numen mentis, Lucr. Esp., of a deity, *the divine will, divine command*: deo cuius numini parent omnia, Cic.; mundum censent regi numine deorum, Cic.; numina, divum, numine fatorum, Verg. Hence, *the might of a deity, majesty, divinity*: numen Iunonis adora, Verg.; Cic., Liv.; of deities themselves: magna numina, pia numina, Verg.; of the Roman emperors: violatum numen Augusti, Tac.

númerābilis -e (numero), *that can be counted*: Hor., Ov.

númerātus -a -um, partic. from numero; q.v. **número** -are (numerus), *to count*.

LIT., singulos, Cic.; pecus, Verg.; aliquid per digitos, *on the fingers*, Ov.; numera senatum, *count the house* (to see if enough members to transact business were present), Cic. L. Esp. of money, *to count out money, to pay*: militibus stipendium, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to count over possessions, i.e. to own*: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov.; Juv. (2) *to reckon, consider*: inter suos, Cic.; inter honestos homines, Cic.; mortem in beneficii loco, Cic.; Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat, non competitorum, Cic.; sapientes cives, qualem me et esse, et numerari volo, Cic.; Liv., Ov., etc. (3) *to enumerate*: dies deficiat si velim numerare quibus bonis male evererit, Cic.; Verg., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **númerātus** -a -um, *counted out*; hence, *in hard cash, in ready money*: dos, pecunia, Cic.; n. as subst. **númerātum** -i, *hard cash, money down*: numerato solve, Cic. L.; Liv., Hor.

númerōsus -a -um (numerus). (1) *numerous*: numerosissima civitas, populosus, Tac. (2) *rhythmical, metrical, melodious*: oratio, Cic.; Horatius, Ov.

¶ Adv. **númerōsē**. (1) *numerously*: Plin. (2) *rhythmically*: circumscripse numeroque dicere, Cic.

nūmērus -i, m. (connected with μέτρον), *a measure*.

Hence (1) *a number*. LIT., numerum inire, *to count*, Caes. Esp.: a, *the total number*: ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit, Cic.; haec enim sunt tria numero, *are three in number*, Cic.; numero quadraginta, *forty in number*, Sall.; b, *a (large) uncertain number, a mass*: hominum, Cic.; innumeralis frumenti numerus, *an enormous quantity*, Cic.: c, *a division of the army, company, detachment*: sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tac. TRANSF., a, *a cipher, i.e., of no consequence*: nos numerus sumus, Hor.: b, *in plur., calculations, mathematics*: Cic., Hor.: c, *a category, class*: in deorum numero referre, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.: d, *rank, place, position, regard, consideration*: obtinere aliquem numerum, Cic.; parentis numero esse, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

(2) *a portion, part of a whole*: elegans omni numero poema, *in every respect*, Cic.; hence, *function*: Ov. Esp. in music, *measure, metre, number, time*: numeri ac modi, Cic.; numeri graves, *heroic verse*, Ov.; impares, *elegiac*, Ov.; extra numerum, *out of time*, Cic.

¶ Abl. sing. as adv. **númerō**. (1) *just, exactly, at the right time*: Pl. (2) *too quickly, too soon*: Pl.

Nūmīda -ae, m. a *Numidian*; plur. **Nūmīdae** -ārum, *the Numidians of North Africa*.

¶ Hence **Nūmīdia** -ae, f. *their country*; adj. **Nūmīdīcus** -a -um, *Numidian*.

Nūmistro -ōnis, f. *a town in Lucania*.

Nūmītor -ōris, m. king of Alba, father of Ilia, grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

nummārius -a -um (nummus), *belonging to money*: theca, Cic.; difficultas nummaria, *scarcity of money*, Cic. TRANSF., *bribed with money, venal*: iudex, Cic.

nummātus -a -um (nummus), *provided with money, rich*: adulescent non minus bene nummatus quam capillatus, Cic.; Hor.

nummūlārius -i, m. (nummulus), *a money-changer*: Mart., Suet.

nummūlus -i, m. (dim. of nummus), *a little piece of money*: nummulis acceptis us ac fas omne delere, *for a paltry sum*, Cic. L.

nummus -i, m.; genit. pl. usually nummum.

In gen., *a piece of money, coin*: adulterini nummi, *bad money*, Cic.; habere in nummis, *to have in cash*, Cic.

Esp., *the sesterce, a Roman coin worth about twopence*: quinque millia nummum, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc. TRANSF., *like the English penny, to express a very small sum*: ad nummum convenit, *it comes right to a farthing*, Cic. L.

numquam = nunquam; q.v.

nunc, adv. (cf. νῦν), *now, at present, at this moment*.

LIT., ut nunc est, *as things are now*, Cic. L., Hor.; nunc ipsum, *at this very moment*, Cic.; qui nunc sunt, *the present generation*, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *of past or future time*; at that time, already: Caes., Cic., Hor., etc.; nunc . . . nunc, *now . . . now, at one time . . . at another*, Liv. (2) *in these circumstances, as it is*: Lucr., Cic.

nuncīne = nuncne; see nunc.

nuncūpātio -ōnis, f. (nuncupo), *a naming*; esp. *the public pronouncing of a vow*: votorum, Tac.

nuncūpo -are (nomen/capio), *to name, call by name*: aliquid nomine dei, Cic. Esp., *to pronounce solemnly and openly*. (1) *of state vows*: vota pro republica, Cic. (2) *of adoption*: Tac. (3) *of wills, to nominate as heir*: heredem, Tac.

nundinae -ārum, f. pl. (novem/dies; sc. feriae), *market-day, held every ninth day*: Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) *the market-place*: illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic.; Liv. (2) *traffic, trade, business*: vectigalium flagitiosissimae nundinae, Cic.

nundinālis -e (nundinae), *of the market*: Pl.

nundinātio -ōnis, f. (nundinor), *the holding of a market, trafficking, trade, business*: fuit nundinatio aliqua, Cic.

nundinor -ari, dep. (nundinae), *to transact business, trade, traffic*. LIT., sedere nundinantem, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to buy, esp. corruptly*: ab aliquo, Cic.; totum imperium P. R., Cic. (2) *to be present in great numbers (as at a market)*: ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic.

nundinum -i, n. (novem/dies; sc. tempus), *the market-time*: trinum nundinum, *the*

interval between one market-day and the next but one (17-24 days): comitia in trinum nundinum indicere, Liv.; Cic.

nunquam (**numquam**), adv. (ne/unquam), *never*: Cic., etc.; numquam adhuc, numquam ante, numquam alias, Cic.; numquam non, *always*, Cic.; non numquam, *sometimes*, Cic. Also, as in colloq. English, for a strong negative, *by no means*: Pl., Verg.

nuntiatio -ōnis, f. (nuntio), relig. t. t., *a declaration made by the augur about his observations*: Cic.

nuntio -are (nuntius), *to announce*: vera, Cic.; victoriam, Liv.; domum, *at home*, Liv.; qui nuntiarent prope omnes naves adflictae esse, Caes.; oppugnata domus C. Caesaris per multas noctis horas nuntiabatur, Cic. With ut, or ne, and the subj., *to give notice, command*: paulo post ferunt nuntiatum Simonidi ut prodiret, Cic.; Liv., Tac. Abl. absol.: nuntiatio, *this being announced, news having come*, Liv.

nuntius -a -um, *announcing*: nuntia littera venit, Ov.; with genit., *bringing news of*: Lucr., Ov.

M. as subst. **nuntius** -i. (1) *a messenger, announcer*: facere aliquem certiore per nuntium, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc. (2) *a message, news*: nuntium adferre, Cic.; esp., *an official notice*: nuntium uxori remittere, *to send one's wife a letter of divorce*, Cic. TRANSF., nuntium remittere virtuti, *to renounce*, Cic.

F. as subst. **nuntia** -ae, *she that announces*: historia nuntia veritatis, Cic.

N. as subst. **nuntium** -i, *a message, news*: Cat.

nūp̄er, adv. with superl. **nūperrimē** (for noviper, from novus), *lately, not long ago*: qui nuper Romae fuit, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Hor.; sometimes in comparatively recent times: nuper, id est, paucis ante saeculis, Cic.

nūp̄er -a -um (nuper), *recent*: Pl.

nub̄a -ae, f. subst. from nubo; q.v.

nuptiae -arum, f. pl. (nubo), *marriage, a wedding*: nuptias facere, adornare, Pl.; Cornificia multarum nuptiarum, *often married*, Cic. L.; celebrare nuptias, Liv.

nuptialis -e (nuptiae), *of marriage*: ludi, Pl.; dona, Cic.; cena, Liv.

nuptus -a -um, partic. from nubo; q.v.

Nursia -ae, f. *a town in the Sabine country (now Norcia)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Nursinus** -a -um, *belonging to Nursia*.

nūrs -ūs, f. (cf. νύξ), *a daughter-in-law*: Ter., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *a young married woman*: Ov., Luc., Mart.

nusquam, adv. (ne/usquam), *nowhere*. LIT., nusquam alibi, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) *to no place*: Pl., Liv. (2) *in nothing, on no occasion*: praestabo sumptum nusquam melius poni posse, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (3) *to or for nothing*: ut ad id omnia referri oporteat, ipsum autem nusquam, Cic.; Liv. (4) *nusquam esse, not to exist*, Pl., Cic., Hor.

nūto -are (freq. of *nuo).

LIT., (1) *to nod, keep nodding*: Pl., Hor. (2) *to sway, waver*: ornus nutat, Verg.; nutant galeae, Liv.

TRANSF., *to waver*; in gen.: nutans acies, Tac.; nutante mundi ruinā, Luc.; in opinion:

etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura deorum, Cic.; in fidelity: Galliae nutantes, Tac.

nūtrīcātus -ūs, m. (nutrico), *a nursing*: Pl.

nūtrīcius -i, m. (nutrix), *a tutor, guardian*: Caes.

nūtrīco -are and **nūtrīcor** -ari, dep. (nutrix), *to suckle, nourish*. LIT., pueros, Pl. TRANSF., *to support, sustain*: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur, Cic.; Pl.

nūtrīcula -ae, f. (dim. of nutrix), *nurse, nanny*: Hor. TRANSF., Gallia nutricula seditiosorum, Cic.

nūtrīmen -inis, n. (nutrio), *nourishment*: Ov.

nūtrīmentum -i, n. (nutrio), *nourishment, nutriment*. TRANSF., (1) *of fuel*: arida nutrimenta, Verg. (2) *support, training*: educata huius nutrimentis eloquentia, Cic.

nūtrīo -ire (**nūtrior** -iri, dep.: Verg.), *to suckle, nourish, bring up*. LIT., nutritus lacte ferino, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *physically*: of plants: terra herbas nutrit, Ov.; of fire: ignes foliis, Ov.; of bodies, in sickness, etc.: corpora, Liv. (2) *not physically, to make good, support, sustain*: amorem, Ov.; mens rite nutrita, *educated*, Hor.; damnus naturae, Liv.

nūtrix -icis, f. (nutrio), *a nurse, foster-mother*. LIT., ut paene cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse videamur, Cic.; meton.: nutrices, the breasts, Cat. TRANSF., oratoris, Cic.; curarum maxima nutrix nox, Ov.

nūts -ūs, m. (*nuo), *a nod*. LIT., Verg., Ov.; esp. as an expression of will: signaque dat nutu, Ov.; Caes., Liv. TRANSF., (1) *command, will*: deorum nutu, Cic.; auctoritate nutuque deorum, Cic.; annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv.; saevae nutu Iunonis eunt res, Verg. (2) *gravitation, downward movement*: Cic.

nux nūcis, f. *a nut*. LIT., Pl., Verg., etc.; prov.: nux cassa, *something entirely worthless*, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *of similar fruit*: castaneae nuces, chestnuts, Verg. (2) *a nut-tree, e.g. an almond-tree*: Verg.

Nŷctēlius -i, m. (Νυκτέλιος), *belonging to Bacchus* (because his mysteries were celebrated by night): Ov.

nympha -ae, f. and **nymphē** -ēs, f. (νύμφη). LIT., (1) *a bride*: Ov. (2) *Nymphae, the Nymphs, spirits believed to inhabit seas, streams, woods, etc.*, Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *water*: Prop.

Nymphaeum -i, n. (Νυμφαῖον), *a promontory and sea-port in Illyria*.

Nŷsa (Nyssa) -ae, f. (Νῆσσα), *a city where Bacchus was said to have been brought up*.

¶ Hence adj. **Nŷsaeus** -a -um, *Nysean*; f. adj. **Nŷsēis** -idis, *Nysean*; **Nŷseus** -ēi, m. = *Bacchus*; f. adj. **Nŷsiās** -ādis, *of Bacchus*; m. adj. **Nŷsigēna** -ae, *born in Nysa*.

O

O, o, the fourteenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding to the two Greek letters Omicron and Omega (Ο, ο, Ω, ω). For the use of O. in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

ō! interj., *oh!* an exclamation of joy, astonishment, pain, etc. With voc., in addresses: o paterni generis oblite! Cic. With nom. or acc., calling attention to person or thing: o me miserum! Cic.; o fortunata mors! Cic. In wishes: o utinam, o si, *if only!* Verg., Hor., Ov. Sometimes as the second word of a phrase: spes o fidissima Teucrum! Ov.

Ōarion -ōnis, m. (*Ὠρίων*) = Orion; q.v.

Ōaxes -is, m. (*Ὠάξης*), a river in Crete: Verg.

ōb, prep. with acc. (1) *in front of, before*: ignis qui est ob os effusus, Cic.; ob oculos versari, Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc. (2) *in return for*: ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter.; Cic., Tac. (3) *ob rem, to the purpose, with advantage*: verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, Sall.; Pl., Ter. (4) *because of, on account of*: esp. with res, causa, n. of hic, is, etc.: Caes., Cic., Liv.; ob rem iudicandam pecuniam accipere, Cic.; ob iram, Verg., Liv.

ōbaerātus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (ob/aes), *in debt*: Liv.; m. as subst., esp. plur. **ōbaerāti** -ōrum, *debtors*: Caes., Cic., Liv.

ōbambūlo -are, *to walk up and down, walk about near*; with dat.: muris, Liv.; with acc.: Aetnam, Ov.; with prep.: ante vallum, Liv.; in herbis, Ov.

ōbarmo -are, *to arm*: dextras securi, Hor.

ōbāro -are, *to plough up*: Liv.

ōbba -ae, f. a beaker, noggin: Varr., Pers.

Obba -ae, f. a town in Africa, near Carthage.

ōbrūtesco -ēre, *to become stupid or dull*: Lucr.

obc-, see occ-

obdo -dēre -dīdi -dītum, *to place before, put against*. LIT., pessulum ostio, *to bolt the door*, Ter.; fores, *to shut the door*, Ov. TRANSF., nullique malo latus obdit apertum, *presents an unprotected side*, Hor.

obdormisco -dormiscere -dormivi (dormio), *to go to sleep*: Pl., Cic., Suet.

obduco -ducere -duxi -ductum.

(1) *to draw over, draw in front*. LIT., fossam, Caes.; seram, Prop.; of persons, *to bring forward*: Curium competitorem, Cic. L. TRANSF., often with dat. of what one covers or blocks: labor quasi callum dolori, Cic.

(2) *to cover*. LIT., trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, Cic.; Verg., Ov. TRANSF., a, fig.: obducta cicatrix republicae, *a closed wound*, Cic.; b, *to swallow*: venenum, Cic.; c, *to wrinkle*: frontem, Hor.; d, of time, *to pass, spend*: diem posterum, Cic. L.

obductio -ōnis, f. (obduco), *a covering, veiling*: capitis, Cic.

obducto -are (freq. of obduco), *to bring as a rival*: Pl.

obdūresco -ēre, *to become hard, harden*. LIT., Prop. TRANSF., *to become hard-hearted*: miser obdurui, Pl.; animus ad dolorem, Cic. L.

obdūro -are, *to be hard against*. TRANSF., *to stand out, hold out, persist*: destinatus obdura, Cat.; perfer et obdura, Ov.; impers.: obduretur hoc triduum, Cic. L.

ōbēdiens = oboediens; q.v.

ōbēdio = oboedio; q.v.

ōbēliscus -i, m. (*ὀβελισκος*), *a pointed column*, obelisk: Plin.

ōbēo -ire -ivi and -ii -itum.

(1) *intransit., to go to, go to meet, go*

against: ad omnes hostium conatus, *to oppose*, Liv.; in infera loca, Cic.; Lucr. Esp.: a, of the heavenly bodies, *to set*: in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus, Cic.; b, *to die*: tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor.

(2) *transit., a, to go to, over, traverse*: quantum flamma obire non potuisset, Cic.; provinciam, Cic.; clipeum obit pellis circumdata, Verg.; hence, *to go over, encompass, by looking or speaking*: Cic., Verg.; b, *to enter upon, engage in, apply oneself to any undertaking; to perform, execute*: negotium, Cic.; hereditatem, Cic.; bella, Liv.; pugnas, Verg.; vadimonium, *to discharge one's bail, to appear at the fixed time*, Cic.; c, with diem or mortem, *to die* (like obeam intransit.; see above): diem suum, Pl.; diem supremum, Nep.; mortem, Pl., Cic., Verg., Liv.; pass.: morte obitā, Lucr.

ōbēquīto -are, *to ride up to*; with dat.: castris, Liv.

ōberro -are, *to wander about*: tentoriis, Tac. TRANSF., chordā eādem, *to blunder over*, Hor.

ōbēsītās -ātis, f. (obesus), *fatness, corpulence*: Suet.

ōbēsus -a -um (ob/edo), *fat, plump*: turdus, Hor.; fauces, *swollen*, Verg. TRANSF., *coarse, unrefined*: iuvenis naris obesae, Hor.

ōbex -icis, m. and f. (obicio). LIT., *bolt, bar, barrier, barricade*: fultosque emuniit obice postes, Verg.; viarum, Liv. TRANSF., *an obstacle, hindrance*: Plin.

obf-, see off-

obg-, see ogg-

ōbhaerēo -ēre, *to stick to, cleave to*: Suet.

ōbhaeresco -haerescere -haesi -haesum, *to stick fast, adhere to*: Lucr., Suet.

obiācēo -ēre, *to lie at, lie against*: saxa obiacientia pedibus, Liv.; Tac.

obicio -icere -iēci -iectum (ob/iacio), *to throw in the way*.

LIT., se telis hostium, Cic.; corpus feris, Cic.; carros pro vallo, Caes.; offam Cerbero, Verg.; hastis prae se obiectis, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to expose*: consulem morti, Cic.; se in dimicationem, Cic. (2) *to inspire, cause, produce*: alicui errorem, Cic.; metum et dolorem, Cic.; obicitur animo metus, Cic.; hic aliud maius miseris obicitur, *presents itself*, Verg. (3) *to put before, hold before, as protection or obstacle*: Alpium vallum contra transgressionem Gallorum, *to oppose*, Cic.; nubem oculis, Ov. (4) *to bring up anything as a reproach, to throw in a person's teeth*: alicui furta, Cic.; Pl., Verg.; interfectos amicos, Tac.; with acc. and infin.: obicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse, Cic. L.; with quod: non tibi obicio quod spoliasti, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **obiectus** -a -um. (1) *lying near, opposite to*: insula obiecta Alexandriae, Caes. (2) *exposed to*: fortunae, Cic.; ad omnes casus, Cic. (3) *brought up against a person; n. pl. as subst., charges*: Cic., Quint. **obiectatio** -ōnis, f. (obiecto), *a reproach*: Caes.

obiecto -are (freq. of obicio), *to throw in the way, set against*.

LIT. (of birds): caput fretis, *to dip, dive into*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to expose*: aliquem periculis, Sall.; se hostium telis, Liv.; caput periculis, Verg. (2) *to bring up anything as a reproach*,

to throw in a person's teeth: alicui probrum, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: nobilitas obiectare Fabio fugisse eum Ap. Claudium conlegam, Liv.

obiectus -a -um, partic. from obicio; q.v.

obiectus -ūs, m. (obicio), a placing against, putting opposite: insula portum efficit obiectu laterum, Verg.; Caes., Tac.

obīrascor -īrasci -īrātus sum, dep. to grow angry at; with dat.: fortunae, with fortune, Liv., Sen.

obīter, adv. (ob), on the way, in passing, on the journey: Juv., Plin. TRANSF., by the way, incidentally: Juv., Plin.

obītus -ūs, m. (obeo), an approaching, going to: Ter.; esp. of the heavenly bodies, setting: siderum, Cic. TRANSF., death, downfall, destruction: post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

obiurgātio -ōnis, f. (ob/urgo), a blaming, chiding, reproving: Cic.

obiurgātor -ōris, m. (obiurgo), a scolder, chider, reprover: Cic., Sen.

obiurgātorius -a -um (obiurgator), reproachful, chiding: epistula, Cic. L.

obiurgo -are, to scold, chide, reprove, blame. LIT., aliquem molli brachio de Pompeii familiaritate, Cic. L.; meam verecundiam, Cic. L.; cum obiurgarer, quod nimia laetitia paene desiperem, Cic. L. TRANSF., to chastise: Pers., Suet.

oblinguesco -linguescere -lingui, to become languid: Cic.

oblātrātrix -icis, f. (oblatro), a railer: Pl.

oblātro -are, to bark at; hence, to rail at, scold: Suet., Sen.

oblectāmen -inis, n. (oblecto), a delight, pleasure: Ov.

oblectāmentum -i, n. (oblecto), a delight, amusement, pastime: meae senectutis requies oblectamentumque, Cic.; rerum rusticarum, Cic., Liv.

oblectātio -ōnis, f. (oblecto), a delighting, amusing: animi, Cic.

oblecto -are (cf. delecto), to attract, draw. Hence (1) to please, amuse: cum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, Cic.; se in hortis, Cic.; legentium animos fictis, Tac.; me cum aliqua re, Cic. (2) to pass time pleasantly, while away time: lacrimabile tempus studio, Ov.; senectutem, Cic.

oblēnio -ire (lenis), to soothe: Sen.

oblido -līdēre -līsi -līsum (ob/laedo), to crush: collum digitulis duobus, to throttle, Cic.; oblis faucibus, strangled, Tac.

obligatio -ōnis, f. (obligo), a bond, tie: obligatio pecuniae, Cic.

obligatus -a -um, partic. from obligo; q.v.

obligo -are, to bind, fasten to.

LIT., to tie, bind up, bandage a wound: vulnus, Cic.; medicum requirens a quo obligetur, Cic.; venas, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) to bind, oblige, make liable, put under a legal or religious obligation: se nexu, Cic.; aliquem militiae sacramento, Cic.; foedere, Liv.; poet.: obligatam redde Iovi dapem, that is due, Hor.; praedia obligata, mortgaged, Cic. (2) to make liable to punishment, make guilty: populum scelere, Cic.; votis caput, Hor.; obligari fraude impiā, Cic. (3) to put under a personal obligation: aliquem sibi liberalitate, Cic. L.; Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **oblīgātus** -a -um, bound, under an obligation: obligatus ei nihil eram, Cic. L.; compar.: Plin. L.

oblīmo -are (ob/limus), to cover with slime or mud: agros, Cic.; sulcos, Verg. TRANSF., rem patris, Hor.

oblīno -līnēre -lēvi -litum, to smear, daub, besmear.

LIT., oblitū unguentis, Cic.; oblitus faciem suo cruore, Tac.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to stain, pollute, defile: oblitus parricidio, Cic.; aliquem versibus atris, Hor. (2) in perf. partic. oblitus -a -um, overloaded: oblitus divitiis, Hor.

obliquē, adv. from obliquus; q.v.

obliquō -are (obliquus), to make oblique, turn sideways, turn aside: oculos, Ov.; Verg., Tac.

obliquus -a -um, slanting, sideways, on one side.

LIT., partim obliquos, partim aversos; partim etiam adversos stare vobis, Cic.; annis cursibus obliquis fluens, Ov.; Liv. N. as subst.: ab obliquo, sideways, obliquely, Ov.; per obliquum, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of speech, indirect, covert: insectatio, Tac.; oratio, quoted speech, Quint.

(2) looking askance, envious: invidia, Verg.; Hor.

¶ Adv. **obliquē**, sideways, aslant, obliquely: ferri, Cic.; Caes. TRANSF., indirectly, covertly, by implication: Tac.

oblītesco -lītescere -lītūi (ob/latesco), to hide, conceal oneself: a nostro aspectu, Cic., Sen.

oblītēro -are (littera), to cancel, blot out: nomina, debts, Tac. TRANSF., to blot out of memory: famam rei, Liv.; publici mei beneficii memoriā privatam offensionem oblitterarunt, Cic.

oblīvio -ōnis, f. (obliviscor), forgetfulness, oblivion. (1) pass.: laudem alicuius ab oblivione atque a silentio vindicare, Cic.; dare aliquid oblivioni, Liv.; Hor. (2) act.: in oblivionem negotii venire, to forget, Cic.; Tac.

oblīvīōsus -a -um (oblivio). (1) oblivious, forgetful: Cic. (2) causing forgetfulness: Massicum, Hor.

oblīvīscor oblīvīsci oblītus sum, dep. (perhaps connected with oblino), to forget.

LIT., with genit: temporum suorum, Cic.; Verg., etc.; with acc. of thing: iniurias, Cic.; Verg., etc.; with infin.: Ter., Ov.; with acc. and infin.: oblīvīscor Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, Cic. Gerundive and perf. partic. in pass. sense: Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., to forget, lose sight of: consuetudinis suae, Cic.; sui, to forget oneself, Cic.; Verg.; poet., of things: sucos oblita priores, Verg.

oblīvium -i, n. (oblīvīscor), usually plur., oblivion, forgetfulness: rerum, Lucr.; agere oblivia laudis, to forget, Ov.; Verg., Tac.

oblongus -a -um, oblong: Tac.

oblōquor -loqui -locutus sum, dep. to speak against. Hence (1) to interrupt: Pl. (2) to answer back, contradict; with dat.: Cic. L., Liv. (3) to abuse, chide: Cat. (4) in music, to accompany: non avis obloquitur, Ov.; Verg.

obluctor -ari, dep. to struggle against: genibus adversae harenae, Verg.; morti, Luc.

oblūdo -ēre, to play tricks on: Pl.

obmōlior -iri, dep. to build or pile against (as a barrier or defence): nec in promptu erat quod obmolirentur, Liv.

obmurmūro -are, to roar against; with dat.: precibus, Ov.

obmutesco -mutescere -mūtūi, to become dumb, become speechless.

LIT., vocem mittenti non et linguam obmutuisse et manum obtorpuisse, Cic.; ego neque Antonium verbum facere patiar et ipse obmutescam, Cic.; Verg.

TRANSF., to cease: dolor animi obmutuit, Cic.

obnātus -a -um (*obnascor), growing on: obnata ripis salicta, growing on the bank, Liv.

obnitor -niti -nixus sum, dep. to press against.

LIT., taurus arboris obnixus trunco, Verg.; scutis corporibusque ipsis obnixi, Liv.; hence, to take up a stand, maintain a firm position: stant obnixi omnia contra, Verg.; Liv.

TRANSF., to strive against, oppose: consilio hostium, Tac.; Verg.

¶ Hence, from partic. obnixus, adv.

obnixē, firmly, vigorously: Ter.

obnoxiosus, adv. from obnoxius; q.v.

obnoxiosus -a -um (obnoxios), submissive, compliant: Pl. Compar. adv. **obnoxiosius**, more submissively: Pl.

obnoxius -a -um (ob/noxa), liable. (1) liable to punishment: Pl., Liv. (2) addicted to, guilty of; with dat.: animus neque delicto neque lubricum obnoxius, Sall.; Ov. (3) indebted, obliged, subject, obedient: subiecti atque obnoxii vobis, Liv.; luna radiis fratris obnoxia, dependent on, Verg.; totam Graeciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis, Liv. (4) subject to, exposed to: arbores quae frigoris obnoxiae sunt, Liv.; terra bello, Ov.; urbs incendiis, Tac.

obnūbo -nūbere -nupsi -nuptum, to cover: comas amictu, Verg.; caput, ap. Cic., ap. Liv.

obnuntiatio -ōnis, f. (obnuntio), in the language of augurs, the announcement of an unfavourable omen: Cic.

obnuntio -are, in the language of augurs, to report an unfavourable omen: consuli, Cic.

oboedientia -ae, f. (oboediens), obedience, compliance: Cic.

oboedio -ire (ob/audio). (1) to give ear to, listen to: alicui, Nep. (2) to obey; with dat.: praecepto, Cic.; magistratibus, Cic. TRANSF., tempori, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.: Liv.) **oboediens** -entis, obedient, compliant; with dat.: nulli est naturae oboediens aut subiectus deus, Cic.; with dicto added: Liv.; with ad and the acc.: ad nova consilia, Liv. TRANSF., ventri, Sall.

¶ Adv. **oboedienter**, obediently: oboedienter imperata facere, Liv.; compar.: Liv.

ōbōlēo -ēre, to smell of anything, emit an odour: Pl.

ōbōrior -ōriri -ortus sum, dep. to arise, appear.

LIT., lux, tenebrae, lacrimae, Liv.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., vide quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae tuae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur, Cic.; bellum, indignatio, Liv.

obp-, see opp-

obrepō -repere -repsi -reptum, to creep, to crawl up to. LIT., Tib. TRANSF., to steal

upon, come on by surprise; with dat.: senectus adulescentiae obrepat, Cic.; ad honores, Cic.; imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium, Cic.; with acc.: Pl., Sall.

obrepto -are (freq. of obripio), to steal upon: Pl.

obrētio -ire (ob/rete), to catch in a net: Lucr.

obrigesco -rigescere -rigūi, to become stiff, esp. to freeze: nive pruināque, Cic. TRANSF., Sen.

obrodo -ēre, to gnaw at: Pl.

obrogo -are, to amend or repeal a law by introducing another: with dat.: Cic., Liv.

obruō -rūrē -rūi -rūtum; fut. partic. -rūtūrus.

Transit., to cover over, to bury.

Intransit., to fall, collapse: Lucr.

LIT., sese harenā, Cic.; thesaurum, Cic.;

obruere aliquem vivum, Sall.; Verg., Liv.; esp. with water, to swamp, drown: submersas obrue puppes, Verg.; Ov.; hence: se vino, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to overwhelm, distress: testem omnium risus obruit, overwhelmed, Cic.; obrui aere alieno, Cic.; obrutus criminibus, Cic.; Verg. (2) to destroy, obliterate: ut adversa quasi perpetua oblivione obruamus, Cic.; Marius talis viri interitu sex suos obruit consulatus, obscured the fame of his six consulships, Cic.; famam alicuius, Tac.

obrussa -ae, f. (ὀβρυσσών), the essaying of gold by fire. LIT., Plin., Suet. TRANSF., Suet.; adhibenda tamquam obrussa ratio, as a test, Cic.; Sen.

obsaepio -saepire -saepsi -saeptum, to fence in, enclose, block up, render inaccessible. LIT., hostium agmina obsaepiunt iter Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., plebi iter ad curules magistratus, Liv.; Cic.

obsātūro -are, to stuff, choke: Ter.

obsēnē, adv. from obscenus; q.v.

obsēnitās (obscaenitās) -atis, f. (obscaenus), impurity, indecency, obscenity: verborum, Cic.; Suet.

obscaenus (obscaenus) -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.).

(1) foul, repulsive, filthy. LIT., volucres, the Harpies, Verg. TRANSF., morally impure, indecent, obscene: voluptates, Cic.; iocandi genus, Cic.; dicta, risus, Ov.

(2) ill-omened, unpropitious: volucres, owls, Verg.; Hor., Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **obscaenē** (obscaenē), indecently: Cic.

obscuratio -ōnis, f. (obscurus), a darkening: solis, Cic. TRANSF., disappearance: Cic.

obscurē, adv. from obscurus; q.v.

obscuritās -ātis, f. (obscurus), darkness, obscurity.

LIT., latebrarum, Tac.; lucis, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of language, obscurity, unintelligibility: oratio quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem adfert, Cic.; verborum, Cic. (2) of condition, obscurity, low birth: Cic., Tac.

obscurō -are (obscurus), to cover, darken, obscure.

LIT., obscuratur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic.; caelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall.; Verg.; in gen., to conceal: Hor.

TRANSF., (1) to veil, obscure, make unintelligible: nihil dicendo, Cic. (2) to hide, suppress: fortuna res celebrat obscuratque, Sall.; eorum memoria obscurata est, Cic.

obscurus -a -um, adj. (with compar.), *covered, dark, obscure*.

LIT., locus, Verg.; nox, Verg.; locus, Liv.; n. as subst., *darkness*: sub obscurum noctis, Verg.; of persons: ibant obscuri, *in the dark, darkling*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of language, *obscure, unintelligible, indistinct*: Heraclitus obscurus, Cic.; brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. (2) *unknown, obscure, not celebrated*: Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus, of *humble origin*, Cic.; n. as subst.: in obscuro vitam habere, Sall. (3) *gloomy*: Cic. (4) of character, *secret, reserved, close*: homo, Cic.; adversus alios, Tac.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **obscurē**.

LIT., *darkly*: Cic. TRANSF., (1) *unintelligibly*: Quint. (2) *secretly*: Cic.

obsecratio -ōnis, f. (obsecro), *an earnest entreaty, supplication*: obsecratione humili ac supplici uti, Cic. Esp., *a public prayer to the gods*: obsecratio a populo duumviris praeestantibus facta, Liv.; Suet.

obsecro -are (ob/sacro), *to beseech earnestly, implore, entreat*: aliquem multis lacrimis, Cic.; obsecro te, ut id facias, Cic.; te hoc ut, Cic.; vostram fidem, Pl. Sometimes as a polite phrase, *pray, I beg*: Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic.; Pl., Liv.

obsecundo -are, *to comply with, fall in with*: voluntatibus alicuius, Cic.; Ter., Liv.

obsepio = obsaepio; q.v.

obsequella -ae, f. (obsequor), *compliance*: Pl., Sall.

obsequens -entis, partic. from obsequor; q.v. **obsequentia** -ae, f. (obsequens), *complaisance*: Caes.

obsequiosus -a -um (obsequium), *compliant, yielding*: Pl.

obsequium -i, n. (obsequor), *compliance, complaisance, submission*.

LIT., in populum Romanum, Liv.; obsequium erga aliquem exuere, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *indulgence*: ventris, gluttony, Hor. (2) of inanimate objects, *pliancy*: flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, Ov.

obsequor -sequi -sēcūtus sum, dep. *to comply with, yield to, obey*.

LIT., with dat., *obey*: tibi roganti, Cic.; neque, uti de M. Pompilio referrent, senatui obsequabantur, Liv.

TRANSF., *to give in to anything, give oneself up to*: tempestati, Cic. L.; alicuius voluntati, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **obsequens** -entis, *compliant, yielding, obedient*: patri, Ter., Cic. L.; of the gods, *favourable, gracious*: Pl.

¶ Adv. **obsequenter**, *compliantly, obediently*: haec facere, Liv.; Plin. L.

obsēro -are, *to bolt, bar*: plebis aedificiis operasiter, Liv.; Ter. TRANSF., aures, Hor.

obsēro -sērere -sēvi -situm.

(1) *to sow ground thickly, cover with seeds*, etc. LIT., omnia arbutis, Lucr.; terram frugibus, Cic. TRANSF., esp. in partic. **obsitus** -a -um, *full of, covered with, beset by*: obsitus aevo, Verg.; vestis obsita squalore, Liv.; legati obsiti squalore et sordibus, Liv.

(2) *to sow seed thickly*: frumentum, Pl. TRANSF., malos mores, Pl.

observans -antis, partic. from observo; q.v.

observantia -ae, f. (observans), *respect, attention*: observantia est, per quam aetate, aut sapientiā, aut honore, aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes veremur et colimus, Cic.; in regem, Liv.

observatio -ōnis, f. (observo), *an observing, watching*. LIT., siderum, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., *care, accuracy, circumspection*: summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic.

observator -ōris, m. (observo), *an observer, watcher*: Sen., Plin.

observito -are (freq. of observo), *to watch carefully*: motus stellarum, Cic.

observo -are, *to watch, observe, regard, attend to*.

LIT., occupationem alicuius, Cic.; tempus epistulae alicui reddendae, Cic. L.; hence, *to guard, keep*: greges, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of rules and arrangements, *to keep, regard, observe*: leges, Cic.; praecceptum, Caes. (2) of persons *to respect, pay regard to*: me ut alterum patrem, Cic. L.; Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **observans** -antis, *attentive, respectful*: observantissimus mei homo, Cic. L.

obsēs -sidis, c. (obsideo), *a hostage*. LIT., obsides accipere, dare, Caes.; Cic., Ov. TRANSF., *a surety, security, pledge*; of persons: seque eius rei obsidem fore pollicitus est, *that he would be surety for that thing*, Nep.; obsides dare, *to give security*, with acc. and infin., Cic.; of things: Cic., Liv.

obsessio -ōnis, f. (obsideo), *a blockade, besetting*: viae, Cic.; Caes.

obsessor -ōris, m. (obsideo), *one who besets or haunts a place*: vivarum obsessor aquarum (of the water-snake), Ov.; esp., *one who besieges or blockades*: curiae, Cic.; Luceriae, Liv.

obsidēdo -sidēre -sēdi -sessum (ob/sedeo).

(1) intransit., *to sit down near*: Pl., Ter.

(2) transit. LIT., *to beset, haunt, frequent*: aram, Pl.; esp., *to blockade, besiege*: omnes aditus, Cic.; urbem, Caes., Liv.; hence, *to block, occupy, fill*: corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, Cic. TRANSF., *to block, watch over, be on the look-out for*: totam Italiam, Cic.; meum tempus, Cic.

obsidio -ōnis, f. (obsideo), *a blockade, siege*. LIT., obsidione urbes capere, Cic.; obsidione solvere, eximere, *to raise the siege of a place*, Liv.; Verg., Tac. TRANSF., *pressing danger*: rempublicam liberare obsidione, Cic.

obsidium -i, n. (obsideo), *a blockade, siege, besetting*. LIT., occupare obsidio Lacedaemonis exercitum, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., *pressing danger*: Pl.

obsidium -i, n. (obses), *the condition of a hostage*: Tac.

obsido -sidēre -sēdi -sessum, *to blockade, besiege, invest*: pontem, Sall.; milite campos, Verg.; Liv.

obsignator -ōris, m. (obsigno), *one who seals, a sealer*: litterarum, Cic.; esp., *a witness to a will*: testamenti, Cic. L.

obsigno -are, *to seal*. LIT., epistolam, Cic. Esp., of a witness, *to sign and seal a document*: Cic.; agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis, *to deal with anyone in strict form of law*, Cic. TRANSF., *to stamp, impress*: formam verbis, Lucr.

obsisto -sistere -stiti -stitum, to stand, place oneself before or in the way of. LIT., alicui abeunti, Liv.; Pl. TRANSF., to oppose, withstand, resist: omnibus eius consiliis, Cic.; minis vatum, Lucr.; foll. by ne and the subj.: Cic., Nep.; by infin.: Tac.

obsitus -a -um, partic. from ²obsero; q.v.

obsolēfio -fieri -factus sum, to become worn out; hence, to be degraded: obsolebant dignitatis insignia, Cic.; Sen.

obsolēscō -escere -ēvi -ētum, to go out of use, decay, wear out: oratio, Cic.; res per vetustatem, Cic.; laus, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **obsolētus** -a -um, worn out, decayed. LIT., vestitu obsoleiore, Cic.; obsoletus Thessalonicam venisti, dressed in old clothes, Cic.; verba, obsolete, Cic. TRANSF., threadbare, poor, ordinary: crimina, Cic.; oratio, Cic.; gaudia, Liv.

¶ Compar. adv. **obsolētius**, more shabbily: Cic.

obsōnātor -oris, m. (obsono), a caterer: Pl., Sen.

obsōnium -i, n. (ὀψώνιον), that which is eaten with bread; e.g., vegetables, fruit, and esp. fish: Pl., Hor.

¹**obsōno** -are and **obsōnor** -ari, dep. (ὀψωνέω), to buy food, cater, provide a meal: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., ambulando famem, to buy the sauce of hunger, Cic.

²**obsōno** -are, to interrupt by noise: Pl.

obsorbēo -ere -ūi, to swallow, gulp down: Pl., Hor.

obstetrix -icis, f. (obsto), a midwife: Pl., Ter., Hor.

obstinatio -ōnis, f. (obstino), resolution, persistence, firmness, obstinacy: sententiae, Cic.; fidei, Tac.

obstino -are, to persist in, be resolved on; with acc.: Pl.; with infin.: obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv.; with ad: Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.; and superl.: Sen.) **obstinātus** -a -um, resolved, persistent, firm, obstinate: obstinator voluntas, Cic.; obstinator adversus lacrimas muliebres, Liv.; Tac.; with infin.: mori, Liv.

¶ Adv. **obstinātē**, resolutely, persistently, obstinately: negare, Caes.; Pl.; compar. and superl.: Suet.

obstipesco = obstupesco; q.v.

obstipus -a -um. (1) leaning to one side (opp. rectus): Lucr. (2) bent back: cervix (of a haughty person), Suet. (3) bent or bowed down: capite obstipo, Hor.

obsto -stare -stiti -stāturus. (1) to stand at, before, against: Pl. (2) to stand in the way, to oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct; with dat.: alicui, Pl.; meis commodis, Cic.; Verg.; vita cetera eorum huic sceleris obstat, is inconsistent with, Sall. With quin, quominus, ne and the subj.: quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic.; ea ne impedirent tribuni, dictatoris obstitit metus, Liv.; with cur non: Ter.

¶ Hence n. pl. of pres. partic. as subst. **obstantia**, hindrances, obstacles, impediments: Tac.

obstrēpo -strēpere -strēpui -strēpitum. Intransit., to make a noise, clamour at or against: nihil sensere Poeni, obstreperante pluvia, Liv.; fontesque lymphis obstreperant manantibus, Hor.; with dat.: obstreperant portis,

Liv. Hence, to disturb, interrupt by clamour: sibi ipsi, Cic.; impers.: decemviro obstreperant, Liv.; in gen., to disturb, molest: tibi litteris, Cic.

Transit., in pass. only. (1) to be drowned by noise: Cic. (2) to be filled with noise: Ov.

obstringo -stringere -strinxi -strictum, to bind, bind up, tie fast. LIT., ventos, Hor.; Pl. TRANSF., (1) to put under an obligation: civitatem iureiurando, to bind by an oath, Caes.; aliquem legibus, Cic.; beneficio obstructus, Cic. (2) to entangle, involve: aliquem aere alieno, in debt, Cic.; se tot sceleribus, Cic.; se periurio, Liv.

obstructio -ōnis, f. (obstruo), a hindrance, obstruction: Cic.

obstrūdo = obtrudo; q.v.

obstrūo -struere -struxi -structum, to build against.

LIT., pro diruto novum murum, Liv.; luminibus alicuius, to block up the light, build before the windows, Cic.; hence, to block up, close: portas, Caes.; aditus, Cic.; iter Poenis (to the Carthaginians) vel corporibus suis, Cic.

TRANSF., to block, stop: obstruere perfugia improborum, Cic.; viri deus obstruit aures, Verg.

obstupēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum, to astound, stupefy, render senseless; pass. **obstupēfio** -fiēri -factus sum, to be astounded: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes, Liv.; obstupefactis hominibus ipsā admiratione, Cic.

obstupesco (obstupesco) -stupescere -stūpui, to become senseless, to be astounded: cum eorum aspectu obstupisisset bubulcua, Cic.; Verg.

obsum obesse obfui, to be in the way, be against, be prejudicial to; with dat.: obsum auctoribus artes, Ov.; obest Clodii mors Miloni, Cic.; with infin.: nihil obest dicere, Cic.; Ov.

obsumo -sūere -sui -sūtum. (1) to sew on: caput, Ov. (2) to sew up, close up: spiritus oris obsuitur, Verg.

obsurdesco -descere -dūi, to become deaf. LIT., hoc sonitu oppletae aures hominum obsurdierunt, Cic. TRANSF., to turn a deaf ear: Cic.

obtegō -tēgere -texi -tectum, to cover up. Hence (1) to protect: se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic.; eam partem castrorum vineis, Caes. (2) to conceal: domus arboribus obtecta, Verg. TRANSF., vitia multis virtutibus obtecta, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **obtegens** -entis, concealing; with genit.: animus sui obtegens, Tac.

obtemperatio -ōnis, f. (obtempero), compliance, obedience: legibus, Cic.

obtempero -are, to comply with, conform to, submit to; with dat.: alicui, Cic.; imperio populi Romani, Caes.; with ad: ut ad verba nobis obediatur, ad id, quod ex verbis intellegi possit, obtemperant, Cic.

obtendo -tendere -tendi -tentum.

(1) to stretch before, spread before. LIT., pro viro nebulam, Verg.; obtentā nocte, under the shelter of night, Verg.; Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, lies opposite to, Tac. TRANSF., to forward as an excuse, plead,

allege: matris preces, Tac.; *valetudinem corporis*, Tac.

(2) *to cover*, by interposing something, *to conceal*: diem nube atrā, Tac. TRANSF., quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cuiusque natura, Cic.

obtentus -ūs, m. (obtendo), *a stretching or spreading before*. LIT., frondis, Verg. TRANSF., *a pretext, pretence, excuse*: tempora reipublicae obtentui sumpta, taken as an excuse, Tac.; sub eius obtentu cognominis, Liv.; Sall.

obtentus -a -um, partic. from obtineo; q.v.

obtentus -a -um, partic. from obtendo; q.v.

obtēro -tērēre -trīvi -trītum (syncop. pluperf. subj., obtrisset: Liv.), *to trample, crush*. LIT., obtriti sunt plures quam ferro necati, Liv. TRANSF., *to crush, destroy*: calumniam, Cic.; iura populi, Liv.

obtestatio -ōnis, f. (obtestor), *a solemn calling of gods to witness, an adjuring in the name of the gods*: obtestatio et consecratio legis, Cic.; tua obtestatio tibicinis, Cic. TRANSF., *an earnest entreaty*: Cic. L., Liv., Tac.

obtestor -ari, dep. *to call as witness*.

LIT., deum hominumque fidem, Liv.; Cic., Tac.

TRANSF., *to adjure, implore, entreat in the name of the gods*: per omnes deos te obtestor ut, Cic.; Verg.

obtexo -texēre -texūi, *to weave on, weave over*: Plin. TRANSF., *to cover, caelumque obtextitur umbrā*, Verg.

obticēo -ēre (ob/taceo), *to be silent*: Ter.

obticesco -ticescēre -ticūi (obticeo), *to become quiet*: Pl., Hor., Ov.

obtinēo -tinēre -tinūi -tentum (ob/teneo).

(1) transit.: **a**, *to hold, possess, keep possession of*. LIT., suam quisque suam domum, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t.: vada custodiis, Cic.; citeriorem ripam armis, Liv.; Caes. TRANSF., **a**, *to hold, maintain*: principem locum, *to hold the chief place*, Caes.; auctoritatem, Cic.; hereditatem, Cic.; ius suum contra aliquem, Cic.; causam, *to carry one's point*, Cic.; esp., *to maintain an assertion*: duas contrarias sententias, Cic.; **b**, *to take hold of, grasp*. LIT., aures, Pl. TRANSF., *ad obtinendam sapientiam*, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

(2) intransit., *to hold, obtain, continue*: fama obtinuit, Liv.; pro vero obtinebat, Sall.

obtingo -tingēre -tigi (ob/tango), *to fall to the lot of anyone, to happen, befall*: quod cuique obtingit, is quisque teneat, Cic.; cum tibi aquaria provincia sorte obtingisset, Cic.; si quid mihi obtingerit, *if anything should happen to me, i.e. if I should die*, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

obtorpesco -torpescēre -torpūi, *to become stiff, numb, insensible*: et linguam obmutuisse et manum obtorpuisse, Cic.; manus prae metu, Liv.; obtorpuerunt quodam modo animi, Liv.

obtorquēo -torquēre -torsj -tortum, *to twist towards, to wrench, twist round* (usually found in perf. partic.): obtortā gulā in vincula abripi iussit, Cic.; Pl., Verg.

obtrectatio -ōnis, f. (obtrecto), *disparagement, detraction*: obtrectatio est aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potitur eo, quod ipse concupiverit, Cic.; laudis, Caes.; Liv.

obtrectātor -ōris, m. (obtrecto), *a detractor, disparager*: obtrectatores et invidi Scipionis, Cic.; Quint.

obtrecto -are (ob/tracto), *to disparage, detract from*; with dat.: alicui, Cic.; gloriae alicuius, Liv.; inter se, Nep.; with acc.: eius laudes, Liv.; Tac.

obtrūdo (obstrūdo) -trūdēre -trūsi -trūsūm, *to thrust upon*. Hence (1) *to gulp down, swallow down*: Pl. (2) *to force, obtrude anything upon*: virginem alicui, Ter.; Pl.

obtrunco -are, *to cut down*: gallum, Pl.; cervos, Verg.; regem, Liv.

obtūor -ēri, dep. and **obtūor** -i, dep. *to look at, gaze at, behold*: Pl.

obundo -tundēre -tūdi -tūsūm and tunsum, *to beat upon, thump*.

LIT., os mihi, Pl.; also *to make dull by striking*: telum, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *to make blunt, dull, weaken*: vocem, Lucr., Liv.; ingenia, Cic. (2) *to pound at, weary*: aures, Pl., Cic.; aliquid, Ter., Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **obtūsus** and **obtunsus** -a -um, *dull, blunt*. LIT., pugio, Tac.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *blurred, dulled*: neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur, Verg. (2) *of the intellect, dulled, blunted*: animi obtusior acies, Cic.; Tac. (3) *of feeling, insensible*: pectora, Verg.

obturbo -are, *to disturb, put into confusion*.

LIT., hostes, Tac. TRANSF., *to distract, harass*: obturbabatur militum vocibus, Tac.; me scriptio et litterae non leniunt sed obturbant, Cic. L.; solitudinem, Cic. L.

oburgesco -ēre, *to swell up*: Lucr.

obūro -are, *to stop up*. LIT., eas partes (corporis) obstructas et obturatas esse dicebat, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., alicui aures, *to refuse to listen*, Hor.

obūtus -a -um, partic. from obtundo; q.v.

obūtus -ūs, m. (ob/teor), *a looking at, gaze*: oculorum, Cic.; dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Verg. TRANSF., *contemplation*: Ov.

obūmbro -are, *to overshadow*. LIT., aethera telis, Verg.; Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to obscure, overcloud*: numquam obscura nomina, etsi aliquando obūmbrentur, Tac. (2) *to conceal, protect, cover*: erroris sub imagine crimen, Ov.; Verg.

obūncus -a -um, *bent inwards, hooked*: rostrum, Verg., Ov.

obūstus -a -um (ob/uro), *burnt, hardened in the fire*: sudes, Verg. TRANSF., gleba obusta (pinched) gelu, Ov.

obvallō -are, *to surround with a wall, wall round*. TRANSF., locus omni ratione obvallatus, Cic.

obvēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum, *to come in the way of, to meet*. LIT., se in tempore pugnae obvenerunt, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to occur, to happen*: vitium obvienti consuli, Liv. (2) *to fall to the lot of*: Syria Scipioni, Caes.; Liv.

obversor -ari, dep. *to move up and down before, appear before*. LIT., castris, Liv.; Appio in somnis eadem obversata species, appeared, Liv.; Plin. L., Tac. TRANSF., sed mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublicae dignitas, hovers before my eyes, Cic.; Lucr., Liv.

obversus -a -um, partic. from obverto; q.v.

obverto (-vorto) -vertēre -verti -versum, to turn towards, direct against: signa in hostem, Liv.; proras pelago, Verg.; arcūs in aliquem, Ov. Middle, obverti, to turn towards: Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **obversus** -a -um, turned towards; m. pl. as subst. **obversi**, opponents: Tac.

obviam, adv. (ob/viam), in the way, on the way; hence, with dat., towards, against, to meet in a friendly or hostile manner.

LIT., obviam venire, Caes.; obviam alicui ire, prodire, procedere, Cic.; obviam alicui fieri, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

TRANSF., obviam ire. (1) to oppose: cupiditati hominum, Cic.; Liv. (2) to help, remedy: Tac.

obvigilātum -i, n. (ob/vigilo); obvigilato'st opus, we must watch out, Pl.

obvius -a -um (ob/viam), in the way, meeting.

LIT., obvium esse alicui, Cic., Sall.; dare se obvium alicui, to meet, Liv.; Verg.; obvias mihi litteras mittas, Cic. L.; esp. of hostility: infesta subit obvius hasta, Verg.; Cic., Sall.

TRANSF., (1) exposed to: furis ventorum, Verg. (2) ready at hand: testes, Tac. (3) affable, easy of access: comitas, Tac.

obvolvo -volvĕre -volvi -vōlūtum, to wrap up, cover all round. LIT., capite obvoluto, with head muffled up, Pl., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., verbisque decoris obvolvas vitium, Hor.

occaeco -are (ob/caeco), to make blind, to blind.

LIT., occaecatus pulvere effuso hostis, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to darken, overcloud: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, Liv. (2) to conceal, make invisible: semen, Cic. (3) to make obscure, unintelligible: obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, Cic. (4) fig., to blind, dull, benumb: occaecatus cupiditate, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; artus, Verg.

occallesco -callescĕre -callūi (ob/calleo), to become thick-skinned, become hard. LIT., Pl., Ov. TRANSF., to become insensible, unfeeling: Cic. L.

occāno -cānĕre -cānūi (ob/cano), to sound: cornua, Tac.

occāsio -ōnis, f. (from occasum, supine of occido), a favourable moment, opportunity, occasion: occasionem nancisci, Cic.; adripere, Liv.; amittere, Cic.; dimittere, Caes.; ut primum occasio data est, as soon as an opportunity offered, Cic.; per occasionem, ex occasione, on a favourable opportunity, Liv. With genit.: opprimendi, Cic.; criminandorum patrum occasiones, Liv. With ad: ad occupandum Asiam, Cic. With infin.: Pl., Ter. With ut: Pl., Quint.

occāsioncūla -ae, f. (dim. of occasio), a little chance: Pl.

occāsus -ūs, m. (occido), the setting of the heavenly bodies. LIT., solis, Caes., Liv.; hence, the west: ab occasu, Verg.; Caes. TRANSF., fall, destruction: occasus interitusque reipublicae, Cic.; Troiae, Verg.

occātio -ōnis, f. (occo), a harrowing: Cic.

occātor -ōris, m. (occo), a harrower: Pl.

occēdo -cēdĕre -cessi -cessum (ob/cedo), to go to, go towards, meet: in conspectum alicuius, Pl.

occento -are (ob/canto). (1) to sing to, sing a serenade to: Pl. (2) to sing a lampoon or pasquinade against: old law ap. Cic.

occepto -are (occipio), to begin: Pl.

occidens -entis, m. (see °occido) (sc. sol), the evening, the west: Cic.

occidiō -ōnis, f. (°occido), complete slaughter, extermination, utter destruction: occidione occidere, to destroy utterly, slay to the last man, Cic.; occidione occumbere, to be slain to the last man, Tac.; Liv.

°occido -cidĕre -cidi -cīsum (ob/caedo), to strike down, beat to the ground.

LIT., Ctesipho me pugnis occidit, Ter.; esp. to kill, slay: L. Virginius filiam suā manu occidit, Cic.; ipse fortissime pugnans occiditur, Caes.; Liv., Hor.

TRANSF., to plague to death, torment: rogando, legendo, Hor.; Pl.

°occido -cidĕre -cidi -cāsum (ob/cado), to fall, fall down.

LIT., alia signa de caelo ad terram occidunt, Pl.; Liv. Esp. (1) of the heavenly bodies, to set: sol occidit, Liv.; Cat.; ab orto usque ad occidentem solem, from the east to the west, Liv. (2) to die, perish: in bello, Cic.; suā dextrā, to die by one's own hand, Verg.

TRANSF., to perish, be ruined: occidi, I am lost, Pl., Ter.; sin plane occidimus, Cic.; spes occidit, Hor.

¶ Hence pres. partic. **occidens** -entis, setting; m. as subst. (sc. sol), the setting sun, the west: Cic.

¶ Perf. partic. in act. sense, **occāsus** -a -um, setting: ante solem occasum, Pl.

occidiūs -a -um (°occido), setting: dies, sol, Ov.; hence, western, westerly: Ov. TRANSF., near death, sinking: Ov.

occullo -are (occo), to break up: Pl.

occino -cinĕre -cĕcīni and -cinūi (ob/cano), to sing inauspiciously: si occinuerit avis, Liv.

occipio -cipĕre -cĕpi -ceptum (ob/capio), to begin. (1) intransit.: a meridie nebula occipit, Liv.; Lucr., Tac. (2) transit.: quaestum, Ter.; magistratum, Liv., Tac.; with infin.: Pl., Liv., Tac.

occipitium -i, n. (ob/caput), the back of the head, occiput: Pl., Quint.

occiput -itis, n. (ob/caput), the back of the head: Pers.

occisio -ōnis, f. (°occido), a killing, slaughter: parentis, Cic.

occisor -ōris, m. (occido), a slayer, murderer: Pl.

occisus -a -um, partic. from °occido; q.v., unfortunate: occisissimus sum omnium qui vivunt, Pl.

occludo -clūdĕre -clūsi -clūsum (ob/claudio), to shut up, close up. LIT., tabernas, Cic.; furax servus, cui nihil sit obsignatum nec oclusum, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., to restrain: linguam, Pl.

¶ Hence partic. **occlūsus** -a -um, shut up; compar. and superl.: Pl.

occo -are, to harrow: Pl.; segetem, Hor.

occūbo -are (ob/cubo), to lie down, esp. to rest in the grave: ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Verg.; morte, Liv.

occulco -are (ob/calco), to trample, tread down: occulcare signa ordinesque (of elephants), Liv.

occulō -culĕre -culūi -cultum, to cover, esp. for the purpose of hiding: virgulta multā terrā, Verg.; vulnera, Cic. L.; se silvā, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **occultus** -a -um, *hidden, concealed, private*. LIT., occultissimus exitus, Liv.; Verg.; n. as subst., *concealment*: ex occulto, Ter., Sall., Liv. TRANSF., (1) of things: res, Lucr., Cic., Verg., Hor. N. as subst., *secrecy*; plur., *secrets*: Cic.; per occultum, Tac.; ex occulto, Cic., Liv., *secretly*. (2) of persons, *secret, close, reserved*: si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, Cic. L.; Liv., Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **occultē**, *secretly, in secret*: latēre, Cic.; dicere, *obscurely*, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Ov. **occultatio** -ōnis, f. (occulto), *a hiding, concealment*: occultatione se tutari, Cic.; Caes.

occultātor -ōris, m. (occulto), *a hider, concealer*: latronum, Cic.

occulto -are (freq. of occulto), *to hide, conceal*: se latebris, Cic.; Caes., Liv. TRANSF., *flagitia*, Cic.; Caes.

occultus -a -um, partic. from occulto; q.v.

occulmo -cumbere -cūbui -cūbitum, *to fall down, sink down*; esp., *to fall down in death*: mortem, *to die*, Cic., Liv.; morte, Liv.; morti, Verg.; so simply: occumbere, Cic. L., Ov.

occupatio -ōnis, f. (occupo), *a seizing, taking possession*. LIT., fori, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *a business, employment, occupation*: occupationibus reipublicae, Caes.; maximis occupationibus impediri, Cic. (2) *an anticipation*: Cic.

occūpo -are (ob/capio), *to take possession of, seize*, esp. so as to anticipate a rival.

LIT., totam Italiam suis praesidiis, Cic.; montem, Caes., Tac.; urbem, Verg., Liv.; aliquem amplexu, *to embrace*, Ov.; esp. *to fill, occupy with anything*: Tyrrhenum mare caementis, Hor.; aream fundamentis, Liv.; sometimes *to fall upon, attack*: aliquem gladio, Verg.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to seize an abstr. thing*: regnum, Caes., Cic. (2) of abstr. subjects, *to seize, occupy, master*: pavor occupat animos, Liv.; mentes Siculorum occupat superstitione, Cic. (3) *to take up, employ, occupy*: Liv.; *to invest money*: pecuniam grandi faenore, Cic. (4) *to anticipate, get a start on*: occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov.; pericula, Tac. (5) *to do first*; with infin. as object: Pl., Hor., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **occūpātus** -a -um, *busy, engaged, occupied*: in apparando bello, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

occurro -currere -curri -cursum (ob/curro), *to run to meet, hasten to meet*.

LIT., often with dat.: Caesaris venienti, Caes.; Hor., Liv.; esp., *to fall upon, attack*: duabus legionibus, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) of things, *to come in the way*: in asperis locis silex saepe impenetrabilis ferro occurrebat, Liv. (2) *to work against, oppose, counteract*: omnibus eius consiliis, Cic.; Tac. (3) *to meet trouble, cope with*: venienti morbo, Pers. (4) *to come into the thoughts, to present itself, occur*: animo, cogitationi, Cic.; in mentem, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

occursatio -ōnis, f. (occurso), *a going to meet*; hence, *attention, officiousness*: facilis est illa occursatio et blanditia popularis, Cic.

occurso -are (freq. of occurro), *to run or go to meet*.

LIT., fugientibus, Tac.; esp., *to oppose*: invidi, occursantes, factiosi, Sall.; occursat ocus gladio, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to forestall*: Plin. (2) *to occur to the mind*: Plin. L.

occursum -ūs, m. (occurro), *a meeting, a falling in with*: vacuis occursum hominum viis, Liv.; alicuius occursum vitare, *to avoid meeting with anyone*, Tac.

Ōcéānus -i, m. (Ὠκεανός). (1) *the ocean, the sea which encompasses the earth*: Cic., Verg. (2) *personif., the husband of Tethys and father of the Nymphs*.

¶ Hence **Ōcéānitis** -idis, f. *a daughter of Oceanus*: Verg.

ocellus -i, m. (dim. of oculus), *a little eye*: Pl., Cat., Ov.; as a term of endearment: ocelli Italiae, villulae nostrae, Cic. L.

ōcimum -i, n. (ocis), Plin., Pers.

ōciōr ōcius, compar. adj. (cf. ὠκύς), *swifter, quicker*: ociōr cervis, Hor.; Verg. Superl.: ocissimus, Plin.

¶ Compar. adv. **ōcius**, *more swiftly*: facere, Cic.; serius, ocus, sors exitura, *sooner or later*, Hor.; sometimes = *swiftly* only: Caes., Verg. Posit.: ociter, Enn.; superl.: ocissime, Pl., Sall.

Ocnus -i, m. (Ὀκνος), *the founder of Mantua*.

ocrea -ae, f. *a greave*: Verg., Liv.

ocreatus -a -um (ocrea), *wearing greaves*: Hor.

Ocriculū -i, n. *a town in Umbria, on the Tiber* (now Otricoli).

¶ Hence adj. **Ocriculānus** -a -um, of Ocriculū.

Octāvius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of C. Octavius, the Emperor Augustus, called C. Iulius Caesar Octavianus after his adoption into the gens Iulia.

¶ Hence adj. **Octāviānus** a -um, Octavian; bellum, of Cn. Octavius with Cinna, Cic.

octāvus -a -um (octo), *eight*: ager efficit cum octavo, *bears eight-fold*, Cic.; adv.: octavum, *for the eighth time*, Liv.; f. as subst.

octāva -ae (sc. hora), *the eighth hour*: Juv.

octāvusdecimus -a -um, *eighteenth*: Tac.

octiēs (-iens), adv. (octo), *eight times*: Cic.

octingentēsimus -a -um (octingenti), *eight hundredth*: Cic.

octingenti -ae -a (octo/centum), *eight hundred*: Cic., Liv.

octipēs -pēdis (octo/pes), *having eight feet*: Prop., Ov.

octō, indecl. numer. (ὀκτώ), *eight*: Cic., etc.

October -bris (octo), *belonging to the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March*; of October: Idus, Kalendae, Cic.; m. as subst. (sc. mensis), *October*: Col. **octōdecim**, indecl. numer. (octo/decem), *eighteen*: Liv.

octōgēnārius -a -um (octogeni), *consisting of eighty*: Plin. L.

octōgēni -ae -a (octo), *eighty each, eighty at a time*: Liv.

octōgēsīmus -a -um (octoginta), *eightieth*: Cic., Juv.

octōgiēs (-iens), adv. *eighty times*: Cic.

octōgintā, indecl. numer., *eighty*: Cic.

octōiugis -e (octo/iugum), *yoked eight together*.

TRANSF., octoiuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, *eight together*, Liv.

octonārius -a -um (octoni), *consisting of eight together*: Quint.

octōni -ae -a (octo). (1) *eight each*: Pl., Caes. (2) *eight at a time, eight together*: Caes., Hor., Liv.

octōphōros -on (ὀκτώφορος), *borne by eight*: lectica octophoro ferri, Cic. N. as subst. **octōphōrōn** -i, *a litter carried by eight bearers*: Cic. L., Mart., Suet.

octuplicātus -a -um (octuplus), *increased eight-fold*: Liv.

octuplus -a -um (ὀκταπλοῦς), *eight-fold*: pars. Cic. N. as subst. **octuplum** -i, *an eight-fold penalty*: damnari octupli, Cic.

octussis -is, m. (octo/as), *a sum of eight asses*: Hor.

oculātus -a -um (oculus). (1) *having eyes*: testis, Pl., Suet. (2) *catching the eye, conspicuous*: Pl.

oculēus -a -um (oculus), *sharp-sighted*: Argus, Pl.

ocūlus -i, m. (connected with ὄσσομαι, ὄσσε), *the eye*.

LIT., oculus amittere, *to lose one's sight*, Cic.; esse in oculis, *to be visible*, Cic., Ov., Liv., etc.; ante oculos, Cic., Liv.; ante oculos ponere, *to set before one's eyes*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *the mind's eye*: Cic., etc. (2) *an ornament, treasure*: illos oculos orae maritimae (Corinth and Carthage) effodere, Cic. (3) *a bud or eye of a plant*: Verg.

odēm -i, n. (ὀδεῖον), *a concert-hall*: Vitruv., Suet.

odī ōdisse; fut. partic. ōsūrus. (1) *to hate, detest*: aliquem acerbe, Cic.; Ov., etc.; with infin.: Pl., Hor. (2) *to dislike, be displeased with*: Persicos apparatus, Hor.; Ov., Juv.

odīōsus -a -um (odium), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *hateful, odious, troublesome*: orator, Cic.; verbum, Cic.; Lucr., Ov., etc.

Adv. **odīōsē**, *odiously, in a hateful manner*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

odīum -i, n. (odī), *hatred*: odium in omnes, Cic.; odium mulierum, *towards women*, Cic.; vestrum, *towards you*, Liv.; in odium alicuius inruere, *to become hated by anyone*, Cic.; odium est mihi cum aliquo, *I am at enmity with*, Cic.; odium saturare, placare, restinguere, Cic.; movere, exercere, Ov.; plur.: sibi conciliare odia, Caes.; Cic.; often *an object of hatred*: Antonius insigne odium omnium hominum, Cic.; esp. in dat.: alicui esse odio, *to be hated by*, Pl., Cic., Verg., etc.

odor (older **ōdōs**) -ōris, m. (ὄζω, ὀδμή), *a smell, odour*.

LIT., in gen.: Caes., Cic., Verg.; esp. (1) *an unpleasant smell, stench, stink*: camera incultu, tenebris, odore foeda, Sall. (2) *a sweet smell*: Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *a scent, suspicion, inkling, presentiment*: dictaturae, Cic.; suspicionis, Cic. (2) *perfume, incense*; plur., *perfumery, spices*: incendere odores, Pl., Cic.; Hor., Verg., etc.

odōrātio -ōnis, f. (odoror), *a smelling, smell*: Cic.

ōdōrātus -ūs, m. (odor). (1) *a smelling*: Cic. (2) *the sense of smell*: Cic.

ōdōrātus -a -um, partic. from odoror; q.v.

ōdōrifēr -fēra -fērūm (odor/fero). (1) *having a pleasant smell*: Prop. (2) *producing perfumes*: gens, Ov.

ōdōro -are (odor), *to make odorous*: odorant aëra fumis, Ov.

Hence partic. **ōdōrātus** -a -um, *sweet-smelling*: cedrus, Verg.; capilli, Hor.; Ov.

ōdōror -ari, dep. (odor), *to smell*.

LIT., at or smell out: Pl.; cibum, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to snuff at, nose (as a dog)*; to aim at, *aspire to*: quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic. (2) *to search into, track out, investigate*: quid sentiant, Cic. (3) *to get an inkling or smattering of*: philosophiam, Tac.

ōdōrus -a -um (odor). (1) *sweet-smelling*: flos, Ov. (2) *keen-scented, tracking by smell*: odora canum vis, Verg.

ōdōs = odor; q.v.

Odrýsae -ārum, m. pl. (Ὀδρύσαι), *a people of Thrace*.

Hence adj. **Odrýsius** -a -um, poet. = *Thracian*.

Ōdyssēa -ae, f. (Ὀδύσσεια), *the Odyssey, a poem by Homer, translated into Latin by Livius Andronicus*.

Oeāgrus or **Oeāger** -i, m. (Οἰαγρος), *a mythical king of Thrace, father of Orpheus*.

Hence adj. **Oeāgrius** -a -um, poet. = *Thracian*.

Oebālus -i, m. (Οἰβαλος), *a king of Sparta, father of Tyndareus, grandfather of Helen*.

Hence subst. **Oebālidēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Oebalus: puer, Hyacinthus, Ov.; plur.: Oebalidae, Castor and Pollux, Ov.; f. adj. **Oebālis** -idis, *Spartan*: nymph, Helen, Ov.; matres, Sabine, as the Sabines were supposed to be descended from the Spartans, Ov.; adj. **Oebālius** -a -um, *Spartan or Sabine*; subst. **Oebālia** -ae, f. *Tarentum* (colonized from Sparta): Verg.

Oechālīa -ae, f. (Οἰχάλη), *a town in Euboea*.

Hence f. adj. **Oechālīs** -idis, *Oechalian*.

Oecleūs -ēi, m. (Οἰκλέους), *father of Amphiararus*.

Hence **Oecleidēs** -ae, m. son of Oecleus = *Amphiararus*.

oecōnōmia -ae, f. (οἰκονομία), as literary term, *arrangement, division*: Quint.

oecōnōmīcus -a -um (οἰκονομικός). (1) *relating to domestic economy*; as subst., m., *the title of a book by Xenophon*: Cic. (2) *orderly, methodical*: Quint.

Oedipūs -pōdis and -i, m. (Οἰδῖππος), *king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta. He was fated to kill his father and marry his mother; and he solved the riddle of the Sphinx*; prov.: Davus sum, non Oedipus, *I am no reader of riddles*, Ter.

Hence adj. **Oedīpōdīōnius** -a -um, *Oedipodean*: Ov.

Oeneūs -ēi or -ēos, m. (Οἰνεύς), *king of Aetolia or Calydon, father of Meleager, Tydeus, and Deianira*.

Hence adj. **Oenēius** -a -um and **Oenēus** -a -um, *relating to Oeneus*: agri, Aetolia, Ov.; subst. **Oenidēs** -ae, m. son of Oeneus; Meleager, or Diomedes, son of Tydeus: Ov.

Oenōmāus -i, m. (Οἰνόμαος), *king in Elis, father of Hippodamia*.

Oenōnē -ēs, f. (Οἰνώνη), *a Phrygian nymph, loved and afterwards deserted by Paris*.

oenōphōrum -i, n. (οἰνοφῶρον), *a basket or hamper for wine*: Hor., Juv.

Oenōpia -ae, f. (*Olvonla*), the island afterwards called *Aegina*.

¶ Hence adj. **Oenōpius** -a -um, *Oenopian*.
oenōpōlium i, n. (*οινοπωλείον*), a wine-shop: Pl.

Oenōtria -ae, f. (*Οινωτρία*), old name of the south-east part of Italy.

¶ Hence adj. **Oenōtrius** -a -um and **Oenōtrus** -a -um, *Oenotrian*; meton., *Italian, Roman*.

oenus = unus; q.v.

oestrus -i, m. (*οίστρος*), the gad-fly, horse-fly: Verg. TRANSF., inspiration, frenzy: Juv.

oesus = usus; q.v.

oesypum -i, n. (*οίσιπος*), the fat and dirt of unwashed wool: Plin.; hence, a cosmetic prepared from it: Ov.

Oeta -ae, f. and **Oetē** -ēs, f. (*Οἶτη*), the mountain-chain between Thessaly and Macedonia, where Hercules burnt himself.

¶ Hence adj. **Oetaeus** -a -um, *Oetean*: deus, Prop.; and simply: *Oetaeus, Hercules*, Ov.

ōfella -ae, f. (dim. of *offa*), a bit, morsel: Juv.

offa -ae, f. a ball or pellet of flour: pultis, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., any mass or lump: gummi in offas convolutum, Plin.; hence, a swelling: Juv.; an abortion: Juv.

offendo -fendēre -fendi -fensum, to strike, knock, dash against.

(1) transit. LIT., aliquem cubito, Pl.; latus, Cic.; caput, scutum, Liv. TRANSF., a, to hit upon, fall in with, come upon: imparatum te, Cic. L.: b, to shock, offend, displease: aliquem, or alicuius animum, Cic.; Liv.; vitam, Lucr.

(2) intransit. LIT., to knock against; with dat., or in and abl.: dens solido, Hor.; Ov.; naves in redeundo (sc. terrae) offenderunt, struck, ran aground, Caes. TRANSF., a, to stumble, make a mistake: si quid offenderit, Cic.: b, to give offence; with dat.: Cic. L., Liv.: c, to come to grief: apud iudices, to be condemned, Cic.; Caes., Liv.: d, to take offence: Caes., Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **offensus** -a -um. (1) injured, hurt: offensus animus, Cic.; Ov. (2) offensive: civibus, Cic.

offensa -ae, f. (offendo), a striking against, knocking against. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., (1) displeasure, disfavour, aversion: magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic. L.; Ov. (2) an injury: offensas vindictē ense suas, Ov.

offensio -ōnis, f. (offendo), a striking against, hitting against.

LIT., pedis, a stumbling, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a misfortune, setback: Caes., Cic.; esp. an indisposition: corporum, Cic. (2) displeasure, disfavour, aversion: effugere alicuius offensionem, Cic.; Tac. (3) plur., offences against: iudiciorum, Cic.

offensiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of offensio). (1) a slight displeasure: Cic. L. (2) a slight check: Cic.

offenso -are (freq. of offendo). (1) to strike, dash against: capita, Liv.; Lucr. (2) TRANSF., to stumble: Quint.

offensus -a -um, partic. from offensus; q.v.

offensus -ūs, m. (offendo), a dashing against, a shock, collision: Lucr. TRANSF., offence, dislike: Lucr.

offēro offerre obtūli oblātum (ob/fero), to carry or bring to, place before, present, offer.

LIT., aciem strictam venientibus, Verg.; os suum non modo ostendere, sed etiam offerre, Cic. Reflex., se offerre, and pass., offerri, to present oneself, appear: multis in difficillimis rebus praesens auxilium eius numinis oblatum est, Cic.; se hostibus offerre, Caes.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to offer, expose: nos periculis sine causa, Cic.; se morti, Caes.; se ad mortem pro patria, Cic.; vitam in discrimen, Cic. (2) to bring forward, offer, proffer: alicui operam suam, Liv.; foedus, Verg. (3) to inflict, occasion: alicui beneficium stuprum, mortem, Cic.; Ter.

offērūmenta -ae, f. (offero), a present: Pl.

officina -ae, f. (older form = **opificina**, from *opifex*), a workshop, manufactory. LIT., armorum, Caes.; Pl., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., falsorum commentariorum et chirographorum, Cic.; nequitiae, sapientiae, Cic.; Liv.

officio -ficēre -feci -fectum (ob/facio), to act against; hence, to get in the way of, impede, hinder.

LIT., with dat.: alicui apicanti, to stand between anyone and the sun, Cic.; ipsa umbra terrae soli efficiens, Cic.; Sall.; as transit. verb, in pass.: Lucr.

TRANSF., to hinder, obstruct, injure: meis commodis, Cic.; consiliis alicuius, Sall.; officunt laetis frugibus herbae, Verg.; nomini, Liv.

officiōsus -a -um (officium), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) obliging, courteous, attentive: homo, Cic. L.; in aliquem, Cic.; Hor. (2) dutiful: dolor, Cic.; labores, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **officiōsē**, obligingly, courteously: Cic., Plin. L.

officium -i, n. (for *opificium*).

LIT., dutiful or respectful action: officium facere, Pl., Hor.; officio fungi, Cic.; officium praestare, Caes.; officio suo deesse, to fail in one's duty, Cic.; meorum officiorum conscientia, Cic.; esp. of ceremonial action, attendance on some solemn occasion: urbana officia alicui praestare, ap. Cic.; suprema in aliquem officia, the last offices, Tac.; officium triste, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) sense of duty, respect, courtesy, deference: homo summo officio praeditus, Cic.; Caes. (2) submission, allegiance: in officio continere, Cic.; Caes. (3) official employment: toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus, over the whole naval service, Caes.; confecto legationis officio, Caes.; so of things, function: corporis, Lucr.; Ter.

offigo -ēre (ob/figo), to fix in, fasten: ita densos offigunt implicantque ramos, Liv.; Pl.

offirmo -are (ob/firmo), to make firm, to fasten. TRANSF., with reflex. pron., or intransit., to be determined, persevere: Pl., Ter.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **offirmātus** -a -um, firm, resolute: Pl., Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **offirmātē**, firmly, obstinately: Suet.

offlecto -ere (ob/flecto), to turn round: Pl.

offŏco -are (ob/faucēs), to choke: Sen.

offrenātus -a -um (ob/frenum), curbed, restrained: Pl.

offŭcia -ae, f. (ob/fucus), *paint, rouge*: Pl.

TRANSF., *deceit*: Pl.

offulgĕo -fulgĕre -fulsi (ob/fulgeo), *to shine upon*: nova lux oculis offulsit, Verg.

offundo -fundere -fŭdi -fŭsum (ob/fundo), *to pour before*.

LIT., Pl.; esp. pass. as middle, offundi, *to be poured over, to be spread around*: nobis aēr crassus offunditur, Cic.; hence, *to over-spread, to cover, conceal*: obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to bring upon*: si quid tenebrarum offudit exsilium, Cic.; ne nimium terroris offundam, Liv.; omnium rerum terror oculis auribusque est offusus, Liv. (2) *to cover, overwhelm*: Cic.; pass.: offusus pavore, Tac.

oggannio -ire (ob/gannio), *to growl at*: Pl., Ter.

oggĕro -ĕre (ob/gero), *to proffer*: Pl.

Ogŷgēs -is and **Ogŷgus** -i, m. ('Ωγύγης), *mythical founder and king of Thebes*.

¶ Hence **Ogŷgius** -a -um, *Theban*: deus, Bacchus, Ov.

oh, interj. *oh! ah!*: Pl., Ter.

ōhe, interj. *ho! hi!*: Pl., Hor., Mart.

oi, interj. *oh!* an exclamation of pain: Ter.

Olbĭa -ae, f. ('Ολβία), *name of several towns, esp. one on the east coast of Sardinia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Olbĭensis** -e, *Olbian*.

ōlēa -ae, f. (ἐλαία), *the olive, the fruit of the olive-tree*: Hor. TRANSF., *the olive-tree*: Cic., Verg., etc.

ōlēāginus -a -um (olea), *of the olive-tree*: Verg.

ōlēārius -a -um (oleum), *of or for oil*: cella, Cic.; m. as subst., *an oil-seller*: Pl.

ōlēaster -tri, m. (olea), *the wild olive-tree*: Verg., Ov.

ōlēo -ĕre (older **ōlo** -ĕre) (cf. ὀλω, odor), *to emit an odour, smell*. LIT., bene, Cic. L.; with abl., *to smell of*: sulphure, Ov.; with acc.: nihil, Cic.; unguenta, Pl., Ter. TRANSF., *to smell of, to smack of*: nihil ex Academia, Cic.; maltiam, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **ōlens** -entis, *smelling*. LIT., (1) *fragrant, sweet-smelling*: Verg., Ov. (2) *evil-smelling, stinking*: Verg., Hor. TRANSF., *musty*: Tac.

ōlēum -i, n. (ἐλαιον), *olive-oil, oil*. LIT., instillare oleum lumini, Cic.; prov.: oleum et operam perdere, *to lose time and trouble*, Pl. TRANSF., *effort, competition* (from the oil used in the palaestra by wrestlers): quoddam genus est verborum et laetum sed palaestrae magis et olei, Cic.

olfaciō -fācere -fēcī -factum (oleo/facio), *to smell*. LIT., ea quae gustamus, Cic. TRANSF., *to scent out, detect*: nummum, Cic.; Ter.

olfacto -are (freq. of olfacio), *to smell at*: Pl.

ōlĭdus -a -um (oleo), *smelling*: capra, stinking, Hor.; Suet.

olĭm, adv. (from ollus, old Latin for ille), *at that time*. (1) *with cum or ubi, then... when...*: Verg., etc. (2) *of the past, formerly, once upon a time, in times past*: qui mihi dixit olim, Cic.; Verg., Hor., etc. (3) *of the future, hereafter, one day*: non, si male nunc, et olim scī erit, Hor.; forsā et haec olim meminisse iuvabit, Verg.; Cic. L. (4) *with present, for a long time now*: Juv., Tac. (5) *at times, often*: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor.; Verg.

olit-, see **holit-**.

ōlĭva -ae, f. (ἐλαία), *an olive*: Pl., Hor. TRANSF., (1) *an olive-tree*: Cic., Verg., Hor. (2) *an olive-wreath*: Verg., Hor. (3) *a staff of olive-wood*: Verg., Ov.

ōlĭvētum -i, n. (oliva), *a place planted with olives, olive-grove*: Cic., Hor.

ōlĭvisĕr -fĕra -fĕrum (oliva/fero), *olive-bearing*: Verg., Ov.

ōlĭvum -i, n. (ἐλαιον), *olive-oil, oil*: Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) *the palaestra* (cf. oleum): Hor.

(2) *oil for anointing, unguent*: Cat.

olla -ae, f. (aulula), *a jar or pot*: Cic.

ollus, **olle**, obsolete form of ille -a -ud; q.v.

ōlo = oleo; q.v.

ōlor -ōris, m. *a swan*: Verg., Hor., etc.

ōlōrinus -a -um (olor), *of a swan*: Verg., Ov.

ōlus, see **holus**.

Ōlympia -ae, f. ('Ολυμπία), *a holy city and territory in Elis, where the Olympic games were held*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ōlympiācus** -a -um, **Ōlympicus** -a -um, **Ōlympius** -a -um, **Ōlympian**; subst. **Ōlympiūm** -i, n. *the temple of Jupiter Olympius*: Liv.; **Ōlympia** -ōrum, n. *the Olympic games*: Cic.; **Ōlympiās** -ādis, f. *an Olympiad or period of four years, elapsing between celebrations of the Olympic games; the first Olympiad is reckoned from 776 B.C.*; **Ōlympiōnicēs** -ae, m. ('Ολυμπιονίκης), *a victor at Olympia*: Cic.

Ōlympiās, see **Olympia**.

Ōlympiās -ādis, f. ('Ολυπιάς), *wife of Philip and mother of Alexander the Great*.

Ōlympus -i, m. ('Ολυμπος), *the name of several mountain ranges, esp. one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, supposed to be the habitation of the gods; poet.=heaven*: Verg.

Ōlynthus (-ōs), -i f. ('Ολυνθος), *town in Thrace, Chalcidice, on the borders of Macedonia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ōlynthius** -a -um, *Olynthian*.

ōmāsūm -i, n. *bullocks' tripe*. TRANSF., *pingui tentus omaso, with fat paunch*, Hor.

ōmĕn -inīs, n. *an omen, sign, prognostication*.

LIT., hisce ominibus proficiscere, Cic.; i secundo omine, Hor.; omen avertere, *to avert an omen*, Cic.; accipere, *to accept*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a good wish, as a good omen*: optima omina, Cic. (2) *plur., marriage ceremonies*: Verg. (3) *a solemn promise*: Ter.

ōmentum -i, n. *fat-skin, fat*: Pers.; sometimes *the caul*, and hence *the entrails, bowels*: Juv.

ōminātor -oris, m. (ominor), *a diviner*: Pl.

ōminor -ari, dep. (omen), *to presage, prophesy, predict*: malo alienae quam nostrae reipublicae ominari, Cic.; Hor.; with acc. and infin., or indir. quest.: Liv.

ōminōsus -a -um (omen), *foreboding, ominous*: Plin. L.

ōmitto -mittere -misi -missum (ob/mitto), *to let go, let fall*. LIT., arma, Liv.; habenas, Tac. TRANSF., (1) *to let go, to give up, lay aside*: obsessionem, Caes.; timorem, Cic.; with infin., *to cease*: omittat urgere, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc. (2) *in speaking, to leave out, omit*: ut haec omittam, Cic.; de redivit, Cic.; Liv. (3) *to disregard*: Caes., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **ōmissus** -a -um, *negligent, remiss*: Ter.; compar.: Ter.

omnĭfĕr -fĕra -fĕrum (omnis/fero), *bearing everything, all-bearing*: Ov.

omnigēnus -a -um; genit. plur., omnigenum: Verg. (omne/genus), of all kinds: Verg.

omnimōdis: Lucr. and **omnimōdō**: Sen., adv. (omnis/modus), in every case, in every way, wholly, entirely.

omniñō, adv. (omnis), altogether, entirely, wholly. (1) with positive force. In gen.: cum senatoriis muneribus aut omnino aut magna ex parte essem liberatus, Cic. Esp.: a, in general: de hominum genere aut omnino de animalibus loquor, Cic.: b, in all: quinque omnino fuerunt, Cic.: c, in concessive clauses, certainly, admittedly: pugnas omnino sed cum adversario facili, Cic.

(2) with a negative: a, with neg. first, usually in the sense not altogether: Cic., Verg., etc.; sometimes not at all: Cic., Hor.: b, with omnino first, absolutely not, not at all: Cic.

omnipārens -entis (omnis/parens), all-producing: terra, Verg.

omnipōtens -entis (omnis/potens), almighty, all-powerful: Cat., Verg.

omnis -e, all, every, whole. (1) plur., all of a number: leges aliae omnes, Cic., etc.; m. as subst.: omnes, all men, Ter., Cic.; n. as subst., omnia, all things, everything: omnia facere, to do whatever is possible, Cic.; in eo sunt omnia, everything depends upon that, Cic.; per omnia, in every respect, Liv.; ante omnia, especially, Liv.; acc. as adv.: omnia, in all respects, Verg. (2) sing., each, every one out of a number: omni tempore, Caes.; omnis amans, every lover, Ov. (3) sing. or plur., of all kinds: holus omne, Hor.; omnibus precibus petere, Cic. (4) sing., the whole of one person or thing: Gallia omnis, Caes.; non omnis moriar, not entirely, Hor.; sanguinem suum omnem effundere, Cic.; n. as subst.: omne, the universe, Lucr.

omnitūens -entis (omnis/tueor), all-seeing: Lucr.

omnivāgus -a -um (omnis/vagus), wandering everywhere: Cic.

omnivōlus -a -um (omnis/volo), all-wishing: Cat.

Omphālē -ēs, f. (Ὀμφάλη), a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served in woman's dress.

ōnāger and **ōnāgrus** -i, m. a wild ass: Verg.

ōnērārius -a -um (onus), of or for freight, burden, etc.: iumenta, beasts of burden, Liv.; navis oneraria, a merchant or transport ship, Caes., Liv.; also simply: oneraria, Cic. L.

ōnēro -are (onus), to load, freight, burden.

LIT., naves, Caes.; iumenta, Sall.; more generally, to fill, weigh down: aures lapillis, Ov.; ossa aggere terrae, Verg.; vina cadis, Verg.; mensas dapibus, Verg.; manūs iaculis, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to load, burden, oppress, overwhelm: aliquem mendacii, Cic.; aethera votis, Verg.; aliquem laudibus, Liv. (2) to make more burdensome, to aggravate: curas, Tac.; inopiam alicuius, Liv.

ōnērōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (onus), heavy, burdensome. LIT., praeda, Verg. TRANSF., troublesome: onerosior altera sors est, Ov.; Plin. L.

ōnus -ēris, n. a load, burden, freight.

LIT., merces atque onera, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.; more generally, a weight: tanti oneris turrim in muros conlocare, Caes.; Ov.

TRANSF., a burden, trouble, charge: oneri esse, to be burdensome, Sall., Liv.; plus oneris sustuli quam ferre me posse intellego, Cic. Esp., a public burden, tax: his temporibus hoc municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic.; haec omnia in dites a pauperibus inclinata onera, Liv.

ōnustus -a -um (onus), laden, loaded, freighted.

LIT., asellus onustus auro, Cic.; naves onustae frumento, Cic.; more generally, full, filled: onusti cibo et vino, Cic.; pharetra onusta telis, Tac.; with genit.: auri, Pl. TRANSF., pectus laetitia, Pl.

ōnyx -ychis (ὄνυξ), m. and f. a kind of yellowish marble, onyx, from which vessels and other articles were made: Plin., Mart. TRANSF., a casket of onyx: Hor., Mart.

ōpācītās -ātis, f. (opacus), shadiness: arborum, Tac.

ōpāco -are (opacus), to shade, overshadow: locum, Cic.; Verg.

ōpācus -a -um. (1) shaded, shady: ripa, Cic.; Verg. (2) dark, shadowy, obscure: nox, Verg.; mater, the earth, Verg.; n. pl. as subst.: per opaca locorum, Verg.

ōpella -ae, f. (dim. of opera), a little labour, trouble, service: Lucr., Hor.

ōpēra -ae, f. (opus), trouble, pains, service, exertion.

LIT., in gen.: laborem et operam in aliqua re consumere, Cic.; operam tribuere rei-publicae, Cic.; operam dare, with dat., to work hard at, Pl., Ter., Cic., Ov.; est operae pretium, usually with infin., it is worth while, Cic., Liv., etc.; in abl.: operā meā, thanks to me, Cic.; Caes., etc. Esp., a service, help: Cn. Pompeius, qui est in operis eius societatis, who is in the service of that company, Cic.; operas alicui dare, Pl.

TRANSF., (1) time for work: deest mihi opera, Cic. L.; Liv. (2) a day-labourer, workman, gen. in plur.: operae fabrorum, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc.; sometimes in a contemptuous sense, mobsmen, gangsters: Cic.; operae theatrales, claqueurs, Tac. (3) work done: Pl., Cic. L.

ōpērārius -a -um (opera), relating to work: homo, a day-labourer, Cic. L. M. as subst.

ōpērārius -i, a day-labourer, workman; fig.: quidam operarii linguā celeri et exercitata (of bad orators), Cic.; f. as subst.

ōpērāria -ae, a work-woman: Pl.

ōpērcūlum -i, n. (operio), a lid, cover: Cic.; operculum dolii ferreum, Liv.

ōpērimētum -i, n. (operio), a cover, covering: Cic., Sall.

ōpērio -pērire -pērii -pertum (ob/pario), to cover.

LIT., capite operto esse, Cic.; terras umbrā nox, Verg.; reliquias malae pugnae, to bury, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) to overwhelm: iudicia operata dedecore, Cic.; contumeliis, Cic.; infamiā, Tac. (2) to cover, conceal: res operatae, Cic.; Ter., Tac. (3) to close, shut up: fores, Pl.; astium, Ter.; operatā lecticā latus est, Cic.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **ōpertum** -i, a secret place, or secret: operata Apollinis, Cic.; telluris operata, Verg.; Liv.

ōpēror -ari, dep. (opus), to work, labour, be busy, be occupied; esp. in perf. partic. **ōpērātus** -a -um, engaged, busy (which may

be derived directly from opus): in cute curandā, Hor.; with dat. of the occupation: conubiis arvisque novis, Verg.; materiis caedendis, Tac.; esp., to be engaged in worship: sacris, Liv.; laetis in arvis, Verg.; with dat. of deity: deo, Tib.

ōpērōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (opera). (1) act., laborious, painstaking, industrious. LIT., senectus, Cic.; colonus, Ov.; of medicines, active, powerful: herba, Ov. (2) pass., requiring much labour or trouble, toilsome, difficult: artes, Cic.; moles mundi, Ov.; carmina, Hor.

¶ Adv. **ōpērōsē**, laboriously: Cic., Ov.

ōpertum -i, subst. from operio; q.v.

ōpēs, see ops.

Ōphīūchus -i, m. (Ὠφιοῦχος), the snake-holder, a constellation: Cic.

Ōphīūsa -ae, f. (Ὠφιοῦσα), old name of the island of Cyprus.

¶ Hence **Ōphīūsus** -a -um, Cyprian: Ov. **ophthalmiās** -ae, m. (ὀφθαλμίας), a fish: Pl.

Ōpicus -a -um, Oscan. TRANSF., stupid, philistine: Juv.

ōpifēr -fēra -fērum (ops/fero), helpful, rendering help: deus (of Aesculapius), Ov.

ōpifex -fīcis, c. (opus/facio). (1) a maker, framer, fabricator: mundi, Cic.; verborum, Cic. (2) a workman, artisan: Cic.; opifices atque servitia, Sall.

ōpificīna = officina; q.v.

ōpilio and **ūpilio** -ōnis, m. (for ovipilio, from ovio), a shepherd: Pl., Verg.

ōpimitās -ātis, f. (opimus), plentifulness: Pl.

ōpimus -a -um, rich, fruitful, fertile.

LIT., ager, regio, Cic.; arva, Verg.; bos, Cic.; habitus corporis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) enriched, wealthy: Hor.; with abl.: praedā, Cic. (2) lucrative: accusatio, Cic. (3) sumptuous, abundant, copious: praeda, Cic.; dapes, Verg.; esp.: spolia opima, the spoils taken from the enemy's general when slain by the commander of the army himself, Liv. (4) of speech, overloaded: genus dictionis, Cic.

¶ Adv. **ōpimē**, richly, splendidly: Pl.

ōpinābilis -e (opinor), founded upon conjecture, conjectural: Cic.

ōpinātiō -ōnis, f. (opinor), supposition, conjecture: Cic.

ōpinātor -ōris, m. (opinor), one who supposes or conjectures: Cic.

ōpinātus -a -um, partic. from opinor; q.v.

ōpinātus -ūs, m. (opinor), a conjecture, supposition: Lucr.

ōpinio -onis, f. (opinor), opinion, conjecture, supposition.

In gen., with subjective genit.: opinione vulgi, Cic.; with objective genit.: opinio eius diei, Cic.; with de: opinio de dis immortalibus, Cic.; adducere aliquem in eam opinionem ut, Cic.; magna nobis pueris opinio fuit, with acc. and infin., Cic.; ut opinio mea fert, in my opinion, Cic.; praeter opinionem, contrary to expectation, Nep.; celerius opinione, quicker than was expected, Caes.

Esp., general impression, repute: opinione nonnullā, quam de meis moribus habebat, Cic.; propter eximiam opinionem virtutis, Caes.; sometimes, a bad name: ingrati animi, Liv. Also rumour, general report: quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Liv.; Caes.

ōpinīōsus -a -um (opinio), set in opinion; superl.: Cic.

ōpinor -ari, dep. (ōpino -are: Pl.; from opinus), to be of opinion, believe, suppose, conjecture: sapiens nihil opinatur, Cic.; me in provinciam exiturum, Cic.; de vobis non secus ac de teterimis hostibus opinatur, Cic.; often in parenthesis: ut opinor, or opinor, Pl., Cic., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **ōpinātus** -a -um, in pass. sense, conjectured, supposed, fancied: bonum, Cic.

ōpipārus -a -um (ops/paro), splendid, rich, sumptuous: Pl.

¶ Adv. **ōpipārē**, splendidly, sumptuously: opipare apparatus convivium, Cic.; Pl.

ōpisthographus -a -um (ὀπισθόγραφος), written on the back: Plin. L.

ōpitulor -ari, dep. (ops/tuli), to help, aid; with dat.: sentibus, Cic.; inopiae, Sall.; Liv.

oportet -tēre -tūit, impers. it behoves, it is proper, one should or ought to.

Absol.: quidquid veto non licet, certe non oportet, Cic. With subj.: Cic., Hor., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Ter., Cic.; with acc. and pass. infin.: hoc fieri et oportet et opus est, Cic.

oppēdo -ēre, to mock, insult: Iudaeis, Hor.

oppērīor -pēriri -pertus (-pēritus: Pl.) sum, dep. (cf. exprior), to wait. Intransit., to wait: ibidem, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter. Transit., to await: abi intro, ibi me opperire, Ter.; agmen, Liv.; Verg., etc.

oppēto -ēre -ivi and -li -itum (ob/peto), to go to meet, encounter (especially an evil): pestem, Pl.; esp.: mortem, to die, Cic., Liv.; so simply: oppetere, Verg.

oppidānus -a -um (oppidum), of or belonging to a town (except Rome, of which urbanus was used); sometimes in a contemptuous sense, provincial, 'small-town': senex, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **oppidāni** -ōrum, the inhabitants of a town: Caes., Liv.

oppidātim, adv. (oppidum), in the towns, by towns: Suet.

oppīdo, adv. quite, very much, exceedingly (colloq.): ridiculus, Cic.; Pl., Liv.; in answers, certainly: Pl.

oppidūlum -i, n. (dim. of oppidum), a little town: Cic. L., Hor.

oppidum -i, n. (perhaps from ob and root of Gr. *πέδον*), a town (urbs being generally used for Rome): oppidum pervetus in Sicilia, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) a fortified wood in Britain: Caes. (2) of an old man: Pl.

oppignēro -are (ob/pignero), to pledge, pawn, give in pledge: libellos pro vino, Cic.; Mart. TRANSF., filiam, Ter.

oppīlo -are (ob/pilo). Transit., to stop up, close up, block up: scalas tabernae librariae, Cic. Intransit., to pile up: Lucr.

opplēo -plēre -plēvi -plētum (ob/pleo), to fill up, block. LIT., nives omnia oppleverant, Liv.; Pl., Caes. TRANSF., nam vetus haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, Cic.; Pl.

oppōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum (-postum: Lucr.) (ob/pono), to put or place opposite or before.

LIT., se venientibus in itinere, Caes.; oculis manūs, Ov.; luna subiecta atque

opposita soli, Cic.; moles oppositae fluctibus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to pledge against, mortgage for: ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter.; Pl., Cat. (2) to set against, oppose, interpose: auctoritatem suam, Cic.; esp. of arguments, to allege as an objection: alicui nomen, valetudinem alicuius, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic. (3) to set off against in the way of balance or comparison, to contrast: nunc omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur, Cic.; Caes., etc.

¶ Hence partic. **oppositus** -a -um, standing against, opposite: Buthrotum oppositum Corcyrae, Caes.; Cic., Ov.

opportūnē, adv. from opportunus; q.v.

opportunitās -ātis, f. (opportunus), convenience, fitness, appropriateness, suitability. LIT., loci, Caes. TRANSF., (1) a fit time, opportunity: temporis, Caes., Cic. (2) an advantage: opportunitate aliquā datā, Caes.; plur.: Cic.

opportūnus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (ob/portus), opportune, fit, suitable, convenient.

LIT., of place: locus, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of time, suitable, favourable: tempus, Cic.; opportuni venerunt, Liv. (2) of things, suitable, useful; with dat.: ceterae res opportunae sunt singulae rebus fere singulis, Cic. (3) of persons, suitable: homines, Sall.; Ter., Liv. (4) exposed, liable to: huic eruptioni, Liv.; iniuriar, Sall.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **opportūnē**, seasonably, fitly, conveniently: opportune adesse, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

oppositio -ōnis, f. (oppono), opposing, opposition: Cic.

oppositus -a -um, partic. from oppono; q.v.

oppositus -ūs, m. (oppono), a placing against, opposing, interposition: Cic.

oppressio -ōnis, f. (opprimo), a pressing down, oppression: Ter.; hence of forcible suppression or seizure: legum et libertatis, Cic.; curiae, Cic.

oppressiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of oppressio), slight pressure: Pl.

oppressus -ū, m. (opprimo), a pressing down, pressure: Lucr.

oppressus -a -um, partic. from opprimo; q.v.

opprimo -primere -pressi -pressum (ob/premo).

(1) to press upon, press down; often with destructive force, to crush. LIT., opprimi ruinā conclavis, Cic.; senem iniectu multae vestis, to smother, Tac.; of a flame, to extinguish: cum aquae multitudine vis flammae opprimitur, Cic. TRANSF., a, to slur over in pronunciation: litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, Cic.; b, in gen., to weigh down, burden, crush, suppress: Cic.; opprimi aere alieno, Cic.; somno, timore oppressus, Caes.; perniciosam potentiam, to stamp out, Cic.; nationem Allobrogum, Cic.; aliquem falso crimine, Liv.; dolorem, Cic.

(2) to catch, take by surprise, surprise. LIT., improvidos incautosque hostes, Liv.; Caes. TRANSF., numquam ille me opprimit consilio, Cic.; Antonium mors oppressit, Cic.; rostra, to occupy, Cic.; Liv.

opprobriamentum -i, n. (opprobrio), a reproach, disgrace: Pl.

opprobrium -i, n. (ob/probrum), a reproach, scandal, disgrace. LIT., maioris fugiens opprobria culpae, Hor. TRANSF., (1) a verbal reproach, taunt: morderi opprobriis falsis, Hor.; Ov. (2) a cause of disgrace: maiorum, Tac.; Ov., etc.

opprobrio -are (ob/probrum), to taunt, reproach: Pl.

oppugnatio -ōnis, f. (oppugno). LIT., an assault on a town: oppidorum, Caes.; oppugnationem sustinere, Caes.; relinquere, Tac. TRANSF., any attack: iudicium sine oppugnatione, without opposition, Cic.

oppugnator -ōris, m. (oppugno), an assailant, one who attacks: Tac. TRANSF., hostis et oppugnator patriae Antonius, Cic.

oppugno -are (ob/pugno), to attack, assault. LIT., oppidum, Cic.; castra, Caes.; urbem, Liv.; with play on pugnus, to batter: Pl. TRANSF., nos clandestinis consiliis, Cic.; Pl.

Ops ōpis, f. (1) in nom. sing., as proper name, the goddess of abundance, wife of Saturn, and mother of Jupiter. (2) acc. sing. ōpem, genit. ōpis, abl. ōpe, might, power, esp. power to aid: opem ab aliquo petere, Cic.; adferre, Ov.; omni ope atque operā enitar, Cic.; grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, is not in our power, Verg. (3) plur. ōpēs, resources, means, wealth, esp. military or political: opibus, armis, potentiā valere, Cic.; tantas opes prostravit, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.

ops-, see obs-.

optabilis -e (opto), desirable, to be wished for: mihi pax in primis fuit optabilis, Cic.; Ov.; compar.: Cic.

optatio -ōnis, f. (opto), a wish: alicui tres optationes dare, Cic.

optatō, adv. from opto; q.v.

optatus -a -um, partic. from opto; q.v.

optimās -ātis (optimus), one of the best, aristocratic: genus, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **optimates**, the aristocratic party, the aristocrats: Cic., Tac.

optimē, superl. of bene; q.v.

optimus (optūmus) -a -um, superl. of bonus; q.v.

optio -ōnis, f. (opto), choice, free choice, option: utro tui malis optio sit tua, Cic.; si mihi optio daretur, utrum malim defendere, an, Cic.; Liv.

optio -ōnis, m. a helper, an assistant: Pl., Tac. **optivus** -a -um (opto), chosen: cognomen, Hor.

opto -are, to choose, elect, select. LIT., utrum vis, opta, dum licet, Pl.; locum tecto, Verg.; ut optet utrum malit an, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., to wish for, desire: illam fortunam, Cic.; aliquid votis, Verg.; with infin.: Ter., Liv., Tac.; with acc. and infin.: Cic. L.; with ut and the subj.: optavit, ut in currum tolleretur, Cic.; Liv., Ov.; with subj. alone: crescat tua civibus opto urbs, Ov.; with acc. and dat., to wish a person something: alicui furem et insaniam, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **optātus** -a -um, wished for, desired, welcome: rumores, Cic. L. N. as subst. **optatum** -i, a wish: optatum impetrare, Cic.; Ter., Ov.

¶ Abl. as adv. **optatō**, according to one's wish: Cic. L., Verg.

ōpūlens -entis, see opulentus.

ōpulentia -ae, f. (opulens). (1) *wealth, riches, opulence*: Sall. (2) *the power, greatness of a state*: Sall., Verg., Tac.

ōpulentitās -ātis, f. (opulentus), *riches, power*: Pl.

ōpūlēto -are (opulentus), *to make opulent, enrich*: Hor.

ōpūlēnus -a -um, also **ōpūlēns** -entis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (ops), *rich, wealthy, opulent*. LIT., civitas, Cic.; opidum, Caes.; with abl.: Numidia agro virisque opulentior, Sall.; Verg.; with genit.: Ter., Hor. TRANSF., (1) *powerful, mighty*: reges, Sall.; factio, Liv. (2) *splendid, sumptuous*: res haud opulenta, Liv.; Pl. (3) *lucrative*: Liv.

¶ Adv. **ōpūlēntē** and **ōpūlēntēr**, *richly, splendidly, sumptuously*: Sall.; compar.: ludos opulentius facere, Liv.

Ōpuntiūs, see ²Opus.

ōpus -ēris, n. *a work, labour*.

LIT., in gen.: opera nostrorum artium, Cic.; opus quaerere, *to seek for work*, Cic.; res immensi operis, Liv.; Verg. Esp. (1) *work in the fields*: facere patrio rure opus, Ov. (2) *building*: lex operi faciundo, *a building-contract*, Cic. (3) milit. t. t.: naturā et opere munitus, Caes.; Verg., Liv. (4) *literary*: Cic., Liv., Tac.

TRANSF., *work done, a finished work*. (1) in gen.: his immortalibus editis operibus, Liv.; Caes., etc. (2) *a building*: Cic., Liv., Verg. (3) milit. t. t., *works, lines, siege-engines*: operibus oppugnare urbem, Liv.; Mutinam operibus munitionibusque saepsit, Cic.; Caes. (4) *a literary work or a work of art*: Silanionis opus (of a statue), Cic.; opus habeo in manibus, Cic.

A special use is found in the phrase **opus est** (or **sunt**), *there is work for someone to do with something*; hence, *one needs, there is need, it is necessary*. (1) with abl. of the thing needed: opus est auctoritate tuā, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.; sometimes with abl. n. of perf. partic.: maturato opus est, *there is need of haste*, Liv., or of supine; scitu, Cic. (2) with genit.: quanti argenti opus fuit, Liv. (3) with acc.: Pl. (4) with nom.: dux nobis, et auctor opus est, Cic. L.; Liv. (5) with infin.: quid opus est adfirmare? Cic.; with pass. infin.: Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Cic. L., Liv. (6) with ut and subj.: Pl.

ōpūs -puntis, f. (Ὀποῦς), *a town in Locris*. Adj. **ōpuntiūs** -a -um, *Opuntian*.

ōpusculūm -i, n. (dim. of ¹opus), *a little work*: Cic., Hor.

ōra -ae, f. (1) *an edge, border, rim, boundary*: oras pocula circum, Lucr.; regiones quarum nulla ora, Cic.; clipei, Verg. (2) *the coast-line, coast*: Italiae, Cic. TRANSF., *the people of the coast*: Cic., Tac. (3) *a region, climate, country*: quācumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic.; Acheruntis orae, *the lower world*, Lucr.; luminis orae, *the upper world*, Enn., Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., *a, the people of a district*: Liv.: b, *oras belli, great expanse*, Verg. (4) *a hawser, cable reaching to shore*: Liv., Quint.

ōrāculūm (**ōrāclūm**: Cat., Ov.) -i, n. (oro). LIT., *a solemn utterance, an oracle, divine response*: oraculum edere, Cic.; petere a

Dodona, Cic.; in gen., *a prophecy*: oracula fundere, Cic.; *a wise speech, oracular declaration*: physicorum, Cic. TRANSF., *the place where an oracle is given, an oracle*: illud oraculum Delphis, Cic.; fig.: domus iure consulti, oraculum civitatis, Cic.

ōrātiō -ōnis, f. (oro), *speaking, speech, language*.

LIT., in gen.: quae (ferae) sunt rationis et orationis expertes, Cic.; also *style, language*: in hac est pura oratio, Ter.; orationem bonorum imitavi, Cic. Esp., *a set speech*: comparare ad id longam orationem, Cic.; habere orationem, *to deliver*, Ter., Caes., Cic.; in extrema oratione nostra, *at the end of our speech*, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *eloquence*: satis in eo fuit orationis, Cic. (2) *prose* (opp. to poetry): saepissime et in poematis et in oratione peccatur, Cic. (3) *an imperial message*: Tac., Suet.

ōrātiunculā -ae, f. (dim. of oratio), *a little speech, short oration*: Cic., Quint.

ōrātor -ōris, m. (oro), *a speaker*. (1) *a spokesman, envoy*: Cic., Verg., Liv., etc. (2) *an orator*: Cic., etc.

ōrātōrius -a -um (orator), *of an orator, oratorical*: ingenium, Cic.; ornamenta, Cic. F. as subst. **ōrātōria** -ae (sc. ars), *oratory*: Quint.

¶ Adv. **ōrātōriē**, *oratorically*: Cic.

ōrātrix -icis, f. (orator), *a female suppliant*: virgines oratrices pacis, Cic.; Pl.

ōrātū, abl. as from oratus -ūs, m. (oro), *by request*: oratu tuo, Cic.; Pl.

orbātor -ōris, m. (orbo), *one who deprives* another of children or parents: Ov.

orbiculātus -a -um (orbiculus), *circular, round*: Varr., Plin.

orbiculū -i, m. (dim. of orbis), *a little circle or disk*: Plin.

orbis -is, m. *a circle, ring, disk, anything round*.

LIT., *torquere in orbem*, Cic.; of troops: in orbem consistere, Caes.; of the heavens: orbis signifer, *the Zodiac*, Cic.; lacteus, *the Milky Way*, Cic.; of a star, *orbit*: Verg.; of a shield or wheel: Verg.; of the eye: Lucr., Verg.; of a serpent, *coils*: immensis orbibus angues incumbunt pelago, Verg.; Lucr. Esp.: orbis terrae, orbis terrarum, *the circle of the world, the world*, Cic., Verg., Liv.; hence, *country, land*: Eous, *the East*, Ov.; meton., *mankind*: orbis terrae iudicio ac testimonio comprobari, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *rotation, round*: Cic. L., Liv. (2) of style, *rounding off, roundness*: verborum, Cic.

orbīta -ae, f. (orbis), *a wheel-rut, mark of a wheel*: Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *orbis veteris culpa, bad example*, Juv.

orbītās -ātis, f. (orbis), *bereavement, loss of children or parents*: orbitates liberum, Cic.; Liv., etc. TRANSF., *maximā orbitate reipublicae virorum talium*, Cic. L.

orbo -are (orbus), *to bereave, to deprive of parents or children*: filio orbatu, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., *Italiam iuventute*, Cic.

Orbōna -ae, f. (orbis), *the goddess invoked by bereaved parents*: Cic.

orbus -a -um (cf. Gr. ὀρφανός), *deprived of parents or children, bereft*.

LIT., *orbus senex*, Cic.; with abl.: liberis, Pl.; with genit.: Memnonis orba mei venio,

Ov.; subst. **orbus** -i, m. and **orba** -ae, f. an orphan: Ter., Liv.

TRANSF., *deprived, destitute*; with abl.: *rebus omnibus*, Cic.; with genit.: *luminis*, Ov.

orca -ae, f. a pot or jar with a large belly: Hor., Pers.

Orcadēs -um, f. pl. islands near Scotland (now the Orkneys).

orchās -ādis, f. a species of olive: Verg.

orchestra -ae, f. (ὀρχήστρα), the part of a Roman theatre reserved for the senators; meton., the senate: Juv.

Orcinus -a -um (Orcus), relating to Orcus or the dead: senatores, those who became senators by the will of Caesar, Suet.

Orcus -i, m. (connected with ἔρκος), Orcus, the infernal regions: Lucr., Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) the god of the lower world: Cic., Verg., etc. (2) death: Lucr., Hor.

ordēum = hordeum; q.v.

ordīa prima = primordia; see **primordium**.

ordinārius -a -um (ordo), according to order, regular, ordinary: consules, elected in the regular manner (opp. to suffecti), Liv.; ordinarii reipublicae usus, Liv.

ordinātīm, adv. (ordinatus), in good order, regularly, properly: Caes.

ordinātiō -ōnis, f. (ordino), a setting in order, arrangement: Plin. L.

ordinātus -a -um, partic. from ordino; q.v.

ordino -are (ordo), to set in order. LIT., physically: *latius arbusta sulcis*, Hor.; *agmina*, Hor.; *aciem*, Liv. TRANSF., (1) to settle, arrange, appoint: *partes orationis*, Cic.; *aliter apud alios ordinatis magistratibus*, Liv.; *res publicas*, Hor. (2) to govern a people or country: Plin. L., Suet.

¶ Hence partic. **ordinātus** -a -um, in order, arranged, orderly: *disciplina*, Liv.; Cic.; compar.: Sen.

ordior ordiri orsus sum, dep. (connected with ordo). LIT., to begin a web, lay the warp: Plin. TRANSF., in gen., to begin, commence: *vitae quoddam initium*, Cic. L.; esp., in speaking, to begin; with acc.: *sermonem*, Cic.; with infin.: *de aliqua re disputare*, Cic.; absol.: *de aliquo paulo altius*, Cic.; sic orsus Apollo, began to speak, Verg.

¶ Hence n. pl. of partic. as subst. **orsa** -orum, beginnings, undertaking: Verg., Liv.; esp. of speaking, words uttered, speech: Verg.

ordo -inis, m. (orior), a series, line, row, order.

LIT., vitiū, Cic., Verg.; a row of seats in a theatre: Cic.; a row or bank of oars in a vessel: Verg.; milit., a line, rank, file: *ordines explicare*, Liv.; *ordine egredi*, Sall.; Caes.; hence, a company: *ordinem ducere*, to be a centurion, Caes., Cic., Liv.; *ordines primi*, commanders, Caes.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) politically and socially, an order, rank, class: *senatorius*, or *amplissimus*, the senatorial body, Cic.; *equester*, the body of knights, Cic.; Liv.; in gen., a class, body of men: *publicanorum*, Cic. (2) order, arrangement: *nomina in ordinem referre*, Cic.; *res in ordinem adducere*, to put into order, Cic.; Caes., Verg., Liv.

In phrases: *ordine*, in ordinem, per ordinem, in turn, in order, Cic., Verg., etc.; *ordine*, in due order, regularly, properly, Cic.; *ex ordine*, in regular succession, Cic., Verg.;

extra ordinem, in an unusual, irregular manner: *alicui provinciam decernere*, Cic.; hence, *extraordinarily, very greatly*: Cic. L. **Ōrēās** -ādis, f. (Ὀρεΐς), a mountain-nymph, Oread: Verg., Ov.

Ōrestēs -ae and -is, m. (Ὀρέστης), son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who killed his mother to avenge the murder of his father.

¶ Hence adj. **Ōrestēus** -a -um, Orestean.

ōrexīs -is, f. (ὀρεξίς), desire, appetite: Juv.

orgānicus -i, m. (ὀργανικός), a musician: Lucr.

orgānum -i, n. (ὄργανον), an implement or instrument: Plin.; esp., a musical instrument: Quint., Juv.

orgia -drum, n. pl. (ὄργια), (nocturnal) festivals in honour of Bacchus: Verg.; Ov.; hence, any secret festival; mysteries: Prop.; orgies: Juv.

ōrichalcum -i, n. (ὀρείχαλκος), yellow copper ore; hence, brass made from it: Cic., Verg., etc.

ōricilla -ae, f. (= auricilla), an ear-lap: Cat.

Ōricōs and -us -i, f. and **Ōricum** -i, n. a town on the coast of Epirus.

¶ Hence adj. **Ōriciūs** -a -um, Orician; and subst. **Ōricini** -drum, m. the inhabitants of Oricum.

ōricūla = auricula; q.v.

ōriens -entis, m. = partic. from orior; q.v.

ōrigo -inis, f. (orior), origin, source, beginning.

LIT., *principii nulla est origo*, Cic.; ab origine gentem corripuit morbi, Verg.; Hor., etc. TRANSF., an ancestor, founder of a race: *pater Aeneas Romanae stirpis origo*, Verg.; Sall., Liv.

Ōriōn -ōnis, m. (Ὠρίων), a mighty hunter, transformed into the constellation Orion.

ōrior ōriri ortus sum; fut. partic. **ōritūrus** (ōrēris, ōritur in pres. indic.; sometimes ōrēretur in imperf. subj.), dep. (cf. Gr. ὀρύμι), to rise.

LIT., (1) of persons: *cum consul oriens de nocte silentio diceret dictatorem*, Liv. (2) of the heavenly bodies: *ortā luce*, in the morning, Caes.; *orto sole*, Hor.

TRANSF., in gen., to arise, spring from, proceed from: *clamor*, Caes.; ab his sermo, Cic.; *caedes*, Verg.; esp. (1) of persons, to be born: *equestri loco ortus*, Cic.; Caes. (2) of rivers, etc., to rise: *Rhenus ex Lepontis*, Caes.; Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **ōriens** -entis, rising. M. as subst. (1) the rising sun; personif., the sun-god: Verg. (2) the east: Cic., Verg. (3) the morning: Cic., Ov.

Ōrithyia (quadrissyll.) -ae, f. (Ὠρίθυια), daughter of Erechtheus, the king of Athens, mother of Zethus and Calais by Boreas.

ōriundus -a -um (orior), arising from, springing from: ab ingenuis, Cic.; ex Etruscis, Liv.; Pl.

ornāmentum -i, n. (orno), equipment, accoutrement, trappings, furniture. LIT., *certas copias et ornamenta vestra*, Cic.; Pl.; often also *ornament, decoration, embellishment*: *omnia ornamenta ex fano Hercules in oppidum contulit*, Caes.; Cic.; a badge of office: Cic. TRANSF., honour, ornament, distinction: *decus atque ornamentum senectutis*, Cic.; Caes.; esp., rhetorical ornament: *oratoria ornamenta dicendi*, Cic.

ornātē, adv. from orno; q.v.

ornātrix -icis, f. (ornator), a female hair-dresser, a tire-woman: Ov., Suet.

ornātūlus -a -um (dim. of *ornatus*), rather elegant: Pl.

ornātus -ūs, m. (orno). LIT., *dress, attire, equipment*: *militaris, regalis*, Cic.; Pl., Liv., Verg. TRANSF., *embellishment, ornament*: *ornatum adferre orationi*, Cic.

ornātus -a -um, partic. from *orno*; q.v.

orno -are, *to equip, furnish, provide with necessities, fit out*. LIT., *aliquem armis*, Verg.; *decemviros apparitoribus*, Cic.; *classem, consules*, Cic.; *provinciam, to provide, for the government of a province*, Cic.; Liv.; often also *to adorn, decorate, embellish*: *domum suam*, Cic.; *cornua sertis*, Verg. TRANSF., *to adorn, decorate, distinguish*: *civitatem omnibus rebus*, Caes.; *hederā poetam*, Verg.; esp. by praise: *fuit orandus in Manilia lege Pompeius*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **ornātus** -a -um, *furnished, equipped, provided*. LIT., *scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt*, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; often *adorned, decorated, embellished*: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., *ingenio bono*, Pl.; *artibus*, Cic.; *ornatissimus adulescens*, Cic.

¶ Adv. **ornātē**, *ornately, splendidly, elegantly*: *comparare convivium*, Cic.; *loqui*, Cic.

ornus -i, f. *the mountain-ash*: Verg., Hor.

ōro -are (ōos), *to speak*.

In gen.: *talibus orabat Iuno*, Verg.; Pl.

Esp. (1) *to speak as an orator*: *vestra in nos promerita complecti orando*, Cic.; ipse pro se oravit, *defended himself*, Liv. With acc., *to treat, argue, plead*: *capitis causam*, Cic.; *litem*, Cic. (2) *to beg, pray, entreat, beseech*; with acc. of the person entreated: Cic., Ov., Tac., etc.; *oro te* (parenthetic), *I pray*, Cic. L.; with acc. of the thing: *auxilium ad bellum*, Liv.; Ter., Tac.; with acc of pers. and acc. of thing: *auxilia regem*, Liv.; Cic. L., Verg. With *ut* or *ne* and the subj., or subj. alone: *oro ut homines conserves*, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Verg. With infin.: Verg., Tac.

Ōrōdēs -is and -i, m. *a king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner*.

Ōrontēs -is and -ae, m. (Ὀρόντης), *the chief river of Syria*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ōrontēus** -a -um, poet. = *Syrian*.

Orpheus -ēi and -ēos; acc. -ēā and -ēā, m. (Ὀρφεύς), *a celebrated mythical minstrel of Thrace, husband of Eurydice*.

¶ Hence adj. **Orphēus** and **Orphicus** -a -um, *Orphic, of Orpheus*.

orphus -i, m. (ὀρφεός), *a sea-fish, perhaps a sea-perch*: Ov.

orsa -ōrum, m. pl., from partic. of *ordior*; q.v.

orsus -ūs, m. (ordior), *a beginning, undertaking*: Cic. poet.; Verg.

orsus -a -um, partic. from *ordior*; q.v.

orthōgrāphā -ae, f. (ὀρθογραφία), *orthography*: Suet.

Ortōna -ae, f. *a town of the Frentani in Latium (now Ortona)*.

ortus -ūs, m. (orior). (1) *a rising of the heavenly bodies*: *solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus*, Cic.; Verg.; hence, *the east*: Cic., Ov. (2) of persons, *origin, birth*: *primo ortu*, Cic.; *ortu Tusculanus*, Cic.; *ortum ducere ab Elide*, Cic. (3) in

gen., *origin, source*: *tribuniciae potestatis*, Cic.; of plants: *Lucr.*; of a river: *Ov.*

ortus -a -um, partic. from *orior*; q.v.

Ortygia -ae, f. and **Ortygiē** -ēs, f. (Ὀρτυγία).

(1) *an island forming part of Syracuse*. (2) *the old name of the island of Delos*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ortygius** -a -um, *Ortygian*. **ōryx** -ygis, m. (ὄρυξ), *a species of wild goat or gazelle*: Juv.

ōryza -ae, f. (ὄρυζα), *rice*: Hor.

ōs ōris, n.

(1) *the mouth*. LIT., *cadit frustum ex ore pulli*, Cic.; Ov., etc. TRANSF., **a**, *mouth, opening*: *portus*, Cic.; *dolii*, Liv.; of a river, *source*: *ora novem Timavi*, Verg.; **b**, as the organ of speech, *voice, talk*: *semper in ore habere, to be always talking about*, Cic.; in ore vulgi esse, Cic.; *uno ore, unanimously*, Cic., Ter., Verg.; *ruit profundo Pindarus ore*, Hor.

(2) *the face, countenance*. LIT., in os adversum, Caes.; Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., **a**, *presence, sight*: in ore hominum, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.; **b**, *expression*; esp. with reference to modesty, or the lack of it: *os durum*! Cic.; Ter.; *nostis os hominis, nostis audaciam*, Cic.; **c**, *a mask*: *Gorgonis*, Cic.; Verg.

ōs ossis, n. (cf. ὀστέον) *a bone*. LIT., *dolorem cineri eius atque ossibus inussisti*, Cic.; *ossa legere, to gather up the ashes of the bones after the burning of a corpse*, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) *heart, inmost being*: *tum vero exarsit iuveni dolor ossibus ingens*, Verg. (2) of a meagre style: *ossa nudare*, Cic.

oscen -inis, m. (obs/cano), t. t. of augural language, *a bird from whose note auguries were taken* (e.g., the raven, owl, crow): Cic. L., Hor.

Osci -ōrum, *an ancient people of Italy*; adj.

Oscus -a -um, *Oscan*.

oscillum -i, n. (dim. of 'os), *a little mask*: Verg.

oscitatio -ōnis, f. (oscito), *opening of the mouth, gaping, yawning*: Mart.

oscito -are (os), *to open the mouth, gape, yawn*: Pl., Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **oscitans** -antis, *yawning, sleepy, listless*: Ter., Cic.

¶ Adv. **oscitanter**, *listlessly*: Cic.

osculābundus -a -um (osculor), *kissing*: Suet. **osculatio** -ōnis, f. (osculor), *a kissing*: Cic., Cat.

osculor -ari, dep. (osculum), *to kiss*. LIT., *consulem filium*, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., *to caress, make much of, make a pet of*: *scientiam iuris tamquam filiolum osculari suam*, Cic.

osculum -i, n. (dim. of 'os), *a little mouth*. LIT., *oscula summa delibare*, Verg.; Ov. TRANSF., *a kiss*: Cic. L., Verg., Ov., etc.

ōsor -ōris, m. (odī), *a hater*: Pl.

Ossa -ae, m. and f. (Ὀσσα), *a mountain range in Thessaly*. Adj. **Ossaes** -a -um, *belonging to Ossa*.

ossēs -a -um (os), *bony*: Juv.

ossifrāgus -i, m. and **ossifrāga** -ae, f. (os/frango), *the sea-eagle, osprey*: Lucr.

ostendo -tendere -tendi -tentum and -tensum (obs/tendo), *to hold out, show, display, expose to view*. LIT., *manus*, Pl.; *os suum populo Romano*, Cic.; *eques sese ostendunt, come in sight*, Caes.; *supinatas Aquiloni*

glebas, Verg. TRANSF., *to show, reveal, present*: spem, metum, Cic.; salutis viam, Verg.; esp. by speech, *to make plain, declare*: nihil sibi gratus ostendit futurum esse, Cic.; quid sui consilii sit ostendit, Caes.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **ostentum** -i, *a prodigy, portent*: magnorum periculorum metus ex ostentis portenditur, Cic.; Suet.

ostentatio -ōnis, f. (ostento). (1) *a showing, revealing*: saevitiae, Liv. (2) *a showing off, parade, display*: ostentationis causa latius vagari, Caes.; ingenii, Cic. (3) *a deceitful show, pretence*: consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, Cic.; Sen.

ostentator -ōris, m. (ostento), *one who shows*; esp., *a boaster, vaunter, parader*: factorum, Liv.; Tac.

ostento -are (freq. of ostendo), *to hold out, present, offer*.

LIT., alicui iugula sua pro capite alicuius, Cic.; esp., *to show publicly, display, exhibit*: passum capillum, Caes.; equum armaque capta, Liv.; Verg.

TRANSF., *to show, reveal, present*: periculum capitis, Cic.; praemia, Sall.; minas, Liv. Esp. (1) *to show off, display*: triumphos suos, Sall.; tuam patientiam, Cic. (2) by speech, *to declare, make known*: prudentiam, Cic. L.; et simul ostentavi tibi me istis esse familiarem, Cic. L.

ostentui, dat. sing. as from ostentus, m. (ostendo), *for a show*. LIT., corpora abiecta ostentui, Tac.; esp., *merely for show*: illa deditionis signa ostentui credere, Sall. TRANSF., *as a sign, indication, proof*: ut Iugurthae scelus ostentui essem, Sall.

ostentum -i, n., subst. from ostendo; q.v.
Ostia -ae, f. and **Ostia** -ōrum, n. (ostium), *the harbour and port of Rome, at the mouth of the Tiber (now Ostia Antica)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ostiensis** -e, *relating to Ostia*: incommodum, *the destruction of the Roman fleet by the pirates*, Cic.; provincia, *the office of the quaestor, who superintended the aqueducts and the supply of corn to the city*, Cic.

ostiārium -i, n. (ostium), *a tax upon doors, a door-tax*: Caes.

ostiārius -i, m. (ostium), *a doorkeeper, porter*: Varr., Suet.

ostiātum, adv. (ostium), *from door to door*: compilare totum oppidum, Cic.; Quint.

ostium -i, n. (ōs), *door*. LIT., ex actio ostiorum, *the door-tax*, Cic.; aperto ostio dormire, Cic.; Pl., Ter. TRANSF., in gen., *entrance*: portus, Cic.; fluminis Cydni, *mouth*, Cic.; Oceani, *Straits of Gibraltar*, Cic.; Verg.

ostrēa -ae, f. and **ostrēum** -i, n. (ὀστρεον), *an oyster, mussel*: Cic., Hor., etc.

ostrēātus -a -um (ostrea), *rough like an oyster-shell*: Pl.

ostrēosior -ōris, compar. adj. (ostrea), *richer in oysters*: Cat.

ostrifēr -fēra -fērum (ostrea/fero), *producing oysters*: Verg., Luc.

ostrinus -a -um (ostrium), *purple*: colores, Prop.

ostrum -i, n. (ὀστρεον), *the purple dye prepared from a shell-fish*: vestes ostro perfusae, Verg. TRANSF., *stuff dyed with purple, a purple dress*: Verg., Hor.

ōsus -a -um, partic. from ōdi; q.v.

Ōtho -ōnis, m. *a Roman cognomen*; esp. of (1) L. Roscius Otho, *author of a law giving special seats in the theatre to the knights*. (2) M. Salvius Otho, *a Roman emperor who succeeded Galba in A.D. 69*. Adj. **Ōthōnīanus** -a -um, *relating to Otho*.

Othryādēs -ae, m. (Ὀθρυάδης). (1) *son of Othrys = Panthus*: Verg. (2) *a Spartan, the sole survivor in a battle with the Argives*.

ōtiolum -i, n. (dim. of otium), *a little leisure*: ap. Cic. L.

ōtiōr -ari, dep. (otium), *to be at leisure*: cum se Syracusas otianti non negotiandi causā contulisset, Cic.; Hor.

ōtiōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (otium), *at leisure, without occupation*.

LIT., homo, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; esp., *free from public duties or occupied in literary work only*: nunquam se minus otiosum esse quam cum otiosus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *calm, quiet*: Cic.; in a struggle, *indifferent, neutral*: Cic. (2) of things, *free, quiet, undisturbed*: provincia, Liv.; Caes., Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **ōtiōsē**, *at leisure, without occupation*: Cic., Liv.; hence, *gently, quietly, easily*: Cic., Liv.

ōtium -i, n. *free time, leisure, ease*.

LIT., otium habere ad aliquid faciendum, Ter.; hebescere et languescere in otio, Cic.; otium Catulle tibi molestumst, Cat.; otium suum consumere in historia scribenda, Cic.; otium litteratum, Cic.; otia nostra, my poetry, Ov.

TRANSF., *peace, repose, quietness*: multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Caes.; otium domesticum, Cic.; otium divos rogat in patenti prensus Aegaeo, Hor.; ab hoste otium fuit, Liv.

ōvans -antis, partic. as from ōvo -are, *rejoicing, exulting*: ovans victoriā, Liv.; Verg. Esp., *celebrating the minor triumph, the ovatio*: ovantem in Capitolium ascendisse, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., *currus ovantes*, Prop.

ōvatio -ōnis, f. (ovo), *an ovation, a kind of lesser triumph in which the victorious general proceeded to the Capitol on horseback or on foot*: Plin.

Ōvidius -a, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of P. Ovidius Naso, *the poet, who was born at Sulmo, 43 B.C., and died at Tomi, A.D. 17*.

ōvile -is, n. (ovis), *a sheepfold*: Verg.; also *a fold for goats*: Ov. TRANSF., *an enclosed place in the Campus Martius, used for voting*: Liv.

ōvillus -a -um (ovis), *of sheep*: grex, Liv.

ōvis -is, f. (ὄvis), *a sheep*. LIT., pascere oves, Verg.; Cic., etc. TRANSF., (1) *wool*: Tib. (2) *as a term of reproach, simpleton, foolish fellow*: Pl.

ōvum -i, n. (ὄβον), *an egg*.

LIT., ovum gignere, or parere, *to lay an egg*, Cic.; prov.: integram famem ad ovum adferre, *to the beginning of the meal* (as Roman dinners often began with eggs), Cic.; ab ovo usque ad mala, *from beginning to end*, Hor.; also of the spawn of fish: Cic.

TRANSF., *one of the seven egg-shaped balls by which the laps in circus races were counted*: ova curricula numerandis, Liv.

P

P, p, the fifteenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds usually with the Greek pi (Π, π), sometimes with the Greek phi (Φ, φ). For the use of P. in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

pābulatio -ōnis, f. (pabulor), *procuring fodder, foraging*: pabulatione intercludi, Caes.

pābulator -ōris, m. (pabulor), *a forager*: Caes., Liv.

pābūlor -ari, dep. (pabulum), *to forage, seek fodder*: Caes., Liv., Tac.

pābūlum -i, n. (cf. pasco), *food, nourishment*.

LIT., of gods: pabula caelestia, *ambrosia*, Ov.; of men: dura, Lucr.; of animals, *fodder*: pabulum secare, *convehere*, Caes.; Sall., Verg., etc. TRANSF., amoris, Lucr.; studii atque doctrinae, Cic.

pācālis -e (pax), *of peace, peaceful*: laurus, Ov.

pācātus -a -um, partic. from paco; q.v.

Pāchýnum -i, n. and **Pāchýnus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Πάχυνος), *the south-east promontory of Sicily* (now *Capo di Passaro*).

pācifer -fēra -fērum (pax/fero), *peace-bringing*: oliva, Verg.; often used as an epithet of the gods, e.g., of Mercury: Ov.

pācificatio -ōnis (pacifico), f. *a making of peace, pacification*: Cic. L.

pācificator -ōris (pacifico), m. *a peacemaker*: Cic. L., Liv.

pācificatōrius -a -um (pacifico), *making peace, pacificatory*: legatio, Cic.

pācifico -are (pax/facio), *to make peace*: Sall., Liv.; hence, *to appease, pacify*: caelestes heros, Cat.

pācificus -a -um (pax/facio), *peacemaking, pacific*: persona, Cic.

pāciscor pacisci pactus sum, dep. (connected with pango), *to make a bargain or agreement, to covenant, contract*.

(1) intransit.: cum illo, Pl.; paciscitur magnā mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut copias inde abducant, Liv.; Hor., etc.

(2) transit.: a, *to stipulate for, bargain for*: provinciam, Cic.; pretium, Cic.; ex qua domo pactus esset (feminam), *betrothed himself*, Liv.: b, with infin., *to bind oneself*: stipendium populo Romano dare, Liv.: c, *to give in exchange*: vitam pro laude, Verg.

¶ Hence perf. partic. in pass. sense **pactus** -a -um, *agreed upon, stipulated*: pretium, dies, Cic.; Hor., Liv. Esp., *betrothed*: Cic. L., Verg., Liv.; f. as subst.: Verg.

¶ N. as subst. **pactum** -i, *an agreement, covenant, treaty, pact*: manere in pacto, Cic.; stare pacto, Liv. In abl. **pactō**, *in (some) way*: alio pacto, *in another way*, Pl., Ter., Cic.; hoc pacto, Verg.

pāco -are (pax), *to pacify, make peaceful*: omnem Galliam, Caes.; Amanum, Cic. L.; Verg.; poet., *to make fruitful*: incultae pacantur vomere silvae, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **pācātus** -a -um, *made peaceful*; hence, *peaceful, quiet*. LIT., pacatae tranquillae civitates, Cic.; mare, Hor., Liv.; n. as subst. **pacatum**, *a peaceful country*: ex pacatis praedas agere, Sall. TRANSF.,

illorum oratio pacatior, Cic.; n. as subst.: Liv.

Pācōrus -i, m. (Πάκωρος), *son of Orodes, a king of Parthia*.

pactio -ōnis, f. (paciscor), *a bargain, contract, covenant, agreement, treaty*.

In gen.: facere pactionem de aliqua re, Cic.; arma per factionem dare, *to capitulate*, Liv.

Esp. (1) *a contract between the farmers of the taxes of a province and its inhabitants*: pactiones conficere, Cic. L. (2) *a fraudulent or collusive agreement*: pactionis suspicio, Cic. (3) *a marriage-contract*: Pl., Liv.

Pactōlus -i, m. (Πακτωλός), *a river in Lydia, said to bring down golden sands*.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Pactōlis** -idis, *of Pactolus*: Nymphae, Ov.

pactor -ōris, m. (paciscor), *one who makes a contract or treaty, negotiator*: societatis, Cic.

pactum -i, n., subst. from paciscor; q.v.

pactus -a -um, partic. from paciscor; q.v.

Pācūvius -i, m. *a Roman tragic poet, who was born in 220 B.C. and died about 132 B.C.*

Pādus -i, m. *the largest river in Italy* (now the Po).

Pādūsa -ae, f. *a canal running from the Po to Ravenna*.

paean -ānis, m. (Παῖον). (1) *the Healer, a surname of Apollo*: Cic.; hence adj. **paeanius**

-a -um. (2) *a hymn, paean, originally addressed to Apollo only, but afterwards to other deities*: clamantem socii laetum paena secuti, Verg.; Cic., Ov. (3) = **paeon**; q.v.

paedāgōgium -i, n. (παιδαγωγίον), *the place where boys of servile birth were trained as pages*: Plin. L.

paedāgōgus -i, m. (παιδαγωγός), *a slave who accompanied children to and from school and had charge of them at home*: Pl., Cic., etc. TRANSF., any guide: Sen., Suet.

paedor -ōris, m. *dirt, filth*: Lucr., Cic., Tac.

paelix (**pellex**) -licis, f. (cf. παλλακίς), *a mistress, esp. of a married man; a concubine*: Cic.; barbara, *Medea*, Ov.; with genit. of the man's wife: Cic., Ov.

paelicātus -us, m. (paelix), *concubinage*: Cic.

Paeligni -ōrum, m. pl. *an Italian tribe*.

¶ Hence adj. **Paelignus** -a -um, *Pelignian*: anus, *a witch*, Hor.

paene, adv. *nearly, almost*: paene amicus, Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc.

paeninsula and **paenē insula** -ae, f. *a peninsula*: Cat., Liv.

paenitentia -ae, f. (paeniteo), *repentance, regret*: Liv., Tac.

paenitēo -ēre. (1) *of persons, to repent, to regret, to be sorry*; with genit., and only in infin., partic., and gerund: paenitens consilii, Sall.; Liv., Cic. (2) *to cause regret, make sorry, displease*; only in third person: me haec condicio, Pl. Usually as impers. verb, with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing: suae quemque fortunae paenitet, Cic.; me paenitet consilii, Cic.; with genit. only: tamquam paeniteat laboris, Liv. With infin. as subject: non paenitet me vixisse, Cic.; ut fortiter fecisse paeniteat, Cic. With clause as subject: Quintum paenitet quod animum tuum offendit, Cic.; paenitet quod deduxisti, Liv. Absol.: paenitet et torqueo, Ov.

¶ Hence gerundive **paenitendus** -a -um,

regrettable, unsatisfactory; esp. with neg.: Liv., Suet.

paenŭla -ae, f. (πανόλη), a species of cloak, worn on a journey, or in wet, cold weather: Cic., Hor., etc.; prov.: paenulum alicui scindere, to press a guest to stay, Cic. L.

paenŭlātus -a -um (paenula), clothed in the paenula: Cic., Mart.

paēōn -ōnis, m. (παίων), a metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables and one long: Cic., Quint.

Paēōnes -um, m. pl. (Παλονες), the Paeonians, a people of Macedonia; sing. **Paēōn** -ōnis, m. a Paeonian: Liv.

¶ Hence subst. **Paēōnia** -ae, f. (Παλονία), Paeonia, their country; a district of Macedonia, afterwards Emathia; f. adj. **Paēōnis**, Paeonian.

Paestum -i, n. a town in Lucania, famous for its roses (now Pesto).

¶ Hence adj. **Paestānus** -a -um, of Paestum; m. pl. as subst. **Paestani** -orum, its inhabitants.

paetŭlus -a -um (dim. of paetus), having a slight cast in the eye: Cic.

paetus -a -um, having a cast in the eyes, squinting: Hor., Ov.

pāgānus -a -um (pagus), belonging to a village, rural: focus, Ov. TRANSF., rustic: cultus, Plin. L.

¶ M. as subst. **pāgānus** -i, a villager, countryman, yokel: Cic., Tac., Juv.

Pāgāsa -ae, f. and **Pāgāsae** -ārum, f. pl. (Παγασαί), a sea-port of Thessaly, where the ship Argo was built.

¶ Hence adj. **Pāgāsaeus** -a -um, Paga-sean: puppis, carina, the Argo, Ov.; coniunx, Alcestis, daughter of the Thessalian king Pelias, Ov.; m. as subst., Jason, leader of the Argonauts: Ov.

pāgātīm, adv. (pagus), in villages, by villages: Liv.

pāgella -ae, f. (dim. of pagina), a little page: Cic. L.

pāgina -ae, f. (pango), a page of a letter, book, etc.: complere paginam, Cic.; Juv. TRANSF., the contents of a page: Cic. L., Mart.

pāginŭla -ae, f. (dim. of pagina), a little page: Cic. L.

pāgus -i, m. (pango), a village or country district: Verg., Liv., Tac.; omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor pagos divisa, cantons, Caes.; the inhabitants of a village or canton: pagus agat festum, Ov.; Caes.

pāla -ae, f. (pango). (1) a spade: Pl., Liv. (2) the bezel of a ring: Cic.

Pālaestina -ae, f. and **Pālaestinē** -ēs, f. (Παλαστίνη), Palestine.

¶ Hence adj. **Pālaestinus** -a -um, of Palestine: aqua, the Euphrates, Ov.; m. pl. as subst. **Pālaestini** -ōrum, the inhabitants of Palestine: Ov.

pālaestra -ae, f. (παλαστρα), a gymnasium or wrestling school. Lit., Pl., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) wrestling: discere palaestram, Cic.; exercere, Verg.; Ov. (2) training in rhetoric, etc., rhetorical exercises: quasi quandam palaestram et extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, Cic.; eā palaestrā, Cic. L.

pālaesticus -a -um (παλαστρικός), of the palaestra: motus, Cic.; Pl., Quint. F. as subst. **palaestrica** -ae, gymnastics: Quint.

¶ Adv. **pālaesticē**, after the manner of the palaestra: spatiari in xysto, Cic.

pālaestrita -ae, m. (παλαστρίτης), the superintendent of a palaestra: Cic., Mart.

pālam, adv. and prep.

Adv., openly, publicly: rem gerit, Cic.; Verg., etc.; palam agere et aperte dicere, Cic.; esp. with esse, ferre, facere: palam est res, Pl.; tum demum palam factum est, Liv.

Prep., with abl., in the presence of: te palam, Hor.; palam populo, Liv.

Pālātium -i, n. the Palatine Hill in Rome, on which Augustus had his house. Hence, in plur., a palace: Palatia fulgent, Ov.; Juv.

¶ Hence adj. **Pālātinus** -a -um, Palatine: Apollo, whose temple was on the Palatine, Hor.; also relating to the imperial palace, imperial: Ov.

pālātum -i, n. and **pālātus** -i, m. the roof of the mouth, the palate.

LIT., Verg., Ov.; esp. as the organ of taste: quae voluptas palato percipiatur, Cic.; Hor., Juv.

TRANSF., (1) taste, critical judgment: Epicurus dum palato quid sit optimum iudicat, Cic. (2) palatum caeli, the vault of heaven, Enn.

pālēa -ae, f. (cf. Gr. παλώνω), chaff: Varr., Verg.

pālēar -āris, n. the dewlap of an ox; gen. plur.: Verg., Ov.

Pālēs -is, f. the tutelary goddess of herds and shepherds.

¶ Hence adj. **Pālilis** -e, belonging to Pales: flamma, a fire of straw, used in ceremonies at the feast of Pales; n. pl. as subst. **Pālilia** -ium, the feast of Pales on the 21st of April.

Pālīci -ōrum, m. pl. (sing.: Palicus, Verg., Ov.), twin sons of Jupiter by the nymph Thalia, worshipped as heroes in Sicily.

Pālilis -e, see Pales.

pālimpsestus -i, m. (παλινψηστος), parchment, from which old writing has been erased for the purpose of using the parchment again, a palimpsest: Cic. L., Cat.

Pālīnŭrus -i, m. (Παλινούρος). (1) the pilot of Aeneas who fell into the sea off the coast of Lucania. (2) a promontory on the west coast of Lucania, named after him.

pālīŭrus -i, m. (παλινούρος), a plant, Christ's thorn: Verg.

palla -ae, f. a long and wide outer garment.

LIT., worn by Roman women: Verg., Hor., etc.; also by tragic actors: Hor., Ov. TRANSF., a curtain: Sen.

pallāca -ae, f. (παλλακή), a concubine: Suet.

Pallās -adis and -ados, f. (Παλλάς), Athene, the Greek goddess of wisdom, identified with Minerva; she discovered the olive: Palladis ales, the owl, Ov.; arbor, the olive-tree, Ov. TRANSF., (1) the olive-tree: Ov. (2) olive-oil: Ov. (3) the image of Pallas, the Palladium: Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Pallādīus** -a -um, of Pallas: rami, olive-branches, Verg.; latices, oil, Ov.; arces, Athens, Ov.; n. as subst. **Pallādium** -i, an image of Pallas, esp. one in Troy, which fell from heaven: Cic., Verg., Ov.

Pallās -antis, m. (Πάλλας). (1) son of Pandion. (2) a king of Arcadia, the great-grandfather of Evander. (3) son of Evander.

¶ Hence adj. **Pallantēus** -a -um, *belonging to Pallas*; n. as subst. **Pallantēum** -i. (1) *a town in Arcadia*. (2) *a town in Italy, on the site of Rome*; also adj. **Pallantiū** -a -um, *relating to Pallas*: heros, *Evander*, Ov.

pallēo -ēre, *to be pale*. LIT., sudat, pallet, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to be yellow*: Mart. (2) *to be pale with fear or anxiety*: *ambitione malā*, Hor.; *ad omnia fulgura*, Juv.; with dat., *to fear for*: *pueris*, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **pallens** -entis, *pale*, *wan*: *umbræ Erebi*, Verg.; Ov. TRANSF., (1) *pale or wan in colour*, *pale yellow*, *pale green*: *violae*, Verg.; *hedera*, Verg. (2) *making pale*, *causing paleness*: Ov., Mart. (3) *drooping*, *weak*: Tac.

pallesco *pallescere pallui* (palleo), *to grow pale*, *turn pale*, *lose colour*. LIT., nullā culpā, Hor.; with acc., *to turn pale at*: *pontum*, Hor. TRANSF., *to grow yellow*: *pallescunt frondes*, Ov.

palliātus -a -um (pallium), *clad in a pallium*, i.e., *as a Greek* (opp. *togatus*, *clad as a Roman*): *Graeculus*, Cic.

pallidūlus -a -um (dim. of pallidus), *somewhat pale*: Cat., Juv.

pallidus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (palleo), *pale*, *wan*, *sallow*. LIT., Verg., Hor., etc.; esp. with emotion: Ov. TRANSF., *causing paleness*: *mors*, Hor.; Prop.

palliōlātus -a -um (palliolum), *wearing a cloak-cape or hood*: Suet.

palliolum -i, n. (dim. of pallium). (1) *a little Greek cloak or mantle*: Pl., Mart., Juv. (2) *a hood*: Ov.

pallium -i, n. (1) *a coverlet*: Ov., etc. (2) *a Greek mantle*: Cic., Ov., etc.

pallor -ōris, m. (palleo), *paleness*, *pallor*. LIT., *terrorem pallor consequitur*, Cic.; Verg., Hor., etc.; esp. from emotion: *amantium*, Hor.; Pl., Ov. TRANSF., *fading*: *Lucr.*, Ov.

palma -ae, f. (πάλημ). (1) *the palm of the hand*. LIT., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., **a**, *the whole hand*, *the hand*: Pl., Cic., Verg.: **b**, *the blade of an oar*: Cat. (2) *the palm-tree*. LIT., Caes., Verg. TRANSF., **a**, *the fruit of the palm*, *a date*: Ov.: **b**, *a besom or broom made of palm-branches*: Hor., Mart.: **c**, *the palm-branch as a token of victory*: Liv.; hence, *victory*, *honour*, *glory*: plurimarum palmarum gladiator, Cic.; belli Punici, Liv.: **d**, *any branch*, *shoot*, *twig*: *palma stipitis*, Liv.

palmāris -e (palma), *deserving the palm or prize*, *excellent*, *admirable*: *statua*, Cic.; *sententia*, Cic.

palmārius -a -um, *of palms*. N. as subst.

palmārium -i, n. (palma), *a masterpiece*: Ter.

palmātus -a -um (palma), *worked or embroidered with palm-branches*: *tunica* (worn by triumphing generals), Liv.; Mart.

palmēs -itis, m. (palma), *a young branch or shoot of a vine*, *a vine-sprout*: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., *any branch*: Luc.

palmētum -i, n. (palma), *a palm-grove*: Hor., Tac.

palmifer -fēra -fērum (palma/fero), *abounding in palm-trees*: Prop., Ov.

palmōsus -a -um (palma), *full of palms*: Verg.

palmūla -ae, f. (dim. of palma). (1) *the blade of an oar*: Verg. (2) *the fruit of the palm*, *a date*: Varr.

pālor -ari, dep. *to wander about*, *stray about*. LIT., *agmen palatur per agros*, Liv.; *palantia sidera*, Lucr.; Verg. TRANSF., *to stray*: Lucr., Ov.

palpātiō -ōnis, f. (palpo), *a flattering*: Pl.

palpātōr -ōris, m. (palpo), *a flatterer*: Pl.

palpebra -ae, f. (palpo), *the eyelid*; gen. plur.: *palpebrae*, *the eyelids*, Lucr., Cic.

palpo -are (freq. of palpo), *to move quickly*, *tremble*, *throb*: *cor palpat*, Cic.; esp. of persons in death-agony: Ov.

palpo -are and **palpor** -ari, dep. *to stroke or touch gently*: Ov. TRANSF., *to coax*, *flatter*, *wheedle*: Cic. L.; with dat.: Pl., Hor.; with acc.: *quem munere palpat*, Juv.

palpo -ōnis, m. ('palpo), *a flatterer*: Pers.

palpus -i, m. *the palm of the hand*. TRANSF., *flattery*: Pl.

pālūdamentum -i, n. *the military cloak*, *a soldier's cloak*, esp., *a general's cloak*: Sall., Liv., Tac.

pālūdātus -a -um, *clad in the military cloak*, esp. *in a general's cloak*: *Pansa noster paludatus profectus est*, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

pālūdōsus -a -um ('palus), *marshy*, *boggy*: Prop., Ov.

pālumbēs -is, m. and f. *a wood-pigeon*, *ring-dove*: Verg., Hor.

pālus -i, m. (from root of pango), *a pale or stake*: *aliquem ad palum adligare or deligare*, Cic.; Ov.; esp., *a stake on which Roman recruits exercised their weapons*: *aut quis non vidit vulnera pali?* Juv.

pālus -ūdis, f. *a swamp*, *marsh*, *bog*, *fen*: Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.; *tarda palus*, *the Styx*, Verg.

pāluster -tris -tre ('palus), *marshy*, *boggy*, *fenny*: *limus paluster*, Liv.; *locus*, Caes.; *ranae*, *living in marshes*, Hor. TRANSF., *filthy*: Pers.

Pamphylia -ae, f. (Παμφυλία), *a district in Asia Minor, between Cilicia and Lycia*. Adj. **Pamphylus** -a -um, *Pamphylian*.

pampinēus -a -um (pampinus), *attached to or consisting of vine-tendrils*: *hastae garlanded with vine-leaves*, Verg.; *corona*, *of vine-leaves*, Tac.

pampinus -i, m. and f. *a vine-tendril or vine-leaf*: *uva vestita pampinis*, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Hor.

Pān Pānos (acc. Pānā), m. (Πάν), *the god of flocks*, *woods*, *and shepherds*; plur. **Pānes**, *rural deities resembling Pan*: Ov.

pānācēa -ae, f. and **pānācēs** -is, n. (πανάκεια, πάνακες), *a fabulous plant*, *supposed to heal all diseases*, *panacea*, *heal-all*: Verg.

Pānaetius -i, m. (Παναίτιος), *a Stoic philosopher of Rhodes*, *teacher and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus*.

Pānaetōlium -i, n. (Παναητώλιον), *the general assembly of Aetolia*: Liv. Adj. **Pānaetōlicus** -a -um, *of the whole of Aetolia*: *concilium*, Liv.

pānārium -i, n. (panis), *a bread-basket*: Plin. L.

Pānāthēnāicus -a -um (Παναθηναϊκός), *of the Athenian festival of the Panathenaea*; m. as subst. **Pānāthēnāicus** -i, *an oration of Isocrates delivered at the Panathenaea*: Cic.

Panchāia -ae, f. (Παγκαία), *a region of Arabia*, *famous for its frankincense*.

¶ Hence adj. **Panchāius** and **Panchaeus** -a -um, *Pancheon*.

panchrestus (panchristus) -a -um (πάγχεστος), good or useful for everything: medicamentum, sovereign remedy, i.e., gold, Cic.

pancratīcē, adv. like one taking part in the pancratium: Pl.

pancratium (-ōn) -i, n. (παγκράτιον), a gymnastic contest, including both boxing and wrestling: Prop., Plin.

Pandātāria (Pandātēria) -ae, f. an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, place of exile under the emperors.

Pandion -ōnis, m. (Πανδίων), a king of Athens, father of Procne and Philomela: Pandionis populus, the Athenians, Lucr.; Pandione nata, Procne or Philomela, Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Pandionius** -a -um, poet. = Athenian.

pando -are (pandus), to bend, bow, curve: Plin., Quint.

pando pandere pandi pansum and passum.

(1) to stretch out, extend. LIT., vela, Cic.; pennas ad solem, Verg.; racemi passi, spread out to dry, Verg.; crines passi, capillus passus, dishevelled hair, Caes.; passis manibus, with outstretched hands, Caes. TRANSF., vela orationis, Cic.; esp. with reflex: divina bona longe lateque se pandunt, Cic.

(2) to throw open; pass. as middle, to open itself, open out. LIT., ianuam, Pl.; moenia urbis, Verg.; panduntur inter ordines viae, Liv. TRANSF., to lay open, reveal, disclose: viam ad dominationem, Liv.; rerum naturam, Lucr.; res, Verg.; nomen, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **passus** -a -um, spread out to dry, dried; n. as subst. **passum** -i, wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine: Pl., Verg.

pandus -a -um, bent, curved, crooked: Verg., Ov.

pānēgīricus -i, m. (πανηγυρικός), an oration of Isocrates, celebrating the glories of Athens: Cic.

Pangaea -i, m. and poet. **Pangaea** -ōrum, n. pl. (τὸ Πάγαιον), a mountain range in Thrace and Macedonia.

pango pangere panxi (for pepigi and pactum, see below), to fasten, fix, drive in (cf. πήγνυμι). LIT., clavum, Liv. TRANSF., to compose, write: versus de rerum natura, Lucr.; poemata, Hor.; aliquid Sophocleum, Cic.

¶ In perf. forms only **pēpigi** pactum, to fix, settle, agree upon (cf. paciscor): terminos, fines, Cic.; neque prima per artem temptamenta tui pepigi, Verg.; pacem, Liv.; with genit. of price: tanti pepigerat, Liv.; pretium quo pepigerant, Liv.; with ut and the subj.: ut vobis mitterem ad bellum auxilia pepigistis, Liv.; with infin.: obsides dare pepigerant, Liv.; esp. of a contract of marriage: haec mihi se pepigit, pater hanc tibi, has betrothed, Ov.

pānicēus -a -um (panis), of bread: panicei milites, the Baker Street Irregulars, Pl.

pānicum -i, n. (panus), a kind of wild millet: Caes.

pānificium -i, n. (panis/facio), baking: Varr. TRANSF., cakes: Suet.

pānis -is, m. (from root of pasco), bread: panis cibarius, common bread, Cic.; secundus, black bread, Hor.; plur., loaves of bread: ex hoc (genere radicis) effecti panes, Caes.

Pāniscus -i, m. (Πανίσκος), a sylvan deity, a little Pan: Cic.

pannicūlus -i, m. (dim. of pannus), a little garment: bombycinus, Juv.

Pannōnia -ae, f. Pannonia, a district on the Danube, part of modern Hungary and Yugoslavia. Adj. **Pannōnicus** and **Pannōnius** -a -um.

pannōsus -a -um (pannus), ragged, tattered: Cic. L., Juv.

pannūcēus (-iūs) -a -um (pannus), ragged; hence, wrinkled, shrivelled: Pers.

pannus -i, m. a piece of cloth. (1) a garment: Hor., Juv. (2) sing. or plur., contemptuously, a rag, rags: Lucr., etc.

Pānomphaeus -i, m. (Πανομφαῖος), the author of oracles, surname of Jupiter.

Pānormus -i, f. and **Pānormum** -i, n. (Πάννομος), a town on the north coast of Sicily (the modern Palermo).

¶ Hence adj. **Pānormitānus** -a -um, of Panormus.

pansa -ae (pando), splay-footed, having broad feet: Pl.

pansus -a -um, partic. from pando; q.v.

panthēra -ae, f. (πάνθηρα), a panther, perhaps also a leopard: Cic. L., Ov.

panthērīnus -a -um (panthera), like a panther: Pl.

Panthūs -i, m. (Πάνθους), a priest at Troy, father of Euphorbus.

¶ Hence subst. **Panthōidēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Panthus; Euphorbus: Ov.; Pythagoras (who pretended that the soul of Euphorbus had passed into his): Hor.

panticēs -um, m. pl. bowels: Pl.

pantōmimicus -a -um (pantomimus), pantomimic: Sen.

pantōmīmus -i, m. (παντομίμος) and **pantōmīma** -ae, f. a dancer, mime: Sen., Suet.

pāpae (παπαι), interj. wonderful! indeed!: Pl., Ter.

pāpās -ae and -atis, m. (πάπας), a tutor: Juv.

pāpāver -ēris, n. the poppy: Verg., Liv., etc.

pāpāvēreus -a -um (papaver), of the poppy: comae, the stamens of a poppy, Ov.

Paphlāgō -ōnis, m. (Παφλαγών), a Paphlagonian.

¶ Hence **Paphlāgōnia** -ae, f. (Παφλαγονία), a district in Asia Minor, between Pontus and Bithynia.

Pāphus (-ōs) -i (Πάφος). (1) m. son of Pygmalion, founder of the town Paphos. (2) f. Paphos, a town in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.

¶ Hence adj. **Pāphius** -a -um, Paphian: heros, Pygmalion, father of Paphos; myrtus, sacred to Venus, Ov.

pāpīllo -ōnis, m. a butterfly: Ov.

pāpilla -ae, f. a nipple, teat, used of both human beings and animals: Pl., Plin. L. TRANSF., the breast: Verg., etc.

Pāpīrius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

¶ Hence adj. **Pāpīriānus** -a -um, Papirian.

Pāpius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

pappo -are, to eat: Pl., Pers.

pappus -i, m. (πάππος), an old man: Varr. TRANSF., the woolly seed of certain plants: Lucr.

pāpūla -ae, f. a pimple, pustule: Verg.

pāpyrīfēr -fēra -fērum (papyrus/fero), producing the papyrus: Nilus, Ov.

păpŭrus -i, m. and f. and **păpŭrum** -i, n. (πάπυρος), the plant *papyrus*: Plin., Luc., Mart. TRANSF., (1) *a garment made from the plant*: Juv. (2) *paper made from it*: Cat., Mart., Juv.

păr pârīs, equal, like, a match.

In gen., of persons or things, as adj. or subst.: *pârī intervallo*, Caes.; *pâres cum paribus facillime congregantur*, Cic.; *nube pârī*, Ov. As adj., with dat., *equal to*: est finitimus oratori poeta ac paene par, Cic.; also with cum: *quaedam ex eis pârīa cum Crasso*, Cic.; with inter se: *inter se aequales et pâres*, Cic.; foll. by conj.: *par atque*, Cic.; *par et*, Cic. The point of resemblance is indicated by in and the abl.: *ut sint pâres in amore*, Cic.; by abl.: *libertate esse parem ceteris*, Cic.; by ad: *par ad virtutem*, Liv.; by infin., poet.

Esp. (1) m. and f. as subst., *a companion*: Pl., Cic., Ov. (2) n. as subst.: *a, the like*: *par pârī respondere*, Cic.; *par impar ludere*, to play at odd and even, Hor.: *b, a pair*: *tria aut quattuor pârīa amicorum*, Cic.; Hor., Ov.: *c, what is suitable, appropriate*: *par est*, or videtur, with infin., or acc. and infin., or ut and subj., Pl., Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **pârīter**. (1) *equally, alike*: *caritate non pariter omnes egemus*, Cic.; with cum: *mecum pariter*, Cic.; with ut: Pl.; with dat.: Liv. (2) *together, at the same time*: Caes., Verg., Liv., etc.; with cum: *pariter cum luna crescere*, Cic.

părăbīlis -e (paro), *easily procured, procurable*: *divitiae*, Cic.; Hor., etc.

părăbōla -ae and **părăbōlē** -ēs, f. (παράβολή), *a comparison*: Sen., Quint.

părăphrăsis -is, f. (παράφρασις), *a paraphrase*: Quint.

părărius -i, m. (paro), *an agent*: Sen.

părăsīta -ae, f. (parasitus), *a female toady, parasite*: Hor.

părăsītaster -tri, m. (parasitus), *a poor, contemptible parasite*: Ter.

părăsītătio -ōnis, f. (parasitus), *a playing the parasite*: Pl.

părăsītīcus -a -um (parasitus), *like a parasite, parasitic*: Pl.

părăsītōri -ari, dep. (parasitus), *to play the parasite*: Pl.

părăsītus -i, m. (παράσιτος, eating with another), *a guest*: Pl.; usually in bad sense, *a toady, parasite*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

părătē, adv. from paro; q.v.

părătio -ōnis, f. (paro), *a preparing for: paratio regni, a striving after sovereignty*, Sall.

părătrăgoedo -are (παράτραγωδῶν), *to talk pompously*: Pl.

părătus -a -um, partic. from paro; q.v.

părătus -ūs, m. (paro), *preparation, fitting out, provision, equipment*: *necessarius vitae cultus aut paratus*, Cic.; Liv., Ov., Tac.

Parca -ae, f. *a goddess that allots his fate to each, goddess of fate*: Hor. Plur., *Parcae, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos*, Cic.

parcē, adv. from parcus; q.v.

parcēprōmus -i, m. (parcus/promo), *a niggard*: Pl.

parcītās -ătis, f. (parcus), *sparingness*: Sen.

parco -parcēre pēperci (and parsi) parsum, *to spare, to be sparing, to economize*.

LIT., *tolerare posse parcendo*, Caes.; with dat.: *impensae*, Liv.; *sumptu*, Cic. L.; with acc.: *talenta natis parce tuis*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to spare, refrain from injuring*; with dat. of person or thing: *aedificiis*, Cic.; *sibi*, Caes., Verg., etc. (2) *to refrain from, keep oneself from*; with dat.: *lamentiis*, Liv.; *bello*, metu, Verg.; with ab: *ab incendiis*, Liv.; with infin., *to forbear to*: Verg., Liv., etc.

parcus -a -um, adj. (with superl.) (parco), *sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical*. LIT., colonus, Cic.; with genit.: *donandi*, Hor. TRANSF., (1) of persons, *moderate, sparing*: in largienda civitate, Cic.; *parcus deorum cultor*, Hor. (2) of things, *scanty, small, meagre*: *parco sale contingere*, Verg.; *lucerna*, Prop.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **parcē**, *sparingly, frugally, economically*: *frumentum parce metiri*, Caes.; Cic. TRANSF., *sparingly, moderately*: *parcius dicere de laude alicuius*, Cic.; *parcius quatiunt fenestras*, Hor.; Verg.

pardus -i, m. (πάρος), *a panther, perhaps also a leopard*: Juv.

părens -entis, partic. from pareo; q.v.

părens -entis, c. (pario), *a parent, father, mother*. LIT., *quae caritas est inter natos et parentes*, Cic.; *alma parens Idaea deum*, Hor.; Verg., etc.; *a grandfather*: Ov.; plur., *ancestors*: Verg. TRANSF., *author, cause, origin*: *operum*, Cic.; *parens lyrae, Mercury*, Hor.

părentălis -e (parens), *parental, of parents (or ancestors)*: *umbra*, Ov.; esp., *commemorating dead parents or other relatives*: *dies*, Ov.; n. pl. as subst. **părentălia** -ium, *a festival in honour of the dead*: Cic.

părento -are (parens), *to celebrate the parentalia in honour of the dead, esp. of dead relatives*: *Februario mense mortuis parentari voluerunt*, Cic.; Lucr. TRANSF., *to bring an offering to the dead, i.e. to avenge the death of a person by that of another*: *civibus Romanis*, Caes.; *parentandum regi sanguine coniuratorum esse*, Liv.

păreo -ēre (akin to paro), *to appear, become evident*.

LIT., *caeli cui sidera parent*, Verg.; esp. *impers*: *paret, legal formula, it is proved*, Cic.

TRANSF., *to obey, be obedient to*; in gen.: *voluntati, legibus*, Cic.; *dicto, ducibus*, Liv.; Caes.; esp. (1) *to yield, give way to*: *necessitati*, Cic.; *promissis*, *to perform one's promises*, Ov. (2) *to be subject to, to serve*: *auctoritati senatus*, Cic.; Caes.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **părens** -entis, *obedient*: *parentiores exercitus*, Cic. M. pl. as subst., *subjects*: Sall.

păriēs -ētis, m. *a wall, properly the wall of a house: nullo modo posse iisdem parietibus tuto esse tecum, within the same house*, Cic.; prov.: *duo parietes de eadem fideiā dealbare, to kill two birds with one stone*, ap. Cic. L.; Caes., Verg., Hor.

păriētīnae -arum, f. pl. (paries), *old walls, ruined walls, ruins*: Cic. TRANSF., *reipublicae*, Cic.

Părīlia = Palilia (see Pales).

părilis -e (par), *similar, like, equal*: *aetas*, Ov.; Lucr.

pārio parēre pēpēri partum; fut. partic., pāriturus, to bring forth, to bear.

LIT., quintum, for the fifth time, Cic.; of birds: ova, to lay eggs, Cic.; in gen., to bring forth, produce: fruges et reliqua quae terra pariat, Cic.

TRANSF., to produce, occasion, create: sibi salutem, Caes.; sibi laudem, Cic.; sibi letum, Verg.; gratiam, Liv.

Pāris -idis, m. (Πάρις), a Trojan prince who carried away Helen from her husband Menelaus to Troy, and thus caused the Trojan war.

Pārisii -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, whose capital was Lutetia (Parisiorum) (now Paris).

pārīto, adv. from par; q.v.

pārīto -are (freq. of paro), to prepare, to get ready: Pl.

parma -ae, f. (πάριον), a small round shield or buckler, used by light-armed troops and cavalry: Liv.; poet., any kind of shield: Lucr., Verg.

Parma -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana (now Parma).

¶ Hence adj. **Parmensis** -e, of Parma.

parmātus -a -um (parma), armed with the parma: Liv.

parmūla -ae, f. (dim. of parma), a small round shield, buckler: Hor.

Parnāsus (-ōs) -i, m. (Παρνασσός), a mountain in Phocis, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Parnāsīs** -idis, and adj. **Parnāsīus** -a -um, Parnassian, Delphian, relating to Apollo: laurus, Verg.

pāro -are. (1) to set, put: Pl. (2) to prepare, make ready, provide, furnish. With acc.: convivium, Cic.; bellum, Caes.; alicui necem, Liv.; with infin., to prepare to do something: publicas litteras Romam mittere parabam, Cic.; foll. by ut with the subj.: si ita naturā paratum esset, ut ea dormientes agerent, Cic.; absol., to get ready: Cic. L., Liv. (3) to procure, get, obtain: amicos, Cic.; exercitum, copias, Sall.; non modo pacem sed etiam societatem, Liv.; praesidium senectuti, Cic. Esp., to procure with money, buy: iumenta, Caes.; hortos, Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **pārātus** -a -um, prepared, ready. In gen., of things: victoria, easily won, Liv.; parata in agendo et in respondendo celeritas, Cic.; omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta ac parata, Caes.; of persons: animo paratus, Caes.; ad omnia mulieris negotia paratus, Cic.; with dat.: vel bello vel paci, Liv.; acies parata neci, Verg.; with infin.: id quod parati sunt facere, Cic.; Caes.

Esp. (1) provided, equipped: adulescens et equitatu et peditatu et pecuniā paratus, Cic. (2) skilled, well versed: in agendo, Cic.

¶ Adv. **pārātē**, with preparation, readily: ad dicendum venire magis audacter quam parate, Cic.

pārōcha -ae, f. (παροχή), a supplying of necessities: Cic. L.

pārōchus -i, m. (παροχός), an officer, in Italy or in the provinces, who provided with necessities ambassadors and magistrates when on a journey: Cic. L., Hor. TRANSF., a host: Hor.

pārōpsis -idis, f. (παρόψις), a small dish, dessert-dish: Juv., Suet.

Pārōs (-us) -i, f. (Πάρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, famous for its white marble.

¶ Hence adj. **Pārius** -a -um (Πάριος), Parian: lapis, Parian marble, Verg.; iambi, of Archilochus, who was born at Paros, Verg.

parra -ae, f. a bird of ill omen, perhaps the owl: Hor.

Parrhāsia -ae, f. (Παρρασία), a district in Arcadia.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Parrhāsīs** -idis, f. Arcadian: ursa, the Great Bear, Ov.; as subst., an Arcadian woman, Callisto: Ov.; adj. **Parrhāsīus** -a -um. (1) Arcadian: virgo, Callisto, Ov.; dea, Carmentis, Ov. (2) relating to the Palatine Hill, imperial (because the Arcadian Evander was said to have settled upon the Palatine): Mart.

Parrhāsīus, see Parrhasia.

Parrhāsius -i, m. (Παρράσιος), a celebrated Greek painter of Ephesus, flourishing about 400 B.C.

parricidia -ae, c. (probably from pater/caedo), a parricide, one who murders a parent or near relative. LIT., parricida liberum, Virginus, Liv., Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., polit., a murderer, assassin, traitor: civium, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.; of Caesar's murderers: Cic.

parricidium -i, n. (parricidia). (1) the murder of a parent or any near relative. LIT., fratris, Liv.; patris et patruī, Cic. TRANSF., polit., murder, assassination, treason: patriae, the betraying of one's country, Cic.; of the murder of Caesar: Suet.

pars partis; acc. partim and partem; abl. parti and parte; f., a part, portion, piece, share.

LIT., urbis, Cic.; partes facere, to divide, Cic.; partem habere in aliqua re, to have a share in, Cic.; maxima pars hominum, Hor.; dimidia pars, §, Caes.; tertia, §, Caes.; partes duae, §, Liv.; tres partes, §, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) side, direction: a sinistra parte, Caes.; in plur., regions: partes orientis, Cic. (2) side, party: nullius partis esse, to be neutral, Cic.; Caes., Sall., Tac. (3) the part or role of an actor: primas partes agere, Ter.; hence, in gen., usually plur., part, office, function, duty: tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes, Cic. L.; imperatoris, Cic. L.; Liv., etc.; sing.: Cic.

In phrases: pars . . . pars, some . . . others, Liv.; parte . . . parte, partly . . . partly, Ov.; pro parte, or pro sua, mea, etc., parte, to the best of one's ability, Cic. L., Ov.; also: pro virili parte, Cic., Liv., Ov.; magna ex parte, to a great extent, Cic.; omni (ex) parte, altogether, Cic., Liv.; magnam partem, to a great extent, Cic., Liv.; in eam partem, in that direction, Cic.; in utramque partem, on both sides, Cic.; in omnes partes, altogether, completely, Cic.; in partem venire alicuius rei, to take a share in, Cic.; multis partibus, many times, much: plures, Cic.

¶ Old acc. as adv. **partim**. (1) partly: Ter., Caes., Cic.; sometimes, for the most part: Pl. (2) used like a noun, some: partim ex illis dissipati iacent, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

parsimōnia -ae, f. (parco), thrift, parsimony: Pl., Ter., Cic. TRANSF., of style: Cic.

Parthāon -ōnis, m. (Παρθάων), son of Agenor, king of Calydon, father of Oeneus: Parthaone natus, Oeneus, Ov.

parthēnicē -ēs, f. (παρθενική), a plant: Cat.

Parthēnōpē -ēs, f. (Παρθενόπη), old name of the town Neapolis, from the siren Parthenope, who was said to have been buried there.

Adj. **Parthēnōpēus** -a -um, Parthenopean: poet. = Neapolitan.

Parthi -ōrum, m. pl. (Πάρθοι), the Parthians, a Scythian people, famous for their archery.

¶ Hence adj. **Parthicus** and **Parthus** -a -um, Parthian; subst. **Parthia** -ae, f. their country, south-east of the Caspian.

particeps -cipis (pars/capio), sharing, participating in. LIT., with genit.: animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic.; praedae ac praemiorum, Caes. As subst., a partner, sharer, comrade: huius belli ego particeps et socius et adiutor esse cogor, Cic. L.; alicui ad omne secretum, Tac. TRANSF., cognizant; with indir. quest.: Pl.

participiālis -e (participium), of the nature of a participle: Quint.

participium -i, n. (particeps), a participle: Quint.

participio -are (particeps). (1) to share with anyone: laudes cum aliquo, Liv.; communicandumque inter omnes ius, Cic. (2) with the person sharing as object, to cause to share: Pl.; pass.: Lucr.

particūla -ae, f. (dim. of pars), a small part, portion, particle: caeli, Cic.; Hor., Quint.

particulātim, adv. piecemeal: Varr., Sen.

partim, adv. from pars; q.v.

partio -ōnis, f. (pario), a bringing forth: Pl.

partio -ire and **partior** -iri, dep. (pars), to share out, distribute, divide: genus universum in species certas partietur ac dividet, Cic.; consules designati provincias inter se partiverant, Sall.; nonne aerarium cum eo partitus es? Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

¶ Perf. partic. in pass. sense **partitus** -a -um, divided: Caes., Liv., etc.

¶ Adv. **partitē**, with proper divisions: dicere, Cic.

partitio -ōnis, f. (partio), a division, sharing, distribution: Graecos partitionem quandam artium fecisse video, Cic.; aequabilis praedae partitio, Cic.; esp., a logical or rhetorical division of a subject: Cic., Quint.

partitus -a -um, partic. from partior; q.v.

parturio -ire (desider. of pario), to desire to bring forth, have the pains of labour. LIT., Ter., Ov.; prov.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, Hor. TRANSF., to be pregnant with anything, teem with, be full of. (1) of physical products: nunc omnis parturit arbor, Verg.; Hor. (2) mentally: ut aliquando dolor P. R. pariat, quod iamdiu parturit! Cic.; ira minas, Ov.

partus -a -um, partic. from pario; q.v.

partus -ūs, m. (pario), a bearing, bringing forth, a birth. LIT., cum iam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic.; Hor., Juv. TRANSF., (1) the beginnings: oratorum partus atque fontes, beginnings, Cic. (2) young, offspring: partum edere, Cic.; partus terrae, the giants, Hor.; Verg.

pārum, adv. (from same root as parvus), with compar. **minūs**, superl. **minimē**.

Posit. **pārum**, too little, not enough (opp. satis, nimium). With verbs, adverbs, adjectives: Pl., Caes., Cic., Hor., etc. As subst., too little, not enough: Cic.; with

genit., too little of: Cic.; parum est, it is not enough that; foll. by quod, Cic.; by acc. and infin., Liv.; parum habere, to think too little, be dissatisfied with; foll. by infin., Liv.

Compar. **minus**, less. (1) with verbs, adverbs, adjectives: Caes., etc. With quam: respondebo tibi minus fortasse vehementer, quam, etc., Cic.; with abl. of measure: puniendum certe nihīl minus, Cic. Esp. for not, not at all: nonnunquam ea quae praedicta sunt minus eveniunt, Cic.; sin minus, but if not, Cic. L.; minus minusque, less and less, Liv.; for quo minus, see quominus. (2) as subst., less, a less amount: Cic.; with genit.: minus militum perit, Liv.; Cic., etc. With quam, or abl. of comparison or of measure: cum paulo minus duobus milibus militum, Liv.; as internal acc., with posse: Cic.

Superl. **minimē** (**minūmē**), in the least degree, very little, least of all: quod minime apparet et valet plurimum, Cic. With adjectives = not at all, by no means: homo minime ambitiosus, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; with genit.: minime gentium, Pl., Ter.; with quam, as little as possible: Cic. In replies, by no means, not at all: Pl., Ter., Cic.

pārumpēr, adv. for a little while: abduco parumper animum a molestiis, Cic.; Verg., etc.

Pārus = Paros; q.v.

parvītās -ātis, f. (parvus), littleness, smallness: Cic.

parvulus -a -um (dim. of parvus), very small, very little: pecunia, Cic.; detrimentum, Caes.; res, Hor. Esp. of age, young, little: filius, Cic.; ab parvulis, from childhood, Caes.; Verg.

parvus -a -um, adj. (with compar. **minor**, superl. **minimus**).

Posit. **parvus** -a -um, little, small. LIT., of size, number, or extent: locus, Cic.; pisciculi, Cic.; cibus, Ov. TRANSF., (1) in gen., slight, weak: parvae murmura vocis, Ov. (2) of time, short: Caes., Cic., etc. (3) of age, young: a parvo, from boyhood, Cic.; Hor., etc. (4) of value, poor, insignificant: pretio parvo vendere, Cic.; domus, Ov.; esp. in n. genit.: parvi facere, aestimare, ducere, to hold cheap, Pl., Cic., etc.; also abl.: parvo stat, Ov. N. as subst. **parvum** -i, a little: contentus parvo, Cic. L.

Compar. **minor**, smaller, less. LIT., Hibernia minor quam Britannia, Caes. TRANSF., of time, shorter: Ov., Juv.; of age: minor natu, younger, Caes., Cic.; of value, inferior: virtute et honore, Hor.; capitis minor = capite deminutus, Hor.; minoris vendere, Cic.

Superl. **minimus**, smallest, least. LIT., minima tela, Liv. TRANSF., minima licentia, Sall.; minimus natu, Cic., Sall.; prov.: minima de malis, we must choose the least evil, Cic. N. as adv. **minimum**, very little: minimum valent, Cic. L.; Hor.

Rare superl. **parvissimus** -a -um: Varr., Lucr.

pasco pascere pāvi pastum (from root of panis).

(1) transit., to feed, lead to pasture. LIT., sues, Cic.; Verg., Liv.; hence, gen., to feed, keep, support; of animals: ubi bestiae pastae

sunt, Cic.; of human beings: holusculis nos soles pascere, Cic.; quot pascit servos, Juv.; with place or pasture as subject: Verg., Hor.; also, to give as pasture: asperima (collum), Verg.; pass. as middle, to graze on: frondibus, Verg.; per herbas, Verg.; with acc.: silvas, Verg. TRANSF., a, to nourish, feed, make grow: aether sidera, Lucr.; Pergama flammis, Ov.; of hair: barbam, Hor.; crinem, Verg.; b, to feast, gratify: oculos in aliqua re, Cic.; Verg.; pass. as middle, to feast upon, delight in: Cic.

(2) intransit., of animals, to graze, browse: pascentes capellae, Verg.; Pl.

pascuus -a -um (pasco), for pasture or grazing: ager, Cic. Lucr.; N. as subst. **pascuum** -i, a pasture; plur. **pascua** -orum, n. pastures: Cic., Verg., Ov.

Päsiphäē -ēs, f. and **Päsiphäa** -ae, f. (Πασίφην), daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, mother of the Minotaur, Androgeus, Phaedra, and Ariadne. Adj. **Päsiphäēus** -a -um, of Pasiphaë; subst. **Päsiphäēia** -ae, f. = Phaedra: Ov.

Päsithēa -ae, f. and **Päsithēē** -ēs, f. (Πασίθεα, Πασίθεν), one of the three Graces.

passer -ēris, m. a sparrow or other small bird: Cat., Cic.; as term of endearment: Pl. TRANSF., (1) passer marinus, an ostrich, Pl. (2) a sea-fish, a plaice or flounder: Ov.

passerculus -i, m. (dim. of passer), a little sparrow: Cic.; as term of endearment: Pl.

passim, adv. (passus, from pando), here and there, up and down, far and wide. LIT., fugere, Caes.; Numidae nullis ordinibus passim conserant, Caes.; Cic., Verg., Liv. TRANSF., indiscriminately, promiscuously: scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim, Hor.

passivus -a -um (pator), passive: Quint.

passum -i, n., subst. from pando; q.v.

passus -a -um, partic. from pando; q.v.

passus -a -um, partic. from pator; q.v.

passus -ūs, m. (pando), a step, stride, pace. LIT., passus perpauca, Cic.; sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Verg.; passibus ambiguis Fortuna errat, Ov. TRANSF., (1) a footstep, track: passu stare tenaci, Ov. (2) the pace, a Roman measure of length, consisting of five Roman feet: mille passus, a mile, Cic., etc.

pastillus -i, m. a lozenge used to give an agreeable smell to the breath: Hor.

pastio -ōnis, f. (pasco), pasturing, or a pasture: Cic.

pastor -ōris, m. (pasco), a herd; esp., a shepherd: Cic.; pastorum domina, Pales, Ov.; Verg., etc.

pastoralis -e (pastor), of a shepherd, pastoral: Cic., Verg., Liv., etc.

pastoricius -a -um (pastor), of shepherds: Cic.

pastorius -a -um (pastor), of shepherds: Ov.

pastus -a -um, partic. from pasco; q.v.

pastus -ūs, m. (pasco), pasture, feeding. LIT., ad pastum accedunt, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., fig., food, sustenance: animorum, Cic.

Pätära -ae, f. (Πάραρα), a city in Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

¶ Hence **Pätäreus** -ēi and -ēos, m. a surname of Apollo; adj. **Pätäraeus** -a -um, Patarean; subst. **Pätäräni** -ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Patara.

Pätävium -i, n. a town in North Italy, birth-place of the historian Livy (now Padua). Adj. **Pätävinus** -a -um, Patavinian.

pätéfácio -fäcäre -fēcī -factum; pass.

pätéfio -fiēri -factus sum (pateo/facio), to open, throw open, lay open. LIT., aures adsentatoribus, Cic.; sulcum aratro, Ov.; of iter, Caes.; patefactum nostris legionibus esse Pontum, Cic. TRANSF., to bring to light, disclose, reveal: odium suum in me, Cic.; with indir. quest.: Cic.

pätéfactio -ōnis, f. (patefacio), a throwing open, disclosing: rerum operatarum, Cic.

pätella -ae, f. (dim. of patera), a dish, platter, plate used for cooking and serving up food: Hor.; esp., a dish in which offerings were presented to the gods, a sacrificial dish: Cic., Ov., Liv.

pätēo -ēre (connected with πᾶννυμι), to be open, stand open, lie open.

LIT., semper propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic.; portae, Cic., Liv. Esp. (1) to be open, accessible: aditus patuit, Cic.; semitae, Caes. (2) to lie open to, to be exposed to: vulneri, Liv.; Ov.; to be revealed, disclosed, clear: res patent, Cic. (3) to stretch out, extend: Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem millia passuum CXL patebant, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to be open, accessible: honores alicui, Cic.; commoda plebi, Ov.; Verg. (2) to be subject, liable to: Cic., Liv. (3) to spread, extend: in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **pätens** -entis. LIT., open, unobstructed, accessible: caelum, Cic.; loca, Caes.; via, Liv. TRANSF., (1) exposed to: domus patens cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. (2) evident: Ov.

¶ Compar. adv. **pätentiūs**, more openly: Cic.

päter -tris, m. (πάτηρ), a father.

LIT., aliquem patris loco colere, Cic.; plur.: patres, parents, Ov. Of animals, sire: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) pater familias, or familiae, the head of a household, Cic. (2) plur., patres, in gen. sense, our fathers; aetas patrum nostrorum, Cic.; also forefathers: Verg. (3) of the gods: Lemnius, Vulcan, Cic.; Lenaeus, Bacchus, Verg.; Hor., Liv., etc. (4) the title by which the senators were addressed: patres, or patres conscripti, Cic. (5) pater patriae, father of his country, a name given to national heroes, Cic. (6) as a title of respect towards an old man: Verg. (7) in gen., founder or head of any race, community, study, etc.: Herodotus pater historiae, Cic.; Verg., etc.

pätērā -ae, f. (pateo), a shallow dish or saucer from which a libation was poured: Pl., Cic., Verg., etc.

Päterculus -i, m., C. Velleius, a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

päterfamiliās, see pater.

päternus -a -um (pater), of a father, paternal: Ter., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., of one's ancestors or of one's native country, native: flumen, Hor.; Ov., Prop.

pätesco pätescäre pätui (pateo), to be opened, lie open. LIT., atria longa patescunt, Verg.; deinde paulo latior patescit campus, opens

out, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., (1) to be revealed: Danaum insidiae, Verg. (2) to spread: Liv.

pātibilis -e (patior). Pass., *endurable, bearable*: dolores, Cic. Act., *sensitive*: natura, Cic.

pātibulātus -a -um (patibulum), *pilloried*: Pl. **pātibulum** -i, n. (pateo), *a pillory, a fork-shaped yoke, an instrument of punishment fastened to slaves and criminals*: Pl., Cic., Tac., etc.

pātiens -entis, partic. from patior; q.v.

pātientia -ae, f. (patiens), *endurance*. LIT., physical: Cic.; with genit.: famis, frigoris, Cic. TRANSF., mental; in good sense, *resignation*: Cic., Hor.; in bad sense, *subjection, want of spirit*: Tac.

pātina -ae, f. (πάρινα), *a dish*: Pl., Cic. L., Hor.

pātinārius -a -um (patina), *in or of dishes*: Pl.

pātor pāti passus sum, dep. (connected with πάσχω), *to suffer, undergo*.

LIT., physically: toleranter dolores, Cic.; gravissimum supplicium, Caes.; hiemem et aestatem, Sall.; Verg., etc.; of things: tunc patitur cultus ager, Ov.

TRANSF., not physically, *to suffer, experience*: iniuriam, Cic.; novem saecula (of the crowd), Ov.; multam repulsam, Ov.; esp., *to permit, allow*: ista, Cic.; with infin.: Verg., Hor.; with acc. and infin.: nullo se implicari negotio passus est, Cic.; Liv., etc.; with ut and the subj.: quod si in turpi reo patiendum non esset ut arbitarentur, Cic.; in neg., foll. by quin: nullam patiebatur esse diem quin in foro duceret, Cic.; with adv.: facile, libenter, aequo animo, indigne pati, Cic.; with things as subjects: quantum patiebatur pudor, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **pātiens** -entis, *bearing, enduring, capable of enduring*. LIT., physically: Caes., etc.; with objective genit.: patiens laborum, Sall.; pulveris atque solis, Hor.; amnis navium patiens, *navigable*, Liv.; terra vomeris, Verg. TRANSF., mentally; *enduring, patient*: ut ne offensam tuas patientissimas aures, Cic.; animus, Ov.; in bad sense, *stubborn*: Prop.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **pātienter**, *patiently*: ferre, Cic.; Hor., etc.

Patrae -ārum, f. (Πάτραι), *a sea-port in Achaia (now Patras)*. Adj. **Patrensis** -e, of Patrae.

patrātor -ōris, m. (patro), *an accomplisher, achiever*: necis, Tac.

patria -ae, f. *fatherland*, see patrius.

patriciātus -ūs, m. *the rank of a patrician*: Suet.

patricius -a -um (patres), of the patres, *patrician, noble*: familia, Cic.; gens: Juv. M. as subst., *patricius, a patrician*, and plur., *patricii, the Roman patricians or nobility*: Cic., Liv., Juv.; exire e patriciis, *to be adopted into a plebeian family*, Cic.

patrimōnium -i, n. (pater), *property inherited from a father, patrimony*: accipere duo lauta et copiosa patrimonia, Cic.; Juv. TRANSF., filio meo satis amplum patrimonium relinquam, *memoriam nominis mei*, Cic.

patrimus -a -um (pater), *having a father still living*: Cic., Liv., Tac.

patrisso -are (πατρίσω), *to resemble one's father*: Pl., Ter.

patritus -a -um (pater), *inherited from one's*

father: patrita illa atque avita philosophia, Cic.

patrius -a -um (pater), of or relating to a father, *fatherly, paternal*. LIT., animus, Ter., Cic., Liv.; amor, Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *hereditary*: res, *property inherited from one's father*, Cic.; mos, *ancestral*, Cic. (2) *native*: Cic., Verg.

¶ F. as subst. **patria** -ae (sc. terra), *fatherland, native land*: aliquem restituere in patriam, Cic.; Verg., Ov., etc.

patro -are (pater), *to father*; hence *to accomplish, perform, execute, achieve*: promissa, Cic.; bellum, *to bring to an end*, Sall.; pacem, Liv.; iusiurandum, Liv.

patrociniū -i, n. (patronus/cano).

LIT., *the services of a patron*: cuius patrociniū civitas plurimum utebatur, Sall.; esp., *defence in a court of law*: controversiarum patrocina suscipere, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *patrocinia* = clients, ap. Cic. L. (2) in gen., *defence, protection*: patrociniū voluptatis repudiare, Cic.; Liv.

patrōcinor -ari, dep. (patronus), *to protect, defend*: alicui, Ter., Tac.

Patroclus -i, m. (Πάτροκλος), *son of Menoetius, friend of Achilles, slain by Hector before Troy*.

patrōna -ae, f. (patronus), *a protectress, patroness*. LIT., esp., *the protectress of a freedman*: Plin. L. TRANSF., (1) of a goddess: Pl. (2) in gen., *protectress*: provocatio, patrona illa civitatis et vindex libertatis, Cic.

patrōnus -i, m. (pater), *a protector, defender*.

LIT., (1) *the patron* of clients, dependants, and ex-slaves: Pl., Cic. L., Liv., Tac. (2) *the patron of a body of clients; the patron at Rome of a foreign state or city*: Cic., Liv. (3) *a defender, advocate before a court of justice*: huic causae patronum exstiti, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., *a defender, protector*: foederum, Cic.; Pl.

patrūelis -e (patruus), *descended from a father's brother: frater patruelis, cousin on the father's side*, Cic.; origo, Ov.; m. and f. as subst., *a cousin, son or daughter, usually of a father's brother, sometimes of a father's sister*: Cic.

¹**patrūus** -i, m. (pater), *a father's brother, paternal uncle*. LIT., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., *a severe reprover*: Hor.

²**patrūus** -a -um (¹patruus), of an uncle: Hor., Ov.; superl.: Pl.

pātūlus -a -um (pateo), *open, standing open*.

LIT., pina, Cic.; fenestrae, Ov.; nares, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *spreading, extended*: rami, Cic.; loca urbis, Tac.; Verg. (2) *open to all*: Hor.

paucilōquium -i, n. (paucus/loquor), *a speaking but little*: Pl.

paucitās -ātis, f. (paucus), *fewness, scarcity, paucity*: oratorum, Cic.; militum, Caes.; Liv.

paucūlus -a -um (dim. of paucus), *very small*; gen. in plur., *very few*: dies, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter.

paucus -a -um, oftener plur. **pauci** -ae -a, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (connected with paulus and Gr. παῦρος), *few, little*: paucio foramine (= paucis foraminibus), Hor.; paucis rebus, Cic.; pauciores viri, Cic.

¶ As subst., m. pl. **pauci** -ōrum, *a few*; esp. (1) (like οἱ ὀλίγοι), *the oligarchs*. (2) *the select few* (opp. populus): Cic.; n. pl. **pauca** -ōrum, *a few words*: ut in pauca conferam, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

paulātīm (paullātīm), adv. *gradually, little by little*: paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes.; si paulatim haec consuetudo serpente ac prodire coeperit, Cic.; licentia crevit, Sall.

paulispēr (paullispēr), adv. *for a little while, for a short time*: partes alicuius suscipere, Cic.; foll. by dum: Cic.; by donec: Liv.; Caes., etc.

paulō (paullō), see paulus.

paulūlo (paullūlo), see paululus.

paulūlo (paullūlo) -a -um (dim. of paulus), *very little, very small*: pecunia, Pl.; via, Liv. N. as subst. **paulūlum** -i, *a very little*: morae, Cic.; acc. as adv., *a little*: paululum respirare, Cic.; Caes.; **paulūlo**, as abl. of price: Ter.; as abl. of measure, with compar.: paululo deterius, *a little worse*, ap. Cic. L.

paulus (paullus) -a -um (connected with paucus and Gr. *παῦρος*), *little, small*: sumptus, Ter. N. as subst. **paulum**, *a little*: paulum aliquid damni, Cic.; Hor.; Liv.; acc. as adv., *a little*: commorari, Cic.; Caes.; **paulō**, as abl. of measure, esp. with compar.: paulo melior, *a little better*, Cic.; paulo ante, Lucr., Cic.; post paulo, Sall., Liv.

Paulus (Paullus) -i, m. *the name of a family of the gens Aemilia, of which the most famous members were* (1) L. Aemilius Paulus, who commanded, with C. Terentius Varro, at Cannae, in 216 B.C., and was there slain. (2) L. Aemilius Paulus Macedonicus, son of the preceding, the conqueror of Macedonia.

pauper -ēris (perhaps connected with paucus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *poor, not wealthy*. (1) of persons: homo, Cic.; vir, Cic.; with genit.: argenti, Hor.; as subst.: pauper, *a poor man*, Ov. (2) of things, *poor, scanty, meagre*: domus, Verg.; Pl., Ov.

paupercūlus -a -um (dim. of pauper), *poor*: Pl., Hor.

paupēriēs -ēi, f. (pauper), *poverty*: Pl., Verg., Hor., Tac.

paupēro -are (pauper), *to make poor*: Pl.; with abl., *to deprive of*: aliquem nuce, Hor.; Pl.

paupertās -ātis, f. (pauper), *poverty, humble circumstances* (opp. divitiae): infelix, Juv.; Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., of language: Quint.

paua -ae, f. (*παῦσις*), *a cessation, end*: vitai, Lucr.; Pl.

pausia -ae, f. *a species of olive, which produced good oil*: Verg.

Pausiās -ae, acc. -an, m. (*Παυσίας*), *a Greek painter of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles*. Adj. **Pausiācus** -a -um. of Pausias: tabella, Hor.

pauillūlum = pauxillulum, see pauxillulus.

pauillātīm, adv. (pauxillus), *gradually, by degrees*: Pl.

pauillispēr, adv. (pauxillus), *gradually, by degrees*: Pl.

pauillūlus -a -um (dim. of pauxillus), *very little, very small*: Ter.; n. as subst. **pauillūlum** -i, *a very little*: Pl.

pauixillus -a -um (dim. of paucus), *small, little*: Pl., Lucr.; n. as subst. **pauixillum** -i, *a little*: Pl.

pāvēfactus -a -um (paveo/facio), *frightened, terrified*: Ov., Suet.

pāvēo pāvēre pāvi. (1) intransit., *to quake*

with fear, to panic: inde admiratione paventibus cunctis, Liv.; Ov., etc. (2) transit., *to quake at*: omnia Sall.; funera, Hor.; with infin.: Ov., Tac.,

pāvesco -ēre (paveo). (1) intransit., *to begin to quake, take fright*: omni strepitu, Sall. (2) transit., *to be alarmed by*: bellum, Tac.

pāvidus -a -um (paveo), *trembling, quaking, fearful*. LIT., of persons: matres, Verg.; castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv.; with ne and the subj.: pavidus ne iam facta in urbem via esset, Liv.; with genit.: offensionum, Tac. TRANSF., (1) of feelings: metus, Ov. (2) *causing fear*: Lucr., Suet.

¶ Adv. **pāvidē**, *fearfully, in a state of panic*: fugere, Liv.; Lucr.

pāvimento -are (pavimentum), *to pave*: Cic. L.

pāvimentum -i, n. (pavio), *a pavement of tiles, brick, stone, etc.*: pavimentum facere, Cic. L.; Caes., Hor.

pāvio -ire (cf. *παῖω*), *to beat*: terram, Cic.; Lucr.

pāvito -are (freq. of paveo). Intransit., *to tremble, quake with fear*: Verg.; *to shiver with awe*: Ter. Transit., *to quake with fear at*: Lucr.

pāvō -ōnis, m. (cf. Gr. *παῦς*), *a peacock*: Lucr., Cic., Juv.

pāvōr -ōris, m. (paveo), *a trembling, quaking, produced by fear or excitement*: Cic., Verg.; alicui pavorem incutere, incutere, offundere, *to cause fear*, Liv.; pavōr aliquem capit, foll. by ne and the subj., Liv.; plur.: pavores nocturni, Tac.

pax pācis, f. (root of paciscor), *peace*.

LIT., *a state of peace*, opp. to war: pacem conciliare, conficere, facere cum aliquo, *to make peace*, Cic.; pangere, componere, Liv.; servare cum aliquo, *to keep*, Cic.; uti pace, *to be at peace*, Cic.; turbare pacem, Tac.; rumpere, Verg.; in pace, Cic.; bello ac pace, Liv. Plur., paces, *conditions or proposals of peace*: bella atque paces, Sall. Personif.: Pax, the goddess of Peace, Hor., Ov., etc.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *calm, serenity, quiet*: flumen cum pace delabens, *quietly*, Hor.; semper in animo sapientis est placidissima pax, Cic. (2) in abl.: pace tuā dixerim, *with your good leave*, Cic.; C. Claudii pace loquar, Liv. (3) of the gods, *grace*: ab Iove ceterisque dis pacem ac veniam peto, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Liv. (4) as interj.: pax! peace! Pl.

peccātum -i, subst. from pecco: q.v.

pecco -are, *to make a mistake, go wrong, err or sin*. With internal acc.: Empedocles multa alia peccat, Cic.; Pl., Ov. With erga: Pl.; with in and acc., *against*: Cic. L.; with in and abl., *in relation to*: in matronā, Hor.; in servo necando, Cic.; with plain abl.: ingenio amore, Hor.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **peccātum** -i, *an error, fault, sin*: confiteri, Cic.; luere, Verg.; Hor., etc.

pēcōrōsus -a -um ('pecus), *rich in cattle*: Prop.

pecten -inis, m. (pecto), *a comb*.

LIT., *for combing the hair*: deducere pectine crines, Ov.; Pl.

TRANSF., (1) *a weaver's comb*: Verg., Ov. (2) *a rake*: Ov. (3) *the clasping of the hands in trouble*: digiti inter se pectine iuncti, Ov.

(4) a quill, with which the strings of the lyre were struck: Verg.; meton., song: alterno pectine, in elegiac verse (first a hexameter, then a pentameter), Ov. (5) a shell-fish, the scallop: Hor.

pectinātim, adv. (pecten), in the form of a comb: Pl.

pecto pectēre pexi pexum (cf. πέχω), to comb. LIT., comas, Ov.; Verg., Hor., etc. TRANSF., (1) to comb or card wool: stuppam, Plin. (2) to thrash, batter: Pl.

¶ Hence partic. **pexus** -a -um, with the nap on, woolly: tunica, new, Hor.

pectus -ōris, n. the breast. LIT., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) the breast as the seat of the affections; the heart, soul: toto pectore amare, to love with the whole heart, Cic.; forti pectore, with courage, Hor.; puro pectore, with good conscience, Hor.; Verg., Ov., etc. (2) as the seat of reason, understanding, the mind: toto pectore cogitare, Cic.; excludere pectore alicuius, to be forgotten, Ov.; Lucr., Verg., etc.

pecu, n.; nom. and acc. plur. pecūa (connected with pecus), sheep, flocks: Pl., Liv. TRANSF., in plur., pastures: Cic.; money: Pl.

pecūarius -a -um (pecu), of sheep or cattle: res, Pl., Cic. As subst. (1) m. a breeder of cattle, grazier: Cic. Plur.: pecuarii, the farmers of the public pastures (in the provinces), Liv. (2) n. pl. pecūaria -ōrum, herds of sheep or cattle: Verg.

peculātor -ōris, m. (peculor), one who embezzles public money: Cic.

peculātus -ūs, m. (peculor), the embezzlement of public money: peculatum facere, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

pecūliāris -e (peculium), belonging to one's private property: oves, Pl. TRANSF., one's own, special, peculiar: testis, Cic.; urbis vitia, Tac.; Liv.

¶ Adv. **pecūliārītēr**, specially: Plin., Quint.

pecūliātus -a -um (peculium), provided with property: ap. Cic. L.

pecūlio -are (peculium), to give as private property.

pecūliolūm -i, n. (dim. of peculium), a nest egg: Quint.

pecūliōsus -a -um (peculium), having private property: Pl.

pecūliūm -i, n. (pecu), small property, savings. In gen., contemptuously: cupiditate peculii, Cic.; cura peculi, Hor. Esp., property which members of a familia were allowed to regard as their own; of the savings of slaves: Pl., Cic., Verg.; peculium castrense, earned by the son on military service; adventicium, gained by inheritance from the mother.

pecūnia -ae, f. (pecus), property, wealth. In gen.: pecuniam facere, to gain property, Cic.; Liv., Tac. Esp., money, cash: coacervare, conflare pecuniam, to make money, to become rich, Cic.; mutuam sumere ab aliquo, to borrow, Cic.; conlocatam habere, to have on mortgage, Cic.; plur., sums of money: Cic., Liv.

pecūniārius -a -um (pecunia), of money, pecuniary: res pecuniaria, Caes.; Cic., Tac.

pecūniōsus -a -um (pecunia), wealthy, rich: homo pecuniosissimus, Cic. TRANSF., lucrative: Mart.

pecus -ōris, n. (cf. pecu), cattle, a herd,

flock (collect., while pecus -ūdis = a single head of cattle). LIT., setigerum, swine, Ov.; lanigerum, sheep, Ov.; applied also to bees: Verg.; to seals: Hor. Esp., a flock of sheep: balatus pecorum, Ov. TRANSF., applied contemptuously to human beings: imitatorum servum pecus, a servile herd, Hor.; Cat., Juv.

pecus -ūdis, f. (cf. pecu), a single head of cattle; a beast, animal. LIT., quā pecude (sc. sue) nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic.; squamigerum pecudes, fishes, Lucr.; pecudes et bestiae, wild and domestic animals, Cic. Esp., a sheep: pecus Helles, the ram, Ov.; Lucr., etc. TRANSF., applied contemptuously to a human being: stupor hominis, vel dicam pecudis? Cic.; Tac.

pedālis -e (pes), a foot long (or wide): Caes., Cic.

pedārius -a -um (pes), of a foot. TRANSF., senatores pedarii, senators of inferior rank, Tac.; so as subst. **pedārii** -ōrum, m.: Cic. L.

pedātus -a -um (pes): male pedatus, ill set on his feet, Suet.

pedēs -itis, m. (pes). As adj., going on foot: cum pedes iret, on foot, Verg.; pedes incedat, Liv. As subst., a foot soldier: Caes., Liv., etc.; collect, infantry: Liv.; equites pedites, horse and foot, i.e. the whole people, Cic., Hor., Liv.

pedester -tris -tre (pes), on foot, pedestrian (opp. equester). LIT., statua pedestris, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t.: copiae, infantry, Caes.; scutum, an infantry shield, Liv.; acies, Liv., Tac.; sometimes, on land (opp. maritimus, navalis): iter, Caes.; pugna, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of style, written in prose: historiae, Hor. (2) simple, ordinary, prosaic: sermo, musa, Hor.

pedētemptim, adv. (pes/tempto), by feeling one's way, gradually, carefully, cautiously: timide et pedetemptim, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Liv.

pedica -ae, f. (pes). (1) a fetter: Pl. (2) a trap, snare: Verg., Ov., Liv.

pediculōsus -a -um (pediculus), lousy: Mart.

pediculus -i, m. (dim. of pedis), a little louse: Plin.

pedis -is, c. (pes), a louse: Pl.

pedisēquus -i, m. and **pedisēqua** -ae, f. (pes/sequor), a follower, servant in attendance; m. a lackey, footman, and f. a waiting-woman. LIT., Pl., Cic. L., etc. TRANSF., iuris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adiunxisti, Cic.

peditastellus -i, m. (dim. from pedes), a poor infantryman, footslogger: Pl.

peditātus -ūs, m. (pedes), infantry: Caes., Cic., etc.

pēdo pēdere pēpēdi, to break wind: Hor.

pēdum -i, n. a shepherd's crook: Verg.

Pēdum -i, n. a town in Latium. Adj. **Pēdānus** -a -um, of Pedum; as subst., n. **Pēdānum** -i, an estate near Pedum; m. pl. **Pēdāni** -ōrum, the inhabitants of Pedum.

Pēgāsus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πήγασος), the winged horse which sprang from the blood of Medusa, and produced the fountain Hippocrene by a blow from his hoof.

¶ Hence adj. **Pēgāsēus** and **Pēgāsēus** -a -um, of Pegasus; f. adj. **Pēgāsīs** -idis, Pegasaean: undae, fountains sacred to the Muses, Hippocrene, Aganippe; as subst.,

sing., a fountain-nymph; plur.: Pegasides, the Muses, Ov.

pegma -átis, n. (πήγμα). (1) a bookcase: Cic. L. (2) stage or scaffolding: Sen., Juv., etc.

peiëro and **periüro** -are (per/iüro), to commit perjury, forswear oneself: verbis conceptis, Cic.; Juv., etc.; with acc., to swear falsely by: Ov., Luc.; ius perieratum, a false oath, Hor.

peiëratüncula -ae, f. (dim. from peiëro = peiero), a spot of perjury: Pl.

peiërösus -a -um (peiëro = peiero), perjured: Pl.

peiör, compar. of malus; q.v.

pēlāgē, see pelagus.

pēlāgius -a -um (πελάγιος), of the sea, marine: conchae, Plin.; cursus, Phaedr.

Pēlāgōnes -um, m. (Πελαγονες), the Pelagomians, a people in the north of Macedonia.

¶ Hence **Pēlāgōnia** -ae, f. the country of the Pelagones.

pēlāgus -i, n. (πέλαγος), Greek plur.: pelage (πελάγη), Lucr.; the open sea, the main: Verg., etc.

pēlāmýs -ýdis, f. (πηλαμύς), the young tunny-fish: Juv.

Pēlasgi -örum, m. pl. (Πελασγοί), the oldest inhabitants of Greece, and hence, poet., the Greeks: Verg.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Pēlasgiās** -ädís and **Pēlasgis** -idis and adj. **Pēlasgus** -a -um, Pelasgian, Greek.

Pēleüs -ëi and -ëos, m. (Πηλεύς), a mythical king of Thessaly, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles.

¶ Hence **Pēlidēs** -ae, m. son of Peleus. (1) Achilles. (2) Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles.

Pēliās -ae, m. (Πηλιος), the king of Thessaly, who sent Jason to fetch the golden fleece.

Pēlidēs, see Peleus.

Pēlion -i, n. (Πήλιον), a lofty mountain range in Thessaly.

¶ Hence adj. **Pēliācus** and **Pēliūs** -a -um, of Pelion: trabs, the ship Argo (the wood of which was cut from Mount Pelion), Prop.; f. adj. **Pēliās** -ädís.

Pella -ae, f. and **Pellē** -ēs, f. (Πέλλα), a city of Macedonia, birth-place of Alexander the Great.

¶ Hence **Pellaeus** -a -um, of Pella: iuvenis, Alexander, Juv.; also relating to Alexandria in Egypt, and hence, Egyptian: Verg.

pellācia -ae, f. (pellax), an enticing, allurement: Lucr.

pellax -ācis (pellicio), deceitful, seductive: Verg.

pellēgo = perlego; q.v.

pellex = paellex; q.v.

pellicātus = pelicatus; q.v.

pellicio -licēre -lexi -lectum (per/lacio), to entice, decoy, seduce: mulierem ad se, Cic.; animum adulescentis, Cic.; populum in servitutem, Liv.; multo maiorem partem sententiarum suo lepore, bring over to one's side, Cic.; Tac., etc.

pelliculā -ae, f. (dim. of pellis), a little skin or hide: haedina, Cic.; pelliculam curare, to take care of one's skin, Hor.

pellio -ōnis, m. (pellis), a furrier: Pl.

pellis -is, f. a hide, skin. Lit., caprina, Cic.; pelles pro velis tenuiter confectae, Caes.;

prov.: detrahare alicui pellem, to disclose a person's faults, Hor. TRANSF., (1) dressed hide, leather, felt: pes in pelle natat, Ov.; pellibus tecta tempora, Ov.; Hor. (2) milit., huts covered with skins: Caesar sub pellibus hiemare constituit, Caes.; Liv., Tac.

pellitūs -a -um (pellis), clothed in skins: Sardi, Liv.; testes, from Sardinia, Cic.; oves pellitae, covered with skins to protect the wool, Hor.

pello pellēre pēpūli pulsum.

(1) to strike, knock, beat: terram pede, Hor.; humum pedibus, Cat.; fores, to knock at the door, Ter.; puer pulsus, beaten, Cic.

(2) to set in motion by pushing or striking; to impel, propel, move. Lit., manu sagittam, Verg.; esp. in music: nervos in fidibus, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., to thrill, affect, impress: species utilitatis pepulit eum, Cic.; Liv.

(3) to drive, drive away, dislodge. Lit., cum viri boni lapidibus e foro pellerentur, Cic.; uti omnes ex Galliae finibus pellerentur, Caes.; aliquem possessionibus, Cic.; civitate, Cic.; regno, Hor.; in exsilium, Cic.; Verg., Liv.; esp. milit.: exercitum, Caes., Cic. TRANSF., maestitiam ex animis, banish, Cic.; curas vino, Hor.; Verg.

pellucēo = perluceo; q.v.

Pēlōponnēsus -i, f. (Πελοπόννησος), the Peloponnesus.

¶ Hence adj. **Pēlōponnensis** -e, **Pēlōponnēsiās** and **Pēlōponnēsius** -a -um, Peloponnesian.

Pēlops -ōpis, m. (Πέλως), Pelops, son of Tantalus, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Pēlopēiās** -ädís and **Pēlopēis** -idis, Peloponnesian: Mycenae, Ov.; adj. **Pēlopēus** and **Pēlopēius** -a -um, relating to Pelops or his descendants: virgo, Iphigenia, Ov.; arva, Phrygia, Ov.; moenia, Argos, Verg.; subst. **Pēlopidae** -ārum, m. pl., descendants of Pelops.

pēlōris -idis, f. (πελωρίς), an edible shell-fish, a clam: Hor.

Pēlōrus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πέλωρος), the north-east promontory of Sicily (now Punta del Faro).

¶ Hence f. subst. **Pēlōriās** -ädís and **Pēlōris** -idis, the Pelorus district.

pelta -ae, f. (πέλτη), a small, light shield: Verg., Liv., etc.

peltastēs or -a -ae, m. (πελταστής), a soldier armed with the pelta: Liv.

peltātus -a -um (pelta), armed with the pelta: Ov.

Pēlūsium -i, n. (Πηλούσιον), a town in Egypt, at the eastern mouth of the Nile.

¶ Hence adj. **Pēlūsīacus** -a -um, Pelusian.

pelvis -is, f. a basin: Juv.

pēnārius -a -um (penus), of or for provisions: cella, a store-room, Cic.

Pēnātes -ium, m. pl., with or without dii (penus), the Penates, Latin deities of the household and family: Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., home, dwelling: Penates relinquere, Liv.; Cic., Verg.; poet., the cells of bees: Verg.

pēnātīgēr -gēra -gērum (penates/gero), carrying the Penates: Ov.

pendēo pendēre pēpendi (cf. pendo), to hang. (1) to hang suspended. Lit., ab umero, Cic.; in, or ex arbore, Cic.; de collo, Ov.;

with abl. alone: *pendebit fistula pinu*, Verg. TRANSF., **a**, to hang upon, depend on: *spes ex fortuna*, Cic.; in sententiis fama, Cic.; Liv.: **b**, to originate from: *hinc omnis pendet Lucilius*, Hor.: **c**, to hang upon the lips of anyone, listen attentively: *narrantis ab ore*, Verg., Ov.

(2) to hang loose or free. LIT., *dum nubila pendent, hover*, Verg.; *olor niveis pendebat in aere pennis, hung poised*, Ov.; *fluidos pendere lacertos, to hang slack*, Ov. TRANSF., **a**, to be suspended, discontinued: *pendent opera interrupta*, Verg.; of persons: *nostroque in limine pendes, hang about*, Verg.: **b**, to be in suspense, be uncertain, undecided: *ne diutius pendeas*, Cic., esp. with animi: Ter., Cic.; of things, *pendebat adhuc belli fortuna*, Ov.

pendo *pendēre* *pēpendi* *pensum*.

(1) transit., to cause to hang down; hence, to weigh. LIT., *penas examinat herbas*, Ov.; Cic. Esp., to pay (since money was originally paid by weight): *Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis*, Cic.; *vestigal*, Caes.; Liv., Tac. TRANSF., **a**, to weigh, consider, judge: *res, non verba*, Cic.: **b**, to value, esteem; with genit.: *magni, at a high price*, Pl., Lucr., Hor.: **c**, *poenas, supplicia, to pay a penalty, suffer punishment*, Cic., Liv.; *maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae*, Cic. L.; *poenas capitis*, Ov.

(2) intransit., to weigh: Lucr., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **pensus** -a -um, weighed; hence, esteemed, valued, prized; esp. in genit. of n.: *nihil pensi habere aliquid, to put no value upon, be indifferent about*, Sall., Tac.; *alicui nec quicquam pensi est*, Sall.; *illis nec quid dicerent nec quid facerent quicquam unquam pensi fuisse, they cared nothing what they did or said*, Liv.; Pl.

¶ N. as subst. **pensum** -i, a portion of wool weighed out to a spinner as a day's work; hence, a day's work, task: *nocturna carpentens pensa puellae*, Verg.; *molliora pensa*, Verg. TRANSF., in gen., a task, duty, engagement: *me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo*, Cic.; Pl.

pendūlus -a -um (*pendeo*), hanging, hanging down. LIT., *collum*, Hor.; Ov., Mart. TRANSF., in suspense, undecided: *spe pendulus*, Hor.

Pēnēlōpa -ae, f. and **Pēnēlōpē** -ēs, f. (*Πηνελόπεια, Πηνελόπη*), the wife of Ulysses, mother of Telemachus, famous for her constancy.

¶ Hence adj. **Pēnēlōpēus** -a -um, of Penelope.

pēnēs, prep. with acc. (connected with *penitus*), in the possession of, in the power of. LIT., physically, in the keeping of: Cic., Caes., etc. TRANSF., with, belonging to: *penes quem est potestas*, Cic.; *penes se esse, to be in one's senses*, Hor.; *penes quos laus fuit*, Cic.; *penes Aetolos culpam belli esse*, Liv.; *me penes est custodia mundi*, Ov.; Tac.

pēnētrābilis -e (*penetro*). (1) pass., that can be passed through, penetrable: *corpus nullo penetrabile telo*, Ov. (2) act., penetrating, piercing: *frigus*, Verg.; *fulmen*, Ov.

pēnētrālis -e (*penetro*). (1) passing through, penetrating: *frigus, ignis*, Lucr.; compar.: Lucr. (2) inward, internal: *focus*, Cic.; *tecta*, Verg.

¶ N. as subst. sing. **pēnētrāle** -ālis, gen. plur. **pēnētrālia** -ium, inner chambers, interior. LIT., of a building: *penetrāle urbis*, Liv.; *penetrālia regum*, Verg.; esp., the inmost shrine of a temple: *conditum in penetrāli fatale pignus*, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) of a country: Tac. (2) fig., of a subject: Quint., Tac.

pēnētro -are (cf. *penitus*).

(1) transit.: **a**, to set, place, put into. LIT., *intra aedes penetravi pedem*, Pl. TRANSF., *se in fugam*, Pl.: **b**, to pass through or into, to penetrate. LIT., *Illyricos sinūs*, Verg.; Lucr. TRANSF., *id Tiberii animum altius penetravit, sank deep into*, Tac.; Lucr.

(2) intransit., to make one's way in, to penetrate. LIT., *sub terras*, Cic.; *intra vallum*, Liv.; *in urbem*, Liv. TRANSF., *nulla res magis penetrat in animos*, Cic.

Pēnēus -i, m. (*Πηνειός*), the chief river of Thessaly; myth., as a river-god, father of Cyrene and Daphne.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Pēnēis** -idis and adj. **Pēnēiūs** and **Pēnēus** -a -um, of Peneus.

pēnēcillū -i, m. (dim. of *peniculus*), a painter's brush or pencil: Cic. TRANSF., style: Cic. L.

pēnēcūlū -i, m. (dim. of *penis*). (1) a brush: Pl. (2) a sponge: Pl., Ter.

pēnis -is, m. (cf. *πέος*). (1) a tail: Cic. L. (2) = *membrum virile*, Cic. L., Hor.

pēnitē, adv. (*penitus*), inwardly: Cat.

penitus -a -um, adj. inward, internal: Pl.; superl.: Pl.

penitūs, adv. internally, inwardly.

LIT., in the inmost part, deep inside: *argentum penitus abditum*, Cic.; *penitus terrae defigitur arbos*, Verg.; *penitus auspiria trahere, from deep within*, Ov.; *terrae penitus iacentes, widely*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) deeply: *inclusum penitus in venis reipublicae*, Cic.; *ea penitus animis vestris mandate, impress deeply in your minds*, Cic. (2) through and through, thoroughly, entirely, wholly: *diffidere reipublicae*, Cic.; *perdere se ipsos*, Cic.; *perspicere*, Cic.; Verg., Hor. (3) with compar., far: Prop.

penna -ae, f. a feather. LIT., Pl., Ov.; a feather on an arrow: Ov. TRANSF., (1) gen. in plur., wings (of birds or insects): *aves pullos pennis fovēt*, Cic.; Verg., etc. (2) a flying, flight: Prop.

pennātus -a -um (*penna*), feathered, winged: Lucr., Hor., Ov.

pennigēr -gēra -gērū (*penna/gero*), feathered, winged: Cic.

pennipēs -pēdis (*penna/pes*), wing-footed: Cat.

pennipōtēns -entis (*penna/potens*), able to fly, winged: Lucr.; plur. as subst. **pennipōtēntes** -ium, birds: Lucr.

pennūla -ae, f. (dim. of *penna*), a little wing: Lucr.

pensilis -e (*pendeo*), hanging, pendent: Pl.; *uva, hung up to dry*, Hor.

pensio -ōnis, f. (*pendo*), a weighing out; hence paying, payment, day of payment: *nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tertia pensione*, Cic.; Liv.; *rent*: Suet.

pensito -are (freq. of *penso*), to weigh carefully. LIT., to weigh out; hence, to pay: *vectigalia*, Cic.; *praedia quae pensitant, are liable to*

taxes, Cic. TRANSF., *to weigh, ponder, consider*: imperatoria consilia, Liv.; Tac.

penso -are (freq. of pendo), *to weigh carefully*. LIT., aurum, Liv.; fig.: Romanos scriptores eadē trutinā, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *to weigh, estimate, to ponder, consider*: consilium, Liv.; amicos ex factis, Liv. (2) *to counterbalance, compensate, requite*: adversa secundis, Liv.; vulnus vulnere, Ov. (3) *to pay for, purchase with*: nece pudorem, Ov.

pensum -i, n. subst. from pendo; q.v.

pensus -a -um, partic. from pendo; q.v.

pentāmēter -tri, m. (πεντάμετρος), *a pentameter verse*: Quint.

Pentēlicus -a -um, *belonging to Mount Pentelicus, a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its marble quarries*: Hermæ Pentelici, made of Pentelic marble, Cic.

Penthēus -ēi and -ēos (Πενθεύς), *king of Thebes, torn to pieces by his mother and her sisters in a Bacchic frenzy*.

¶ Hence subst. **Penthidēs** -ae, m. *a descendant of Pentheus*: Ov.

pēnūria -ae, f. (cf. πείνα), *lack, want, esp. want of the necessities of life, penury*: cibi, Lucr.; victūs, Hor.; sapientium civium bonorumque, Cic.; liberorum, Sall.; Liv.

pēnus -ūs and -i, c., **pēnum** -i, n., and **pēnus** -ōris, n. (connected with penitus), *provisions, store of food, victuals*: est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic.; Verg., etc.

peplum -i, n. and **peplus** -i, m. (πέπλον, πέπλος), *the robe with which the statue of Athene at Athens was clad at the Panathenaea*: Cic.

per, prep. with acc.

(1) *of space, through, along, over*: equites per oram maritimam erant dispositi, Caes.; alterum iter per provinciam nostram multo facilius, Caes.; coronam auream per forum ferre, Cic.; per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, Hor.; Verg.; etc.; sometimes *before, in the presence of*: incedunt per ora vestra magnifici, Sall.; per manūs tradere, *to pass from hand to hand*, Caes., Liv.

(2) *of time*: **a**, *throughout, during*: ludi decem per dies facti sunt, Cic.; **b**, *in the course of, in a time of*: per somnum, in sleep, Verg.; quod fecisset per iram, Cic.

(3) *of the means or instrument by which anything is done, through, by*: **a**, *by means of*: per litteras, Cic.; per se (te, etc.), *by oneself, alone, without help*, Cic., Hor., Liv.; **b**, *with, by way of*: per ludum ac iocum, Cic.; per artem, Verg.; Liv., etc.; **c**, *under pretence of*: fraudare aliquem per tutelam aut societatem, Cic.; Caes., etc.

(4) *because of, on account of*: per avaritiam decipere, Cic.; per metum, *from fear*, Liv.; per duces stetisse ne vincerent, Liv. Esp.: **a**, *with licet or possum*: per me vel stertas licet, as far as I am concerned, Cic.; cum per valetudinem posses, venire tamen noluisse, Cic. L.: **b**, in entreaties, oaths, etc.—*by*: oro te per deos, Cic.; per deos atque homines, Cic. In this sense per is often separated from the noun which it governs: per ego te, fili, precor quaesoque, Liv.; per ego has lacrimas oro, Verg.

pēra -ae (μίτρα), *a bag or wallet*: Mart.

pērabsurdus -a -um, *excessively absurd*: Cic.

pēraccommodātus -a -um, *very convenient*: (in tmesis) per fore accommodatum, Cic. L.

pērācer -cris -cre, *very sharp*: iudicium, Cic. L.

pērācerbus -a -um, *very sour, very harsh*: uva peracerba gustatu, Cic.; Plin. L.

pērācesco -ācescere -ācūi, *to become thoroughly sour*. TRANSF., ita mihi pectus peracuit, Pl.

pērāctio -ōnis, f. (perago), *a finishing, completion*: peractio fabulae, Cic.

pērācūtus -a -um, *very sharp*. LIT., falx, Mart. TRANSF., (1) *very shrill, piercing*: vox, Cic. (2) *sharp-witted, acute*: ad excogitandum, Cic.

¶ Adv. **pērācūtē**, *very sharply, very acutely*: queri, Cic.

pērādulescens -entis, *very young*: Cic.

pērādulescentūlus -i, m. *a very young man*: Nep.

pēraequē, adv. *quite alike, quite equally*: Cic.

pērāgito -are, *to drive about violently, harass*: vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Caes. TRANSF., animos, Sen.

pērāgo -āgere -ēgi -actum.

(1) *to pass through*. LIT., physically: Theseus latus ense peregit, Ov. TRANSF., **a**, of time: aestates, Hor.; **b**, in words, *to go through, go over, mention*: verbis auspicia, Liv.; sententiam, Liv.; Hor.

(2) *to drive about, harass, disquiet*. LIT., agili freta remo, Ov.; agrum, *to till*, Ov. TRANSF., totum Sempronium usque eo perago ut, ap. Cic. L.

(3) *to carry through, complete, finish, accomplish*: navigationem, Cic.; inceptum, Liv.; concilium, Caes.; fabulam vitae, Cic.; as legal t. t., *to prosecute a man till conviction*: reum, Liv.

pērāgratio -ōnis, f. (peragro), *a wandering through*: itinerum, Cic.

pērāgro -are (per/ager), *to wander through, pass through, travel through*. LIT., omnes provincias, Cic.; saltūs, Verg. TRANSF., omne immensum mente animoque, Lucr.; omnes latebras suspicionum dicendo, Cic.; also intransit: per animos hominum, Cic.

pērāmans -antis, *very loving*: homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **pērāmantēr**, *very lovingly*: observare, Cic. L.

pērāmbūlo -are, *to walk through, pass through, traverse*. LIT., rura, Hor. TRANSF., frigus perambulāt artus, Ov.; Hor.

pērāmoeuus -a -um, *very pleasant*: Tac.

pērāmplius -a -um, *very large*: Cic.

pērāngustus -a -um, *very narrow, strait, confined*: fretum, Cic.; aditus, Caes.; via, Liv.

¶ Adv. **pērāngustē**, *very narrowly*: Cic.

pērānno -are, *to live through a year*: Suet.

pērāntiquus -a -um, *very old*: sacrarium, Cic.

pērāppōsitus -a -um, *very suitable*: alicui, Cic.

pērardūus -a -um, *very difficult*: mihi hoc perarduum est demonstrare, Cic.

pērārgūtus -a -um, *very acute, witty*: Cic.

pērāro -are, *to plough through*. TRANSF., (1) *to furrow the brow*: rugis ora, Ov. (2) *to scratch letters on wax tablets, to write*: litteram, Ov.; also *to write on*: Ov.

pērattentus -a -um, *very attentive*: perattentos vestros animos habuimus, Cic.

¶ Adv. **pērattentē**, *very attentively*: ab aliquo audiri, Cic.

pěraudiendus -a -um, *needing to be heard all through*: Pl.

perbacchor -ari, dep. *to revel throughout*: multos dies, Cic.

perbēātus -a -um, *very happy*: Cic.

perbellē, adv. *very prettily*: simulare, Cic. L.

pěrbēnē, adv. *very well*: loqui Latine, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

perbēnēvōlus -a -um, *very well disposed*: alicui, Cic. L.

perbēnignē, adv. *very kindly*: (in tmesis) per mihi benigne respondit, Cic.

perbibō -bibēre -bibī, *to drink up, absorb*. LIT., lacrimas, Ov. TRANSF., *to imbibe, take in mentally*: rabiem, Ov.

perblandus -a -um, *very charming, very engaging*: successor, Cic. L.; Liv.

perbōnus -a -um, *very good*: Pl., Cic.

perbrēvis -e, *very short*: perbrevis tempore, or simply perbrevis, in a very short time, Cic.

¶ Adv. **perbrēvītēr**, *very shortly*: Cic.

perca -ae, f. (πέγκη), *a fish, the perch*: Ov.

percālēfactus -a -um (per/calefacio), *thoroughly heated*: Lucr.

percālēscō -cālēscēre -cālūi, *to become very warm*: Lucr., Ov.

percallescō -callescēre -callūi, (1) *intransit., to lose sensibility, become callous*: Cic. (2) *transit., to get a good knowledge of*: usum rerum, Cic.

percārus -a -um, (1) *very dear, very costly*: Ter. (2) *very dear, much beloved*: Cic., Tac.

percautus -a -um, *very cautious*: Cic. L.

percēlebro -are, *to speak of commonly*; pass., *to be much mentioned*: percelebrata sermonibus res est, Cic.

percēlēr -is -e, *very swift, very rapid*: interitus, Cic.

¶ Adv. **percēlērītēr**, *very rapidly*: auferre diploma, Cic. L.

percello -cellēre -cūli -culsum (per/*cello).

(1) *to beat down, strike down, overturn, shatter*. LIT., aliquem, Verg.; quod duo fulmina domum meam per hos dies perculerint, Liv.; Pl. TRANSF., a, *to overthrow, ruin*: rempublicam, Tac.; Cic.; b, *to daunt, to unnerve*: hostes perculti, Caes.; timore percussa civitas, Cic.; quos pavor perculerat in silvas, *driven in terror to*, Liv.

(2) *to strike, push*: aliquem genu, Liv.; cuspidē, Ov. TRANSF., volucres percussae corda tua vi, *smitten*, Lucr.

percensēō -censēre -censūi, *to count through, count, reckon*.

LIT., locos inveniendi, Cic.; gentes, Liv.; Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to survey, review*: captivos, Liv.; orationes, Liv. (2) *to travel through*: Thessaliam, Liv.; Ov.

perceptio -ōnis, f. (percipio), *a receiving, gathering together*. LIT., frugum fructumque, Cic. TRANSF., *comprehension*: perceptiones animi, Cic.

perceptus -a -um, partic. from percipio; q.v.

percido -cidēre -cidi -cisum (per/caedo), *to beat, cut to pieces*: os alicui, Pl.

percio -cire -civi -citur and **perciēō** -ciēre, *to stir up, set in motion*: irai fax subdita percit, Lucr.; *to arouse by abuse*: Pl.

¶ Hence partic. **percitus** -a -um, *aroused, excited*: animo irato ac percito, Cic.; also of character, *excitable*: ingenium, Liv.; Sall.

percipio -cipēre -cēpi -ceptum (per/capio), *to lay hold of, take possession of, seize*.

LIT., Ov.; esp. *to collect, gather, harvest*: fructūs, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *of the senses, to feel, take in*: sensus percipit rem in se, Lucr.; orationem, Caes.; voluptatem, Cic.; sonum, Cic.; animus flammam, Verg.; Ov. (2) *with feeling as subject, to overtake, seize upon, thrill*: percipit me voluptas atque horror, Lucr.; Pl. (3) *to receive mentally*: a, *to learn*: omnium civium nomina perceperat, he knew, Cic.; with indir. quest.: Verg.; b, *to grasp, comprehend, understand*: aliquid animo, Cic.; Caes. (4) *of abstr. things, to gather, gain*: praemia, Caes.; Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **perceptus** -a -um; n. pl. as subst. **percepta** -ōrum, *principles, rules*: artis, Cic.

percitus -a -um, partic. from percio; q.v.

percivilis -e, *very gracious*: Suet.

percōlo -are, *to strain, as through a sieve*: vinum, Cato.; umor per terras percolatur, *percolates*, Lucr.

percōlo -cōlēre -cōlūi -cultum. (1) *to adorn, decorate*: quae priores nondum comperta eloquentiā percoluere, Tac. (2) *to honour, reverence greatly*: patrem, Pl.; Tac. (3) *to complete*: Plin. L.

percōmis -e, *very friendly, courteous*: Cic.

percommōdus -a -um, *very fit, appropriate*; with dat.: ipsis castris percommodium fuit, Liv.

¶ Adv. **percommōdē**, *very conveniently, very appropriately*: percommode cadit quod, Cic.

percontātio (percunctātio) -ōnis, f. (percontor), *an inquiry, interrogation*: percontationem facere, Liv.; Caes., Cic.

percontātor (percunctātor) -ōris, m. (percontor), *an inquirer, asker of questions*: Pl., Hor.

percontor (percunctor) -ari, dep. (contus), *to sound with a pole*; hence, *to inquire, interrogate, question, investigate*: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic.; Liv.; ab or ex aliquo, Cic.; aliquem aliquid, Pl., Hor., Liv.; with indir. quest.: percontantes, quid praetor edixisset, ubi cenaret, quo denuntiasset, Cic.

percontūmax -ācis, *very obstinate*: Ter.

percōquo -cōquēre -coxi -coctum, *to cook thoroughly*. LIT., carnes, Plin. TRANSF., (1) *to heat thoroughly*: umorem, Lucr. (2) *to ripen*: uvas, Ov. (3) *to scorch, blacken*: nigra virum percocto saecula colore, Lucr.

percrēresco -brescēre -brūi and **percrēbesco** -bescēre -būi, *to become very frequent, become prevalent, get well known*: res percrebuit, Cic.; fama percrebuit, with acc. and infin., Caes.

percrēpo -crēpare -crēpui -crēpitum, *to resound, ring*: lucum illum percrepare mulierum vocibus, Cic.

percunctor percunctatio, etc. = percontor, percontatio, etc.; q.v.

percūpidus -a -um, *very fond of*; with genit.: tui, Cic. L.

percūpio -cūpēre, *to desire exceedingly*: Pl., Ter.

percūriōsus -a -um, *very inquisitive*: Cic.

percūro -are, *to cure, heal thoroughly*: vixdum satis percurato vulnere, Liv. TRANSF., mentem, Sen.

percurro -currere -cūcurri or -curri -cursum, *to run through*.

(1) *intransit.*: per temonem, Caes.; per omnes civitates oratio mea, Cic.

(2) *transit.*, *to hasten through, travel through*. LIT., omnem agrum Picenum, Caes.; aristas, Ov.; Verg. TRANSF., a, in speaking, *to run over, mention in passing*: multas res oratione, Cic.; Verg., Tac.: b, *to run over in the mind or with the eye*: veloci percurrere oculo, Hor.; multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic.; Liv.: c, *to pass through stages in a career*: Suet., Plin. L.

percursatio -ōnis, f. (percurso), *a travelling through*: Italiae, Cic.

percursio -ōnis, f. (percurro), *a running through*. Hence (1) *a rapid consideration*: propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursionem, Cic. (2) *rhet. t. t., a hasty passing over a subject*: huic (commorationi) contraria saepe percursio est, Cic.

percurso -are (freq. of percurro). (1) *transit.*, *to ramble over or about*: ripas, Plin. (2) *intransit.*, *to ramble, rove*: totis finibus nostris, Liv.

percussio -ōnis, f. (percutio), *a striking, beating*. LIT., capitis, Cic.; digitorum, *a snapping of the fingers*, Cic. TRANSF., *a beating time, hence, time, rhythm*: numerorum percussiones, Cic.

percussor -ōris, m. (percutio), *a striker*; esp. *a murderer, assassin*: Cic., Tac.

percussus -ūs, m. (percutio), *a beating, knocking, striking*: percussu crebro, Ov.; Sen.

percussio -cūtēre -cussi -cussum (per/quatio); perf. percussi, per percussisti, Hor.; instead of the pres. and imperf., ferio is generally used; *to strike hard*.

LIT., (1) *to strike through, pierce, transfix*: rostro navem, Liv.; venam, Sen. (2) *to strike down, cut down*: gladio, Cic.; esp. of *beheading*: securi percussus, Cic., Liv., Ov. (3) *in gen., to strike, beat*: aliquem lapide, Cic.; turres de caelo percussae, *struck by lightning*, Cic.; forem virgā, Liv.; lyram, Ov.; Lucr., Verg.; of money, *to stamp, coin*: Suet.

TRANSF., (1) *mentally, to strike, shock*: percussus calamitate, Cic.; atrocissimis litteris, Cic. L.; Verg. (2) *colloq., to deceive*: aliquem strategemate, Cic. L.; Pl. (3) *fig., to stamp*: Sen.

perdēcōrus -a -um, *very comely*: Plin. L.

perdēlirus -a -um, *very silly, senseless*: Lucr.

perdifficilis -e, *very difficult*: navigatio, Cic. L.; quaestio, Cic.; superl.: Liv.

¶ Adv. **perdifficiliter**, *with great difficulty*: Cic.

perdignus -a -um, *very worthy*: tuā amicitia, Cic. L.

perdiligens -entis, *very diligent*: Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **perdiligentē**, *very diligently*: Cic.

perdisco -discere -didici, *to learn thoroughly*: dictata, Cic.; with infin.: hominis speciem pingere, Cic.

perdisertē, adv. *very eloquently*: Cic.

perditē, adv. *from perdo*; q.v.

perditor -ōris, m. (perdo), *a destroyer*: rei-publicae, Cic.

perditus -a -um, *partic. from perdo*; q.v.

perdiū, adv. *for a very long time*: Cic.

perdiuturnus -a -um, *lasting a very long time*: Cic.

perdivēs -vitis, *very rich*: Cic.

perdix -dīcis, c. (πέδιξ), *a partridge*: Plin., Mart.

perdo -dēre -dīdi -dītum (pres. subj. perdiim -is -it -int, esp. in the execration: di te perdiunt! Pl., Ter., Cic.; in pass., gen., pereō, perire), *to destroy, ruin, do away with*.

LIT., aliquem, Pl., Cic.; funditus civitatem, Cic.; serpentem, *to kill*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to ruin morally*: Cic., Hor.

(2) *to waste, squander*: operam, Cic.; tempus, Cic.; oleum et operam, Cic. L.; Hor., Ov.

(3) *to lose*: liberos, Cic.; litem, *a law-suit*, Cic.; vocem, Cic.; quod in alea perdidit, Cic.

¶ Hence *partic. (with compar. and superl.) perditus* -a -um, of persons and things. (1) *wretched, miserable, ruined*: valetudo, Cic.; res, Cic.; amor, Cat.; perditus luctu, *sunk in grief*, Cic. (2) *morally lost, abandoned, profligate*: adulescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic.; homo perditissimus, Cic.; iudicia, Cic.

¶ Adv. **perditē**. (1) *desperately, immoderately*: filiam amare, Ter. (2) *in an abandoned manner, very badly*: se gerere, Cic. L.

perdōcēo -dōcēre -dōcui -doctum, *to teach or instruct thoroughly*: res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic.; aliquid mortales ore, Ov.; Pl., Lucr.

¶ Hence *partic. perdoctus* -a -um, *very learned, very skilful*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

¶ Adv. **perdoctē**, *very learnedly, very skilfully*: Pl.

perdōlesco -dōlescere -dōlui (per/doleo), *to suffer violent pain or grief*: suam virtutem inrisui fore perdolescent, Caes.; Ter.

perdōmo -dōmare -dōmui -dōmītum, *to tame or subdue thoroughly*: tauros feroces, Ov.; Latium, Liv.

perdūco -dūcere -duxi -ductum, *to lead through, bring along*.

LIT., aliquem Romam, Liv.; aliquem ad Caesarem, Caes.; bovem ad stabula, Verg.; esp. *to carry or construct buildings, aqueducts, etc., from one point to another*: murum a lacu Lemano ad montem Iuram, Caes.; viam a Bononia Arretium, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to bring to*: ad dignitatem, Caes.; aliquem ad exitum, Cic. (2) *to bring over to one's opinion, induce to*: aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic. L.; Caes., Hor. (3) *to continue, prolong*: res disputatione ad medium noctem perducitur, Caes.; Cic. L., Liv. (4) *to spread over, smear over*: totum corpus ambrosiae odore, Verg.

perducto -are (freq. of perduco), *to lead to*: Pl.

perductor -ōris, m. (perduco), *a guide*: Pl.; a pimp, pander: Cic.

perduidum, adv. *a long time ago*: Pl.

perduellio -ōnis, f. (perduellis), *a hostile attempt against the state, treason*: Cic., Liv.

perduellis -is, m. (per/duellum, archaic for bellum). (1) *a public enemy*, esp. *one actually carrying on hostilities*: Pl., Cic., Liv. (2) *a private or personal enemy*: Pl.

perdiim -is -it, etc., see perdo.

perdüro -are, *to last a long time, endure*: probitas longum perdurat in aevum, Ov.; Ter., Suet.

pêrêdo -esse -êdi -êsum, *to eat up, devour*. LIT., cibum, Pl. TRANSF., in gen., *to consume, destroy*: vellera morbo inluevique peresa, Verg.; quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Verg.; Hor.

pêrêgrê, adv. (per/ager). (1) *in a foreign country, abroad*: habitare, Liv.; depugnare, Cic. TRANSF., animus est peregre, Hor. (2) *from abroad*: redire, Ter.; nuntiare, Liv. (3) *to a foreign country, abroad*: exire, Hor.; Pl. **pêrêgrinâbundus** -a -um (peregrinor), *traveling about*: Liv.

pêrêgrinâtio -ônis, f. (peregrinor), *a travelling or staying in foreign countries*: omne tempus in peregrinatione consumere, Cic. L.; of animals, *roaming*: Cic.

pêrêgrinâtor -ôris, m. (peregrinor), *one who travels about*: Cic. L.

pêrêgrinitâs -âtis, f. (peregrinus). (1) *the condition of a foreigner or alien*: Suet. (2) *foreign manners*: in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas, Cic.

pêrêgrinor -ari, dep. (peregrinus), *to stay or to travel in foreign countries*. LIT., totâ Asiâ, Cic.; in aliena civitate, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *to wander, ramble*: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic.; in infinitatem omnem, Cic. (2) *to be strange, foreign*: philosophiam quae quidem peregrinari Romae videbatur, Cic.

pêrêgrinus -a -um (peregre), *foreign, of a foreigner, strange*.

LIT., reges, Cic.; amores, *foreign sweet-hearts*, Ov.; terror, *caused by foreign enemies*, Liv.; as subst. **pêrêgrinus** -i, m. and **pêrêgrina** -ae, f. *a foreigner, stranger*: Cic.; esp. *a foreigner resident in Rome*: neque civis neque peregrinus, Cic.

TRANSF., *strange to, inexperienced in*: in agendo, Cic.

pêrêlêgans -antis, *very elegant*: oratio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **pêrêlêgantêr**, *very elegantly*: dicere, Cic.

pêrêlôquens -entis, *very eloquent*: Cic.

pêremnia, n. pl. (per/annis) (sc. auspicia), *the auspices taken on crossing a river or any running water*: Cic.

pêremptus -a -um, partic. from perimo; q.v.

pêrendiê, adv. *the day after tomorrow*: scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. L.; Pl.

pêrendinus -a -um (perendie), *relating to the day after tomorrow*: perendinus dies, or simply, perendinus, *the day after tomorrow*, Pl., Caes., Cic.

pêrennis -e (per/annus), *lasting or remaining throughout the year*. LIT., militia, Liv. TRANSF., *lasting, durable, perennial*: virtus, Cic.; cursus stellarum, Cic.; monumentum aere perennius, Hor. Esp. of water: aquae, Cic.; annis, Liv., Ov.

pêrenniservus -i, m. (perennis), *a perpetual slave*: Pl.

pêrennitâs -âtis, f. (perennis), *duration, perpetuity*: fontium, Cic.; Pl.

pêrenno -are (perennis), *to last many years, be durable*: arte perennat amor, Ov.

pêrenticida -ae, m. (pera/caedo), *a cutpurse* (alluding to parenticida): Pl.

pêrêo -ire -ii and -ivi -itum, *to go through*; hence (often as pass. of perdo), *to go to waste, be lost, perish, pass away*.

LIT., physically: pereunt victae sole tepente nives, Ov.; dolium lymphae pereuntis, *running away*, Hor.; urbes funditis, Hor.; of persons, *to perish, die*: foede, praeclare, Cic.; naufragio, Cic.; hominum manibus, Verg.; morbo, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to pine away with love*: amore, Verg.; Cat., Hor.; with acc. of the beloved: Pl. (2) *to be ruined or lost*: fides, Pl., Cic.; virtus, Ov.; of persons, esp. with exaggeration: perii! *I am undone!* Pl., Ter.; peream si (nisi), a common form of imprecation, may *I die if (not)*, Ov. (3) *to be lost, to be wasted, spent in vain*: ne oleum et opera philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic. L.; quia multis actiones et res peribant, Liv.; labor, Ov.

pêrêquito -are, *to ride through, ride round*. Intransit., per omnes partes, Caes.; Liv. Transi., *to ride round*: aciem, Liv.

pêrêrro -are, *to wander, ramble, stray through*: totum Latium, Liv.; forum, Hor.; pass.: pererrato ponto, Verg.; Ov. TRANSF., *to look over, scan*: luminibus tactis, Verg.

pêrêrûditus -a -um, *very learned*: Cic. L.

pêrêxigûs -a -um, *very small, very little, very scanty*: of space: loci spatium, Caes.; of number, quantity, etc.: bona corporis, Cic.; argentum, Liv.; of time, *very short*: dies, Cic.

¶ Adv. **pêrêxigûê**, *very scantily, very sparingly*: Cic. L.

perfabrico -are, *to over-reach*: Pl.

perfâcêtus -a -um, *very witty, brilliant*: aliquid perfacetum dicere, Cic.

¶ Adv. **perfâcêtê**, *very wittily*: perfacet dicta sunt, Cic.

perfâcilis -e. (1) *very easy*: erat perfacilis cognitum, Cic.; Caes. (2) *very courteous*: in audiendo, Cic.

¶ N. acc. as adv. **perfâcilê**, *very easily*: Cic.; *very readily*: Pl.

perfâciliâris -e, *very intimate, familiar*: alicui, Cic. L.; m. as subst. *a very intimate friend*: meus, Cic.

perfectê, adv. from perficio; q.v.

perfectio -ônis, f. (perficio). (1) *completion*: perfectio maximorum operum, Cic. (2) *perfection*: hanc perfectionem absolutenemque in oratore desiderans, Cic.

perfector -ôris, m. (perficio), *a perfecter, finisher*: Ter., Cic.

perfectus -a -um, partic. from perficio; q.v.

perfêrens -entis, partic. from perfero; q.v.

perfêro -ferre -tûli -lâtum, *to carry through, bear to the end*.

LIT., in gen.: onus, Hor.; lapis nec pertulit ictum, *did not bring the blow home*, Verg.; alveus fluminis non pertulit gravissimas naves, *did not admit of*, Liv.; reflex.: se perferre, *to betake oneself*, Verg. Esp. of news or messages, *to deliver, convey*: litteras ad aliquem, Cic.; alicui nuntium, Cic.; pass.: cum ad eum fama perlata esset, Liv.; absol., *to bring news*: equites pertulere consulem obsideri, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to bring to an end, carry through, complete*: legem, Cic., Liv.; id quod suscepi, quoad potero, perferam, Cic.;

mandata, Tac. (2) *to bear, suffer, endure*: perfero et perpetior omnes, Cic.; omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes.; laborem, Verg.; with acc. and infin.: Prop., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **perfērens** -entis, *enduring, patient*; as adj., with genit.: iniuriarum, Cic.

perfica -ae, f. adj. (perficio), *accomplishing, perfecting*: natura, Lucr.

perficio -ficere -feci -fectum (per/facio), *to bring to an end, complete, finish*.

LIT., of physical productions: pontem, Caes.; candelabrum, Cic.; pocula, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of abstr. things, *to accomplish, achieve*: cogitata, Cic.; conata, Caes.; scelus, Cic.; comitia, Liv.; bellum, Liv.; munus, Verg.; so with clause as object, *to bring about, accomplish, effect*; foll. by ut or ne with subj., Caes., Cic., etc.; non perficio, foll. by quominus, Cic. (2) *to live through*: centum qui perficit annos, Hor. (3) *to make perfect, to perfect*: Achillem citharā, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **perfectus** -a -um, *perfect, complete, finished*: homo, orator, Cic.; in dicendo, Cic.; in arte, Ov.; C. Memmius perfectus litteris, Cic.; of things: valvas perfectiores nullas ullo unquam tempore fuisse, Cic.; quod ego summum et perfectissimum iudicio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **perfectē**, *perfectly, completely*: Cic.

perfidiōlis -e, *very faithful*: Cic. L.

perfidia -ae, f. (perfidus), *faithlessness, treachery, falsehood*: fraude et perfidiā aliquid fallere, Cic.; Caes., etc.

perfidiosus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (perfidia), *faithless, treacherous*: Cic., Tac., etc.

¶ Adv. **perfidiosē**, *faithlessly, treacherously*: multa perfidiose facta, Cic.

perfidus -a -um (fides), *faithless, treacherous, false*. (1) of persons: amicus, Cic. (2) of inanimate objects: arma, verba, Ov.; perfidum ridens, Hor.

perfigo -figere -fixi -fixum, *to pierce through, stab*: Lucr.

perfiābilis -e (perflo), *that can be blown through*: Cic.

perfiāgitiosus -a -um, *very shameful*: Cic.

perflo -are, *to blow through, blow over*: venti terras turbine perfiant, Verg.; Lucr., Cic.

perfluctuō -are, *to surge over*: Lucr.

perflūō -flūere -fluxi -fluxum, *to stream through, run away*: Lucr.; of a person not keeping a secret: Ter.

perfōdio -fōdere -fōdi -fossum. (1) *to dig through, pierce through*: parietes, Pl., Cic.; thorax perfossus, Verg. (2) *to excavate, make by digging*: fretum, Liv.

perforō -are. (1) *to pierce through*: navem, Cic.; operculum ferreum, Liv.; latus ense, Ov. (2) *to form by boring*: duo lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata, Cic.

perfortitēr, adv. *very bravely*: Ter.

perfrēquens -entis, *much visited, much frequented*: emporium, Liv.

perfrico -fricare -fricūi -fricātum and -frictum, *to rub over*. LIT., caput sinistrā manu, Cic.; dentes, Ov. TRANSF., os, frontem, etc., *to obliterate every sign of shame or modesty, to put on a bold face*, Cic., Mart.

perfrigēfācio -fācere, *to chill*: Pl.

perfrigesco -frigescere -frixi, *to catch a chill*: Juv.

perfrigidus -a -um, *very cold*: tempestas, Cic. **perfringo** -fringere -frēgi -fractum (per/frango), *to break through; also to break in pieces, shatter*.

LIT., phalangem pilis, Caes.; portarum claustra, Lucr.; saxum, Cic.; naves perferant prorās, Liv.

TRANSF., of abstr. things, *to break through, break up*: decreta senatus, Cic.; conspirationem, Cic.

perfrūor -frūi -fructus sum, dep. (1) *to enjoy to the full*: laetitiam, Cic.; regali otio, Cic. L.; ad perfruendas voluptates, Cic. (2) *to execute completely*: mandatis patris, Ov.

perfūga -ae, m. (perfugio), *a deserter*: Caes., Cic., Liv.

perfugio -fugere -fūgi -fūgitum, *to flee away; in gen., to take refuge*: ad aliquem, Liv.; in fidem Aetolorum, Liv. Esp. *to desert to the enemy*: a Pompeio ad Caesarem, Caes.; Cic.

perfugium -i, n. (perfugio), *a place of refuge, shelter*. LIT., paludes, quo perfugio fuerant usi, Caes.; Cic. TRANSF., perfugium et praesidium salutis, Cic.; plur.: intercludere perfugia fortunae, Cic.

perfunctio -ōnis, f. (perfungor), *a performing, discharging*: honorum, Cic.

perfundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum, *to pour over*.

LIT., *to steep in a fluid*: aliquem aquā ferventi, Cic.; vivo flumine, Liv.; perfusus fletu, Liv.; liquidis odoribus, Hor.; ostro perfusae vestes, dyed, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to steep in, fill with anything*: sol omnia luce, Lucr.; canitiem pulvere, Verg.; Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, Verg. (2) *to fill with a feeling*: qui me horror perfudit! Cic. L.; sensus iucunditate quādam perfunditur, Cic.; timore, gaudio, Liv.

perfungor -fungi -functus sum, dep. *to perform fully, execute, discharge*.

LIT., with abl.: reipublicae muneribus, Cic. Sometimes with the idea of enjoyment: epulis, Ov.; with acc.: Lucr.

TRANSF., *to go through, endure*: molestiā, Cic. L.; periculis, Cic.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: memoria perfuncti periculi, Cic.

perfurō -ere, *to rage furiously*: Lucr., Verg.

Pergānum -i, n. and **Pergāmus** -i, f. (Πέργαμος -ov); also plur. **Pergāma** -ōrum, n. the citadel of Troy or Troy; hence adj. **Pergāmēus** -a -um, Trojan.

Pergānum -i, n. a town in Mysia, on the river Caicus, capital of the kingdom of the Attalids; hence adj. **Pergāmēus** -a -um, of Pergamum.

pergaudēō -ere, *to rejoice exceedingly*: Cic. L. **pergo** pergere perrexi perfectum (per/regō), *to continue, proceed, go on with anything*.

LIT., of physical action; with acc.: iter, Sall., Liv., etc.; with infin.: ire, Cic., Liv.; absol.: in Macedonia, Cic.; ad castra, Caes.; Romam, Liv.

TRANSF., with infin.: id agere perrexi, Cic.; perge quattuor mihi istas partes explicare, Cic.; Lucr.; absol.: pergamus ad reliqua, Cic.; esp. in speaking: Cic., Verg., Liv.

pergraeor -ari, dep. *to behave like an out-and-out Greek*: Pl.

pergrandis -e, *very large, very great*. (1) of size: gemma, Cic. (2) of value: pecuniae

summa, Cic. (3) of time: pergrandis natu, very old, Liv.

pergrāphicus -a -um, very skilful: Pl.

pergrātus -a -um, very pleasant: pergratum mihi feceris si, you will give me great pleasure if, Cic.

pergrāvis -e, very weighty, very important: oratio, Cic.; Ter.

¶ Adv. **pergrāvītēr**, very seriously: aliquem reprehendere, Cic.

pergūla -ae, f. (pergo), a projection; hence, a balcony or outhouse used for various purposes; a shop, workshop: Plin.; a school: Juv.; a brothel: Pl., Prop.

pērhibeo -ēre -ūi -itum (per/habeo). (1) to bring forward, cite: quem Caecilius suo nomine perhiberet, Cic. L. (2) to maintain, assert, hold: ut Graii perhibent, as the Greeks say, Verg.; vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic.; in pass.: montes, qui esse aurei perhibentur, Pl.

pērhilum, a very little: Lucr.

pērhnōrificus -a -um. (1) very honourable: discussus, Cic. (2) very respectful: conlega in me perhonorificus, Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **pērhnōrificē**, very respectfully: Cic.

pērhorresco -horrescere -horrūi, to begin to shudder or tremble: aequer perhorruit, Ov. Esp. to shudder with fear; intransit.: recordatione consulatus vestri perhorrescere, Cic.; transit., to shudder at: tantam religionem, fugam virginum, Cic.; navita Bosporum, Hor.

pērhorridus -a -um, very dreadful: silvae, Liv.

pērhumānus -a -um, very friendly, very civil: epistula, Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **pērhumānītēr**, very civilly, very kindly: Cic. L.

Pērīclēs -is, m. (Περικλῆς), a famous Athenian statesman of the fifth century B.C.

pēriclitatio -ōnis, f. (periclitor), trial, experiment: Cic.

pēriclitor -ari, dep. (periculum).

Intransit. (1) to try, make a trial, venture: periclitetur in exemplis, Cic.; Tac. (2) to be in danger: ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Caes.; with abl., to risk: rebus suis, Liv.; with infin.: Plin., Quint.

Transit. (1) to try, test, prove: fortunam, Cic.; vires ingenii, Cic.; with indir. quest.: Caes. (2) to endanger, risk: non est salus periclitanda reipublicae, Cic.

pēriculosus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (periculum), dangerous, perilous: bellum, iter, vulnus, Cic.; annus, Liv.; with dat.: periculosae libertati opes, Liv.; Caes.; with in: in nosmet ipsos, Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **pēriculōsē**, dangerously: aegrotare, Cic. L.; superl.: Sen.

pēriculum (contr. **pēricūm**) -i, n. (root of expior). (1) a trial, proof, test, attempt. In gen.: periculum facere, to make a trial, Caes.; ex aliis facere, Ter.; with genit.: fidei, Cic.; esp. an attempt in authorship: Cic. (2) danger, peril, hazard: salutem sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocare, Cic.; capitis periculum adire, danger of life, Cic.; periculum obire, Hor., Liv.; periculum est, with ne and the subj., there is danger that, Cic., Liv.; periculo meo, at my risk,

Pl., Cic. (3) esp. a trial, action, suit: Cic.; hence, a legal record or register: pericula magistratum, Cic.

pēridonēus -a -um, very fit, suitable: locus peridoneus castris, Caes.; with ad and acc.: Sall.

pērillustris -e. (1) very plain, very evident: Nep. (2) very distinguished: Cic. L.

pērimbēcillus -a -um, very weak: Cic. L.

pērīmo (pērēmo) -īmēre -ēmi -emptum (per/emo), to do away with, destroy, ruin, annihilate.

LIT., sensu perempto, Cic.; Troia perempta, Verg.; corpus pallore et macie peremptum, Liv. Esp. to kill: Lucr.; perf. partic. **pēremptus** -a -um, slain: Verg., Ov.

TRANS., to thwart, frustrate: reditum, consilium, Cic.; causam publicam, Cic.

pērincommōdus -a -um, very inconvenient: Liv.

¶ Adv. **pērincommōdē**, very inconveniently: accidit incommode, Cic. L.

pēriṇdē, adv. in like manner. Absol.: Cic., Liv., etc. Foll. by ac, ut, or quam, just as: non perinde atque ego putaram, Cic. L.; Liv., Tac. Foll. by ac si, just as if: Caes., Cic., Liv.; so by quasi, or tamquam, Cic.

pēriṇdignē, adv. very indignantly: Suet.

pēriṇdulgens -entis, very indulgent, very tender: Cic.

pēriṇfāmīs -e, very infamous: Suet.

pēriṇfirmus -a -um, very weak: Cic.

pēriṇgēniōsus -a -um, very clever: Cic.

pēriṇiquus -a -um. (1) very unfair: Cic. (2) very discontented, very unwilling: periniquo animo pati, with acc. and infin., Cic. L.

pēriṇsignis -e, very conspicuous, very remarkable: Cic.

pēriṇvītus -a -um, very unwilling: Liv.

pēriōdus -i, f. (περίοδος), a sentence, period: Cic.

Pēripātēticus -a -um (Περικατητικός), Peripatetic; belonging to the Peripatetic or Aristotelian school of philosophy; m. pl. as subst. **Pēripātētici** -ōrum, Peripatetic philosophers: Cic.

pēripētasma -ātis, n. (περιπέτασμα), a curtain, hanging: Cic.

pērirātus -a -um, very angry: Pl., Cic. L.

pērisclēlis -idis, f. (περισκέλης), a garter or anklet: Hor.

pēristrōma -ātis, n. (περιστρώμα), a curtain, coverlet, carpet, hanging: Pl., Cic.

pēristylium -i, n. (περιστύλιον), a court with a colonnade round it: Plin. L., Suet.

pēristylum -i, n. (περιστύλον), a peristyle, a colonnade round a building: Cic., Suet.

pēritia -ae, f. (peritus), knowledge derived from experience, skill: Tac.; with genit.: locorum ac militiae, Sall.

pēritus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (root of expior), experienced, skilful, practised, expert; absol.: peritissimi duces, Caes.; with genit.: rerum, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.; with abl.: quis iure peritor? Cic.; with ad: ad usum et disciplinam, Cic.; with infin.: cantare, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **pēritē**, skilfully, cleverly: dicere, Cic.; peritissime venditare, Cic.

periucundus -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful: litterae, disputatio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **periūcundē**, *very pleasantly, very delightfully*: in aliqua re versari, Cic.

periūrīosus -a -um (periurus), *perjured*: Pl.

periūrium -i, n. (periurus), *false swearing, perjury*: Cic., Verg., etc.

periūro = peiero; q.v.

periūrus (pēiūrus) -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (per/ius), *perjured*: periurus et mendax, Cic.; leno periurissimus, Cic.; m. as subst. *a perjured person*: Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *lying*: Pl.

perlābor -lābi -lapsus sum, *to glide through, glide along*: rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas, Verg.; Lucr.; with ad, *to glide to, penetrate to*: inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic.; Lucr., Verg.

perlaetus -a -um, *very joyful*: Liv.

perlātē, adv. *very widely, very extensively*: Cic.

perlectio -ōnis, f. (perlego), *a perusal*: Cic. L.

perlēgo (pellēgo) -lēgēre -lēgi -lectum. (1) *to survey thoroughly, scan*: omnia oculis, Verg.; Ov. (2) *to read through*: librum, Cic.; Pl., Caes.; senatum, *to call over the roll of senators*, Liv.

perlēpidē, adv. *very pleasantly*: Pl.

perlēvis -e, *very light, very slight*: perlevi momento, Cic.

¶ Adv. **perlēvitēr**, *very slightly*: pungit animi dolor, Cic.

perlībēns (perlūbens) -entis, partic. from perlibet; q.v.

perlībērālis -e, *well brought up, well-bred*: Ter.

¶ Adv. **perlībērālītēr**, *very liberally*: Cic.

perlībet (perlūbet) -ēre, *it is very pleasing*: Pl.

¶ Hence partic. **perlībēns** (perlūbens) -entis, *very willing*: Pl., Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **perlībentēr** (perlūbentēr), *very willingly*: Cic.

perlicio = pellicio; q.v.

perlīto -are, *to offer an auspicious sacrifice, to sacrifice with favourable omens*; with abl.: primis hostiis, Liv.; with dat.: salutē, Liv.

perlonginquus -a -um, *very long*: Pl.

perlongus -a -um. (1) *very long*: via, Cic.

(2) *lasting a long time, tedious*: Pl.

¶ Adv. **perlongē**, *very far*: Ter.

perlūbet, etc. = perlibet, etc.; q.v.

perlūcēo (pellūcēo) -lūcēre -luxi. (1) *to shine through, gleam through*. LIT., lux perlucens, Liv. TRANSF., *to shine through, be visible*: perlucet ex eis virtutibus, Cic. (2) *to be transparent*. LIT., aether, Cic.; amictus, Ov.; Juv. TRANSF., *oratio, is transparently clear*, Cic.

perlūcīdūlus -a -um (dim. of perlucidus), *transparent*: lapis, pearl, Cat.

perlūcidus (pellūcidus) -a -um (perluceo). (1) *shining, bright*: inlustris et perlucida stella, bright, Cic. (2) *transparent*: membrana, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

perluctōsus -a -um, *very mournful*: Cic. L. **perlūo** -lūēre -lūi -lūtum, *to wash, bathe*: manūs undā, Ov.; pass., *as middle, to bathe*: in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes.; undā, Hor.

perlustro -are. (1) *to traverse, pass through*: agros, Liv. (2) *to survey, examine*: omnia oculis, Liv.; aliquid animo, Cic.

permādēfācio -ēre, *to drench*: Pl.

permādesco -mādescēre -mādūi, *to grow effeminate*: Sen.

permagnus -a -um, *very great, very large*: numerus, Caes.; hereditas, Cic.; n. as subst.: permagnum aestivans, Cic.; permagni interest, Cic.

permānantēr, adv. (permano), *by flowing through*: Lucr.

permānāscō -ēre, *to begin to trickle through*: Pl.

permānēo -mānēre -mansī -mansum, *to remain, stay, abide*. LIT., Seleucus in maritima ora permanens, Liv.; Caes. TRANSF., (1) *to last, continue*: ut quam maxime permaneat diuturna corpora, Cic.; Ov. (2) *to continue in an attitude, frame of mind, etc.*: in pristinā sententiā, Cic. L.; Liv. **permāno** -are, *to flow through, to trickle through*.

LIT., in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus umor, Lucr.; succus in iecur, Cic.; with acc.: calor argentum, Lucr.

TRANSF., *to reach, penetrate, extend*: doctrina in civitatem, Cic.; ad aures alicuius, Cic.; Lucr., Caes.

permānsio -ōnis, f. (permaneo), *a remaining, abiding*: in unā sententiā, Cic.

permārinus -a -um, *going through the sea*: lares, *attending and guarding those who travel by sea*, Liv.

permātūrescō -mātūrescēre -mātūrūi, *to become thoroughly ripe*: Ov.

permēdiocris -e, *very moderate*: Cic.

permēditātus -a -um, *well-prepared*: Pl.

permēo -are, *to go through, pass through, traverse*. LIT., Tac.; with acc.: maria ac terras, Ov. TRANSF., *intellegentia per omnia ea*, Cic.

permētior -mētiri -mensus sum, dep. *to measure through, measure out*. LIT., solis magnitudinem, Cic. TRANSF., *to traverse*: aequor, Verg.; Lucr.

permingo -mingēre -minxi, *to defile*: Hor.

permirus -a -um, *very wonderful*: illud mihi permirum accidit, with acc. and infin., Cic.

permiscēo -miscēre -miscūi -mixtum, *to mix together, mingle thoroughly*.

LIT., naturam cum materia, Cic.; permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes.; with abl.: Verg.; with dat.: Liv., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *fructus acerbitate permixtos*, Cic. (2) *to confuse, throw into confusion*: omnia iura divina et humana, Caes.; Graeciam, Cic.; domum, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **permixtus** -a -um, *mixed*; hence, *promiscuous*: Lucr.

¶ Adv. **permixtē**, *promiscuously*: Cic.

permissio -ōnis, f. (permitto). (1) *a yielding, surrender*: Liv. (2) *permission, leave*: mea permissio mansionis tuae, Cic. L.

permissū, abl., *as from permissus*, m. (permitto), *by permission*: permissu legis, Cic.; tuo, Cic.; Liv.

permitiālis -e (permities), *destructive, annihilating*: Lucr.

permitiēs -ei, f. *destruction, annihilation*: Pl., Liv.

permitto -mittēre -misi -missum, *to let go through*.

LIT., equos permittunt in hostem, Liv.; esp. of weapons, *to let go, hurl*: saxum in hostem, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to let go, indulge*: tribunatum, Liv. (2) *to give up, yield, surrender*: alicui

potestatem, Cic.; consilibus rempublicam, Cic.; se in fidem ac potestatem populi, Caes. (3) *to relinquish, concede, sacrifice*: inimicitias patribus conscriptis, Cic.; permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, *make some allowance for*, Cic. (4) *to allow, permit*; with dat. and infin.: Cic.; with dat. and ut and the subj.: Cic., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: ille meas errare boves permisit, Verg.

permixtē, adv. from permisceo; q.v.
permixtio -ōnis, f. (permisceo). (1) *a mixture*: Cic. (2) *confusion*: Sall.

permōdestus -a -um, *very modest, very moderate*: Cic., Tac.

permōdicus -a -um, *very moderate, small*: Suet.

permōlestus -a -um, *very troublesome*: Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **permōlestē**, *with much difficulty*: ferre (with acc. and infin.), Cic.

permollis -e, *very feeble*: Quint.

permōlo -ēre, *to grind thoroughly*. TRANSF., Hor.

permōtio -ōnis, f. (permoveo), *a movement, agitation*; esp. of the mind, *an emotion*: animi, Cic.

permōvēo -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, *to move or stir up thoroughly*.

LIT., *mare permotum, agitated*, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *to move, excite, agitate a person mentally*: a, *to persuade, induce, influence*: conventum pollicitationibus, Caes.; nihil te curulis aedilitas permovit quominus ludos flagitio pollueres, Cic.; plebes dominandi studio permota, Sall.: b, *to stir, excite, affect*: mentem iudicium, Cic.; permotus metu, dolore, iracundiā, odio, Cic. L.; milites gravius permoti, Caes. (2) *to stir up, excite a feeling*: invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras, Tac.

permulcēo -mulcēre -mulsi -mulsum, *to stroke*. LIT., *aliquem manu*, Ov.; *barbam alicuius*, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to charm*: sensum volutate, Cic.; *verbis aures*, Hor. (2) *to soothe, soften*: animos, Lucr., Caes.; senectutem, Cic.; pectora dictis, Verg.; iram, Liv.; Tac.

permultus -a -um, sing., *very much*; plur., *very many*: colles, Caes.; viri, Cic. N. sing. as subst. **permultum** -i, *very much*; in acc.: permultum interest, Cic.; permultum ante, Cic. L.; in abl., with compar.: permulto clariora, *far brighter*, Cic.

permūnio -ire -ivi -itum, *to fortify completely, or to finish fortifying*: quae munimenta incohaverat, permunit, Liv.; Tac.

permūtatio -ōnis, f. (permuto). (1) *a complete change*: magna permutatio rerum, Cic. (2) *an exchange, interchange*: captivorum, Liv.; mercium, Tac.; plur.: partim emptiones, partim permutaciones, Cic.

permūto -are. (1) *to change completely*: ordinem, Lucr.; sententiā, Cic. (2) *to exchange, interchange*: nomina inter se, Pl.; captivos, Verg.; esp. *to exchange money*: ut cum quaestu populi pecunia permutaretur, Cic.

perna -ae, f. (πέρινα), *a ham*: Pl., Hor.

pernecessārius -a -um. (1) *very necessary*: tempus, Cic. L. (2) *very intimate*: homo intimus ac mihi pernecessarius, Cic.; m. as subst., Cic. L.

pernecessē, indecl. adj. *very necessary*: Cic.

pernēgo -are. (1) *to deny flatly, persist in denying*; with acc. and infin.: Cic.; *de aliquo alicui*, Tib. (2) *to persist in refusing*: Mart., Sen.

perniciābilis -e (perniciēs), *deadly, destructive*: id perniciabile reo, Tac.

perniciēs -ēi, f. (old genit. pernicii, Cic.; old dat. perniciē, Liv.) (cf. neco), *destruction, disaster, ruin*: perniciem adferre vitae alicuius, Cic.; reipublicae moliens, Cic.; in nepotum perniciem, Hor.; Liv. TRANSF., *a dangerous person or thing*: perniciēs provinciae Siciliæ, Cic.

perniciōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar.; and superl.: Nep.) (perniciēs), *destructive, ruinous*: exemplum, lex, Cic.; morbi, Cic.; scripta auctori suo, Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **perniciōsē**, *destructively, ruinously*: multa perniciose sciuntur in populis, Cic.

pernicitās -ātis, f. (pernix), *swiftness, agility*: Cic., Liv., etc.

perniger -gra -grum, *quite black*: Pl.

perniūsius -a -um, *far too much*: Ter.

pernix -nīcis, *swift, nimble, agile, active*: alae, Verg.; corpora, Liv.; with infin.: Hor.

¶ Adv. **pernicitēr**, *swiftly, nimbly*: equo desilire, Liv.; Pl., Cat.

pernōbilis -e, *very famous*: epigramma Graecum, Cic.

pernocto -are (pernox), *to pass the night*: ad ostium carceris, Cic.; extra moenia, Liv. TRANSF., *haec studia pernoctant nobiscum*, Cic.

pernosco -noscēre -nōvi -nōtum, *to investigate thoroughly, to become thoroughly acquainted with*: hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, Cic.; with indir. quest.: Ter.; in perf., *to know thoroughly*: Pl.

pernōtūit -ūisse (pernosco), *it has become well known*: Tac.

pernox -noctis, adj. *all-night*: luna pernox erat, Liv.; iacet pernox, Verg.

pernūmēro -are, *to count out, reckon up*: imperatam pecuniam, Liv.; Pl.

pēro -ōnis, m. *a boot of untanned hide*: Verg., Juv.

pērobscūrus -a -um, *very obscure*: quaestio, Cic.; fama, Liv.

pērōdiōsus -a -um, *very troublesome*: Cic. L.

pērofficiōsē, adv. *very obligingly, very attentively*: qui me perofficiose observant, Cic. L.

pērōlēo -ēre, *to emit a strong smell*: Lucr.

pērōnātus -a -um (pero), *wearing boots of untanned leather*: Pers.

pēroportūnus -a -um, *very opportune, very convenient*: deversorium, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Adv. **pēroportūnē**, adv. *very opportunely, very conveniently*: Cic., Liv.

pēroptātō, n. abl. as adv. (opto), *just as one would wish*: Cic.

pērōpūs, indecl. noun: peropus est, *it is very necessary*, Ter.

pērōrātiō -ōnis, f. (peroro), *the conclusion of a speech, peroration*: Cic.

perornātus -a -um, *very ornate*: Crassus in dicendo, Cic.

perorno -are, *to adorn greatly*: senatum, Tac.

pērōro -are. (1) *to speak from beginning to end, to plead a cause throughout, explain or state thoroughly*: tantam causam, Cic. (2) *to*

conclude a speech, to wind up: quoniam satis multa dixi est mihi perorandum, Cic.; also, *to close a case* (of the last speaker at a trial): Cic.; with an object, *to conclude:* totum hoc crimen decumanum perorabo, Cic.; pass.: res illā die non peroratur, Cic.

perōsus -a -um (per/odi), *hating, detesting;* with acc. obj.: decem virorum scelera, Liv.; lucem, Verg.; plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, *hated*, Liv.

perpāco -are, *to pacify thoroughly:* necdum omnia in Graecia perpacata erant, Liv.

perparcē, adv. *very sparingly:* Ter.

perparvulus -a -um, *very little:* sigilla, Cic.

perparvus -a -um, *very little:* semina, Lucr.; perparva et tenuis civitas, Cic.

perpastus -a -um (per/pasco), *well fed:* canis, Phaedr.

perpaucūli -ae -a, plur. adj. *extremely few:* Cic.

perpauci -ae -a, plur. adj. *very few:* Ter., Liv.; n. as subst.: perpauca dicere, Cic.; Hor.

perpaulum (perpaulum) i, -n. *a very little:* Cic.

perpauper -ēris, *very poor:* Cic. L.

perpauxillum -i, n. *a very little:* Pl.

perpāvēfācio -fācēre, *to terrify:* Pl.

perpello -pellēre -pūli -pulsum, *to push hard, drive along.* TRANSF., *to urge, compel, constrain:* animus hominem, Pl.; urbem eo metu ad deditionem, Liv.; with ut or ne and the subj.: Sall., Liv., Tac.

perpendicūlum -i, n. (perpendo), *a plumb-line, plummet:* ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, Cic.; ad perpendiculum, *in a straight line*, Caes.

perpendo -pendēre -pendi -pensum, *to weigh carefully.* TRANSF., *to consider, examine, investigate:* aliquid ad disciplinae praecepta, Cic.; perpenditur amicitia veritate, Cic.; Suet.

perpēram, adv. *wrongly, falsely:* iudicare, facere, Cic.; Liv.

perpēs -pētis (peto), *continuous, unbroken:* noctem perpetem, *throughout the night*, Pl.

perpersio -ōnis, f. (perpetior), *suffering, endurance:* laborum, dolorum, Cic.

perpersū, abl. as from perpersus, m. (perpetior), *in the enduring:* Cic.

perpētior -pēti -pessus, dep. (per/patior), *to bear to the end, endure:* dolorem, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; with acc. and infin., *to endure that:* Pl., Verg., Ov.

perpētro -are (per/patro), *to complete, accomplish, perform:* caedem, sacrificium, bellum, pacem, Liv.; with ut or ne and subj.: Tac.

perpētuitās -ātis, f. (perpetuus), *uninterrupted succession, continuity:* vitae, Cic.; dicendi, Cic.; ad perpetuitatem, *for ever*, Cic.

perpētūō, adv. from perpetuus; q.v.

perpētūō -are (perpetuus), *to make continual, continue, perpetuate:* potestatem iudicium, *to maintain unbroken*, Cic.; Pl.

perpētūus -a -um (peto), *continuous, uninterrupted.* LIT., (1) of space: munitiones, trabes, Caes.; agmen, Cic.; mensae, Verg.; in perpetuum, *continuously*, Lucr. (2) of time: ignis Vestae perpetuus ac sempiternus, Cic.; quaestiones, *with a standing body of judges*, Cic.; sopor, Hor.; in perpetuum, *for ever*, Cic. TRANSF., *universal, general:* ius, Cic.

¶ Abl. as adv. **perpētūō**, *uninterruptedly:* Cic., Ov., etc.

perplācēō -āre, *to please greatly:* ea lex mihi perplacet, Cic. L.; Pl.

perplexābilis -e (perplexor), *intricate, obscure:* Pl.

¶ Adv. **perplexābiliter**, *perplexingly:* Pl.

perplexor -ari, dep. (perplexus), *to perplex:* Pl.

perplexus -a -um, adj. (with compar.), *confused, intricate, entangled.* LIT., iter, Verg. TRANSF., *obscure, ambiguous:* sermones, Liv.; perplexum Punico astu responsum, Liv.

¶ Adv. **perplexē** and **perplexim**, *confusedly, obscurely:* indicare, Liv.; Ter.

perplicātus -a -um (per/plico), *entangled, involved:* Lucr.

perpluīt -ēre. LIT., (1) *it rains through:* Cato. (2) in 3rd. pers. sing. and plur., *to let the rain through:* perpluunt tigna, Pl.; Quint. TRANSF., *to run away like rain or to pour in like rain:* Pl.

perpōlio -ire, *to polish thoroughly:* Plin. TRANSF., *to polish, perfect, complete:* illam superiorem partem perpolire atque conficere, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **perpōlitus** -a -um, *polished, accomplished, refined:* perfecti in dicendo et perpolitī homines, Cic.; vita perpolita humanitate, Cic.

perpōpūlor -ari, dep. *to lay waste, devastate completely:* Italiam, Liv.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: Liv.

perpōtātio -ōnis, f. (perpoto), *a continued drinking, drinking-bout;* plur.: intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic.

perpōto -are. (1) *to continue drinking:* totos dies, Cic.; (perpotant ad vesperum, Cic.; Pl. (2) *to drink up:* Lucr.

perprimo -primēre -pressi -pressum (per/premo), *to press hard:* cubilia, *to lie upon*, Hor.; Sen.

perprosper -ēra -ērūm, *very favourable:* valetudo, Suet.

perprurisco -ēre, *to begin to itch all over:* Pl.

perpugnax -ācis, *very pugnacious:* in disputando, Cic.

perpulcher -chra -chrūm, *very beautiful:* Ter.

perpurgō (perpurgo) -are, *to make thoroughly clean.* LIT., se quādam herbulā, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., *to explain thoroughly, to clear up:* locum orationis, Cic.

perpūsillus -a -um, *very small, very little:* Cic.

perpūto -are, *to explain fully:* Pl.

perquam, adv. *very much, extremely:* perquam brevier, Cic.; perquam pauci, Liv.

perquiro -quirēre -quisivi -quistum (per/quaero). (1) *to inquire carefully for, to search for eagerly:* vias, Caes.; vasa, Cic. (2) *to inquire carefully into:* Cic.

¶ Hence, from partic. **perquisitus**; compar. adv. **perquisitius**, *more accurately:* perquisitus et diligentius conscribere, Cic.

perrārus -a -um, *very uncommon, very rare:* Liv.

¶ Abl. as adv. **perrāro**, *very rarely, very seldom:* Cic., Hor.

perrēconditus -a -um, *very abstruse:* Cic.

perrēpo -rēpēre -repsi -reptum, *to crawl through, creep over:* Tib.

perrepto -are (freq. of perrepo), *to crawl about:* Pl.; with acc., *to crawl through:* Pl., Ter.

perridiculus -a -um, *very laughable, very ridiculous*: Cic.

¶ **Adv. perridiculē**, *very laughably*: Cic.
perrōgatio -ōnis, f. *the passing of a law*: Cic.
perrōgo -are, *to ask in succession, to ask one after another*: sententias, Liv., Tac.
perrumpo -rumpere -rūpi -ruptum.

Intransit., *to break through, burst a way through*: per medios hostes, Caes.; per aciem, Liv.

Transit., *to break through, burst through*.
 LIT., paludem, Caes.; cuneos hostium, Liv.; hence, *to shatter, burst*: rates, Caes.; limina, Verg. TRANSF., leges, Cic.

¶ **Persa** or **Persē** -ae, f. (Πέρση), *a nymph, mother of Aetes, Circe, and Hecate*.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Persēis** -idis (Περσική), *Persian*=magical: herbae, Ov.

¶ **Persa**, see Persae.

Persae -ārum, m. pl. (Πέρσαι), *the Persians*; sing. **Persa** and **Persēs** -ae, m. *a Persian*.

¶ Hence subst. **Persia** -ae, f. *Persia*.
Persis -idis, f. (1) adj., *Persian*: Ov. (2) subst., *Persia*. Adj. **Persicus** -a -um, *Persian*; as subst., n. sing. **Persicum** -i, *a peach*: Plin., Mart.; n. pl. **Persica** -ōrum, *Persian history*: Cic.

persaepe, adv. *very often*: Cic., Hor.

persalsus -a -um, *very witty*: Cic.

¶ Adv. **persalsē**, *very wittily*: persalse et humaniter gratias mihi agit, Cic. L.

persālūtatio -ōnis, f. (persaluto), *a general greeting*: Cic.

persālūto -are, *to greet in succession, greet all round*: omnes, Cic.

persanctē, adv. *very sacredly*: Ter., Suet.

persāpiens -entis, *very wise*: homo, Cic.

¶ Adv. **persāpiēnter**, *very wisely*: Cic.
perscienter, adv. (per/scio), *very discreetly*: Cic.

perscindo -scindere -scīdi -scissum, *to tear to pieces*: omnia perscindente vento, Liv.

perscītus -a -um, *very clever*: Ter.; (in tmesis) per mihi scitum videtur, Cic.

perscribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum, *to write down completely*.

In gen.: rationes sunt perscriptae scite et litterate, Cic.; orationem, Cic.; res populi Romani, Liv.; de suis rebus ad Lollium, Cic. L.; with acc. and infin.: Caes.; with indir. quest.: Cic. L.

Esp. (1) *to write in full, without abbreviation*: Hor. (2) *to note down officially, enter*: omnia iudicium dicta, interrogata, responsa, Cic.; in an account-book: falsum nomen, Cic. (3) *to make over or assign in writing*: illam pecuniam in aedem sacram reficiendam perscribere, Cic.; Ter., Liv.

perscriptio -ōnis, f. (perscribo). (1) *an entry, noting down*: Cic. (2) *a making over or assigning by a written document*: Cic. L.

perscriptor -ōris, m. (perscribo), *one who makes an entry*: Cic.

perscrūto -are (Pl.) and **perscrūtōr** -ari, dep. *to search through, look through*: arcularum muliebres, Cic. TRANSF., *to examine, investigate*: naturam rationemque criminum, Cic.

persēco -sēcāre -sēcūi -sectum, *to cut through*.
 TRANSF., (1) *to dissect*: rerum naturas, Cic. (2) *to cut away*: vitium, Liv.

persector -ari, dep. (freq. of persequor), *to*

follow, pursue eagerly. LIT., accipitres persectantes, Lucr. TRANSF., *to investigate*: primordia, Lucr.; Pl.

persēcūtio -ōnis, f. (persequor), *a prosecution*: Cic.

persēdeo (persidēo) -sēdere -sēdi -sessum, *to remain sitting*: in equo dies noctesque persedendo, Liv.

persegnis -e, *very sluggish, very languid*: proelium, Liv.

persēnex -is, *very old*: Suet.

persentio -sentire -sensi -sensum. (1) *to perceive distinctly*: eam tali peste teneri, Verg. (2) *to feel deeply*: pectore curas, Verg.

persentisco -ēre. (1) *to begin to perceive distinctly*: Ter. (2) *to begin to feel deeply*: Lucr.

Persēphōnē -ēs, f. (Περσεφόνη), *the Greek name of Proserpina*; q.v.

persēquor -sēqui -sēcūtus sum, dep. *to follow constantly, pursue to the end*.

LIT., in gen.: vestigia alicuius, Cic.; Pl., Verg.; esp. (1) *to follow with hostile intent, pursue*: fugientes usque ad flumen, Caes.; Cic. (2) *to hunt out*: omnes solitudines, Cic. (3) *to overtake*: aliquem, Cic., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to follow up, pursue* an abstr. thing: omnes vias, *to use every method*, Cic.; voluptates, *to strive after*, Cic.; ius suum, Cic.; artes, Cic. (2) *to follow, to imitate*: ironiam, Cic.; sectam et instituta alicuius, Cic.; Academiam veterem, Cic. (3) *to pursue hostilely, proceed against, punish, avenge*: civitatem bello, Caes.; iniurias, Cic.; mortem alicuius, Cic.; aliquem iudicio, *to prosecute*, Cic. (4) *of actions, to bring about, accomplish, perform, execute*: mea mandata, Cic. L.; incepta, Liv. (5) *to treat of verbally or in writing; set forth, expound, describe*: quae veribus persecutus est Ennius, Cic.; rationes, Lucr.

¶ **Persēs** -ae and **Persēus** -ēi, m. (Πέρσης), *the last king of Macedonia, defeated by the Roman general Aemilius Paulus in 169 B.C.*

¶ Hence adj. **Persicus** -a -um, *relating to Perses*.

¶ **Persēs** -ae, m. *a Persian, see Persae*.

Perseus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Περσεύς), *son of Jupiter and Danaë, who killed Medusa, and rescued and married Andromeda*.

¶ Hence adj. **Persēus** and **Persēius** -a -um, *relating to Perseus*.

persēvērans -antis, partic. from persevero; q.v.

persēvērantia -ae, f. (persevero), *persistence*: Caes., Cic.

persēvēro -are (perseverus), *to persist, persevere, continue*: in sua sententia, Cic.; impers. pass.: non est ab isto perseveratum, Cic.; with infin., *to continue to*: iniuriam facere, Cic.; also with infin. understood: una navis perseveravit, *continued on its course*, Caes.; so with acc. and infin., *to continue saying, insist that*: perseverabat se esse Orestem, Cic.; with n. acc.: id perseverare, Cic., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **persēvērans** -antis, *enduring, persistent*: Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **persēvērantēr**, *persistently*: bene coeptam rem tueri, Liv.

persēvērus -a -um, *very strict*: imperium, Tac.

Persia, see Persae.

Persicus, see Persae and Perses.

persido -sidēre -sedi -sessim, *to sink in, settle down*: Lucr., Verg.

persigno -are, *to note down, record*: dona, Liv.

persimilis -e, *very like, very similar*; with genit.: istius, Cic.; with dat.: Hor.

persimplex -icis, *very simple*: Tac.

persisto -ēre, *to remain constant, persist*: in eadem impudentia, Liv.; with infin.: Cic., Tac.

Persius -i, m. (1) *an orator, contemporary of the Gracchi*. (2) A. Persius Flaccus, a satirist in the reign of Nero.

persolla -ae, f. (dim. of persona), *a little mask*; hence, as a term of reproach, *a little fright*: Pl.

persolus -a -um, *quite alone*: Pl.

persolvō -solvēre -solvi -solutum, *to unloose*.

Hence (1) *to explain, expound*: Cic. L. (2) *to pay, pay off*. Lit., stipendium militibus, Cic. L.; eas alienum alienis nominibus suis copiis, *to pay the debts of others with one's own money*, Sall. TRANSF., *to pay*: grates, Verg.; meritam diis gratiam, Cic.; poenas, Cic., Verg.; also *to deal out*: poenae ab omnibus persolutae, Cic.

persōna -ae, f. *a mask, esp. as worn by actors in Greek and Roman drama*.

Lit., ut ex persona mihi ardere oculi hominis histrionis viderentur, Cic.; eripitur persona, manet res, Lucr.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *role, part, character, person represented by an actor*: persona de mimo, Cic. (2) *in gen., the part which anyone plays*: accusatoris, Cic.; petitoris personam capere, Cic.; personam in republica tueri principis, *to act as a leading man in the state*, Cic.; alienam personam ferre, Liv. (3) *a personality, individuality, character*: huius Staieni persona, Cic.

persōnātus -a -um (persona), *clad in a mask, masked*. Lit., Roscius, Cic.; pater, Hor. TRANSF., *disguised, counterfeit*: quid est, cur ego personatus ambulem? Cic.; Sen., Mart.

persōnō -sōnare -sōnūi -sōnitum.

(1) *intransit.*: a, *to sound through, resound*: domus cantu personabat, Cic.; Hor.: b, *to make a penetrating noise, sound forth*: id totis personabat castris, Liv.; of persons, *to shout*: Tac.; *to perform upon a musical instrument*: citharā Iopas personat, Verg.

(2) *transit.*: a, *to fill with sound, cause to resound*: aequora conchā, Verg.; Cic. L., Hor.: b, *to proclaim loudly*: quas (res) isti in angulis personant, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.

perspecto -are (freq. of perspicio). (1) *to look at to the end*: certamen, Suet. (2) *to look all about*: aedes, Pl.

perspectus -a -um, partic. from perspicio; q.v.

perspēcūlor -ari, dep. *to investigate, explore thoroughly*: Suet.

perspergo -ēre (per/spargo), *to sprinkle, moisten*: Tac. TRANSF., quo tamquam sale perspergatur omnis oratio, Cic.

perspicax -ācis (perspicio), *sharp-sighted, acute*: id quod acutum ac perspicax naturā est, Cic.; Ter.

perspicientia -ae, f. (perspicio), *a full awareness or knowledge*: veri, Cic.

perspicio -spicēre -spexi -spectrum (per/spicio), *to see through, look through*.

Lit., ut prae densitate arborum perspicere caelum vix posset, Liv.; Caes.; also more generally, *to look at attentively, survey, examine*: domum tuam, Cic.; Caes.; eas (epistulas) ego oportet perspiciam, *read through*, Cic. L.

TRANSF., *to regard mentally, observe, investigate, ascertain*: alicuius fidem, Cic.; animos regum, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic. L.; with indir. quest.: ista veritas quae sit, non satis perspicio, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **perspectus** -a -um, *ascertained, fully known*: virtus, Cic.; benevolentia perspicissima, Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **perspectē**, *with insight*: Pl.

perspicuitās -ātis, f. (perspicuus), *clearness, brightness, transparency*: Plin. TRANSF., *clearness, perspicuity*: Cic., Quint.

perspicuus -a -um (perspicio), *transparent, bright, clear*. Lit., aquae, Ov. TRANSF., *clear, evident*: utilitatis ratio aut perspicua nobis aut obscura, Cic.

¶ Adv. **perspicuē**, *clearly, plainly*: plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic.

persterno -sternēre -strāvi -strātum, *to pave thoroughly*: viam silice, Liv.

perstimulo -are, *to goad on violently*: Tac.

persto -stare -stiti -stātum, *to stand firm, remain standing*. Lit., armati omnes diem totum perstant, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to remain unchanged, to last, endure*: nihil est quod toto perstat in orbe, Ov. (2) *to stand firm, persist, persevere*: in incepto, Liv.; in sententiā, Caes., Liv.; talia perstabat memorans, Verg.; with infin.: Ov.

perstrēpo -ēre -ūi, *to make a great noise*: Ter.

perstringo -stringēre -strinxi -strictum.

(1) *to press tight, bind tight*. Lit., vitem, Cato. TRANSF., *to deaden, dull the senses*: aures, Hor.; horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv.

(2) *to graze*. Lit., portam aratro, Cic.; solum aratro, *to plough*, Cic.; femur, Verg. TRANSF., a, *to scold, blame, reproach*: voluntatem facietis, Cic.; aliquem suspicione, Cic.; Tac.: b, *to touch upon*; in speaking: tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic.

perstudiōsus -a -um, *very eager, very fond*: litterarum, Cic.

¶ Adv. **perstudiōsē**, *very eagerly*: Cic.

persuādēo -suādēre -suāsi -suāsum, *to persuade*.

(1) *to convince* of a fact; usually with dat. of pers. and the fact expressed either by acc. of n. pron., or by acc. and infin. clause: imprimis hoc volui persuadere, non interire animas, Caes.; pass.: hoc ipsis Siculis ita persuasum est, Cic. Esp. with dat. of reflex., *to satisfy oneself, be convinced*: velim tibi ita persuadeas me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic. L.

(2) *to persuade, prevail upon* a person to do a thing; usually with dat. of pers. and with ut and the subj. (or the subj. alone): huic persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, Caes.; Pl., Cic., etc.; with infin.: Verg.

persuasio -ōnis, f. (persuadeo). (1) *a convincing, persuasion*: Cic. (2) *a conviction, belief*: Quint., Suet.

persuāsū, abl. sing. as from *persuasus*, m. (*persuadeo*), *by persuasion*: huius persuasu, Cic.; Pl.

persubtilis -e, *very fine*. LIT., Lucr. TRANSF., *very subtle*: oratio, Cic.

persulto -are (salto). (1) *intransit., to leap, gambol, skip about*: in agro, Liv.; Tac. (2) *transit., to range through*: captam Italiam, Tac.; Lucr.

pertaedet -taedēre -taesum est, *to cause weariness or disgust*; usually with acc. of person, genit. of thing: pertaesum est levitatis, Cic.; vos iniuriae pertaesum est, Sall.; with infin. as subject: Lucr.

pertēgo -tēgēre -texi -tectum, *to cover over*: Pl. **pertempto** -are, *to prove, test, try*.

LIT., pugionem utrumque, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to put to the test*: adulescentium animos, Liv.; Tac. (2) *to weigh, consider, to examine*: perspicere rem et pertempta. (3) *to assail*: tremor corpora, Verg. **pertendo** -tendēre -tendi, *to stretch on*. (1) *transit., to continue, carry through*: hoc, Ter. (2) *intransit., to push on, proceed*: pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv.; Ter., Prop.

pertēnūis -e, *very fine, very small*: Plin. TRANSF., *very slight*: spes salutis, Cic. L.; suspicio, Cic.

pertērebro -are, *to bore through*: columnam, Cic.

pertergēo -tergēre -tersi -tersum, *to wipe over*. LIT., gausape mensam, Hor. TRANSF., *to brush*: Lucr.

perterrēfacio -fācēre (perterreo/facio), *to frighten, terrify*: Ter.

perterrēo -ēre, *to frighten, terrify*: maleficii conscientia perterritus, Cic.; Ter., Caes.

perterricrēpus -a -um (perterreo/crepo), *rattling terribly*: Lucr.

pertexo -texēre -texui -textum, *to weave entirely*. TRANSF., *to complete, accomplish*: pertexe modo quod exorsus es, Cic.; Lucr.

pertica -ae, f. *a long pole or rod*: Ov., Plin.; esp. for measuring: Prop.

pertimēfactus -a -um (pertimeo/facio), *thoroughly frightened*: ap. Cic. L.

pertimesco -timescēre -timui (pertimeo), *to become very much afraid of*: de suis periculis, Cic.; with acc.: Caes., Cic.; with ne and subj.: Cic.

pertinācia -ae, f. (pertinax), *firmness, obstinacy, stubbornness*: hominum nimia pertinacia et adrogantia, Caes.; in pertinacia perstare, Liv.

pertinax -ācis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (per/tenax), *having a firm hold, tenacious*: digito male pertinaci, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *tight-fisted, mean*: Pl. (2) *firm, persistent, stubborn, obstinate*: concertatio, Cic.; virtus, Liv.; in repugnando, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **pertināciter**, *firmly, obstinately*: fusos insequi, Liv.; Suet.

pertinēo -tinēre -tinui (per/teneo), *to reach to, extend to*.

LIT., venae in omnes partes corporis pertinentes, Cic.; Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to reach, extend*: eadem bonitas ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic.; Liv. (2) *to tend towards, to have as an object or result*: ea quae ad effeminandos animos

pertinent, Caes.; quorsum pertinet? Hor.; Cic. (3) *to relate to, belong to*: illa res ad officium meum pertinet, Cic.; esp. in phrase: quod pertinet ad . . . , *so far as . . . is concerned*, Cic., Caes., etc. (4) *to apply to, attach to, to fall upon*: ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, Cic.; Liv. (5) *to belong to*: regnum ad se, Cic.; Liv.

pertingo -ēre (per/tango), *to stretch out, extend*: collis in immensum pertingens, Sall. **pertolēro** -are, *to endure to the end, bear completely*: Lucr.

pertorquēo -ēre, *to twist, distort*: Lucr.

pertractatio -ōnis, f. (pertracto), *a thorough handling, detailed treatment*: rerum publicarum, Cic.

pertracto -are, *to lay hold of, handle, feel*. LIT., barbatulos mullos exceptare de piscina et pertractare, Cic. TRANSF., *to treat, study, work upon*: philosophiam, Cic.; sensus mentesque hominum, Cic.

¶ Hence, from partic. pertractatus, adv. **pertractatē**, *thoroughly*: Pl.

pertrāho -trāhēre -traxi -tractum. (1) *to drag to a place, forcibly conduct*: aliquem in castra, Liv., Tac. (2) *to entice or allure to a place*: hostem ad insidiarum locum, Liv.

pertrecto = pertracto; q.v.

pertristis -e. (1) *very sorrowful*: Cic. poet. (2) *very austere*: quidam patruus, Cic.

pertūmultuōsē, adv. *in an agitated manner*: nuntiare, Cic. L.

pertundo -tundēre -tūdi -tūsum, *to bore through, perforate*: tigna, Lucr.; tunicam, Cat.

¶ Hence partic. **pertūsus** -a -um, *bored through, perforated*: dolium a fundo pertusum, Liv.; Lucr., Juv.

perturbatio -ōnis, f. (perturbo), *confusion, disorder*.

LIT., totius exercitūs, Caes.; caeli, stormy weather, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *political disorder, disquiet, disturbance*: magnā rerum perturbatione impendente, Cic.; in plur.: Cic. (2) *mental confusion, disturbance*: animorum, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; Caes. (3) *philosoph. t. t., a passion, emotion*: perturbationes sunt genere quattuor, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, Cic.

perturbātrix -icis, f. (perturbo), *she that disturbs*: Cic.

perturbātus -a -um, partic. from *perturbo*; q.v.

perturbo -are, *to disturb thoroughly, throw into complete confusion*.

LIT., aciem, Sall.; ordines, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *politically, to disturb, confuse*: condiciones factionesque bellicas periturio, Cic.; provinciam, Cic. (2) *in mind, to disquiet, alarm, upset*: de reipublicae salute perturbari, Cic.; perturbari animo, Caes.; clamore, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **perturbātus** -a -um, *confused, disquieted, disturbed*: nunquam vidi hominem perturbatiorem metu, Cic. L.; tempora, Cic.; plebs, Liv.

¶ Adv. **perturbatē**, *confusedly, in a disorderly manner*: dicere, Cic.

perturpis -e, *very disgraceful*: Cic.

pertūsus -a -um, partic. from *pertundo*; q.v.

pérungo -ungēre -unxi -unctum, *to anoint thoroughly, besmear*: corpora oleo, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

pěrurbānus -a -um. (1) *very polite, refined, or witty*: Cic. (2) *in a bad sense, oversophisticated*: Cic. L.

pěrurgēo -urgēre -ursi, *to urge strongly, earnestly press*: Suet.

pěrūro -ūrēre -ussi -ustum, *to burn thoroughly, to burn up*.

LIT., agrum, Liv.; partic. perustus, *burnt*: sole, Prop.; solibus, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *of passion, etc., to consume, inflame*: perurimur aestu, Ov.; perustus inani gloriā, Cic. (2) *to gall, chafe*: subducant oneri colla perusta boves, Ov. (3) *to pinch, nip with cold*: terra perusta gelu, Ov.

Pěrūsia -ae, f. *one of the twelve allied Etruscan towns (now Perugia)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Pěrūsīnus** -a -um, *of Perusia*; m. pl. as subst., *its inhabitants*.

pěrūtīlis -e, *very useful*: Cic. L.

pěrūtilo -vādēre -vāsi -vāsum.

(1) *to go through, come through, pass through*. LIT., incendium per agros pervasit, Cic.; per aequa et iniqua loca, Liv.; with acc.: Thessaliam, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., *to spread, pervade*: opinio quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic.; with acc.: urbem atque forum, Liv.

(2) *to attain, to reach, to arrive at*. LIT., in Italiam, Cic.; ad castra, Liv. TRANSF., locus nullus est quo non hominum libido pervaserit, Cic.; terror in totam aciem, Liv.

pervāgor -ari, dep. *to wander through, to rove about*.

LIT., omnibus in locis, Caes.; with acc., *to wander through*: bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to be widely spread*: quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic.; ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. (2) *to pervade*: cupiditates, timores omnium mentes pervagantur, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **pervāgātus** -a -um. (1) *widespread, well known*: sermo, Cic.; pervagatissimus versus, Cic. (2) *common, general*: pars est pervagatio, Cic.

pervāgus -a -um, *wandering everywhere*: puer, Ov.

pervārīē, adv. *very variously*: Cic.

pervasto -are, *to devastate, lay waste completely*: omnia ferro flammāque, Liv.; Tac.

pervēho -vēhēre -vēxi -vectum. (1) *to carry through, conduct through*: com meatūs, Liv.; pass. pervēhi, as middle, *to travel, sail, pass through*: Caes.; with acc.: Oceanum, Tac. (2) *to carry, lead, conduct, bring to a place*: virgines Caere, Liv.; pass. pervēhi, as middle, *to travel to*: in portum, Cic. L.; Chalcidem, Liv. TRANSF., ad exitū, Cic.

pervello -vellēre -velli, *to pluck, pull, twitch*. LIT., aurem, Phaedr.; Sen. TRANSF., (1) *to pain*: si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit, Cic. (2) *to disparage*: ius civile, Cic. (3) *to stimulate*: stomachum, Hor.

pervēnio -venīre -venī -ventum, *to come through to, arrive at, reach*.

LIT., Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerunt, Caes.; ad portam, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *of persons, to attain to, to arrive at a state, position, etc.*: in maximam invidiam, Cic.; in senatum, Cic.; ad suum, *to obtain one's own*, Cic.; ad primos comoedos,

to be ranked with, Cic. (2) *of things, to come to; esp. to come to one's knowledge or into one's possession*: pecunia ad Verrem pervenit, Cic.; res ad istius aures, Cic.; with acc.: aures, Ov.

pervēnor -ari, dep. *to hunt through*: urbem, Pl.

perversitās -ātis, f. (perversus), *perversity*: hominum, Cic. L.; opinionum, Cic.

perverto (pervorto) -vertēre -verti -versum, *to turn upside down, overturn, overthrow*.

LIT., tecta, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to overthrow, undermine, subvert, pervert*: amicitiam aut iustitiam, Cic.; omnia iura divina atque humana, Cic. (2) *in speech, to trip up, put down*: nunquam (ille me) ullo artificio pervertet, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **perversus** -a -um, *crooked, awry, askew*. LIT., perversissimi oculi, *squinting dreadfully*, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., *distorted, perverse*: homo, sapientia, mos, Cic.; Verg.

¶ Adv. **perversē**, *awry, perversely*: interpretari, Cic.; uti deorum beneficio, Cic.

pervespēri, adv. *very late in the evening*: Cic. L.

pervestigatio -ōnis, f. (pervestigo), *an examination, investigation*: Cic.

pervestigo -are, *to track out*. LIT., of hounds: Cic. TRANSF., *to investigate, search into*: pervestigare et cognoscere, Cic.; Liv.

pervētus -ēris, *very old*: rex, Cic.; amicitia, Cic. L.

pervētustus -a -um, *very old*: verba, Cic.

pervicācia -ae, f. (pervicax), *firmness, persistence*: in hostem, Tac.; in a bad sense, *stubbornness, obstinacy*: mulierositas, pervicacia, ligurritio, Cic.; pervicacia tua et superbia, Liv.

pervicax -ācis (vinco), *firm, persistent*; with genit.: recti, Tac.; in a bad sense, *stubborn, obstinate*: Achilles, Hor.; with genit.: irae, Tac.; adversus peritos, Tac.

¶ Compar. adv. **pervicaciūs**, *more stubbornly*: Liv., Tac.

pervidēo -vidēre -vidi -visum.

(1) *to look over, survey*. LIT., sol qui pervidet omnia, Ov. TRANSF., cunctaque mens oculis pervidet usa suis, Ov.; cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, Hor.

(2) *to see through, discern, distinguish*. LIT., ut neque . . . quae cuiusque stiptitis palma sit pervideri possit, Liv. TRANSF., animi mei firmitatem, Cic. L.; Liv.

pervigēo -ēre, *to flourish, bloom continually*: opibus atque honoribus pervigere, Tac.

pervigil -ilis, *always watchful*: Ov., Juv.

pervigilatio -ōnis, f. (pervigilo), *a vigil, a religious watching*: Cic.

pervigiliū -i, n. *a keeping awake all night*: Plin., Sen.; esp. *a religious watching, vigil*: castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv.; pervigiliū celebrare, Tac.

pervigilo -are, *to remain awake all night*: noctem, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

pervilis -e, *very cheap*: annona, Liv.

pervinco -vincēre -vīci -victum, *to conquer completely*.

LIT., pervicit Vardanes, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to carry one's point*: pervicit Cato, Cic. L. (2) *to surpass, outdo*: voces pervincunt sonum, Hor. (3) *to induce,*

prevail upon: multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios ut Romanam societatem retinerent, Liv. (4) *to achieve, effect*: pervicerunt remis ut tenerent terram, Liv. (5) *to prove, demonstrate*: aliquid dictis, Lucr.

pervius -a -um (per/via), *passable, accessible, having a road through*. LIT., pervius usus, tectorum inter se, Verg.; loca equo pervia, Ov.; transitiones, Cic.; n. as subst. pervium -i, a passage: Pl., Tac. TRANSF., *unobstructed, accessible*: nihil ambitioni pervium, Tac.; Pl.

pervivo -ere, *to live on, survive*: Pl.

pervolgo=pervulgo; q.v.

pervólvo -are (freq. of pervolvo), *to fly round, to flit about*; with acc.: volucres nemora, Lucr.; of light: omnia late loca, Verg.

pervólvo -are. (1) *to fly through, fly round*. LIT., aedes, Verg.; iter aërium, Ov.; of light: mare ac terras, Lucr. TRANSF., of any rapid motion: LVI milia passuum cisiis, Cic.; totam urbem, Juv. (2) *to fly to a place*: in hanc sedem, Cic.

pervólvo -velle -vólvi, *to wish greatly*; with infin., or acc. and infin.: pervelim scire, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

pervólvo -are (freq. of pervolvo), *to roll round*; esp. *to unroll, read a book*: libros, Cic.

pervólvo -volvère -volvi -vólutum, *to roll about*. LIT., aliquem in luto, Ter. TRANSF., ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus, *may be engaged in*, Cic. Esp. *to unroll a book, to read*: Cat.

pervorsê, etc=perverse, etc.; see perverto.

pervulgo (pervolvo) -are. LIT., (1) *to publish, make publicly known*: res in vulgus pervulgata, Cic.; illas tabulas pervulgari atque edi P.R. imperavi, Cic. (2) *to make generally available*: praemia, Cic. (3) *of a woman*: se, *to prostitute herself*, Cic. TRANSF., *to frequent, haunt a place*: Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **pervulgâtus** -a -um. (1) *very usual, common*: consolatio, Cic. L. (2) *well known*: ista maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic.

pēs pēdis, m. (πούς), *the foot* (used both of men and animals).

LIT., *calcei apti ad pedem*, Cic.; Verg., etc. Esp. in phrases, referring to the human foot, but often figuratively: (1) in gen.: *pedem ferre, to go*, Verg.; *pedem referre, to return*, Ov., etc.; *pedem ponere, to set foot*, Cic.; *pedibus, on foot, also by land*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; *servus a pedibus, an attendant, lackey*, Cic.; *pede pulsare terram, to dance*, Hor.; *pedibus ire in sententiam alicuius, to agree with, support someone's proposal*, Liv.; *ne (quis) pedibus iret, should vote*, Cic.; *sub pedibus, in one's power*, Verg.; *sub pedibus esse, to be thought little of*, Ov.; *sub pede ponere, Hor.*; ante pedes positum esse, *to be plain*, Cic.; *circum pedes, about one*, Cic.; *pēs secundus, felix, dexter, happy or fortunate arrival*, Verg., Ov. (2) in milit. t. t.: *pedibus merere, to serve in the infantry*, Liv.; *descendere ad pedes, to dismount*, Liv.; *pedem conferre, to fight hand to hand*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *a foot of a table, chair, etc.*: Ov., etc. (2) *of water*: crepante lymphā desilit pede, Hor.; Lucr., Verg. (3) *pēs (veli), a rope or sheet, attached to the lower edge of a sail*; hence: *pede aequo, with fair wind*, Ov.;

facere pedem, to veer out the sheet to catch a side wind, Verg. (4) *a metrical foot*: Cic., Hor.; hence, *a measure, metre, species of verse*: Lesbios, Hor. (5) *a foot, as a measure of length*: *pedem non egressi sumus*, Cic.; Caes.

pessimus, *pessime, see malus*.

Pessinūs -untis, f. (Πεσινούς, -ούρος), *a town in Galatia, near Mount Dindymus, famous for its worship of Cybele*. Adj. **Pessinuntius** -a -um, *relating to Pessinus*.

pessûlus -i, m. (πάσσαλος), *a bolt*: *pessulum ostio obdere*, Ter.; Pl.

pessum, adv. (old acc.), *to the ground, to the bottom, downwards*; esp. with ire and dare. LIT., ne pessum abeat ratis, Pl.; Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *pessum ire, to sink, be ruined, perish*, Pl., Tac. (2) *pessum dare, to destroy, ruin, put an end to*: Pl., Cic., Sall., Tac.

pestifēr -fēra -fērum (pestis/fero), *pestiferous, pestilential*. LIT., odor corporum, Liv. TRANSF., *destructive, injurious*: *vipera, Cic.*; civis, Cic.; Verg.

¶ Adv. **pestifērē**, *balefully, injuriously*: Cic.

pestilens -entis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (pestis), *pestilential, unhealthy*. LIT., aedes, Cic.; annus pestilentissimus, Cic. TRANSF., *deadly, fatal, noxious*: homo pestilitor, Cic.; res, Cic.; Verg.

pestilentia -ae, f. (pestilens).

LIT., *a pestilential or unhealthy condition*: autumnus, Caes.; agrorum genus propter pestilentiam vastum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a plague, infectious disease*: pestilentia conflictati, Caes.; Cic., Liv. (2) *moral unwholesomeness*: Cat.

pestilitās -ātis, f.=pestilentia; q.v.: Lucr.

pestis -is, f. *a pest, pestilence, plague, infectious disease*.

LIT., *pestem ab Aegypto avertere*, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *destruction, ruin*: pestem in aliquem machinari, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (2) *an injurious thing or person, a pest, curse, bane*: illae inclusae in republica pestes, Cic.; Verg.

pētāsātus -a -um (petasus), *wearing the petasus* (q.v.); hence, *equipped for a journey*: Cic.

pētāsio (pētāso) -ōnis, m. (πετασών), *a fore-quarter of pork*: Varr., Mart.

pētāsuncûlus -i, m. (dim. of petaso), *a little fore-quarter of pork*: Juv.

pētāsus -i, m. (πέτασος), *a broad-brimmed felt hat, used by travellers*: Pl.

pētaurum -i, n. (πέταυρον), *a spring-board used by acrobats*: Juv.

Pētēlia (Pētīlia) -ae, f. *a town in the Brutian territory, near modern Strongoli*.

¶ Hence adj. **Pētēlinus** -a -um, *Petelian*. **pētēso** (pētisso) -ēre (freq. of peto), *to long for, strive after eagerly*: pugnam, Lucr.; laudem, Cic.

pētītio -ōnis, f. (peto). (1) *an attack, thrust, blow*: tuas petitiones effugi, Cic. TRANSF., *an attack in words*: novi omnes hominis petitiones rationesque dicendi, Cic. (2) *a requesting, application*: petitio indutiarum, Liv.; esp.: a, polit. t. t., *a standing for office, candidature*: consulatus, Caes.; dare se petitioni, Cic. L.; Liv., Tac.: b, legal t. t., *a suit*: Cic., Quint.; also *a right of claim, right to bring an action*: cuius sit petitio, Cic.

pētitor -ōris, m. (peto), *one who strives after, a seeker*: famae, Luc.; esp. (1) polit. t. t., *a candidate*: Hor., Suet. (2) legal t. t., *a plaintiff in a civil or private suit*: Cic.

pētītūrō -ire (desider. of peto), *to desire to become a candidate*: video hominem valde petītūrū, Cic. L.

pētītus -ūs, m. (peto), *an inclining towards*: Lucr.

pēto -ēre -īvi and -īi -ītum (cf. impetus, Gr. πέτομαι, πίτω),

(1) *to make for, go to*: a, of places: Dyr-rhachium, Cic.; loca calidiora, Cic.; caelum pennis, *to fly to*, Ov.; mons petit astra, *rears its head towards*, Ov.; b, of persons: ut te supplex peterem, Verg.; Ilionea petit dextrā, Verg.; c, with acc. of the route: alium cursum petere, Cic. L.

(2) *to make for, to attack, assail*. LIT., caput et collum, Cic.; aliquem telis, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., *to attack, assail*: qui me epistulā petivit, Cic. L.; aliquem fraude, Liv.; Tac.

(3) *to seek, strive after, endeavour to obtain*: aliud domicilium, Caes.; sedes apibus statioque petenda, Verg.; praedam pedibus, Ov.; sapientiam, Cic.; mortem, Cic.; with infin.: Verg., Hor., Ov.

(4) *to ask for, beg, beseech, request, entreat*: alicuius vitam, Cic.; pacem a Romanis, Caes.; with ut or ne and the subj.: peto a te ut, etc., Cic.; with subj. alone: abs te peto, efficias ut, etc., Cic. TRANSF., of inanimate objects: quantum res petit, demands, Cic. Esp.: a, polit. t. t., *to stand for, canvass for*: consulatum, Cic.; Liv.: b, legal t. t., *to sue for*: hereditatis possessionem, Cic.: c, *to woo*: virginem petiere iuvenes, Liv.

(5) *to fetch, derive*. LIT., cibum e flamma, Ter.; aliquid ab impeditis, Caes. TRANSF., gemitūs alte de corde, Ov.; a litteris oblivionem, Cic. L.

pētorrītum (pētōrītum) -i, n. *an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage*: Hor.

petra -ae, f. (πέτρα), *a stone, rock*: Plin.

Petrinūm -i, n. *an estate near Sinuessa in Campania*.

petrō -ōnis, m. (petra), *an old wether*: Pl.

Petrōnīus i, m. *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of a satirist under Nero, perhaps the Petronius Arbiter of Nero's court.

pētūlans -antis (peto), *impudent, pert, wanton*: homo, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.; sometimes lascivious: Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.)

pētūlantēr, *impudently, pertly, petulantly*: petulanter vivere, Cic.; in aliquem invehi, Cic.

pētūlantia -ae, f. (petulans), *impudence, pertness, wantonness*: Cic., Prop.

pētulcus -a -um (peto), *butting with the head*: agni, Lucr.; haedi, Verg.

pexātus -a -um (pexus), *wearing a garment with the nap on, i.e. a new garment*: Mart.

pexus -a -um, partic. from pecto; q.v.

Phaeāces -ācum, m. pl. (Φαίᾱκες), the Phaeacians, mythical inhabitants of the island of Scheria. Sing., adj. and subst. **Phaeax** -ācis, m. *Phaeacian, a Phaeacian*.

¶ Hence subst. **Phaeācia** -ae, f. *the country of the Phaeacians*; adj. **Phaeācius** and **Phaeācus** -a -um, *Phaeacian*; subst.

Phaeācis -idis, f. *a poem on the stay of Ulysses among the Phaeacians*.

Phaedōr or **Phaedōn** -ōnis, m. (Φαίδων), *a disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato, who gave his name to a dialogue on the immortality of the soul*.

Phaedra -ae, f. (Φαίδρα) *daughter of Minos, wife of Theseus, and stepmother of Hippolytus*.

Phaedrus -i, m. (Φαίδρος). (1) *an Epicurean philosopher at Athens, teacher of Cicero*. (2) *a disciple of Socrates*. (3) *a freedman of Augustus, Thracian by birth, author of Latin fables*.

Phaestum -i, n. (Φαιστός), *a town on the south coast of Crete*.

¶ Hence subst. **Phaēstiās** -ādīs, f. *a female dweller in Phaestum*.

Phaēthōn -ōntis, m. (Φαέθων), *the shining one*. (1) epithet of Helios, *the sun*. (2) *the son of Helios and Clymene, who was killed trying to drive the chariot of his father*.

¶ Hence adj. **Phaēthontēus** -a -um, relating to Phaethon; subst. in plur. **Phaēthontiādes** -um, f. *the sisters of Phaethon, who were turned into poplars*; **Phaēthusa** -ae, f. (Φαέθουσα), *a sister of Phaethon*.

phāgēr -gri, m. (φάγος), *a fish*: Ov., Plin.

phālangae (pālangae) -ārum, f. pl. (φάλαγγες), *rollers on which heavy structures were moved*: Caes.

phālangitae -ārum, m. pl. (φαλαγγίται), *soldiers belonging to a phalanx*: Liv.

Phālantus -i, m. (Φάλαντος), *a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and founded Tarentum*: regnata Laconi rura Phalanto, the Tarentine territory, Hor.

phālānx -angis, f. (φάλαγξ), *an array of soldiers in close order*: Verg., Juv. Esp. (1) *a division of a Greek army drawn up in battle array, a phalanx*: Nep. (2) *the Macedonian phalanx, a body of men drawn up in a close parallelogram, fifty abreast and sixteen deep*. (3) *Gauls and Germans drawn up in a similar parallelogram*: phalange factā, in close formation, Caes.

Phālāris -idis, m. (Φαλαρίς), *a tyrant of Agrigentum, notorious for his cruelty*.

phālārae -ārum, f. pl. (τὰ φάλαρα), *metal bosses*. (1) *ornaments worn on the breast as a military decoration*: Cic., Liv., Verg. (2) *trappings on a horse's head and breast*: Liv., Verg.

phālērātus -a -um (phalerae), *wearing phalerae*: equi, Liv. TRANSF., *adorned*: Ter.

Phālērūm -i, n. (Φαληρόν), *the oldest port of Athens*.

¶ Hence adj. **Phālērēus** -ēi and -ēos, m. *belonging to Phalerum*: Demetrius Phalereus, or simply, Phalereus, *regent of Athens* (about 300 B.C.); adj. **Phālēricus** -a -um, *belonging to Phalerum*; subst. **Phālēricus** -i, m. (sc. portus), *the harbour of Phalerum*.

Phānae -ārum, f. pl. (Φανά), *a harbour and promontory in the south of Chios (now Cap Mastico), famous for its wine*; adj. **Phānaeus** -a -um, *Phanean*: rex Phanaeus, poet. for Phanaean wine, Verg.

phantasmā -ātis, n. (φάντασμα), *an apparition*: Plin. L.

phāretra -ae, f. (φαρέτρα), *a quiver*: Verg., Prop., etc.

phāretrātus -a -um (pharetra), *wearing a*

quiver: virgo, Diana, Ov.; puer, Cupid, Ov.; Verg., Hor.

pharmaceutria -ae, f. (φαρμακeutρία), a sorceress: Verg.

phārmācōpōla (-ēs) -ae, m. (φαρμακοπώλης), a seller of drugs, a quack: Cic.

Pharsālus (-ōs) -i, f. (Φάρσαλος), a town in Thessaly, near which Pompeius was defeated by Caesar, 48 B.C.

¶ Hence adj. **Pharsālīcus** and **Pharsālīus** -a -um, Pharsalian.

Phārus (-ōs) -i, f., rarely m. (Φάρος), an island off Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built a lighthouse; hence in gen. a lighthouse: Caes.

¶ Adj. **Phārius** -a -um, of Pharus or Egyptian: iuvenca, Io, Ov.; turba, the priests of Isis, Tib.; coniunc, Cleopatra, Mart.

Phāsēlis -idis, f. (Φασήλις), a town in Lycia.

¶ Hence **Phāsēlitae** -ārum, m. pl. the inhabitants of Phaselis.

phāsēlus -i, m. and f. (φάσηλος), an edible bean, the kidney-bean or French bean. Lit., Verg. TRANSE., a light bean-shaped boat: Cic. L., Hor.

Phāsis -idis and -idos, m. (Φάσις), a river in Colchis, flowing into the Black Sea.

¶ Hence **Phāsis** -idis, f.; as adj., Colchian: volucres, pheasants, Mart.; also as subst., the Colchian woman = Medea of Colchis: Ov.; adj. **Phāsiācus** -a -um (Φασιακός), Colchian; adj. **Phāsiānus**: Phasiana avis, or Phasiana, Plin., or Phasianus, Suet., a pheasant; f. adj. **Phāsiās** -ādīs (Φασιάς), Colchian.

phasma -ātis, n. (φάσμα), a ghost, spectre: Ter., Juv.

Phēgeus -ēi, m. (Φηγεύς), the father of Alpheisiboea.

¶ Hence adj. **Phēgēius** -a -um, of Phégeus; subst. **Phēgis** -idis, f. the daughter of Phégeus, Alpheisiboea.

phengitēs -ae, m. (φεγγίτης), selenite or crystallized gypsum (used for window panes): Suet.

Phērae -ārum, f. pl. (Φέραι), a city in Thessaly, the residence of Admetus.

¶ Hence adj. **Phēraeus** -a -um, Pherean or Thessalian: vaccae, of Admetus, Ov.

Phēreclīs -a -um, of Phereclus, who built the ships in which Paris carried off Helen.

Phērēcydēs -is, m. (Φερεκύδης). (1) a philosopher of Syros, teacher of Pythagoras.

¶ Hence adj. **Phērēcydēus** -a -um, of Pherecydes.

(2) an Athenian chronicler, fl. 480 B.C.

Phērētīadēs -ae, m. son of Pheres = Admetus.

phīāla -ae, f. (φιάλη), a drinking-vessel, broad at the bottom; a bowl, saucer: Juv., Mart.

Phidiās -ae, m. (Φειδίας), a celebrated sculptor of Athens, contemporary of Pericles.

¶ Hence adj. **Phidiācus** -a -um, of Phidias.

Philaeni -ōrum (and -ōn), m. pl. (Φίλωνοι), two Carthaginian brothers who submitted to be buried alive for the sake of their country: arae Philaenon, a town on the borders of Cyrene.

philēmā -atis, n. (φιλημα), a kiss: Lucr.

Philippi -ōrum, m. pl. (Φίλιπποι), a city in Macedonia, where Octavian and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius.

¶ Hence adj. **Philippensis** -e and **Philippēus** -a -um, of Philippi.

Philippus -i, m. (Φίλιππος), the name of several kings of Macedon, the most celebrated of whom was the father of Alexander the Great. TRANSE., name of a gold coin coined by Philip, worth 20 drachmae: Pl., Hor.

¶ Hence adj. **Philippēus** and **Philippicus** -a -um, relating to Philip: orations, the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip; f. as subst. **Philippica** -ae and plur. **Philippicae** -ārum, the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip, and of Cicero against Antony: Juv.

philitia or **phiditia** -orum, n. pl. (φιλιτια, φιδίτια), the public meals of the Lacedaemonians: Cic.

Philo or **Philōn** -ōnis, m. (Φίλων), an academic philosopher, teacher of Cicero.

Philoctētēs -ae, m. (Φιλοκτήτης), son of Poeas, the companion of Hercules, who bequeathed to him his poisoned arrows; he joined in the expedition against Troy, but was left behind on the island of Lemnos, wounded by a snake; brought to Troy in the tenth year of the war and healed by Machaon; he slew Paris.

¶ Adj. **Philoctētaeus** -a -um, of Philoctetes. **philōlōgia** -ae, f. (φιλολογία), love of learning, study of literature: Cic. L., Sen.

philōlōgus -a -um (φιλόλογος), learned, literary; m. as subst. a student of literature, a scholar: Cic., Sen.

Philōmēla -ae, f. (Φιλομήλα), the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens; turned into a nightingale. TRANSE., the nightingale: Verg.

philōsōphia -ae, f. (φιλοσοφία), philosophy: Cic., Sen. TRANSE., (1) a philosophical subject: Nep. (2) in plur.: philosophiae, philosophical sects or systems, Cic.

philōsōphor -ari, dep. to philosophize, to apply oneself to philosophy: Pl., Cic.

philōsōphus -a -um (φιλόσοφος), philosophical: scriptiones, Cic. As subst.; m., **philōsōphus** -i, a philosopher: Cic.; f., **philōsōpha** -ae, a female philosopher: Cic. L.

philtum -i, n. (φίλτρον), a love-potion, philtre: Ov., Juv.

philyra -ae, f. (φιλύρα), the inner bark of the linden-tree, of which bands for chaplets were made: Hor., Ov.

Philyra -ae, f. (Φίλυρα), a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron, changed into a linden-tree.

¶ Hence adj. **Philyrēius** -a -um, of Philyra: heros, Chiron, Ov.; tecta, of Chiron, Ov.; subst. **Philyridēs** -ae, m. son of Philyra = Chiron: Ov.

phimus -i, m. (φιμύς), a dice-box: Hor.

Phineus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Φινεύς), a king of Salmydessus in Thrace, who was deprived of sight and tormented by the Harpies for having put his sons to death on a false accusation.

¶ Hence adj. **Phinēius** and **Phinēus** -a -um, of Phineus; subst. **Phinidēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Phineus.

Phlēgēthōn -ontis, m. (φλεγέθων, burning), a river in the infernal regions.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Phlēgēthontis** -idis, of Phlegethon: lymphae, Ov.

Phlegra -ae, f. (Φλέγρα), a district in Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene, where the gods were said to have killed the giants with lightning.

¶ Hence adj. **Phlegraeus** -a -um, of Phlegra: campi, Ov. TRANSE., campus, the field of Pharsalia, Prop.

Phliūs -untis, f. (Φλιούς), a city in the Peloponnese, between Sicyon and Argos.

¶ Hence adj. **Phliāsīus** -a -um, of Phlius.
phōca -ae, f. and **phōcē** -ēs, f. (φώκη), a seal, sea-calf: Verg., Ov.

Phōcaea -ae, f. (Φώκαια), a sea-port in Ionia, mother-city of Massilia.

¶ Hence **Phōcaeensēs** -ium and **Phōcaeī** -ōrum, m. pl. the Phocaeans; adj. **Phōcāicus** -a -um, Phocaean.

Phōcis -idis, f. (Φωκίς), Phocis, a district in the north of Greece, between Boeotia and Aetolia.

¶ Hence adj. **Phōcāicus** -a -um, Phocian; subst. **Phōcenses** -ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of Phocis; adj. **Phōcēus** -a -um, Phocian: iuvenis Phoeus, or simply, Phoeus, the Phocian = Pylades, son of Strophius, king of Phocis, Ov.; subst. **Phōcīi** -ōrum, m. pl. the Phocians.

Phoebē -ēs, f. (Φοιβή). (1) the sister of Phoebus, the Moon-goddess, Diana; meton., Night: Ov. (2) daughter of Leucippus. (3) daughter of Leda and sister of Helena.

Phoebigēna -ae, m. (Phoebus/gigno), the son of Phoebus, Aesculapius: Verg.

Phoebus -i, m. (Φοῖβος), Apollo, the Sun-god. Poet., the sun: fugat astra Phoebus, Hor.; sub utroque Phoebos, in the east and west, Ov.

¶ Hence subst. **Phoebās** -adis, f. (Φοιβάς), a priestess of Phoebus, a prophetess; adj. **Phoebēus** and **Phoebēus** -a -um (Φοιβήτιος, Φοιβήτιος), of Phoebus: iuvenis, Aesculapius, Ov.; ales, the raven, Ov.; virgo, Daphne, Ov.

Phoenicē -ēs, f. (Φοινίκη), a country on the Syrian coast, including the towns Tyre and Sidon.

¶ Hence subst. **Phoenices** -um, m. pl. (Φοινίκες), the Phoenicians, famous for their skill in navigation and commerce, founders of several colonies, Carthage, Hippo, etc.; subst. **Phoenissa** -ae, f. (Φοινισσα), a Phoenician woman: exsul, Anna, sister of Dido, Ov.

phoenicoptērus -i, m. (φαινικόπτερος), the flamingo: Juv., Sen.

Phoenix -icis, m. (Φοῖνιξ), son of Amyntor, companion of Achilles at the Trojan war.

***phoenix** -icis, m. (φωνιέ), the phoenix, a fabulous bird of Arabia, said to live 500 years, and then to be burnt to death; from the ashes of the dying bird a new phoenix was said to spring.

phōnascus -i, m. (φωνασκός), a teacher of singing, etc.: Quint., Suet.

Phorcus -i, m. (Φόρκος), a sea-god, son of Neptune, father of Medusa.

¶ Hence subst. **Phorcis** -idos, f. a daughter of Phorcus: sorores Phorides = Graeae, Ov.; subst. **Phorcynis** -idis and -idos, f. the daughter of Phorcus, Medusa.

Phōrōnēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Φορωνεύς), king of Argos, son of Inachus, brother of Io.

¶ Hence subst. **Phōrōnis** -idis, f. Io: Ov. **Phrāātēs** (Phrāhātēs) -ae, m. name of several Parthian kings.

phrāsīs -is, f. (φράσις), diction: Quint.

phrēnēsīs -is, f. (φρενίτις), madness, frenzy: Sen., Juv.

phrēnēticus -a -um (φρενιτικός), mad, frantic: Cic.

Phrixus -i, m. (Φρίξος), son of Athamas and Nephele, brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece.

¶ Hence adj. **Phrixēus** -a -um, of Phrixus: stagna sororis Phrixiae, the Hellespont, Ov.

Phrygēs -um, m. pl. (Φρύγες), the Phrygians.

¶ Hence subst. **Phrygia** -ae, f. the country of Phrygia in Asia Minor; adj. **Phrygius** -a -um (Φρύγιος), Phrygian; poet. = Trojan: maritus, Aeneas, Ov.; pastor, Paris, Verg.; mater, Cybele, Verg.; vestes, embroidered, Verg.; buxum, the Phrygian flute, Ov.; lapis, Phrygian marble, Ov.; adj. **Phryx** -ygis, Phrygian or Trojan: Verg., Ov.

phrygiō -ōnis, m. an embroiderer: Pl.

***Phryx** -ygis, m. (Φρύξ), a river in Lydia.

***Phryx**, see Phryges.

Phthia -ae, f. (Φθία), a town in Thessaly, birth-place of Achilles.

¶ Hence subst. **Phthiās** -adis, f. (Φθιάς), a woman of Phthia; subst. **Phthiōta** and **Phthiōtēs** -ae, m. (Φθιώτης), an inhabitant of Phthia; subst. **Phthiōtis** -idis, f. (Φθιώτις), Phthiotis, the district of Thessaly in which Phthia is; adj. **Phthiōticus** (Φθιωτικός) and **Phthius** (Φθιος), belonging to Phthia: rex, Peleus, Ov.

phthisis -is, f. (φθίσις), consumption: Sen., Juv. **phy**, interj. *pish! tush!*: Ter.

phylāca -ae, f. (φυλακή), a prison: Pl.

Phylācē -ēs, f. (Φυλακή), a city in Thessaly, where Proteusilaus reigned.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Phylācēis** -idis, of Phylace: matres, Thessalian, Ov.; adj. **Phylācēius** -a -um: coniunx, Laodamia, Ov.; subst. **Phylācidēs** -ae, m. (Φυλακίδης), a descendant of Phylacus: Proteusilaus: Ov.

phylācista -ae, m. (φυλακιστής), a gaoler: Pl.

phylarchus -i, m. (φύλαρχος), the head of a tribe, an emir: Arabum, Cic. L.

Phyllis -idis and -idos, f. (Φυλλίς), daughter of Sithon, changed into an almond-tree.

Phyllēis -idis, f. and **Phyllēius** -a -um, of Phyllus (in Thessaly), Thessalian: iuvenis, Caeneus, Ov.

physica -ae, f. and **physicē** -ēs, f. (φυσική), physics, natural science: Cic.

physicus -a -um (φυσικός), relating to physics or natural philosophy, physical: ratio, Cic. As subst. m. **physicus** -i, a natural philosopher, scientist: Cic.; n. pl. **physica** -ōrum, natural philosophy, physics: Cic.

¶ Adv. **physicē**, in the manner of the natural philosophers: dicere, Cic.

physiognōmōn -ōnis, m. (φυσιογνώμων), a physiognomist, one who judges men's characters by their features: Cic.

physiōlōgia -ae, f. (φυσιολογία), natural philosophy, science: Cic.

piābilis -e (pio), expiable, that can be atoned for: fulmen, Ov.

piāculāris -e (piaculum), atoning, expiating: sacrificia. N. pl. as subst. **piāculāria** -ium, expiatory sacrifices: Liv.; Pl.

piāculūm -i, n. (pio), a means of expiating sin or appeasing a deity. Lit., an expiatory sacrifice: porco feminā piaculum pati, Cic.; duc nigras pecudes, ea prima piacula sunt, first victims, Verg. TRANSF., (1) punishment for sacrilege: gravia piacula exigere, Liv. (2) of a person as victim: ut luendis periculis publicis piacula simus, Liv. (3) any means of healing, remedy: Hor. (4) an act making expiation necessary, a sin, crime: piaculum committere, Liv.; Tac.

piāmen -inis, n. (pio), a means of atonement or expiation: Ov.

pica -ae, f. a jay or magpie: Ov., Mart.

picāria -ae, f. (pix), a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut: Cic.

picēa -ae, f. (pix), the spruce-fir: Ov.

Picēnum -i, n. a district in central Italy on the Adriatic.

¶ Hence adj. **Picens** -entis, of Picenum; m. pl. as subst. **Picētes** -ium, the people of Picenum; adj. **Picēnus** -a -um, of Picenum.

picēus -a -um (pix), of pitch: Luc. TRANSF., pitch-black: caligo, Verg.

pico -are (pix), to smear with pitch or flavour with pitch: Suet., Mart.

pictor -ōris, m. (pingo), a painter: Cic., Hor.

Pictor -ōris, m. a cognomen in the gens Fabia; see Fabius.

pictūra -ae, f. (pingo), painting. LIT., the art of painting: ars ratioque picturae, Cic. TRANSF., (1) a painting, picture: Pl., Cic., Tac.; pictura textilis, embroidery, Cic.; of mosaic work: Verg. (2) a word-picture, description: Cic.

picturātus -a -um (pictura). (1) painted: Stat. (2) embroidered: vestes, Verg.

pictus -a -um, partic. from pingo; q.v.

picus -i, m. (1) a woodpecker: Ov. (2) a griffin: Pl.

Picus -i, m. (Πικος), an Italian deity, husband of Canens, father of Faunus; according to a later legend, changed by Circe into a woodpecker.

piē, adv. from pius; q.v.

Piērus (-ōs) -i, m. (Περγος). Either a king of Emathia, who gave his nine daughters the name of the nine Muses; or a Macedonian, father of the nine Muses.

¶ Hence subst. **Piēris** -idis or -idos, f. (Πιερίς), a Muse; plur. **Piērides**, the Muses; adj. **Piērius** -a -um, **Pierian**; hence poetic: via, the study of poetry, Ov.; modi, poems, Hor.; f. pl. as subst. **Piēriae** -arum, the Muses.

piētās -ātis, f. (pius), dutifulness, dutiful conduct. LIT., (1) towards the gods, piety: est pietas iustitia adversus deos, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., etc. (2) due compassion from the gods, respect for human qualities: di, si qua est caelo pietas, Verg. (3) dutifulness towards one's native country, patriotism: erga patriam, Cic.; Liv. (4) towards relatives, devotion: quid est pietas nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic.; felix nati pietate, Verg.

TRANSF., in gen., kindness: Plin., Suet.

piger -gra -grum (piget), sluggish, unwilling, lazy, slow.

LIT., of persons and things: non sum piger, Hor.; serpens frigore pigra, Ov.; in labore militari, Cic.; gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv.; with genit.: militiae, Hor.; with infin.: ferre laborem, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) inactive, slow: bellum, Liv.; campus, unfruitful, Hor.; palus, sluggish, stagnant, Ov. (2) making slow, numbing: brumae rigor, Lucr.; Cat., Tib.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **pigrē**, slowly, sluggishly: Liv., Sen.

piget -gēre -gūit -gītum est, impers., it causes annoyance, it disgusts.

LIT., with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing: me civitatis morum, Sall.; Ter.

With infin. or n. pron. as subject: illud quod piget, Pl.; referre piget, Liv. Absol.: oratione multitudo inducitur ad pigendum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) it causes regret: illa me composuisse piget, Ov.; Ter. (2) it causes shame; with infin.: fateri pigebat, Liv.

pigmentārius -i, m. (pigmentum), a seller of paints and unguents: Cic. L.

pigmentum -i, n. (pingo), a paint, colour, pigment. LIT., aspersa temere pigmenta in tabula, Cic.; of cosmetics: Pl. TRANSF., of style, ornament, decoration: pigmenta Aristotelia, Cic.

pignerātor -ōris, m. (pigneror), a mortgagee: Cic.

pignēro -are (pignus), to give as a pledge, pawn, mortgage. LIT., bona, Liv. TRANSF., cum velut obsidibus datis pigneratos haberent animos, Liv.

pignēror -ari, dep. (pignus), to take as a pledge. Hence (1) to claim as one's own: Mars fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. (2) to accept as a pledge of certainty: quod des mihi pigneror omen, Ov.

pignus -nōris and -nēris, n. (connected with pango), a pledge, pawn, security.

LIT., se pignori opponere, Pl.; rem alicuius pignori accipere, Tac. Esp. (1) security to enforce attendance of senators in the senate: senatores pignoribus cogere, Cic.; Liv. (2) a wager, bet, stake: pignore certare cum aliquo, Verg., Pl.

TRANSF., a pledge, token, assurance, proof: voluntatis, Cic.; Liv., Tac. Esp. plur., persons as pledges of love: pignora coniugum ac liberorum, Liv.; communia pignora natos, Prop.; Ov., Tac.

pigritia -ae, f. and **pigritiēs** -ēi, f. (piger), sluggishness, indolence: Cic.; ad sequendum, Liv.; Mart.

pigro -are (piger), to be sluggish, lazy: Lucr.

pigror -ari, dep. (piger), to be sluggish, lazy; with infin.: scribere ne pigre, Cic. L.

pila -ae, f. (pinso), a mortar: Ov.

pila -ae, f. (connected with pango), a pillar: nulla meos habeat pila libellos, no bookstall books being sold in Rome round pillars of buildings, Hor.; saxea pila, a pier or mole, Verg.; pontis, pier of a bridge, Liv.

pila -ae, f. a ball. LIT., a ball to play with: pilā ludere, Hor.; Cic.; prov.: mea pila est, I've won, Pl. TRANSF., (1) a game of ball: quantum alii tribuunt alveolo, quantum pilae, Cic. (2) a balloting-ball: Prop. (3) a crystal or amber ball to carry in the hand: Prop.

pilānus -i, m. (pilum)=triarius; q.v.

pilātus -a -um (pilum), armed with the pilum or javelin: Verg.

Pilātus, see Pontius.

pilentum -i, n. a carriage, coach, esp. used by Roman ladies: Verg., Hor., Liv.

pillēātus (pillēātus) -a -um (pilleus, q.v.), wearing the felt cap: fratres, Castor and Pollux, Cat.; coloni, Liv.; rex, Liv.

pillēolus (pillēolus) -i, m. (dim. of pilleus), a little cap, skull-cap: Hor.

pillēus (pilēus) -i, m. and **pillēum** -i, n. (πίλος), a felt cap, fitting close to the head, worn at feasts, especially the Saturnalia, and by slaves after manumission. LIT., Pl., Liv.

TRANSF., servos ad pileum vocare, to summon the slaves to freedom, Liv.

pīlo -are ('pilus), to deprive of hair, make bald: Mart.

pīlōsus -a -um ('pilus), covered with hair, hairy: genae, Cic.; Juv.

pīlum -i, n. (pinso). (1) a pestle: Plin. (2) the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry: mittere, Caes., Cic., Liv.

Pīlumnus -i, m. husband of Danaë, father of Daunus, ancestor of Turnus.

'pīlus -i, m. a single hair. LIT., munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum, Cic. TRANSF., a trifle (usually with a neg.): ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, Cic. L.; non facit pili cohortem, Cat.

'pīlus -i, m. (pilum), a division of the triarii in the Roman army. Esp. in phrase, primus pilus, first division of triarii: primi pili centurio, Caes.; aliquem ad primum pilum transducere, to promote to be chief centurion, Caes.; primum pilum ducere, to be chief centurion, Caes., Liv. TRANSF., of the officer himself: primus pilus, the centurion of the first division, the chief centurion of the triarii and of the legion, Caes.

Pīmpla -ae, f. (Πιμπλα), a place in Pieria, with a mountain and spring, sacred to the Muses.

¶ Hence subst. **Pīmplēis** (Pīplēis) -idis, f. a Muse: Hor.; adj. **Pīmplēus** -a -um, sacred to the Muses: mons, Cat.; f. as subst. **Pīmplēa** -ae, a Muse: Hor.

Pīnārius -a, name of a Roman gens. The Pinarii and Potitii were the priests of Hercules at Rome.

Pīndārus -i, m. (Πίνδαρος), a lyric poet of Thebes in Boeotia, contemporary with Aeschylus. Adj.

Pīndāricus -a -um, of Pindar, Pindaric.

Pīndus -i, m. (Πίνδος), a mountain range between Thessaly and Epirus.

pīnētum -i, n. (pinus), a pine-wood: Ov.

pīnēus -a -um (pinus), made of pine-wood or deal: claustra, the wooden horse of Troy, Verg.; pineus ardor, a fire of pine-wood, Verg.

pīngo pīngēre pīnxi pīctum, to paint, to draw.

LIT., (1) to paint a picture, represent pictorially: ab Apelle pingi, Cic.; hominis speciem, Cic.; tabula picta, a picture, Cic.; Ov. (2) to embroider: toga picta, the embroidered robe of the triumphing general, Liv.; picti reges, clad in embroidered garments, Mart.; Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to stain, dye, colour: frontem moris, Verg. (2) to decorate, adorn: bibliothecam, Cic. Hence, in speech or writing; to embellish, depict eloquently: Britannium pingam coloribus tuis penicillo meo, Cic. L.

pīnguesco -ēre (pinguis), to become fat or grow fertile: sanguine pinguescere campos, Verg.

pīguis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (cf. παῖος), fat.

LIT., (1) of men and animals, fat: Thebani, Cic.; pinguior agnus, Pl. N. as subst. pingue -is, fatness, fat: Verg. (2) of things, fat, oily: oleum, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) rich, fertile: sanguine pinguior campus, Hor.; hortus, Verg.; arae, covered with fat of victims, Verg. (2) fertilizing: Verg. (3) besmeared: crura luto, Juv. (4) thick, dense: caelum, Cic. (5) heavy, stupid: Cic.; ingenium, Ov. (6) easy, quiet, undisturbed: somnus, Ov.; otium, Plin. L.

pīnguītūdō -inis, f. (pinguis), fatness. TRANSF., of pronunciation, broadness: Quint.

pīnīfēr -fēra -fērum (pinus/fero), producing pines: Verg.

pīnīgēr -gēra -gērum (pinus/gero), producing pines: Ov.

'pīnna -ae, f. (another form of penna), a feather. LIT., Lucr., Cic., etc. TRANSF., (1) a wing: praepetibus pennis, Cic.; Verg., Hor.; prov.: alicui incidere pinnas, Cic. (2) flight: Ov. (3) a feathered arrow: Ov. (4) a battlement along the top of a wall: Caes.

'pīnna (pīna) -ae, f. (πιννα), a species of mussel: Cic.

pīnnātus -a -um (pinna), feathered, winged: Cic.

pīnnīgēr -gēra -gērum (pinna/gero), having feathers, feathered, winged: Lucr. TRANSF., piscis, having fins, Ov.

pīnnīrāpus -i, m. (pinna/rapio), a crest-snatcher, i.e. a gladiator who fought against a Samnite having a peak to his helmet: Juv.

pīnnūla -ae, f. (dim. of pinna), a small feather or wing: Pl.

pīnōtērēs -ae, m. (πινωτήρης), the pinna-guard, a small crab found in the shell of the pinna.

pīnso pīnsēre: pīnsi and pīnsūi: pīnsum pīnsitum and pīstum (cf. πινσσω), to stamp, pound, crush: Pl.

pīnus -i and -ūs, f. a fir or pine or stone-pine. LIT., Verg., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., something made of pine-wood. (1) a ship: Verg.; Hor., Ov. (2) a pine-torch: Verg. (3) a garland of pine-leaves: Ov. (4) an oar: Lucr.

pīo -are (pius), to seek to appease by an offering, to propitiate. LIT., Silvanum lacte, Hor. TRANSF., (1) to pay religious honours to, to venerate: ossa, Verg.; Pl., Ov. (2) to make good, atone for: damna, Ov.; fulmen, to avert the misfortune portended by lightning, Ov.; nefas triste, Verg.; culpam morte, Verg.

pīper pīpēris, n. (cf. πέπερι), pepper: Hor.

pīpīlo -are (pipo), to twitter, chirp: Cat.

pīpo -are, to chirp: Varr.

pīpūlus -i, m. and **pīpūlum** -i, n. (pipo), a chirping; hence, an outcry, upbraiding: Pl.

Pīrāeūs and **Pīraeus** -i, m. the Piraeus, a port of Athens, connected with the city by long walls.

¶ Hence adj. **Pīraeus** -a -um, of the Piraeus.

pīrāta -ae, m. (πειρατής), a pirate, corsair: Cic., Luc.

pīrātīcus -a -um (πειρατικός), piratical: myoparo, Cic. F. as subst. **pīrātīca** -ae, piracy: pīratīcam facere, Cic.

Pīrēnē -ēs, f. (Πειρήνη), a spring in Corinth, sacred to the Muses.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Pīrēnis** -idis (Πειρηνός), Pīrenian: Pīrenis Ephyre, Corinth, Ov.

Pīrīthōus -i, m. (Πειρίθοος), son of Ixion, king of the Lapithae, friend of Theseus, with whom he went down to the lower world to carry off Proserpina.

pīrum -i, n. a pear: Verg.

pīrus -i, f. a pear-tree: Verg.

Pīsa -ae, f. (Πίσσα) and **Pīsaē** -ārum, f. pl. a town in Elis on the river Alpheus, where the Olympian games were held.

¶ Hence adj. **Pīsaean** -a -um, Pīsaean: Arethusa, because she came originally from

Elis, Ov.; hasta, of *Oenomaus*, Ov. F. as subst. **Pisaea** -ae, *Hippodamia*: Ov.

Pisae -ārum, f. a town in Etruria (now Pisa), said to be a colony of Pisa in Elis.

¶ Hence adj. **Pisānus** -a -um, *Pisan*; m. pl. as subst. **Pisāni** -orum, the inhabitants of Pisa.

Pisaurum -i, n. a town in Umbria (now Pesaro).

¶ Hence adj. **Pisaurensis** -e, *Pisaurian*.

piscārius -a -um (piscis), of fish: forum, the fish-market, Pl.

piscātor -ōris, m. (piscor). (1) a fisherman: Pl., Cic. (2) a fishmonger: Ter.

piscātōrius -a -um (piscator), of fishermen and fishing: navis, a fishing-smack, Caes.; forum, fish-market, Liv.

piscātus -ūs, m. (piscor), a fishing, catching of fish. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., (1) fish: Pl., Cic. (2) fig., a catch: Pl.

piscicūlus -i, m. (dim. of piscis), a little fish: Ter., Cic.

piscīna -ae, f. (piscis), a tank for fish, fish-pond: mullos exceptare de piscina, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., (1) a swimming-bath: Plin. L., Suet. (2) a reservoir: Plin.

piscinārius -a -um (piscina), of fish-ponds: Varr. M. as subst. **piscinārius** -i, one fond of fish-ponds: Cic. L.

piscis -is, m. a fish. LIT., pisces capere, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; sing., used collectively: Ov. TRANSF., the sign of the Zodiac so called: pisces gemini, or gemelli, Ov.; piscis aquosus, Verg.

piscor -ari, dep. (piscis), to fish: ante hortulos alicuius, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

piscōsus -a -um (piscis), abounding in fish: amnes, Ov.; Verg.

piscūlentus = piscosus; q.v.

Pisida -ae, m. (Πισιδῆς), a *Pisidian*; plur. *Pisidae*, the *Pisidians*, inhabitants of *Pisidia*.

¶ Hence **Pisidia** -ae, f. (Πισιδία), a district in Asia Minor.

Pisistrātus -i, m. (Πεισιστρατός), a tyrant of Athens, who died in 527 B.C.

¶ Hence subst. **Pisistratidae** -ārum, m. pl. (Πεισιστραtidaί), the sons of *Pisistratus*.

†piso, see *pinso*.

†Piso -ōnis, m. a surname in the gens *Calpurnia*, see *Calpurnius*.

pistillum -i, n. (pinso), a pestle: Pl.

pistor -ōris, m. (pinso), a grinder, miller: Pl. TRANSF., (1) a baker: Cic., Mart. (2) *Pistor*, surname of *Jupiter*, Ov.

pistrina -ae, f. (dim. of pistrina), a small mortar or mill: Ter.

pistrina -ae, f. (pinso), a bakehouse: Plin.

pistrinensis -e (pistrinum), working a mill: Suet.

pistrinum -i, n. (pinso), a mill (usually worked by horses and asses, though sometimes by slaves as a punishment). LIT., homo pistrino dignus, Ter.; Pl., Cic. TRANSF., (1) a bakery: Pl., Sen., Suet. (2) in gen., *drudgery*: tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vivendum, Cic.

pistris -is, f. and **pistrix** -trix, f. (πύστις), any sea monster; a whale, shark, saw-fish. LIT., Verg. TRANSF., (1) the constellation of the Whale: Cic. poet. (2) a small, swift-sailing ship: Liv. (3) the name of a ship: Verg.

pithēcium -i, n. (πιθηκίον), a little ape: Pl.

Pithēcūsa -ae, f. and plur. **Pithēcūsa** -ārum,

f. (Πιθηκούσα, Πιθηκούσαι), an island (and a smaller island) in the Tyrrhenian Sea, near Cumae (now Ischia).

Pittācus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πιττακος), a tyrant of Mitylene, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece.

Pitthēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Πιθηεύς), king of Troezen, father of Aethra, who was the wife of Aegaeus and mother of Theseus.

¶ Hence subst. **Pitthēis** -idos, f. (Πιθηΐς), a daughter of *Pittheus*, i.e. Aethra: Ov.; adj. **Pitthēius** and **Pitthēus** -a -um, of *Pittheus*.

pituita -ae, f. (trissyll., poet.), phlegm, rheum: Cic., Hor., Sen.

pituitōsus -a -um (pituita), full of phlegm: homo, Cic.

pius -a -um (superl. piissimus, condemned by Cicero, but used later), acting dutifully, dutiful.

LIT., in gen.: pius Aeneas, Verg. Esp. (1) towards the gods, holy, godly: Pl., Cic., Ov. M. pl. as subst., the good; often of the dead: Cic., Verg. Of objects with religious associations, holy: luci, Hor. (2) of the gods, compassionate: Verg. (3) towards one's country, patriotic: bellum, Liv. (4) towards relatives, devoted, affectionate: in parentes, Cic.; adversus sororem, Liv.; Ov.

TRANSF., in gen., honest, upright, kind: pax, Cic.; n. as subst.: iustum piumque, justice and equity, Ov.; pium est, with infin.: Ov.

pix picis, f. (cf. πῖσσα), pitch: aliquid pice linere, Liv.; Caes., Verg., etc.

placābilis -e, adj. (with compar.) (placo). (1) pass., easy to appease, placable: animi, Cic. L.; placabile ad iustas preces ingenium, Liv.; poet.: ara Dianae, Verg. (2) act., appeasing: Ter.

placābilitās -ātis, f. (placabilis), placability: Cic.

placāmen -inis, n. (placo), a means of appeasing; plur.: placamina irae, Liv.

placāmentum -i, n. (placo), a means of appeasing: Tac.

placātē, adv. from *placo*; q.v.

placatio -ōnis, f. (placo), a soothing, appeasing: deorum, Cic.

placātus -a -um, partic. from *placo*; q.v.

placenta -ae, f. (cf. πλακοῦς), a cake: Hor., Juv.

Placentia -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana, (now *Piacenza*).

¶ Hence adj. **Placentinus** -a -um, of *Placentia*.

placēo -ēre -ūi and -itus sum -itum (cf. *placo*), to please, be agreeable to, acceptable to.

In gen., with dat.: velle placere alicui, Cic.; Hor., etc.: placere sibi, to be pleased with oneself, Cic.

Of actors, etc., to please, to win applause: admodum placere in tragoediis, Cic.

Esp. **placet**, it pleases, it seems good, it is agreed: si placet, Cic.; ut doctissimis placuit, Cic.; with ut: his placuit ut tu in Cumanum venires, Cic.; Caes.; with infin.: nec mihi ipsi placebat diutius abesse, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; with acc. and infin.: placet Stoicis homines hominum causā esse generatos, Cic. As legal t. t., to be resolved: senatui placere ut, etc., Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **placitus** -a -um. (1) pleasing, pleasant, agreeable: amor, Verg.; Ov., etc. (2) agreed upon: locus, Sall. N. as subst. **placitum** -i, that which pleases

one: ultra placitum, more than is agreeable, Verg. Hence, plur., *opinions, teaching*: placita maiorum, Tac.

placidus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (placeo), *quiet, still, gentle*: reddere aliquem placidum, Cic.; senectus, Cic.; amnis, Ov.; placidior civitas, Liv.; placidissima pax, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **placidē**, *quietly, gently*: ferre dolorem, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

placitus -a -um, partic. from placeo; q.v.

placo -are (cf. placeo), *to soothe, calm, quiet*. LIT., aequora tumida, Verg. TRANSF., *to reconcile, appease*: animos, Cic.; aliquem reipublicae, Cic.; homo sibi ipse placatus, *of a quiet mind*, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **placatus** -a -um, *soothed, appeased, pacified*: placatiore eo et suā et regis spe invento, Liv. Hence, *calm, gentle, quiet*: vita, Cic.; quies placatissima, Cic.; mare, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar.), *calmly, composedly*: omnia humana placate et moderate ferre, Cic.

***plāga** -ae, f. (cf. plango, πληγή), *a blow, stroke, stripe*. LIT., plagas accipere, Cic.; plagam ferre, Verg.; also *a wound*: plagam infligere, Cic. TRANSF., oratio parem plagam facit, Cic.; levior est plaga ab amico, Cic. L.

***plāga** -ae, f. (cf. πλακοῖς), *a flat surface*. Hence, *a district, zone, tract, region*: aetheria, the air, Verg.; ponti, Verg.; quattuor plagae, *the four zones*, Verg.

***plāga** -ae, f. *a net for hunting*. LIT., plagas tendere, Cic.; in plagam cadere, Ov. TRANSF., *a trap, snare*: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic.; Antonium conieci in Octavianii plagas, Cic.

plāgiarius -i, m. *a kidnapper*: Cic.; hence, in jest, *a literary thief, plagiarist*: Mart.

plāgiger -gēra -gērūm (plaga/gero), *stripe-bearing*: Pl.

plāgigerulus -a -um (plaga/gerulus) = plagiger, q.v.: Pl.

plāgipātida -ae, m. (plaga/patior), *a stripe-bearer*: Pl.

plāgōsus -a -um (*plaga), *fond of flogging*: Orbilius, Hor.

plāgula -ae, f. (dim. of *plaga), *a bed-curtain*: Liv.

Planasia -ae, f. (Πλανασία), *an island south of Elba (now Pianosa), a place of banishment under the emperors*.

Planciū -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of Cn. Plancius, whom Cicero defended when tried for bribery.

plancus -ūs, m. (plango), *a loud noise as of beating*: Luc.; esp. *beating of the breast, lamentation*: plancus et lamenta, Tac.

plānē, adv. from *planus; q.v.

plango plangere planxi plangitum (connected with πλῆσσω), *to beat, strike, esp. noisily*.

LIT., in gen.: tympana palmis, Cat.; litora planguntur fluctu, Ov.; esp. *to strike the breast, head, etc.*, as a sign of grief: pectora, Ov.; femur, Ov.; lacertos, Ov.

TRANSF. (cf. κόπτεσθαι), act. plangere and passive as middle plangi, *to bewail*: planguntur matres, Ov.; agmina plangentia, Verg.; with acc.: bovern, Tib.

plangor -ōris, m. (plango), *a striking or beating accompanied by noise*. In gen.: Cat. Esp.

beating of the head and breast in token of grief; loud lamentation: plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.; plangorem dare, Ov.

plānlōquus -a -um (plane/loquor), *speaking clearly*: Pl.

plānīpēs -pēdis, m. (planus/pes), *a mime who played the part of slaves, etc., and wore no shoes*: Juv.

plānitās -ātis, f. (planus), *plainness, distinctness*: Tac.

plānitia -ae, f. and **plānitēs** -ēi, f. (planus), *a level surface, a plain*: Cic., Liv., etc.

planta -ae, f. (1) *a green twig, cutting, graft*: Cic., Verg.; also, in gen., *a plant*: Ov. (2) *the sole of the foot (with or without pedis)*: Verg., Ov., etc.

plantaria -ium, n. pl. (planta), *young trees, slips*: Verg., Juv. TRANSF., *the hair*: Pers.

***plānus** -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *even, level, flat*.

LIT., locus, Cic.; aditus, Liv. N. as subst. plānum -i, *a plain, level ground*: Sall., Liv.; fig.: via vitae plana et stabilis, Cic.; de plano, *off-hand, easily*, Lucr.

TRANSF., *plain, clear, intelligible*: narratio, Cic.; planum facere, *to explain*, Lucr., Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **plānē**. (1) *distinctly, intelligibly*: loqui, Cic.; planum dicere, Cic.; planissime explicare, Cic. (2) *wholly, entirely, quite, thoroughly*: plane eruditus, Cic.; carere, Hor. (3) *in answers, certainly*: Pl., Ter.

***plānus** -i, m. (πλάνος), *a vagabond, a charlatan*: Cic.

Plataeae -ārum, f. pl. (Πλαταιαί), *a town in Boeotia, famed for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians (479 B.C.)*.

¶ Hence subst. **Plataeenses** -ium, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Plataea*.

plātālea -ae, f. *a water-bird, the spoonbill*: Cic.

plātānus -i, f. (πλάτανος), *the plane-tree*: Cic., Verg.; caelebs, *not used to train the vine on (like the elm)*, Hor.

plātēa -ae, f. (πλατεία), *a street*: Pl., Caes., Hor., etc.

Plāto (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Πλάτων), *a celebrated Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, founder of the Academic philosophy*.

¶ Hence adj. **Plātōnicus** -a -um, *Platonic*; m. pl. as subst. **Plātōnici** -ōrum, *the Platonists*: Cic.

plaudo (plōdo) plaudere plausi plausum, *to clap, strike, beat*.

LIT., (1) with abl., *to make a clapping noise*: alis, Verg.; pennis, Ov.; rostro, Ov. (2) with acc., *to beat, clap*: pectora manu, Ov.; plausa colla equorum, Verg.; pedibus choreas, *to dance, stamping with the feet*, Verg.; plausis alis, *struck together*, Ov. (3) absol., *to clap*: manus in plaudendo consumere, Cic.; impers.: huic ita plausum est ut, Cic.; in the theatre: plaudite (said at the end of a piece), Hor.

TRANSF., *to show signs of approval, applaud, to approve*: diis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic.; mihi ipse, Hor.

plausibilis -e (plaudo), *worthy of applause*: Cic., Sen., Quint.

plausor -ōris, m. (plaudo), *an applauder at the theatre*: Hor.

plaustrum (plostrum) -i, n. *a waggon, cart*: omnia ex locis publicis plaustris coacta, Cic.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., *Charles's Wain, the constellation of the Great Bear*: Ov.

plausus -ūs, m. (plaudo), *a clapping, a noise made by striking together*. LIT., *plausum dare pennis*, Verg. Esp. *the clapping of the hands in sign of approval*: Cic. TRANSF., *approbation, applause*: accipere plausum, Cic.

Plautius (Plōtius) -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

¶ Hence adj. **Plautiānus (Plōtiānus)** -a -um, *Plautian*.

Plautus -i, m., T. Maccius, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, born about 254 B.C.*

¶ Hence adj. **Plautinus** -a -um, *of Plautus*: Plautinus pater, *in a comedy of Plautus*.

plēbēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of plebs), *the common people, mob, rabble*: Cic. L., Hor.

plēbēiūs -a -um (plebs), *of the plebs or people* (opp. patricius), *plebeian*: familia, Cic.; ludi, *games in honour of the driving out of the kings or of the return of the plebeians from their secession to the Aventine Hill*, Liv.

TRANSF., *common, vulgar, low, mean, inferior*: sermo, *of the lower classes*, Cic. L.; purpura, Cic.

plēbēs -ēi and -i, f. = plebs; q.v.

plēbīcōla -ae, m. (plebs/color), *a friend of the common people*: Cic., Liv.

plēbiscitum (or as two words, **plēbi scitum**, **plēbis scitum**) -i, n. (plebs/scisco), *a decree or ordinance of the people*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

plebs **plēbis**, f. (cf. πλῆθος), *the plebeians, the people* (opp. patricii, patres, senatus, while populus includes both these and the plebeians): consulēdē plebe non accipiebat, Cic.

TRANSF., *the common people, the masses, the lower orders*: plebs et infima multitudo, Cic.; plebs eris, Hor.; plebs deorum, *the lower order of deities*, Ov.

¶ **plecto**, see plexus.

¶ **plecto** -ēre (cf. πλῆσσω); usually pass., **plector** -i, *to be punished with blows*. LIT., tergo, Hor. TRANSF., *to be punished*: Cic., Hor., Ov.

plectrum -i, n. (πλῆκτρον), *a short stick with which the strings of a stringed instrument were struck; a quill*. LIT., Cic., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *the lyre*: Hor., Tib. (2) *lyric poetry*: Hor., Ov.

Plēiās (Πληιάς) -ādis, f. *a Pleiad*; usually plur. **Plēiādēs** -ādum, f. *the Pleiads, the Seven Stars*; according to the legend, the seven daughters of Atlas by Pleione (Electra, Halcyone, Celaeno, Maia, Sterope, Taygete, Merope).

Plēiōnē -ēs, f. (Πληϊόνη), *the wife of Atlas, mother of the Pleiads*: Pleiones nepos, Mercury, son of Maia, Ov.

plēnus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (cf. compleo, expleo, etc.; Gr. πλέος), *full*.

LIT., in gen.; with genit.: argenti, Cic.; with abl.: plena domus ornamentis, Cic.; Liv.; absol.: plenissimis velis navigare, Cic.; calcarī ad plenum, *fully, copiously*, Verg. Esp. (1) *plump, portly, stout*: homo, Cic.; velamina filo pleno, *thick*, Ov. (2) *pregnant*: Pl., Cic., Ov. (3) *filled, satisfied*: plenus eras minimo, Ov. (4) *with genit. or abl. or absol., well-stocked, rich*: exercitus plenissimus praedā, Cic.; urbes, Cic.; domus, Hor.; mensa, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *full of, abounding in something*

abstract; with genit. or abl.: plenus timoris, Caes.; plenus expectatione, Cic.; laboris, Verg.; irae, Liv. (2) *full, of quantity and number; complete, entire*; in gen.: annus, Cic.; legio, Caes.; luna, Ov.; pleno gradu, *at quick step*, Liv.; esp.: a, *of age, mature*: Verg.; b, *of the voice, strong, loud*: vox, Cic.; pleniore voce, Cic.: c, *of style, full, copious*: Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **plēnē**, *fully, completely*: plene perfectae munitiones, Caes.; plene sapientes homines, Cic.

plērumquē, see plerisque.

plērus -a -um, old form of plerisque; q.v.

plērusquē -rāquē -rumquē and plur. **plēriquē** -raquē -rāquē, *very many, a large part, the most part*.

Sing.: iuventus pleraque, Sall.; Africa, Sall.; Liv. N. as subst., plerumque, *the greater part*: noctis, Sall.; Europae, Liv.; acc. as adv., *for the most part, mostly, generally, commonly*: Cic., Hor., etc.

Plur.: multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, Cic.; plerique Belgae, Caes.; in plerisque, *in most cases*, Cic.; with genit.: plerique Poenorum, Cic.; plerique ex factione, Sall.

plexus -a -um, partic. as from plecto (cf. πλέκω), *braided, plaited*: coronae, Lucr.; flores, Cat.

Plīās = Pleias; q.v.

plicātrix -icis, f. (plico), *one who folds clothes, a bedmaker*: Pl.

plico -are -ūi and -āvi -ātum and itum (cf. πλέκω), *to fold, fold together*: se in sua membra, Verg.; Lucr.

Plinius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were* (1) C. Plinius Secundus (Maior, *the Elder*), *author of a Natural History in thirty-seven books, killed A.D. 79, at the eruption of Mount Vesuvius*. (2) C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (Iunior, *the younger, nephew of* (1)), *author of letters and of a panegyric on Trajan*.

plōdo = plaudo; q.v.

plōrābilis -e (ploro), *deplorable, lamentable*: Pers.

plōrātor -ōris, m. (ploro), *a wailer, lamenter*: Mart.

plōrātus -ūs, m. (ploro), *a crying, weeping, lamenting*, usually plur.: Liv.

plōro -are. (1) *intransit., to lament, wail, cry aloud for grief*: plorando fessus sum, Cic. L.; iubeo te plorare (= οὐμῶσθαι λέγω σοι), *bad luck to you!* Hor. (2) *transit., to weep over, lament, deplore*: turpe commissum, Hor.; Juv.

postellum -i, n. (dim. of plostrum), *a little waggon*: Hor.

plostrum = plaustrum; q.v.

ploxemum (ploximum) -i, n. *a waggon-box*: Cat.

plūit plūere, plūit or plūvit (cf. πλώω), *it rains*. LIT., dum pluit, Verg.; Pl., Cic., etc.; with acc. or abl. of what falls: sanguinem pluisse, Cic.; lapides, lapidibus, Liv. TRANSF., fig., *a shower falls*: tantum glandis pluit, Verg.

plūma -ae, f. *the downy part of a feather or a small, soft feather*; plur. = down.

LIT., plumae versicolores columbarum, Cic.; in plumis delituisse Iovem, *to have been disguised as a bird*, Ov. Used to stuff

pillows, etc.; hence, meton. = *bolster, feather-bed*: Juv. As an emblem of lightness, fickleness, etc.: *plumā aut folio facilius movetur*, Cic.

TRANSF., the first down on the chin: Hor.

plūmātīlē -is, n. (pluma), a garment embroidered with feathers: Pl.

plūmātus -a -um (pluma), covered with feathers: Cic. poet.

plūmbēus -a -um (plumbum), leaden, made of lead. LIT., glans, Lucr.; Cic. L., Mart. TRANSF., leaden; hence (1) poor, bad: *vina*, Mart. (2) dull, stupid: *plumbeus* in physics, Cic. (3) heavy, oppressive: *ira*, Pl.; auster, Hor.

plūmbum -i, n. (akin to *μόλυβδος*), lead. LIT., plumbum album, tin, Lucr., Caes. TRANSF., (1) a bullet: Verg. (2) a leaden pipe: Hor.

plūmēus -a -um (pluma), downy, of fine feathers: *culcita*, Cic.; *torus*, Ov. TRANSF., as light as a feather: Mart.

plūmipēs -pēdis (pluma/pes), feather-footed: Cat.

plūmōsus -a -um (pluma), feathered, downy: Prop.

plūo, see *pluit*.

plūrālis -e (plus), plural: Quint.

¶ Adv. **plūrālītēr**, in the plural: Sen., Quint.

plūrfīriam (plus), on many sides, in many places: Suet.

plūrimus, plurimum, see *multus*.

plūs, pluris, see *multus*.

plūscūlus -a -um (dim. of plus), somewhat more, rather more: *plūsculā supellectile*, Ter. N. as subst. **plūscūlum** -i: causae in quibus plūsculum negotii est, Cic.; acc. as adv.: Pl.

plūtēus -i, m. and **plūtēum** -i, n. a shelter.

LIT., as milit. t. t. (1) a movable penthouse, shed or mantlet (made of hurdles covered with hides to protect the besiegers of a town): Caes., Liv. (2) a breastwork, battlement on a tower: Caes., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) the back of a bed or sofa: Mart. (2) the board on which a corpse is laid out: Mart. (3) a bookshelf, bookcase: Juv. (4) a couch: Prop., Mart.

Plūto (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (*Πλούτων*), the king of the lower world, brother of Júpiter and Neptune, husband of Proserpina.

¶ Hence adj. **Plūtōnīus** -a -um, belonging to Pluto: domus, the grave, Hor.

plūvia -ae, f. subst. from adj. *pluvius*; q.v.

plūviālis -e (pluvia), relating to rain: Auster, bringing rain, Verg.; aquae, *pluv*, Ov.; fungi, growing after rain, Ov.

plūviūs -a -um (pluo), of rain, rainy, rain-bringing: aquae, Cic.; Hyades, Verg.; venti, Hor.; Iuppiter, Tib.; arcus, a rainbow, Hor.

F. as subst. **plūvia** -ae (sc. aqua), rain: Cic., Verg., etc.

pōcillum -i, n. (dim. of poculum), a little drinking-cup: *pocillum mulsi facere*, to offer, Liv.

pōcūlum -i, n. (cf. potus, poto), a drinking-cup, goblet.

LIT., poculum impavide haurire, Liv.; poculum mortis exhaurire, Cic.; ducere, Hor.

TRANSF., a drink, draught: ad pocula venire, Verg.; amoris poculum, a love-philtre, Pl., Hor.; in tuis poculis, over your cups, Cic. Esp. a poisonous draught: Cic.

pōdagra -ae, f. (*ποδάγρα*), the gout in the feet: *podagra doloribus cruciari*, Cic.

pōdagrōsus -a -um (podagra), gouty: Pl.

pōdex -icis, m. the fundament, anus: Hor.

pōdium -i, n. (*πόδιον*), a balcony: Plin. L. Esp. a balcony above the arena in the amphitheatre, where the emperor sat: Juv., Suet.

Poeās (*Paeās*) -antis, m. (*Πολαός*), the father of Philoctetes: *Poeante satus*, son of *Poeas* = *Philoctetes*, Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Poeantiūs** -a -um: proles = *Philoctetes*, Ov.; subst. **Poeantiādēs** -ae, m. son of *Poeas* = *Philoctetes*: Ov.

pōēma -ātis, n. (dat. and abl. pl.: poematis, Cic.) (*ποίημα*), a poem: *poema facere*, componere, condere, Cic.; pangere, Hor.

pōēmātium -i, n. (*ποιηματίον*), a short poem: Plin. L.

poena -ae, f. (*ποινή*), money paid as atonement, a fine; hence, in gen., punishment, penalty.

LIT., poena dupli, octupli, Cic.; capitis, Caes.; mortis, Cic.; oculorum, loss of eyesight, Cic.; poenas iustas et debitas solvere, Cic.; dare, to be punished, Cic.; persolvere, Verg.; reddere, Liv.; poenas parentium a filiis expetere, to visit the sins of the fathers on the children, Cic.; poenas capere de aliquo, to exact a penalty, Liv.; poenam habere, to be punished, Liv.; poenā aliquem adficere, multare, Cic. Personif.: Poena, the goddess of revenge or punishment, Cic., Hor.

TRANSF., loss, hardship: Cic., Ov.

poenārius -a -um (poena), penal: Quint.

Poeni -ōrum, m. pl. the Carthaginians (originally colonists from Phoenicia): Liv. Considered treacherous by the Romans: *Poeni foedifragi*, Cic. Sing. **Poenus** -i, m. a Carthaginian; used for *Hannibal*: Cic., Liv.; collect.: *Poenus advena*, Liv.; *Poenus uterque*, the Carthaginians in Africa and Spain, Hor.

¶ Hence adj. **Poenus** -a -um, Carthaginian: *navita*, Hor.; *leones*, Verg.; adj. **Pūnicus**, **Poeniceūs** -a -um, Phoenician, Punic, Carthaginian: *Punicum bellum*, Cic.; *fides* = faithlessness, Sall.; so: *ars*, Liv.; *Poeniceus color*, the Phoenician colour (more technical than puniceus, q.v.), Lucr.

poenio = punio; q.v.

poenitet, see *paenitet*.

pōēsis -is, acc. -in, f. (*ποίησις*), poetry: Cic., Hor.

pōēta -ae, m. (*ποιητής*), a maker; in gen.: Pl.; esp. a poet: *poeta comicus*, *tragicus*, Cic.; Hor., etc.

pōēticus -a -um (*ποιητικός*), poetical: verbum, Cic.; facultas, Cic.; Hor. F. as subst.

pōētica -ae (sc. ars) and **pōēticē** -ēs (*ποιητική*, sc. τέχνη), the art of poetry: Cic., Hor., etc.

¶ Hence adv. **pōēticē**, poetically, after the manner of a poet: ut poëtice loquar, Cic.

pōētria -ae, f. (*ποίητρα*), a poetess: Cic.

poll interj. by Pollux! truly! really!: Pl., Ter., Hor.

Pōlēmo (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (*Πολέμων*), a Greek philosopher at Athens, pupil of Xenocrates, teacher of Zeno and Arcesilaus.

¶ Hence adj. **Pōlēmonēus** -a -um, of Polemo.

pōlenta -ae, f. (perhaps connected with pollen), pearl-barley, barley-groats: Pl., Ov.

pōlio -ire, to polish, file, make smooth. LIT., daedala signa, Lucr.; rogam ascia, ap. Cic.; esp. to cover with white, to whiten: columnas albo, Liv. TRANSF., to adorn, embellish, to polish, finish: orationem, Cic.; carmina, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **pōlitus** -a -um, polished, refined, accomplished: homo, Cic.; politior humanitas, Cic.; vir omni liberali doctrinā politissimus, Cic.; Lucr., Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **pōlitē**, in a polished manner, elegantly: politius limare, Cic.

pōlitia -ae, acc. -an, f. (πολιτεία), the Republic (title of a work by Plato): Cic.

pōliticus -a -um (πολιτικός), relating to the state, political: philosophi, Cic.

Pōlitōrium -i, n. a town in Latium.

pōlitus -a -um, partic. from polio; q.v.

pollen -inis, n. and **pollis** -inis, c. (cf. πάλη, palea), fine flour, meal: Ter.

pollens -entis, partic. from polleo; q.v.

pollentia -ae, f. (polleo), power, might, Pl. Personif., the goddess of might: Liv.

***Pollentia** -ae, f. a town in Liguria, famous for its wool (now Polenza).

pōlēo -ēre, to be strong, mighty, powerful, able: qui in republica plurimum pollebant, had the most power, Cic.; ubi plurimum pollet oratio, Cic.; with abl.: formā, Prop.; Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **pollens** -entis, powerful, mighty: genus, Pl.; matrona, Ov.; herbae, Ov.; with abl.: viribus, Sall.; suis opibus, Lucr.

pollex -icis, m. (1) the thumb: Aeginetis pollices praecidere, Cic.; clavi ferrei digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes.; verso pollice, with a turn of the thumb (down to show approval, up for disapproval), Juv.; Hor. (2) the great toe: Plin., Suet.

pollicēor -cēri -citus sum, dep. (pro/liceor), to make an offer. LIT., at a sale: Pl. TRANSF., to offer, proffer, promise: pecuniam, Cic.; senatui frumentum, Cic.; maria montesque, to make boundless promises, Sall.; sese itineris periculique ducem, Sall.; nihil ego tum de meis opibus pollicebar, Cic.; with pres. infin.: obsides dare, Caes.; Pl., Ter.; with acc. and fut. infin.: me tibi satisfacturum, Cic.; with adv.: liberaliter, Caes.; benigne, Liv. Esp. of an orator at the beginning of his speech, to promise, declare: docui quod primum pollicitus sum, Cic.

¶ Perf. partic. in pass. sense: pollicita fides, Ov.; n. as subst. **pollicitum** -i, a promise: Ov.

pollicitātiō -ōnis, f. (pollicitor), an offer, promise: magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque polliceri, Caes.; Pl., Ter.

pollicitor -ari, dep. (freq. of polliceor), to keep promising: Pl., Ter., Sall.

pollinārius -a -um (pollen), for fine flour: cribrum, Pl.

pollinctor -ōris, m. (pollingo), an undertaker: Pl. **pollingo** -lingere -linxi -linctum, to lay out a corpse: Pl.

Pollio (Pōlio) -ōnis, m., C. Asinius, a Roman orator and writer of the Augustan age.

pollis = pollen -inis; q.v.

pollūcēo -lucēre -luxi -luctum, to place upon the altar as a sacrifice, to offer: decumam partem Herculi, Pl. Hence (1) to put on the table as a dish: Pl. (2) to entertain: Pl.

pollūo -ūēre -ūi -ūtum, to befoul, defile, pollute. LIT., ora cruore, Ov.; Verg., Tac. TRANSF., to defile morally or ceremonially; to pollute, dishonour: iura scelere, Cic.; caerimonias stupro, Cic.; sacra, Cic., Liv.; pacem, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **pollūtus** -a -um, defiled, polluted; hence, unchaste: femina, Liv.; Tac.

Pollux -ūcis, m. (Πολυδεύκης), the twin-brother of Castor, son of Tyndarus (or Jupiter) and Leda, renowned for his skill in boxing: Cic., etc.; Pollux uterque, Castor and Pollux, Hor.

pōlus -i, m. (πόλος), the end of an axis, a pole. LIT., polus gelidus, glacialis, the north pole, Ov.; australis, the south pole, Ov. TRANSF., sing. and plur., the sky, the heavens: Verg., Hor., Ov.

Pōlybīus -i, m. (Πολύβιος), a Greek historian, contemporary and friend of Scipio Aemilianus.

Pōlyhymnia -ae, f. (Πολύμνια), one of the Muses.

pōlypus -i, m. (πολύπους, Dor. πολύπος), the polypus, a marine animal: Pl., Ov. TRANSF., a polypus in the nose: Hor.

pōmārius -a -um (pomum), of fruit: Cato. As subst., m. **pōmārius** -i, a fruiterer: Hor.; n. **pōmārium** -i, a fruit-garden, orchard: Cic., Hor., Ov.

pōmēridiānus = postmeridianus; q.v.

pōmērium or **pomoerium** -i, n. (post/moerus = murus), a space left free from buildings on each side of the walls of a town, bounded by stones (cippi or termini): pome-rium intrare, transire, Cic.; Liv., Juv.

Pōmētia -ae, f. and **Pōmētii** -ōrum, m. pl. an old town of the Volsci in Latium.

¶ Hence adj. **Pōmētīnus** -a -um, Pometine.

pōmifer -fēra -fērum (pomum/fero), fruit-bearing: Hor.

Pōmōna -ae, f. (pomum), the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.

pōmōsus -a -um (pomum), abounding in fruit: Tib., Prop.

pōmpa -ae, f. (πομπή), a solemn procession.

LIT., Cic., Verg., Liv.; pompam funeris ire, Ov.; of a wedding: pompam ducit, Ov.; of a triumph: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) a train, suite, retinue: lictorum, Cic. L. (2) display, parade, ostentation: in dicendo, Cic.

Pompēii -ōrum, m. pl. a town in the south of Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79.

¶ Hence adj. **Pōmpēiānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompeii; m. pl. **Pōmpēiāni** -ōrum, the inhabitants of Pompeii.

Pompēius (trisyll.) or **Pompēus** -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were: Cn. Pompeius, Pompey the Great (106-48 B.C.), triumvir with Caesar and Crassus, conqueror of Mithridates and the pirates, defeated by Caesar at Pharsalia and slain off Egypt; Sextus Pompeius Magnus, an opponent of Caesar, defeated at sea by Augustus; Pompeia, wife of P. Vatinius. As adj., Pompeian: domus, Cic.; lex, proposed by Cn. Pompey.

¶ Hence adj. **Pōmpēiānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompey; m. pl. as subst. **Pōmpēiāni** -orum, Pompey's troops or party.

Pompilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; esp. of Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, legendary founder of many religious

rites. As adj., *Pompilian*: sanguis, descendants of Numa Pompilius, Hor.

pompilius -i, m. (πομπίλος), the pilot-fish: Ov.
Pompōnius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens; esp. of T. Pomponius Atticus, friend of Cicero.

Pomptinus -a -um, *Pomptine* or *Pontine*: palus or paludes, a marshy district in Latium, liable to flooding by the rivers Amasenus and Ufens, on the Appian road. N. as subst. **Pomptinum** -i, the neighbourhood of the Pontine marsh.

pōmum -i, n. any kind of fruit: Cic.; a mulberry: Ov.; plur.: poma, fruit, Verg., Hor. TRANSF., a fruit-tree: Verg., Plin. L.

pōmus -i, f. a fruit-tree: Tib.

pondēro -are (pondus), to weigh. LIT., Pl., Prop. TRANSF., to weigh mentally, to consider, ponder: verborum delectum, Cic.; causas, Cic.

pondērōsus -a -um (pondus), heavy, weighty. LIT., Pl.; compar. and superl.: Plin. TRANSF., weighty, significant: epistula, Cic. L.

pondo (abl. of obs. pondus -i), in weight: corona libram pondo, a pound in weight, Liv.; Pl. As an indecl. subst., a pound, pounds: argenti pondo viginti milia, Caes.; auri quinque pondo, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

pondus -ēris, n. (pendo), a weight.

LIT., (1) a weight used in a pair of scales: paria pondera, Cic.; Liv. (2) abstr.: a, the weight of any body: magni ponderis saxa, Caes.; moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic.: b, usually plur., balance, equilibrium: tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov.; Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) a heavy body, weight, burden, mass: in terram feruntur omnia pondera, Cic.; auri pondus ingens, Liv. (2) fig., an oppressive weight, burden: pondera amara senectae, Ov.; Hor. (3) fig., weight, authority, influence: commendationem magnam apud te pondus habuisse, Cic. L.; id est maximi momenti et ponderis, Cic.; of words or thoughts: omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, Cic.; Hor.

pōnē. (1) adv. behind, at the back: moveri et ante et pone, Cic.; Pl., Verg. (2) prep. with acc., behind: pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

pōno pōnēre pōsūi (pōsīvi) pōsītum and postum: Lucr. (po/sino), to lay, put, place.

LIT., (1) to put aside, lay down, discard: arma, Caes., Liv.; libros de manibus, Cic. L.; velamina, Ov. (2) to lay down, lay to rest: artūs in litore, Verg.; somno positae, Verg.; positae det oscula frater, laid out, i.e. dead, Ov. (3) in gen., to put or set a person or thing in a place: in foro sellam, Cic.; coronam auream in Capitolio, Liv.; pone me pigris campis, Hor.; positi vernae circa Lares, Hor.; pedem ponere, to set foot, Cic.; milit. t. t., to post, station: Caes., Cic. (4) to store, deposit, invest: tabulas testamenti in aerario, Caes.; Cic., Liv.; of burial: corpus, Lucr.; Verg., Ov. (5) to stake, wager: pallium, Pl.; pocula, Verg. (6) to put food or drink on the table, to serve, set before: pavonem, Hor., Liv.; Ov. (7) of buildings, etc., to found, set up: templa, moenia, Verg.; Ov., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) to lay down, discard, give up: vitam, Cic.; vitia, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; moras, Verg.; curas, Liv. (2) to settle, calm, smooth:

comas, Ov.; tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor.; intransit., of the winds, to lull, abate: Verg. (3) to place, set: ponere ante oculos, Cic.; te apud eum in gratiā, Cic. L.; in laude positus, Cic.; Liv. (4) to lay out, invest, spend: tempus in cogitatione, Cic.; totum diem in consideranda causa, Cic.; otia, Hor.; Liv. (5) to stake: omnem spem salutis in virtute, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (6) to establish, ordain, appoint: leges, Cic.; praemium, Cic.; Verg., Hor. Of persons, to appoint: alicui custodem, Caes.; aliquem custodem in frumento publico, Cic. (7) of an artist, to represent, picture: Orphea in medio silvasque sequentes, Verg.; ponere totum, to present a whole, Hor. (8) to reckon, count: mortem in malis, Cic.; aliquid in beneficii loco, Cic.; haud in magno discrimine ponere, to attach no great importance to, Liv.; with double acc., to regard as: aliquem principem, Cic. (9) to lay down, assert, cite: exemplum, Cic.; Liv.; nosmet ipsos commendatos esse nobis, Cic. (10) to put forward as a subject: quaestiunculam, Cic.; Juv.

¶ Hence partic. **pōsītus** -a -um, in place; of snow, etc., fallen: posita, nix, Hor.; of places, situated: Roma in montibus posita, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

pons pontis, m. a bridge.

LIT., pontem in flumine facere, Caes.; pontem facere in Tiberi, Liv.; pontem inter-scindere, to cut down, Cic.; vellere, Verg.; solvere, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) the gangway at the comitia, by which the voters passed into the saepa: Cic. L., Ov. (2) a gangway between a ship and the shore: Verg., Liv. (3) a draw-bridge: Verg. (4) the deck of a ship: Tac. (5) a bridge between towers: Verg.

ponticūlus -i, m. (dim. of pons), a little bridge: Cic., Cat.

†Ponticus -a -um, see Pontus.

†Ponticus -i, m. a Roman poet, contemporary of Propertius and Ovid.

pontifex -ficis, m. (pons/facio), a pontiff, pontifex, Roman high priest; plur.: pontifices, a guild of priests at Rome, containing at first four, then eight, then fifteen members, the president of which was called pontifex maximus, Caes., Cic.; pontifices minores, a lower class of pontiffs, assistants to the guild of pontifices, Cic., Liv.

pontificālis -e (pontifex), pontifical: auctoritas, Cic.; Liv.

pontificātus -ūs, m. (pontifex), the office of pontiff, the pontificate: Cic., Tac.

pontificus -a -um (pontifex), pontifical: libri, Cic.; ius, Cic.

Pontius -a -um, name of a Roman (originally Samnite) gens. Its most famous members were: C. Pontius, commander of the Samnites at the Caudine Forks; L. Pontius Aquila, one of the murderers of Caesar; Pontius Pilatus, procurator of Judea at the time of the crucifixion of Christ.

ponto -ōnis, m. (πόντος), a flat-bottomed boat, punt: Caes.

†pontus -i, n. (πόντος), the sea: aequora ponti, Lucr.; freta ponti, Verg.; ingens pontus, a huge sea, i.e. a wave of the sea, Verg.

†Pontus -i, m. (Πόντος), the Black Sea. TRANSF., the country on the shores of the Black Sea;

esp. a district of Asia Minor between Bithynia and Armenia, the realm of Mithridates, later a Roman province, Pontus.

¶ Hence adj. **Ponticus** -a -um (Ποντικός), belonging to Pontus, Pontic: mare, the Black Sea, Liv.; serpens, the dragon that guarded the golden fleece at Colchis, Juv.

pōpa -ae, m. a junior priest or temple-servant, who slew the victims: Cic., Prop., Suet.

pōpānum -i, n. (πόπανον), a sacrificial cake: Juv.

pōpellus -i, m. (dim. of populus), the common people, rabble: Hor.

pōpina -ae, f. (cf. πένω, to cook), a cook-shop, eating-house: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., the food sold at an eating-house: Cic.

pōpino -ōnis, m. (popina), a frequenter of eating-houses, glutton: Hor.

pōplēs -itis, m. the ham, hough. LIT., succidere poplitem, Verg.; femina poplitesque, Liv. TRANSF., the knee: duplicato poplite, with bent knee, Verg.; contento poplite, with stiff knee, Hor.

Poplicōla = Publicola; q.v.

poppysma -ātis, n. (πόπυσμα), a clucking of the tongue as a sign of approbation: Juv.

pōpūlābilis -e (populor), that can be laid waste, destructible: Ov.

pōpūlābundus -a -um (populor), laying waste, devastating: Liv.

pōpūlāris -e, adj. (with compar.) ('populus).

(1) belonging to the same people or country, native: flumina, Ov.; Ter., Hor. M. or f. as subst., a fellow-countryman: Solon popularis tuus, Cic. TRANSF., an adherent, participator: coniurationis, Sall.; Liv.

(2) of the people, relating to the whole state, proceeding from the state. In gen.: leges, Cic.; admiratio, Cic.; oratio, to the people, Cic.; aura, Hor. Esp.: a, beloved by the people, popular: Cic., Liv.: b, of the people (as opposed to the aristocracy), popular, democratic: popularis vir, Liv.; homo, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **pōpūlāres** -ium, the popular party, the democrats: Cic.

¶ Adv. **pōpūlārītēr**. (1) after the manner of the people, commonly, vulgarly: loqui, scribere, Cic. (2) in a popular manner, or, in a bad sense, like a demagogue: agere, Cic.

pōpūlārītās -ātis, f. (popularis). (1) fellow-citizenship: Pl. (2) an attempt to please the people, popular behaviour: Tac.

pōpūlātio -ōnis, f. (populor), a laying waste, devastating, plundering: populatio agrorum ceterorum, Liv.; plur.: Veientes pleni iam populationum, who had had their fill of plundering, Liv.; hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes.

pōpūlātor -ōris, m. (populor), a devastator, plunderer: Liv.

pōpūlātrix -icis, f. (populor), a female devastator: Mart.

pōpūlēus -a -um ('populus), of the poplar: frondes, Verg.; Hor.

pōpūlifer -fēra -fērum ('populus/fero), producing poplars: Ov.

pōpulus -a -um ('populus), of poplar: Pl. **Pōpūlōnia** -ae, f. and **Pōpūlōnii** -ōrum, m. pl. a town in Etruria.

¶ Hence subst. **Pōpūlōnienses** -ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of Populonia.

pōpūlo -are and **pōpūlor** -ari, dep. ('populus),

to lay waste, devastate, plunder. LIT., agros, Caes.; pass.: provinciae populatae, Cic.; litora, Verg. TRANSF., to destroy, ruin, spoil, rob: farris acervum curculio, Verg.; populatus hamus, robbed of the bait, Ov.

pōpūlus -i, m. (connected with πλῆθος, plenus), a people, as forming a political community, a nation.

LIT., populus Romanus, Cic.; populi liberi... reges, Cic.; reges et populi liberi, Sall.

TRANSF., (1) a section of the community, the people: a, opp. the senate: senatus populusque Romanus, Cic.; et patres in populi potestate fore, Liv.: b, opp. the plebs: non populi sed plebis iudicium esse, Liv. (2) in gen., the people, the public: malus poeta de populo, Cic.; coram populo, Hor. (3) any crowd, host, multitude: fratrum, Ov.; Liv. (4) a district, canton: frequens cultoribus alius populus, Liv.

pōpūlus -i, f. a poplar-tree: Verg., Hor., Ov.

porca -ae, f. (porcus), a sow: Verg., Juv.

porcella -ae, f. (dim. of porcula), a little sow: Pl.

porcellus -i, m. (dim. of porculus), a little pig: Phaedr., Suet.

porcinārius -i, m. (porcina), a seller of pork: Pl.

porcīnus -a -um, of a swine or hog: Pl. F. as subst. **porcina** -ae (sc. caro), pork: Pl.

Porcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were (1) M. Porcius Cato (235-149 B.C.), a famous censor, after whom Cicero named his work on old age. (2) M. Porcius Cato (95-46 B.C.), the Younger, also called Uticensis, from his suicide at Utica. (3) Porcia, sister of the younger Cato, wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus. As adj., Porcian: lex, Cic.

porcūla -ae, f. (dim. of porca), a little sow: Pl.

porcūlus -i, m. (dim. of porcus), a young pig, porker: Pl.

porcus -i, m. a pig, hog: Pl., Cic.; porcus femina, a sow; used as a term of reproach: Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor.

porgo = porrigo; q.v.

porrectio -ōnis, f. (porrigo), a stretching out, extension: digitorum, Cic.

porrectus -a -um, partic. from porrigo; q.v.

porricio -ricere -rectum, to offer as sacrifice to the gods: exta, Pl., Verg.; prov.: inter caesa et porrecta, between the slaying and the offering of the victim—i.e. at the eleventh hour, Cic. L.

porrigo -rigere -rexi -rectum (pro/regō), to stretch out, reach out, extend.

LIT., in gen.: manum, Pl.; membra, Cic.; hostem, to lay low, Liv.; middle, porrigi, to be stretched out, to lie stretched out: corpus porrigitur in novem iugera, Verg. Esp. (1) as milit. t. t., to extend: aciem, Sall.; Liv. (2) geograph. t. t.: scopulus frontem porrigit in aequor, Ov.; porrecta in dorso urbs, Liv.; Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) se porrigere, to extend, reach: quo se tua porrigat ira, Ov. (2) syllabam, to lengthen the quantity of a syllable, Quint. (3) to offer, grant: praesidium clientibus, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **porrectus** -a -um, stretched out, extended. LIT., loca,

Caes.; porrectior acies, Tac. TRANSF., imperii maiestas, Hor.; mora, long, Ov.

***porrigo** -gīnis, f. (= prurigo), *scurf, dandruff*: Hor.

porro, adv. (πρόσω), *forward, further*.

LIT., in space; with verbs of motion: ire, Liv.; agere armentum, Liv.; Sall.; with verbs of rest, *at a distance*: inscius Aeneas quae sint ea flumina porro, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) in time, *far back, long ago*: Ov.; *in future*: Ter., Liv. (2) of succession, *again, in turn*: saepe audiui a maioribus natu, qui se porro pueros a sensibus audisse dicebant, Cic. (3) in an argument, *further, next*: sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic.; Lucr.

porrus -i, m. and **porrum** -i, n. (πόρρον), *a leek*: Hor., Juv.

Porsēna, **Porsenna**, **Porsinna** -ae, m. *a king of Etruria, who attacked Rome in order to bring back Tarquinius Superbus*: bona Porsinae regis veneunt, Liv.

porta -ae, f. (connected with πέρω, πορθμός), *a gate*.

LIT., (1) *a city gate*, with or without urbis: Cic., Verg., etc. (2) *a gate of a camp*: porta decumana, Caes. (3) in gen., *any gate or door*: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., portae iecoris, Cic.; quibus e portis occurri cuique deceret, *by what ways or means*, Lucr.

portatio -ōnis, f. (porto), *a carrying, conveying*: armorum, Sall.

portendo -tendēre -tendi -tentum (pro/tendo), *to indicate, predict, presage*: magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **portentum** -i, *a prodigy, portent*: Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *a wonderful story, extravagant tale*: poetarum et pictorum, Cic.; Lucr. (2) *a monster, monstrosity*: hominum pecudumque portenta, Cic.; Lucr., Hor.; *so of a human 'monster of depravity'*: portentum reipublicae (of Piso), Cic.; Juv.

portentificus -a -um (portentum/facio), *supernatural, marvellous, miraculous*: venena, Ov.

portentōsus -a -um (portentum), *extraordinary, monstrous, unnatural*: Cic., Liv.

portentum -i, n. subst. from portendo; q.v.

portheus, acc. -ēā, m. (πορθεύς), *a ferryman*: Charon, Juv.

porticūla -ae, f. (dim. of porticus), *a little gallery or portico*: Cic. L.

porticus -ūs, f. (porta), *a portico, colonnade, arcade, gallery*. LIT., cum paullulum inambulavisset in porticu, Cic.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) *the Stoic school* (so named from πορτᾶ, *a porch*), the Stoics: clamat Zeno et tota illa porticus tumultuatur, Cic. (2) plur., milit. t. t., *galleries to protect the besiegers of a place*: Caes.

portio -ōnis, f. *a part, section, division*: vitae, faecis, Juv.; Liv.; pro portione, *in proportion, proportionally*, Cic., Liv.

portiscūlus -i, m. *a signal, originally a hammer giving the time to rowers*: Pl.

***portitor** -ōris, m. (portus), *a customs-officer, collector of harbour-dues*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

***portitor** -ōris, m. (porto), *a carrier*; usually *a boatman, ferryman*: Charon, Verg.

porto -are, *to bear, carry, convey, bring*. LIT.,

onera, Caes.; omnia mecum porto mea, Cic.; Massilium in triumpho, Cic.; of persons: lecticā portari, Cic.; with thing as subject: portans in corpore virus loligo, Ov. TRANSF., sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall.; has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv.; Ov.

portōrium -i, n. (portus), *customs, harbour-dues, tax on imported and exported goods*: portorium vini instituere, Cic.; exigere, Cic.; Caes., Liv. TRANSF., *any toll, tax*: Cic. L.

portūla -ae, f. (dim. of porta), *a little gate, postern*: Liv.

Portūnus -i, m. (portus), *the god of harbours* (identified with the Greek Palaemon).

¶ Hence **Portūnālia** -ium, n. pl. *the festival of Portunus, on the 17th of August*.

portuōsus -a -um (portus), *having many harbours, abounding in ports*: superum mare, Cic.; compar.: portuosior, Sall.

portus -ūs, m. (connected with porta), *a harbour, port, haven*.

LIT., portus Caietae celeberrimus, Cic.; e portu solvere, Cic.; in portum pervehi, Cic.; as a place for levying duties: in portu operam dare, *to be a customs-officer*, Cic.; prov.: in portu navigare, *to be out of danger*, Ter. Poet., *the estuary of a river*: Ov.

TRANSF., *a place of refuge, haven*: nationum portus et refugium senatus, Cic.; se in philosophiae portum conferre, Cic.; Verg.

posca -ae, f. *vinegar and water mixed as a drink*: Pl., Plin.

posco poscēre pōposci, *to ask earnestly, request*.

LIT., in gen.: pugnam, Liv.; argentum, Cic.; audaciae partes sibi, Cic.; with ab: munus ab aliquo, Cic.; with double acc.: magistratum Sicyonium nummos pōposcit, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc.; absol.: poscitur, *we are called upon for a song*, Hor.; with ut and the subj.: Juv., Tac.; with acc. and infin.: Ov. Esp. (1) *to demand for punishment, require to be given up*: accusant ii, quos populus poscit, Cic.; Liv. (2) *to challenge to fight*: Turnum in proelia, Verg. (3) *to inquire*: causas, Verg. (4) *to ask or to offer a price*: Pl. (5) *to call upon a deity*: tua numina posco, Verg.

TRANSF., of things, *to demand, require*: quod res poscere videbatur, Caes.; Sall., Quint.

Pōsidōnius -i, m. (Ποσειδώνιος), *a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Panaetius and teacher of Cicero*.

pōsīto -ōnis, f. (pono), *a placing, putting, posture*: corporis, mentis, Sen.; caeli, situation, climate, Tac.; Quint.

pōsītor -ōris, m. (pono), *a founder, builder*: Ov.

pōsītūra -ae, f. (pono), *a placing*. Hence (1) *a situation, posture*: Lucr. (2) *an ordering, formation*: Prop.

pōsītus -ūs, m. (pono), *position, place, arrangement*: urbis, Ov.; regionis, Tac.; Ov.

possessio -ōnis, f. (possideo and possido).

LIT., *a getting possession or a possessing of anything; occupation, enjoyment*: fundi, Cic.; possessionem hereditatis alicui dare, eripere, Cic.; regni, Liv.; insulae, Tac.; fig.: prudentiae, doctrinaeque, Cic. TRANSF., *that which is possessed, a possession, property*:

paternae atque avitae possessiones, Cic.; Caes.

possessiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of possessio), a small property: Cic. L.

possessor -ōris, m. (possideo), a possessor, occupier: locorum, Cic.; agrorum, Liv.; Hor. As legal t. t., a defendant: Quint.

possibilis -e (possum), possible: Quint.

possidēo -sidēre -sēdi -sessum (sedeo), to possess, have, hold. LIT., ex edicto bona, Cic.; Caes., Liv. TRANSF., nomen, mores, Pl.; vim, Cic.

possido -sidēre -sēdi -sessum (sido), to take possession of, occupy. LIT., bona sine testamento, Cic.; Lucr., Liv., Ov. TRANSF., totum hominem totamque eius praeturam, Cic.

possum posse pōtūi (potis/sum) (old forms possem, potesse, etc., esp. in Pl.), to be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can.

In gen., of what is physically or morally possible, or permitted: potest fieri ut fallar, I may be mistaken, Cic.; fieri non potest ut non, or quin, it cannot but be that, Cic.; ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, I cannot help writing to you, Cic.; quantum potest, or ut potest, as far as possible, Pl., Cic. L.; with superl.: Caesari commendavi ut gravissime potui, as strongly as I could, Cic. L.

Esp., to avail, have influence; of persons: apud Sequanos plurimum, Caes.; omnia se posse cecebat, Cic.; of things: plus potest apud te pecuniae cupiditas, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **pōtens** -entis, able, powerful. Hence (1) capable: regni, Liv.; neque iubendi neque vetandi, Tac.; Liv. (2) mighty, influential: a, in gen., of persons and societies: civis, civitas, Cic.; potentissimi reges, Cic.; with abl.: opibus, Ov.; Liv., Tac.: b, with genit., master of: potentes rerum suarum et urbis, Liv.; dum mei potens sum, as long as I am my own master, Liv.; Diva potens Cyprī, ruling over Cyprus, Hor.; mentis, Ov.: c, of things, powerful, efficacious: nihil est potentius auro, Ov.; herba ad opem, Ov. (3) in possession of, having obtained; with genit.: pacis, Pl.; voti, Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **pōtēntēr**. (1) strongly, efficaciously: Hor., Quint. (2) according to one's power: Hor.

post (older **postē**), adv. and prep., behind, after.

Adv. (1) of place, behind, in the rear: qui post erant, Cic.; Liv. (2) of time, afterwards: multis post annis, many years afterwards, Cic.; aliquanto post, multo post, Cic.; Caes., Verg. (3) next, besides: Pl.

Prep. with acc. (1) of place, behind: post nostra castra, Caes.; Verg., etc. (2) of time, after: post Brutum consulēm, Cic.; foll. by quam: post diem tertium . . . quam dixerat, Cic. (3) of rank or preference, next after: neque erat Lydia post Chloen, Hor.; Sall.

postēā, adv. (post), thereafter, afterwards: postea aliquanto, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; of succession: quid postea? what then? what next? Ter., Cic.

postēāquam (or **postēā quam**), conj. after; with indic.: posteaquam victoria constituta est, Cic.

postēri, see posterus.

postēritās -ātis, f. (posterus), future generations, posterity: habere rationem posteritatis, Caes.; posteritati servire, Cic. TRANSF., offspring: Juv.

postērus (poster) -a -um, compar. **postērior** -us; superl. **postērēmus** and **postūmus** -a -um (post).

Posit., subsequent, following, next, future: postero die, Cic.; credula postero (sc. diei), trusting tomorrow, Hor.; in posterum, for the next day, Caes., Liv.; for the future: Cic. M. pl. as subst. **postēri** -ōrum, posterity: Cic., Tac.

Compar. **postērior** -us, following after, next, later. LIT., of space or time: posteriores cogitationes, second thoughts, Cic.; paulo aetate posterior, Cic.; n. acc. as adv.: posterius, later, Pl., Cic. TRANSF., inferior, worse: nihil posterius, Cic.

Superl. **postērēmus** -a -um, hindmost, last. LIT., pagina, Cic.; acies, the rear, Sall.; Verg., etc. N. abl. as adv., postremo, at last: primum . . . deinde . . . postremo, Cic.; Hor., Caes.; n. acc.: postremum, for the last time, Cic.; ad postremum, at last, Pl., Liv. TRANSF., of rank or preference, lowest, worst: homines, Cic.

Superl. **postūmus** -a -um, the last, last-born (esp. of children born after the father's will or death), posthumous: proles, Verg.

postfēro -ferre, to esteem less, consider of less account: libertati plebis suas opes, Liv.

postgēniti -ōrum, m. pl. (post/gigno), posterity, descendants: Hor.

posthābēo -ēre -ūi -itum, to esteem less, make of less account: omnibus rebus posthabitis, Cic.; posthabita Samo, Verg.; with dat.: illorum mea seria ludo, Verg.

posthāc, adv. hereafter, in future, afterwards: Pl., Cic.

posthinc (or **post hinc**), next: Verg. **posthoc** (or **post hoc**), afterwards: Hor.

postibi (or **post ibi**), afterwards: Pl.

posticulum -i, n. (dim. of posticum), a little outhouse: Pl.

posticus -a -um (post), hinder, back: partes aedium, Liv.; Pl. N. as subst. **posticum** -i, a back-door: Pl., Hor.

postidēā, afterwards: Pl.

postilēna -ae, f. (post), a crupper: Pl.

postillā, adv. after, afterwards: Pl., Ter., Cat.

postis -is, m. a door-post. LIT., postem tenere (of a person who consecrated a temple), Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc. TRANSF. (usually plur.), a door, doorway: Verg., etc.

postliminium -i, n. (post/limen), the right to return home and resume one's rights: ei esse postliminium, Cic.; usually abl.: postliminio, by right of postliminium, Cic.

postmēridiānus (pōsmēridiānus) -a -um (post/meridies), of the afternoon, afternoon: tempus, Cic.; Sen.

postmōdō and **postmōdum**, adv. presently, soon: Hor., Liv., etc.

postpartor -ōris, m. (post/pario), an heir: Pl.

postpōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum, to esteem less, consider of less account, put after: omnia, Caes.; with dat.: scorto officium, Hor.

postprincipia -orum, n. pl. (post/principium), a sequel: Pl.

postpūto -are, to consider of less account: Ter.

postquam (or **post quam**), conj. *after, when*. Usually with indic., esp. perf.: postquam Caesar pervenit, Caes.; with pluperf.: undecimo die, postquam a te discesseram, Cic. L.; Liv.; with imperf.: postquam ad id parum potentes erant, Liv.; Caes., Sall.; with historic pres. or historic infin.: postquam exui aequalitas, Tac.; Caes., Cic., Liv. With subj. in or. obliq.: Cic.

postrêmo, **postrêrum**, **postrêmus** -a -um, see posterus.

postridiê, adv. (posterus/dies), *the day after, on the next day*: primâ luce postridie, Caes.; foll. by quam: postridie quam a vobis discessi, Cic. L.; with acc.: ludos, *the day after the games*, Cic. L.; with genit.: postridie eius diei, Caes.

postridû=postridie, q.v.: Pl.

postscaenium -i, n. (post/scaena), *the theatre behind the scenes*; fig.: postscaenia vitae, Lucr.

postscribô -scribère -scripsi -scriptum, *to write after*: Tac.

postulâtio -ônīs, f. (postulo), *a claim, demand*. In gen.: ignoscendi, *for pardon*, Cic.; concedere postulationi eius, Cic.

Esp. (1) *a complaint*: Pl., Ter. (2) as legal t. t., *an application to the praetor to allow a complaint or charge to be brought*: ap. Cic. L.

postulâtor -oris, m. (postulo), *a plaintiff*: Suet.

postulâtum -i, n. subst. from postulo; q.v.

postulâtus -ûs, m. (postulo), *a legal complaint, accusation, suit*; in abl. sing.: Liv.

postulo -are (connected with posco), *to claim, demand, request*.

LIT., in gen.; with acc.: auxilium, Caes.; quidvis ab amico, Cic. With ut, or ne, and the subj.: postulat abs te Romam rem reicias, Cic.; Liv., etc.; with subj. alone: Caes., Liv. With infin., or acc. and infin.: dicendo vincere non postulo, *I do not expect*, Cic.; hic postulat Romae se absolvi, Cic. With de: a senatu de foedere postulaverunt, Cic.; Caes. Esp. as legal t. t. (1) *to demand from the praetor a writ against someone*: Cic., Liv. (2) *to impeach, accuse*: aliquem de ambitu, Cic.; aliquem maiestatis, Tac.; Liv.

TRANSF., of things, *to demand, require*: cum tempus necessitasque postulat, Cic.; Caes.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **postulâtum** -i, *a demand*; usually plur. **postulâta** -orum, *demands*: Caes., Cic.

postûmus -a -um, superl. of posterus; q.v.

pôtâtio -ônīs, f. (poto), *a drinking-bout*: hesternæ ex potatione oscitantes, Cic.; Pl.

pôtâtor -ôris, m. (poto), *a drinker*: Pl.

pôtê, see potis.

pôtens -entis, partic. from possum; q.v.

pôtentâtus -ûs, m. (potens), *political power, supremacy*: Caes., Cic., Liv.

pôtentêr, adv. from possum; q.v.

pôtentia -ae, f. (potens), *power, might, ability*.

In gen.: solis, Verg.; herbarum, *efficacy, potency*, Ov.; occulti fati, Juv. Esp. *political power*; esp. *unofficial and sinister*: erant in magnâ potentia qui consulebantur, Cic.; divitias potentia sequebatur, Sall.

pôtêrium -i, n. (ποτήριον), *a goblet*: Pl.

pôtêstas -âtis, f. (possum), *power*.

LIT., in gen., *power to do something, power*

over something, control: habere potestatem vitae necisque in aliquem, Cic.; esse in potestate senatus, Cic.; exisse ex potestate, *to have lost control of oneself*, Cic.; esse suae potestatis, Liv. Esp. *political power*. (1) *supremacy, dominion*: esse in alicuius ditione ac potestate, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (2) *the authority of a magistrate, official authority, office*: tribunicia, Caes.; praetoria, Cic.; dare alicui potestatem legati, Cic.; imperia et potestates, *military and civil commands*, Cic.; sometimes *an officer, a magistrate*: Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *ability, opportunity, possibility, occasion*: data est potestas augendae dignitatis, Cic.; facere potestatem alicui, *to give an opportunity or permission to*, Caes., Liv.; potestas est, *it is possible*, with infin.: non fugis hinc praeceptis dum praecipitare potestas, Verg. (2) *the properties or qualities of a thing*: plumbi, Lucr.; Verg.

pôtin'=potisne. (1) *with es, can you?*: Ter. (2) *sc. est, can it be?*: Pl., Ter.

pôtio -ônīs, f. (poto), *a drinking*. LIT., in media potione, Cic. TRANSF., *a drink, a draught*: Cic. Esp. (1) *of medicine*: Pl. (2) *of poison*: Cic. (3) *a love-draught, philtre*: Hor.

pôtio, -ire (potis), *to put in the power of*: aliquem servitutis, *to reduce to slavery*, Pl.

pôtior -iri, dep. (potis) (pres. indic. pôtiur: Verg.; imperf. subj. pôterêmur: Ov.).

(1) *to get possession of, to obtain*. With acc.: sceptrâ, Lucr.; with abl.: urbe, Cic.; victoriâ, Caes.; with genit.: regni, Cic. L.; vexilli, Liv. (2) *to possess, be master of*. With acc.: Pl., Ter.; with abl.: mari, Liv.; Cic., Ov.; with genit.: rerum, Cic.; Tac.

pôtior, see potis.

pôtis, adj. with f. pôtis, and n. pôtis or pôtê; compar. **pôtior** -us; superl. **pôtissimus** -a -um.

Posit. **pôtis**, *able, capable*; usually in the phrase potis (or pote) est, *can, is able*: non potis est vis ulla tenere, Verg.; also in the sense *is possible*: Lucr., etc.

Compar. **pôtior** -us, *preferable, better*: cives potiores quam peregrini, Cic.; potior patre, Cic.; mors servitute potior, Cic.; Caes., Hor., Liv. N. acc. as adv. **pôtius**, *rather, more, preferably*: magnus (homo) vel potius summas, Cic.; potius quam, *rather than*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; foll. by ut and subj., or simply subj.: Cic., Liv.

Superl. **pôtissimus** -a -um, *best of all, chief, principal*: quid potissimum sit, Cic.; Fabium potissimum auctorem habui, Liv. N. acc. as adv. **pôtissimum**, *chiefly, above all*: Caes., Cic., Liv.

pôtio -are (freq. of poto), *to drink frequently, drink hard*: Pl.

pôtius, see potis.

Potniae -ârum, f. pl. (Ποτνια), *a place in Boeotia on the river Asopus, with well-known pastures*.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Potniâs** -âdis, *belonging to Potniae*: equae, Ov.; quadrigae, Verg.

pôto pôtare pôtâvi pôtâtum and pôtum, *to drink*. LIT., aquas, Ov.; absol.: huc veniunt potum iuvenci, Verg.; esp. *to drink heavily*: Cic., Sall., Liv.; impers. pass.: totos dies potabatur, Cic. TRANSF., of things, *to absorb*: potentia vellera fucum, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **pōtus** -a -um. (1) pass., *drunk, drunk up, drained*: sanguine potō, Cic.; poti faece tenuis cadi, Hor. (2) act., *having drunk, drunken*: bene potus, Cic.; anus, Hor.

pōtor -ōris, m. (poto), *a drinker*: aquae, Hor.; Rhodani, *a dweller by the Rhône*, Hor. Esp. *a tippler, drunkard*: Hor., Prop.

pōtrix -icis, f. (potor), *a female tippler*: Phaedr. **pōtulentus** (pōculentus) -a -um (poto). (1) *drinkable, potable*; n. pl. as subst., *things that can be drunk*: esculenta et potulenta, Cic. (2) *drunk, intoxicated*: Suet.

pōtus, partic. from poto; q.v.

pōtus -ūs, m. (poto), *a drinking, draught*: immoderatus, Cic.; Tac., etc.

prae, adv. and prep. (old locative).

Adv. *before, in front*: i prae, Pl., Ter. With ut or quam, *in comparison with*: Pl., Ter.

Prep., with abl., *before*. LIT., prae se pugionem tulit, Cic.; prae se armentum agens, Liv.; fig., prae se ferre, *to show, exhibit, betray*: scelus, Cic.; prae se iactare, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *in comparison with*: Atticos prae se agrestes putat, Cic.; prae nobis beatus, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (2) *on account of, because of*; usually with neg.: nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic.; prae clamore nulla adhortatio audita est, Liv.

praeacūo -ūere, *to sharpen to a point*: Cato.

¶ Hence partic. **praeacūtus** -a -um, *sharpened to a point, pointed*: sudas, Sall.; stipites, Caes.; cuspis, Ov.

praealtus -a -um. (1) *very high*: rupes, Liv. (2) *very deep*: flumen, Liv.; Sall., Tac.

praebeō -bere -bui -bitum (= praehibeo, from prae/habeo), *to offer, hold out*.

LIT., crus alterum, Cic.; os ad contumeliam, Liv.; manus verberibus, Ov.; aurum, *to present*, Pl.; sponsalia, Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) *to provide, supply* abstr. things: opinionem timoris, Caes.; speciem horribilem, Caes.; spectaculum, Sall.; operam reipublicae, *to serve*, Liv. (2) with reflex., *to present or show oneself* in a certain character, *behave as, prove oneself*: misericordem se praebuit, Cic.; se virum, Cic.; in eos me severum, Cic.; without reflex.: Phormio strenuum hominem praebuit, Ter. (3) *to allow*: praebuit ipsa rapi, *allowed herself to be carried off*, Ov.

praebibō -bibere -bibī, *to drink before, to drink to*: ei cui venenum praebiberat, Cic.

praebitōr -ōris, m. (praebeo), *a furnisher, supplier*: Cic.

praeclāidus -a -um, *very hot*: Tac.

praeclavus -a -um, *very bald*: Suet.

praeacatrix -icis, f. (prae/cano), *a witch*: Pl.

praeacānus -a -um, *prematurely grey*: Hor.

praeacāvēo -cāvere -cāvī -cautum. (1) *intransit., to take precautions, to be on one's guard*: providens et praecavens, Cic.; ab insidiis, Liv.; decemviris ab ira et impetu multitudinis, Liv.; with ne and the subj.: id ne accideret, sibi praecavendum existimabat, Caes. (2) *transit., to beware of, guard against beforehand*: illud, Pl.; peccata, quae difficillime praecaventur, Cic.

praeacēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum, *to go before, precede*.

LIT., (1) *intransit.*: praecedens consulis

filii, Liv.; cum equite, Liv. (2) *transit.*: classem, Liv.; agmen, Verg.

TRANSF., of time, *to go before, precede*: fama loquax praecessit ad aures tuas, Ov. Of rank, etc., *to surpass, excel*: reliquos Gallos virtute, Caes.; vestros honores rebus agendis, Liv.; with dat.: Pl.

praecello -ēre (prae/*cello), *to surpass, excel*. Absol.: mobilitate, Lucr.; gravitate morum, Tac.; Liv. With acc.: aliquam fecunditate, Tac.; with dat.: genti, *to rule over*, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. (Plin.) and superl.) **praecellens** -entis, *excellent, admirable, distinguished, surpassing*: vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic.; vir omnibus rebus praecellentissimus, Cic.

praecelsus -a -um, *very high, very lofty*: rupes, Verg.

praecentio -ōnis, f. (praecino), *a musical prelude, a singing before a sacrifice*: Cic.

praecipēs (old form praecipēs) -cipitis (prae/caput), *headlong, headforemost*.

Adj. (1) of motion, *headlong, quick, hasty*. LIT., a, of persons: aliquem praecipitem deicere, Cic.; praecipēs in terram datus, Liv.; praecipites se fugae mandabant, Caes.; praecipēs amensque curcurri, Ov.; Hor., etc. b, of other living things: columbae, Verg. c, of other moving objects: praecipēs amnis, Hor.; sol in occasum, Liv. TRANSF., a, of abstract nouns: profectio, Cic.; celeritas dicendi, Cic.; praecipēs dies, *fast declining*, Liv.; praecipēs aetas, Sall. b, of character, *hasty, rash, blind*: mens, Cic.; homo in omnibus consiliis praecipēs, Cic.; praecipēs ingenio in iram, *inclined to*, Liv.; animus ad flagitia, Tac.

(2) of places, *steep, precipitous*. LIT., via, Cic.; locus, Caes.; saxa, Liv.; fig.: iter ad finitimum malum praecipēs ac lubricum, Cic. TRANSF., *dangerous*: libertas, Liv.; lubricum genus orationis adulescenti non acriter intelligenti est saepe praecipēs, Cic.; in tam praecipiti tempore, Ov.; Hor.

Subst. **praecipēs** -cipitis, n. *a steep place, precipice*. LIT., turrin in praecipiti stantem, Verg.; in praecipēs deferri, Liv. TRANSF., *danger*: prope totam rempublicam in praecipēs dederat, Liv.; Hor., Ov.

Adv., *headlong*: praecipēs trahere, dare, Tac.

praecipitō -ōnis, f. (praecipio). (1) *a preconception*: Cic. (2) *a precept*: Stoicorum, Cic. (3) *the right to receive in advance*: Plin. L.

praecipitivus -a -um (praecipio), *didactic*: Sen.

praceptor -ōris, m. (praecipio), *a teacher, instructor, preceptor*: vivendi atque dicendi, Cic.

praecetrīx -trīcis, f. (praecceptor), *she that teaches*: quā (sapientia) praecetrīce, Cic.

praecceptum -ī, n. subst. from praecipio; q.v.

praecerpo -cerpere -cerpsi -cerptum (prae/carpo), *to pluck prematurely, gather before the time*. LIT., messes, Ov. TRANSF., *to intercept*: fructum officii tui, Cic.

praecido -cidere -cidi -cīsum (prae/caedo), *to cut short, cut off, lop, mutilate*.

LIT., alicui caput, Liv.; fistulas (aquae), Cic.; ancoras, *to cut the cables*, Cic.; canem, Liv.; cotem novaculā, Cic.

TRANSF., to cut short: amicitias magis decere diluere quam repente praecidam, Cic.; sibi reditum, Cic.; brevi praecidam, I will express myself briefly, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **praecisus** -a -um, broken off; of places, steep, abrupt, precipitous: saxa, Verg.; iter, Sall.; as rhet. t. t., short, brief: Quint.

¶ Adv. **praecisē**. (1) briefly, in few words: id praecise dicitur, Cic. (2) absolutely, decidedly: negare, Cic.

praecinctus -a -um, partic. from praecingo; q.v.

praecingo -cingere -cinxī -cinctum, to gird in front, surround with a girdle. LIT., Pl.; esp. middle, praecingi, to gird oneself: praecingitur ense viator, Ov.; recte praecincti pueri, Hor.; altius ac nos praecincti, girded higher, readier for rapid travel, Hor.

TRANSF., to face with: fontem vallo, Prop.; Ov.

praecīno -cīnere -cīnū -centum (prae/cano). (1) intransit.: a, to sing or play before: epulis magistratum fides praecinunt, Cic.; praecinere sacrificiis, Liv.: b, to sing an incantation: Tib. (2) transit., to prophesy, predict: magnum aliquid deos populo Romano praecinere, Cic.; Tib.

praecipēs -is = praepres; q.v.

praecipio -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (prae/capio), to take before, receive in advance.

LIT., aquam, Lucr.; pecuniam mutuam, Caes.; iter, to get the start, Liv.; si lac praeeperit aestus, if the heat dries the milk beforehand, Verg.; praecipitur seges, ripens too fast, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) mentally to take beforehand, anticipate: animo victoriam, Caes.; consilia hostium, know beforehand, Cic.; spe hostem, Verg.; spem, Liv. (2) to instruct, advise, warn, admonish, teach: hoc tibi praecipio, Cic.; alicui rationem tempestatum, Cic.; artem nandi, Ov.; illud potius praecipendum fuit ut, Cic.; with subj. alone: Caes., Sall., Liv.; with infin.: temporibus parēre, Cic. Absol., to be a teacher, to give instruction: de eloquentia, Cic. Impers. pass.: ut erat praecceptum, Caes.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **praecceptum** -i, a command, rule, injunction: medicorum, philosophorum, rhetorum, Cic.; Latine loquendi, Cic.; praeccepta dare, Cic., Verg.; observare, Caes.

praecipitāntēr, adv. from praecipito; q.v.

praecipitium -i, n. (praeceps), a precipice: Suet.

praecipitō -are (praeceps).

(1) transit., to cast down headlong. LIT., se e Leucade, Cic.; sese in fossas, Caes.; Liv.; pass.: praecipitari, in middle sense, to cast oneself down, Sall., Liv.; poet.: lux praecipitatur aquis, sinks beneath the waves, Ov. TRANSF., a, to cast down: praecipitari ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Cic.; rempublicam, Liv.; spem festinando, Ov.; pass. as middle: nox praecipitata, Ov.: b, to rush along, press on with: furor iraque mentem praecipitant, Verg.; moras omnes, Verg.; with infin.: dare tempus praecipitant curae, Verg.

(2) intransit., to fall headlong, rush down. LIT., Nilus praecipitat ex montibus, Cic.;

in fossam, Liv.; nox caelo, Verg. TRANSF., hiems iam praecipitaverat, Caes.; praecipitantem impellere, to give a push to a falling man, to knock a man when he is down, Cic.; praecipitare ad exitum, Cic. L.; respublica praecipitans, hastening to its fall, Cic.

¶ Hence adv., from pres. partic., **praecipitāntēr**, headlong: agere mannos, Lucr. **praecipūē**, adv. (praecipuus), especially, chiefly, particularly, principally: Cic. **praecipuus** -a -um (praecipio), taken before.

Hence (1) peculiar, especial: in communibus miseriis praecipuo quodam dolore angī, Liv. Esp. as legal t. t., received beforehand: Pl., Ter.; so n. as subst., of a legacy: Suet.

(2) excellent, distinguished, extraordinary: quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, Caes.; praecipuus toro (distinguished by a seat of honour) Aeneas, Verg.; praecipuus scientiā rei militaris, Tac. N. as subst., sing. **praecipuum** -i, pre-eminence, superiority: homini praecipui a natura nihil datum esse, Cic.; plur. **praecipua** -ōrum = ἀγοιμήνα, things (in the Stoic philosophy) that come next to the greatest good: Cic.

praecisus -a -um, partic. from praecido; q.v. **praecīlārus** -a -um, adj. (with compar.), very bright, very clear.

LIT., lux, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) physically, striking, beautiful: vultus, Lucr.; urbs situ, Cic. (2) in gen., remarkable, distinguished, excellent, admirable, famous: indoles, Cic.; dies, Cic.; gens bello praecilara, Verg. (3) in a bad sense, notorious: sceleribus ferox atque praecilara, Sall.

¶ Adv. (with superl.) **praecīlārē**. (1) very plainly, very clearly: intellegere, Cic.; explicare, Cic. (2) admirably, excellently: gerere negotium, Cic.; meminisse, Cic.; expressing agreement, very well: Cic.

praecīlūdo -clūdēre -clūsi -clūsum (prae/claudio). LIT., to close in front, shut up, shut against: portas consuli, Caes.; Prop., Suet. TRANSF., to close, make inaccessible: speciem, Lucr.; sibi curiam, Cic.; maritimos cursus, Cic.; vocem alicui, to stop a person's mouth, Liv.

praeco -ōnis, m. a public crier, herald (in a court of justice, at public assemblies, at auctions): per praeconem vendere aliquid, by auction, Cic.; fundum subicere praconi, bring to the hammer, Liv.

TRANSF., a publisher, one who advertises: tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem, Cic.

praecōgito -are, to consider carefully beforehand: multo ante facinus, Liv.; Quint.

praecognosco -cognoscere -cognitum, to learn beforehand: praecognito nostro adventu, ap. Cic. L.; Suet.

praecōlo -cōlēre -cultum, to cultivate before; fig.: animi quasi ad virtutem praeculti, Tac.; nova et ancipitia, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **praecultus** -a -um, cultivated, adorned: Stat., Quint.

praecompōsitus -a -um (prae/compono), composed beforehand, studied: os, Ov.

praecōnius -a -um, belonging to a praeco or crier: quaestus, Cic.; Pl. N. as subst. **praecōnium** -i, the office of a public crier: praeconium facere, Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) a publishing, making known: tibi praeconium deferam, Cic.; praeconia

famae, Ov. (2) *a public laudation, commendation*: laborum, Cic.; formae, Ov.

praeconsumo -sūmere -sumptum, *to use up beforehand*: Ov.

praecontracto -are, *to handle beforehand*: Ov.

praecordia -ōrum, n. pl. (prae/cor), *the midriff, the diaphragm*. Lit., Cic., Juv. TRANSF., (1) *the stomach*: anulus in praecordiis piscis inventus, Cic.; quid veneni saevit in praecordiis, Hor. (2) *the breast, heart* (as the seat of feelings and passions): redit in praecordia virtus, Verg.; Hor., Juv.; praecordia mentis, Ov.

praecorrumpo -rumpere -ruptum, *to bribe beforehand*: me donis, Ov.

praecox -cōcis and **praecōquis** -e (prae/coquo), *ripe before the time, premature*. Lit., Plin. TRANSF., audacia, Sen.

praecultus -a -um, partic. from praecolo; q.v.

praecūpidus -a -um, *very fond*: Suet.

praecurro -currere -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, *to run before, go on ahead*. Lit., praecurrit ante omnes, Caes.; ad aliquem, Liv.; subst. **praecurrentia** -ium, n. *what goes before, antecedents*: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of abstr. things, *to go before*: eo fama iam praecurrerat de praelio Dyrhachino, Caes.; Cic. (2) of time, *to precede*; with acc.: iudicium, Cic.; with dat.: ut certis rebus certa signa praecurrerent, Cic. (3) *to surpass*: celeritate, Caes.; with acc.: aliquem aetate, Cic.; with dat.: alicui studio, Cic.

praecursio -ōnis, f. (praecurro), *a going before*. Hence (1) *previous occurrence*: sine praecursione visorum, Cic. (2) *a skirmish*: Plin. L. (3) rhet. t. t., *preparation of the hearer*: Cic.

praecursor -ōris, m. (praecurro), *a forerunner*: Plin. Milit. t. t., *vanguard, advance-guard*: Liv. TRANSF., *a spy, scout*: in omni calumniā praecursorem habere, Cic.

praecursōrius -a -um (praecurro), *sent in advance*: Plin. L.

praecūtio -cūtēre -cussi -cussum (prae/quatio), *to shake before, brandish before*: taedas, Ov.

praeda -ae, f. (connected with praehendo), *spoils of war, plunder, booty*. Lit., praedam facere, Caes.; militibus donare, Caes.; Cic., Liv. TRANSF., (1) of animals, *prey*: cervi luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. (2) in gen., *plunder, gain*: maximos quaestus praedasque facere, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

praedābundus -a -um (praedor), *plundering*: Sall., Liv.

praedamno -are, *to condemn before*: conlegam, Liv. TRANSF., *spem, to give up*, Liv.

praedatio -ōnis, f. (praedor), *a plundering, pillaging*: Tac.

praedātor -ōris, m. (praedor). Lit., *a plunderer, pillager, robber*: vexatores ac praedatores, Cic.; Sall. TRANSF., (1) *a hunter*: caprorum, Ov. (2) *a greedy person*: Tib.

praedatōrius -a -um (praedor), *plundering, pillaging, predatory*: naves, Pl., Liv.

praedatrix -icis, f. (praedor), *a female plunderer*: Stat.

praedēlasso -are, *to weary beforehand*: Ov.

praedestino -are, *to appoint beforehand*: sibi similes triumphos, Liv.

praediātor -ōris, m. (praedium), *a buyer of landed estates*: Cic.

praediātōrius -a -um (praediator), *relating to the sale of land by auction*: ius, Cic.

praedicābilis -e ('praedico), *praiseworthy*: Cic.

praedicatio -ōnis, f. ('praedico). (1) *a making publicly known, proclamation*: temporis, Cic.; nefariae societatis, relating to, Cic. (2) *a praising, commending*: Pl., Cic. L., etc.

praedicātor -ōris, m. ('praedico), *a praiser, commender, public eulogist*: Cic., Plin. L.

'praedico -are, *to make publicly known, proclaim, publish*. Lit., of the praeco: dimidias venire partes, Cic.; Pl.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to declare, say publicly, proclaim*: paucitatem nostrorum militum suis, Caes.; Cic.; with acc. and infin.: praedicantem contumeliam illam sibi a Cicerone impositam esse, Sall.; Caes. (2) *to praise, commend, eulogize, boast*: virtutem, Cic.; falsa de se, Cic.; Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant, Caes.; verecundia in praedicando, Tac.

'praedico -dicere -dixi -dictum. (1) *to say beforehand*: illud tibi, Verg.; Ter. Hence, *to name beforehand*: loco praedicto, Liv.; praedicere diem, Tac. (2) *to predict, foretell, prophesy*: defectiones solis, Cic.; futura, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: nihil Antonium facturum (esse), Cic.; malum hoc, Verg. (3) *to warn, admonish, instruct, charge*: Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut Caesaris impetum exciperent, Caes.; Iunonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **praedictum**. (1) *a prophecy, prediction*: Cic.; Verg. (2) *an order, command*: Liv. (3) *a previous agreement*: Liv.

praedictio -ōnis, f. ('praedico). (1) *a prophesying, predicting*: Cic. (2) rhet. t. t., *a premising*: Quint.

praedictum -i, n. subst. from 'praedico; q.v.

praediōlum -i, n. (dim. of praedium), *a small estate, little farm*: Cic., Plin. L.

praedisco -ere, *to learn before*: ea quae agenda sunt in foro, Cic.; Verg.

praedispositus -a -um, *arranged at intervals beforehand*: nuntii, Liv.

praeditus -a -um (prae/do), *endowed, furnished, provided with*; with abl.: armis, Pl.; sensu, Lucr.; virtute, Cic.; crudelitate, Cic.

praedium -i, n. (praes), *a farm, landed estate*: rusticum, Cic.; praedium vendere, Cic.; Hor.

praedivēs -itis, *very rich*: Liv., Ov., Tac.

praedo -ōnis, m. (praeda), *a robber, plunderer*: urbis, Cic.; maritimi, pirates, Nep.; Verg., etc.

praedocēo -dōcere -doctum, *to teach before, instruct before*: praedocti ab duce, Sall.

praedōmo -dōmare -dōmūi, *to tame before*: Sen.

praedor -ari, dep. (praeda), *to plunder*. (1) intransit. Lit., *praedatum exisse* in agrum Latinum, Liv.; milites praedantes, Caes.; Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *to get gain*: in bonis alienis, Cic.; de aratorum bonis, Cic.; ex alterius incitiā, Cic.

(2) transit., *to rob or carry off*. Lit., socios magis quam hostes, Tac.; ovem unam, Ov. TRANSF., *amores alicuius, one's sweetheart*, Ov.; singula de nobis anni praedantur, Hor.

praedūco -dūcere -dūxi -ductum, *to lead forward, bring in front*: fossas viis, Caes.; murum, Caes.

praedulcis -e, *very sweet*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., decus, Verg.

praedūrus -a -um, *very hard, very strong*. LIT., corium, Tac. TRANSF., (1) homo praedurus viribus, Verg. (2) *bold, harsh*: Quint.

praēmīnēo -ēre, *to project*. LIT., Sall.

praeeō -ire -īvi and -īi -itum, *to go before, precede*.
LIT., Laevinus Romam praeivit, Liv.; Verg.; with dat.: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to go over beforehand verbally, say in advance*; in gen.: ut vobis voce praerent, quid iudicaretis, Cic.; esp. as relig. and legal t. t., *to dictate, go over a form of words*: praere alicui, Cic.; verba praere, Liv.; carmen, Liv.; sacramentum, Tac. (2) *to order, command*: omnia, ut decemviri praerunt, facta, Liv.

praefatio -ōnis, f. (prae-for), *a saying beforehand*. Hence (1) *a religious or legal form of words, formula*: donationis, Cic.; sacrorum, Liv. (2) *a preface, introduction*: Liv., Plin. L.

praefectura -ae, f. (praefectus), *the office of superintendent or overseer*.

LIT., urbis, Plin.; annonae, Tac.; vigilum, Tac. Esp. *a subordinate provincial command*: praefectura petere, Cic. L.; Aegypti, Suet.

TRANSF., (1) *an Italian town governed by a praefectus, a prefecture*: Caes., Cic. (2) *a district so governed*: Tac.

praefectus -a -um, partic. from praeficio; q.v. **praefēro** -ferre -tūli -lātum.

(1) *to bear before or in front*. LIT., ardentem facem, Cic.; fasces praetoribus, Cic. TRANSF., a, in gen.: clarissimum lumen praetulistis menti meae, Cic.: b, *to bring to light, show, display*: avaritiam, Cic.; haec eius diei praefertur opinio, Caes.: c, *to prefer*: aliquem sibi, Cic.; otium labori, Sall.; Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia, Caes.: d, *to anticipate*: diem triumphi, Liv.

(2) *to carry by*; middle, praeferrī = *to ride by*: praeter castra praelati, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., middle or with reflex., *to surpass*: Caes.

praefērox ōcis, *very bold, impetuous*: legati, Liv.; Tac.

praeferrātus -a -um, *tipped with iron*: Pl., Plin.

praefervīdus -a -um, *burning hot, very hot*. LIT., balneum, Tac. TRANSF., ira, Liv.

praefestīno -are. (1) *to hasten prematurely*: ne deficere praefestinarent, Liv.; Pl. (2) *to hasten by*: sinum, Tac.

praefica -ae, f. *the chief female mourner in a funeral procession*: Pl.

praeficio -ficere -fēci -fectum (prae/facio), *to set over, appoint as superintendent, oversee, etc.*: in eo exercitu fratrem, Cic.; usually with dat.: aliquem pecori, Cic.; bello gerendo, or bello, Cic.; legioni, Caes.; classi, Liv.; Verg., Tac.

¶ M. of partic. as subst. **praefectus** -i, *an overseer, superintendent*: his utitur quasi praefectae libidinum suarum, Cic.; totius Phrygiae, Nep. Esp. in Roman political life, *a civil or military officer or superintendent*:

annonae, Tac.; castrorum, or castris, Tac.; praefectus urbis, or urbi, *governor of the city (Rome)*, and *commander of the five cohorts urbanae*, Liv.

praefidens -entis, *over-confident*: sibi, Cic.

praefigo -figere -fixi -fixum. (1) *to fix in front, fasten before*: ripa sudibus praefixis munita, Caes.; arma puppibus, Verg. (2) *to tip, point with*: iacula praefixa ferro, Liv.; Verg. (3) *to pierce through, transfix*: Tib.

praefinio -ire, *to fix, prescribe, appoint beforehand*: successorī diem, Cic.; sumptum funerum, Cic.; Lucr.

¶ Hence, from partic., adv. **praefinito**, *in the prescribed manner*: Ter.

praefiscinē (praefiscinī), adv. (fascinum), *without offence*: Pl.

praeflorō -are, *to deprive of blossom prematurely*; fig., *to diminish, lessen*: gloriā eius victoriae praefloratam apud Thermopylas esse, Liv.

praeflūo -flūere, *to flow past*: infimā valle, Liv.; Tac. With acc. of place: Tibur fertile, Hor.; Noricam provinciam, Tac.

praefōco -are (prae/faux), *to choke, suffocate*: viam animae, Ov.

praefōdio -fōdere -fōdi -fossum. (1) *to dig in front of*: portas, Verg. (2) *to bury previously*: aurum, Ov.

praefor -fari -fātus sum, dep. *to speak before*. Hence (1) in gen., *to preface, to utter beforehand*: quae de deorum naturā praefati sumus, Cic. (2) of prayers, *to say beforehand*: maiores nostri omnibus rebus agendis quod bonum, faustum, felix sit, praefabatur, Cic.; carmen, Liv.; so with acc. of deity: divos, *to invoke*, Verg.

praefractus -a -um, partic. from praefingo; q.v.

praefrigīdus -a -um, *very cold*: Ov.

praefringo -fringere -frēgi -fractum (prae/frango), *to break off in front*: ligna, Lucr.; hastas, Liv., Caes.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **praefractus** -a -um. (1) of style, *abrupt, disconnected*: Thucydides praefractor, Cic. (2) of character, *stern, severe, harsh*: Aristo Chius praefractus, ferreus, Cic.

¶ Adv. **praefractē**, *sternly, resolutely*: nimis praefracte vectigalia defendere, Cic.

praefulcio -fulcire -fulsi -fultum. (1) *to support, prop up*; fig.: illud praefulci atque praemuni ut, Cic. (2) *to use as a prop*: Pl.

praefulgēo -fulgēre -fulsi. (1) *to gleam forth, shine forth*. LIT., equus praefulgens dentibus aureis, Verg. TRANSF., triumphali decore praefulgens, conspicuous, distinguished, Tac.

(2) with dat., *to outshine*: Tac.

praegēlidus -a -um, *very cold*: Alpes, Liv.

praegestio -ire, *to desire exceedingly*: praegestit animus videre, Cic.; Cat., Hor.

praegnans -antis (prae/root gna-, seen in gnascor), *pregnant*. LIT., Pl., Cic., Juv. TRANSF., full of: fusus stamine, Juv.; Pl.

praegracilis -e, *very slim, lank*: Tac.

praegrandis -e, *huge, very great*: Plin., Pers.

praegravis -e, *very heavy*. LIT., onus, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *unwieldy, awkward*: praegravis corpore, Liv. (2) *stupefied*: Tac. (3) *wearisome*: Tac.

praegravo -are, *to press heavily upon, to weigh down*. LIT., praegravata telis scuta, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to oppress, weigh down*: dantem

et accipientem, Liv.; animum, Hor. (2) to outweigh: Hor., Suet.

praegrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (prae/gradior). (1) to go before, precede: praegredientes amici, Cic.; with acc.: signa, agmen, Liv.; nuntios, famam, outstrip, Liv. (2) to pass by, march by: ea (castra), Liv.; Tac.

praegressiō -ōnis, f. (praegredior), a going before, precedence: causae, Cic.

praegustātor -ōris, m. (praegusto), one who tastes before, a taster. LIT., Suet. TRANSF., libidinum tuarum, Cic.

praegusto -are, to taste before: cibos, Ov.; Liv., Juv.

praehibēo -ēre (prae/habeo), to offer, hold out, supply: Pl.

praeiācēo -ēre, to lie before; with acc.: campus qui castra praeiacet, Tac.; with dat.: Plin.

praeiūdicātus -a -um, partic. from praeiudico; q.v.

praeiūdicium -i, n. a previous judgment, a preliminary decision or examination (for the sake of investigating facts for subsequent proceedings).
LIT., de quo non praeiudicium sed plane iudicium iam pactum putatur, Cic.; apud eosdem iudices reus est factus, cum duobus iam praeiudiciis damnatus esset, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a premature decision: neminem praeiudicium tantae rei adferre, Liv. (2) an example, precedent: Pompeius vestri facti praeiudicio demotus, by your example, Caes.; Plin. L.

praeiūdico -are, to decide beforehand, to give a preliminary judgment. As legal t. t.: re semel atque iterum praeiudicata, Cic. In gen.: Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **praeiūdicātus** -a -um, previously decided: opinio praeiudicata, a prejudice, Cic.; Liv. N. as subst. **praeiūdicātum** -i, Cic., Liv.

praeiūvo -iuvare -iūvi, to assist before: Tac.

praelābor -labi -lapsus sum, dep. to glide past, before or along: insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac.; with acc.: praelabi flumina rotis, Verg.

praelambo -ēre, to lick before, taste before: Hor.

praelargus -a -um, very abundant: Pers.

praelēgo -lēgere -lēgi -lectum. (1) to read out as a teacher, to lecture upon: Quint., Suet. (2) to sail past, coast along: Campaniam, Tac.

praeligo -are. (1) to bind in front: sarmenta praeligantur cornibus boum, Liv. (2) to bind up: os obvolutum est folliculo et praeligatum, Cic. TRANSF., o praeligatum pectus! Pl.

praelongus -a -um, very long: gladius, Liv.

praeloquor -loqui -locutus sum, dep. to speak beforehand or speak first: orationem, Pl.; Plin. L., Quint.

praelucēo -lucēre -luxi, to shine or carry a light before. LIT., Suet.; Mart. TRANSF., (1) (amicitia) bonam spem praelucet in posterum, sheds the kindly light of hope, Cic. (2) to outshine, surpass; with dat.: nullus sinus Baiis praelucet, Hor.

praelūdo -ere, to play beforehand: Plin., Stat.

praelūsio -ōnis, f. (praeludo), a prelude: Plin. L.

praelustris -e, very fine: praelustri ab arce, Ov.

praemando -are, to order beforehand: Pl.

¶ Hence n. pl. of partic. as subst. **praemandāta** -ōrum, a warrant of arrest: Cic.

praemātūrus -a -um, too early, premature: cineres, Juv.; canities, Tac.

¶ Adv. **praemātūre**, prematurely: Pl.

praemēdicātus -a -um, protected by medicine or charms: Ov.

praemēditātiō -ōnis, f. (praemeditor), a considering beforehand: futurorum malorum, Cic.

praemēditōr -ari, dep. to practise or consider beforehand: praemeditari quo animo accedam ad urbem, Cic. L.; with acc. and infin.: id praemeditari ferundum modice esse, Cic.; Tac.

¶ Hence perf. partic., in pass. sense **praemēditātus** -a -um, considered beforehand: mala, Cic.; Quint.

praemētūo -ēre, to fear beforehand, be apprehensive: suis, for his men, Caes.; with acc.: deserti coniugis iras, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **praemētūens** -entis, fearing beforehand, apprehensive; with genit.: Phaedr.

¶ Adv. **praemētūentēr**, apprehensively, anxiously: Lucr.

praemitto -mittere -mīsi -missum, to send before, send on ahead. LIT., legiones in Hispaniam, Caes.; edictum, Caes., Liv.; alicui odiosas litteras, Cic. L. TRANSF., haec favorabili oratione praemisit, Tac.

praemio -i, n. (prae/emo), that which is taken first, the pick.
LIT., in war: pugnae, Verg.; Tac.; in the chase: leporem et gruem iucunda captat praemia, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) a gift, award: honores et praemia, Caes.; vitali, Lucr.; fortunae, Cic. (2) a reward, recompense: praemia bene de republica meritorum, Cic.; alicui praemium dare pro aliqua re, Cic.; proponere, consequi, Caes.; augere, Tac. (3) a notable exploit: Verg.

praemōlestia -ae, f. trouble beforehand: Cic.

praemōlior -iri, dep. to prepare beforehand: res, Liv.

praemōnēo -ēre, to warn, advise, admonish beforehand. In gen.: me, ut magnopere caverem, praemonebat, Cic.; with acc. of the danger: conatus hostium, Liv. Esp. to foretell, presage: de periculis, Cic.; Ilion arsurum, Ov.

praemōnitus -ūs, m. (praemoneo), a prediction, warning: Ov.

praemonstrātor -ōris, m. (praemonstro), a guide: Ter.

praemonstro -are. (1) to show in advance, point out the way: Pl., Lucr. (2) to prophesy, predict: magnum aliquid populo Romano, Cic.

praemordēo -mordēre -mordi -morsum, to bite off. LIT., Pl., Luc. TRANSF., to pilfer: aliquid ex aliquo, Juv.

praemōrior -mōri -mortuus sum, dep. to die prematurely: Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **praemortuus** -a -um, prematurely dead. LIT., membra, Ov. TRANSF., pudor, Liv.

praemunio -ire, to fortify in front.
LIT., aditus duos magnis operibus, Caes.; Tac.

TRANSF., to secure, make safe: medicamentis, Suet.; quae praemuniuntur sermoni, premised to meet objections, Cic.

praemūnitio -ōnis, f. (praemunio), a fortifying beforehand; rhet. t. t., of an orator, a preparation of the minds of his hearers: Cic.

praenarro -are, to relate beforehand: Ter.

praenāto -are, to swim before or past: Verg.

Praeneste -is, n. (f. in Verg.), a town in Latium, famous for its roses, its nuts, and for its temple and oracle of Fortuna (now Palestrina).

¶ Hence adj. **Praenestinus** -a -um, Praeneste: sortes, the utterances of the oracle there, Cic.

praenitēo -ēre, to outshine; with dat.: cur tibi iunior praeniteat, Hor.

praenōmen -inis, n. the first name, the praenomen; usually that standing before the gentile name, e.g. Marcus, in M. Tullius Cicero: Cic. L., Hor., Liv.; also of a special title: Suet.

praenosco -ēre, to get to know beforehand: futura, Cic.; Ov.

praenōtio -ōnis, f. (praenosco), a preconception, innate idea (translation of προλήψις): Cic.

praenūbilis -a -um, very cloudy, very dark: Ov.

praenuntio -are, to announce beforehand, foretell, predict: futura, Cic.

praenuntius -a -um, foretelling: verba, Ov. As subst. (m. f. and n.), that which announces beforehand, a harbinger, sign, token, omen: stellae calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic.; ales praenuntius lucis, the cock, Ov.; Lucr., Tac.

praecooccupatio -ōnis, f. (praecooccupo), a taking possession of before: locorum, Nep.

praecooccupo -are, to take possession of before, seize before.

LIT., iter, Caes.; loca, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy: animos timor praecooccupaverat, Caes.; Liv. (2) to anticipate, to prevent: ne adventu Caesaris praecooccuparetur, Caes.; with infin.: legem ipsi praecooccupaverant ferre, Liv.

praeco -ēre (oleo), to give out a smell in advance: Pl.

praepopto -are, to choose before, to prefer; with acc. and dat.: suas leges Romanae civitati, Liv.; otium urbanum militiae laboribus, Liv.; nemo non illos sibi, quam vos, dominos praepoptet, Liv.; with infin.: nudo corpore pugnare, Caes.; with ut: Pl.

praepando -ēre, to open wide in front, extend before: Lucr., Verg.

praeparatio -ōnis, f. (praeparo), preparation: ad minuendum dolorem, Cic.

praeparo -are, to make ready, prepare: res necessarias ad vitam degendam, Cic.; naves, frumentum, Liv.; animos ad sapientiam, Cic.; aures (auditorum) praeparatae, Liv.; bene praeparatum pectus, Hor.; adv. phr.: ex praeparato, by arrangement, Liv.

praepēdimentum -i, n. (praepedio), a hindrance: Pl.

praepēdio -ire (prae/root ped). LIT., to entangle by the feet, shackle, fetter: praepeditis Numidarum equis, Tac.; Pl.

TRANSF., to hinder, impede, obstruct: cum lassitudo ac vulnera fugam praepedissent, Liv.; singultu medios praepediente sonos,

Ov.; praepediri valetudine, to be hindered by ill-health, Tac.

praependēo -ēre, intransit., to hang before, hang in front: Caes., Prop.

praepēs -pētis (connected with peto; originally t. t. of augury), quick in flight, rapidly flying, swift: praepes avis, Enn.; m. and f. as subst., a bird: Ov.; esp. a bird of good omen: Liv.; praepetibus pennis se credere caelo, Verg.; praepes deus, the winged god—i.e., Cupid, Ov.

praepilātus -a -um, having a ball or button in front (of foils, etc): missilia, Liv.

praepinguis -e, very fat, very rich: solum, Verg.; Galba, Suet.; vox, thick, Quint.

praepollēo -ēre. (1) to be very powerful: vir virtute praepollens, Liv. (2) to surpass in power: Tac.

praepondēro -are, to outweigh; fig.: neque ea volunt praeponderari honestate, Cic.; without object, to turn the scale: Luc., Sen.

praepōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum, to put before, place before.

LIT., in gen.: praepones ultima primis, Hor. Esp., to put over, set over as commander, etc.: aliqueum bello, provinciae, navibus, Cic.; militibus, Caes.

TRANSF., to prefer: salutem reipublicae vitae suae, Cic.

¶ Hence partic., used as subst., m. **praepōsitus** -i, a commander: Cic., Tac.; n. **praepōsitum** -i (translation of προσημύων), something to be preferred, something advantageous, but not (in the Stoic philosophy) absolutely good, e.g. riches, etc.: Cic.

praeporto -are, to carry before: Lucr., Cat.

praepositio -ōnis, f. (praepono), a placing before. Hence (1) as gramm. t. t., a preposition: Cic. (2) a preferring, preference: Cic.

praepōsitus, partic. from praepono; q.v.

praepossum -posse -pōtūi, to have the chief power: Tac.

praepostērus -a -um, having the last first, inverted, perverse. LIT., ordo, Lucr.; verba, Cic. TRANSF., of persons: Sall., Cic.; of things: gratulatio, Cic.; consilia, Cic.

¶ Adv. **praepostērē**, in a reversed order, perversely: Cic., Plin. L.

praepōtens -entis, very powerful: viri, Cic.; Carthago praepotens terrā marique, Cic.; with abl. instr.: praepotens armis Romanus, Liv.; with genit.: Iuppiter omnium rerum praepotens, ruling over, Cic.

praepropērāntēr, adv. very quickly, very hastily: Lucr.

praepropērus -a -um, exceedingly quick, over-hasty, precipitate: festinatio, Cic.; celeritas, Liv.; ingenium, Liv.

¶ Adv. **praepropērē**, very hastily, too quickly: festinare, Liv.; Pl.

praepūtium -i, n. the foreskin: Juv.

praepuam, see prae.

praequēror -quēri -questus sum, to complain beforehand: Ov.

praerādio -are, to outshine: Ov.

praerāpidus -a -um, very rapid: gurgēs, Liv.; Sen.

praerigescō -rigescere -rīgūi, to grow very stiff: Tac.

praeripio -rīpere -rīpui -reptum (prae/rapio). (1) to snatch before somebody else: oscula,

Lucr.; arma Minervae, Ov.; alicui laudem destinatum, Cic. (2) *to carry off before the time*: deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic. (3) *to anticipate, forestall*: hostium consilia, Cic.

praerōdo -rōdere -rōdi -rōsum, *to gnaw in front, to gnaw off, bite through*: Pl., Hor.

praerōgātivus -a -um (praerogo), *asked before others* (for vote, opinion, etc.): centuria, voting first, Cic.; omen praerogativum, the indication given by the early voting, Cic.

F. as subst. **praerōgātiva** -ae, *the tribe or century to which the lot fell of voting first in the comitia*: Cic., Liv. TRANSF., (1) *the first century's vote*: Cic. (2) *a previous choice*: Liv. (3) *a sure sign, indication, presage*: triumph, Cic.; voluntatis, Cic.

N. pl. as subst.: Liv.

praerōgo -are, *to ask before*: sententias, Suet. **praerumpo** -rumpere -rūpi -ruptum, *to break off in front*: funes, Caes.; Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **praeruptus** -a -um, *broken off*. LIT., of places, steep, precipitous: saxa, Cic.; loca, Caes.; Verg., Hor. TRANSF., *headstrong, hasty*: iuvenis animo praeruptus, Tac.; dominatio, ruthless, Tac.

praes praedis, m. (praevideo), *a surety, one who stands bail*. LIT., praedem esse pro aliquo, Cic. L.; praedes dare, Cic. TRANSF., *the property of a security*: ne L. Plancus praedes tuos venderet, Cic.

praes, adv. *at hand*: Pl.

praesaepes (praesaepis) -is, f. **praesaepe** -is, n. and **praesaepium** -i, n. (praesaepio), *an enclosure*. (1) *a crib, manger*: Ov.; certum praesaepes, contemptuously = *table*, Hor. (2) *a stall*: Verg., Juv. (3) *a hive*: praesaepibus arcent, Verg. (4) *a haunt, lodging, tavern*: in praesaepibus, Cic.; Pl.

praesaepio (-sēpio) -saepire -saepsi -saeptum, *to block up in front*: aditibus trabibus, Caes.

praesāgio -ire, and **praesāgiōr** -iri, dep. (Pl.), *to presage, forebode, have a presentiment of*: praesagire, id est, futura ante sentire, Cic.; de fine belli, Liv. TRANSF., *to foreshow, presage*: ap. Cic. L.

praesāgitio -ōnis, f. (praesagio), *a foreboding, presentiment*: Cic.

praesāgium -i, n. (praesagus). (1) *a presage, presentiment, foreboding*: malorum, Tac.; Ov. (2) *a prediction*: Tiberii de Servio Galbā, Tac.; Ov.

praesāgus -a -um. (1) *foreboding*: pectora, Ov.; with genit.: mens praesaga mali, Verg. (2) *predicting*: praesagi ignes fulminis, Verg.; verba, Ov.

praescio -scire, *to know beforehand*: Ter., Suet. **praesciscio** -ēre, *to learn, find out beforehand*: praesciscere quam quisque eorum provinciam, quem hostem haberet volebat, Liv.; Verg.

praescius -a -um, *knowing beforehand, present*: corda, Verg.; with genit.: periculatorum, Tac.

praescribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum, *to write before, set before in writing*.

LIT., sibi nomen, Verg.; auctoritates praescriptae, *the names of senators contained in a decree of the senate*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to put forward or use as a pretext*: Tac. (2) *to outline*: Tac. (3) *to dictate*: Tib. (4) *in gen., to prescribe, ordain*,

define, direct beforehand: iura civibus, Cic.; ne quid ageret, Cic. L.; quid fieri oporteret, Caes.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **praescriptum** -i, *something written down*. LIT., Sen. TRANSF., *a prescribed limit, regulation, rule*: legum, Cic.; intra praescriptum equitare, Hor.

praescriptio -ōnis, f. (praescribo), *a writing before*; hence, *a title, inscription, preamble, introduction*: legis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a precept, rule, order*: rationis, Cic.; Tac. (2) *a pretext*: Caes., Tac.; as legal t. t., *an objection, demurrer*: Quint.

praescriptum -i, n. subst. from praescribo; q.v.

praesēco -sēcāre -sēcūi -sectum, *to cut in front, cut short*: crines, Caes.; Ov.

praesegminā -um, n. pl. (praeseco), *clippings, parings*: Pl.

praesens -entis, partic. from praesum; q.v.

praesensio -ōnis, f. (praesentio). (1) *a presentiment, foreboding, premonition*: rerum futurarum, Cic. (2) *a preconception*: Cic.

praesentārius -a -um (praesens), *at hand, ready*: Pl.

praesentia -ae, f. (praesens), *presence*. LIT., alicuius, Cic., Verg.; animi, *presence of mind*, Caes., Cic. TRANSF., (1) *of time*: in praesentia, *for the present*, Caes., Cic. (2) *effect*: veri, Ov.

praesentio -sentire -sensi -sensum, *to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of*: animo providere et praesentire, Caes.; futura, Cic.; dolos, Verg.

praesēpes, etc. = praesaepes, etc.; q.v.

praesepio = praesaepio; q.v.

praesertim, adv. (prae/sero), *especially, chiefly*.

In gen.: Caes., Cic., Hor. Esp.: praesertim cum, Caes., Cic., etc.; cum praesertim, Cic., Liv., etc.; praesertim si, Cic., Verg.

praesēs -sidis (praesideo), *sitting before* (i.e. *to protect, take care of*). Hence, *protecting*: locus, Pl.; dii, Tac.

As subst. (1) *a protector, protectress*: senatus reipublicae, Cic.; templorum, Cic., Liv. (2) *a chief, ruler, president*: praeses belli, goddess of war (of Minerva), Verg.; Liv.

praesidēo -sīdēre -sēdi -sessum (prae/sedeo), *to sit before*. LIT., Suet. TRANSF., (1) *to watch over, protect, guard*; with dat.: huic imperio, Cic.; urbi, Liv.; foribus caeli (of Janus), Ov.; with acc.: Galliae litus, Tac.; Sall. (2) *to preside over, manage, direct, govern*; with dat.: rebus urbanis, Caes.; with acc.: exercitum, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **praesidens** -entis, m. as subst., *a president, ruler*: Tac.

praesidiārius -a -um (praesidium), *on guard*: milites, Liv.

praesidium -i, n. (praeses), *a sitting before*; hence *a protection, defence*.

LIT., alicui esse praesidio, Cic.; Hor., etc.; as milit. t. t., *guard, escort*: legiones quae praesidio impedimentis erant, Caes.; Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *that which defends, a defence, a protection, help*: classis praesidium provinciae, Cic.; Verg., Hor. Esp. as milit. t. t., *a garrison, guard*: locum praesidio tenere, Caes.; praesidia in urbes inducere, Cic.; oppido imponere, Liv. (2) *a place occupied*

by a garrison, a post: cum legio praesidium occupavisset, Caes.; in praesidiis esse, Cic.; praesidium communire, Liv.; fig. de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. (3) in gen., *help, assistance, support*: praesidio litterarum, Caes.; magnum sibi praesidium ad beatam vitam comparare, Cic.

praesignifico -are, to show or announce beforehand: hominibus futura, Cic.

praesignis -e (signum), distinguished, remarkable above others: Ov.

praesono -sonare -sonūi, to sound forth: Ov.

praespargo -ere, to scatter, strew before: Lucr.

praestabilis -e, adj. (with compar.) (praesto), distinguished, pre-eminent, remarkable: res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic.; melius fuisse et praestabilis me civem in hac civitate nasci, Cic.; nullam dignitatem praestabiliorum, Cic. Also, in compar., preferable: Ter., Cic., Sall.

praestans -antis, partic. from ²praesto; q.v.

praestantia -ae, f. (praestans), superiority, excellence: si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, Cic.; mentis, Cic.

praesterno -ere, to strew, spread before: Pl.

praestēs -stis (¹praesto), protecting: Lares, Ov.

praestigiae -ārum, f. pl. (praestringo), deception, illusion, juggling: verborum, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

praestigiātor -ōris, m. (praestigiae), a juggler: Pl.

praestitūo -stitūere -stitūi -stitūtum (statuo), to prescribe, appoint beforehand: tempus alicui, Cic.; diem operi, Cic.; Pl.

¹**praestō**, adv. (connected with ²praesto), present, at hand, here, ready: ipsum adeo praesto video, Ter.; quod adest praesto, Lucr. Esp. with esse, to be at hand, with the notion of service or help: quaestores consulibus ad ministeria belli praesto essent, Liv.; praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, Cic.; saluti tuae, Cic.

²**praesto** -stāre -stiti -stitum (fut. partic. -stāturus: Liv.)

(1) (prae/sto), to stand before. LIT., Luc. TRANSF., to be outstanding, be distinguished: inter suos, Cic.; aliquā re, Cic.; with dat., to surpass, excel: virtute omnibus, Caes.; Cic., Liv.; with acc.: Liv. Praestat, impers., it is better, it is preferable; with infin.: Cic. L., Caes., Verg.; with quam: mori millies praestitit, quam haec pati, Cic. L.

(2) transit. (praes/sto), to become surety or guarantee for, answer for, be responsible for. LIT., damnum emptori, Cic.; ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, Cic. L.; de me, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: nullo (praedones) fore quis praestare poterat? Cic. TRANSF., a, to perform, execute, fulfil: suum munus, Cic.; officium, Caes.; fidem alicui, to keep one's word, Cic., Liv.: b, to show, manifest, exhibit: benevolentiam, Cic. Esp. with se and acc. predicate, to show oneself, behave oneself as: se invictum, Ov.; praesta te eum, Cic. L.: c, to offer, present: terga hosti, Tac.; sententiam, to give one's opinion, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **praestans** -antis, excellent, distinguished, eminent. Of persons: homo prudentiā

praestans Cic.; Aristoteles longe omnibus praestans et ingenio et diligentia, Cic.; virginibus praestantior omnibus, Ov.; in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. Of things: praestanti et singulari fide, Cic.; praestanti corpore Nymphae, Verg.

praestōlor -ari, dep. (connected with ¹praesto), to wait for, expect; with dat.: tibi ad forum Aurelium, Cic.; with acc.: aliquem, Pl., Ter.; huius adventum ad Clupeam, Cic.

praestringo -stringere -strinxi -strictum, to bind up, tie up in front. LIT., faucem laqueo, Ov.; pollices nodo, Tac. TRANSF., to make blunt or dull: aciem oculorum, Pl., Liv.; fig.: aciem animi or mentis, Cic.; Tac.

praestrūo -strūere -struxi -structum. (1) to build in front; hence, to block up, render impassable: aditum montis, Ov. (2) to build beforehand; hence, to prepare: fraus fidem sibi in parvis praestruit, gains itself credence in little things, Liv.

praesūl -sūlis, c. (prae/salio), one who jumps or dances before others, a dancer: Cic.

praesultātor -ōris, m. (praesulto), one who dances before others, a dancer: Liv.

praesulto -are (prae/salto), to leap or dance before: hostium signis, Liv.

praesum -esse -fui, to be before; hence, to be over, preside over. LIT., with dat.: sacris, Cic.; navi faciendae, Cic.; provinciae, populo, Cic.; exercitui, Caes.; in Bruttiiis, Liv. TRANSF., to be the chief person, to take the lead: temeritati Ti. Gracchi, Cic.; illi crudelitati, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **praesens** -entis.

In gen., present, in space or in time; here and now, at hand, now present: quo praesente, in whose presence, Cic.; praesens tecum egi, in person, Cic. L.; Pl., Liv., etc.; compar.: Liv.; superl.: Quint. Phrases: praesenti tempore, Ov.; in praesenti (sc. tempore), Cic.; in praesens (tempus), for the present time, Cic., Hor.; in rem praesentem, Cic.

Esp. (1) immediate, not delayed, ready: pecunia, Pl., Cic.; poena, immediately following the offence, Cic.; decretum, passed instantly, Liv. (2) immediately efficacious, effective, powerful: auxilium, Cic.; compar.: memoria praesentior, more vivid, Liv.; with infin.: praesens imo tollere de gradu, Hor. (3) of character, resolute, determined: animus, Cic., Liv. (4) aiding, propitious: deus, Cic.

praesūmo -sūmere -sumpsī -sumptum, to take beforehand.

LIT., remedia, Tac.; domi dapes, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to enjoy beforehand, to anticipate: fortunam principatūs, Tac. (2) to represent to oneself beforehand: spe praesumite bellum, Verg.; praesumptum habere, to suppose, take for granted, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **praesumptus** -a -um, taken for granted, presumed: suspicio, a preconceived suspicion, Tac.

praesūtus -a -um (prae/suo), sewn over in front: praesuta foliis hasta, Ov.

praetempto -are, to feel, try, test beforehand. LIT., iter baculo, Ov. TRANSF., vires, Ov.

praetendo -tendere -tendi -tentum, to stretch or hold out.

LIT., hastas dextris, Verg.; ramum olivae manu, Verg.; saepem segeti, to place before,

Verg.; sermonem decreto, Liv. Hence praetendi, of places, *to lie before or in front*: praetentaque Syrtibus arva, Verg.; absol.: tenue praetentum litus, Liv.

TRANSF., *to hold out as a pretext, pretend*: hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus, *allege in excuse for*, Cic.; coniugis taedas, Verg.; aliquid seditioni, Liv.

praetento = praetempto; q.v.

praetēpesco -tēpscēre -tēpūi, *to glow before-hand*: si praetepuisset amor, Ov.

praeter (prae/suffix -ter; like inter, propter), adv. and prep.

Adv., *except*: nil praeter canna fuit, Ov.; Cic., Hor.; see also praeterquam.

Prep. with acc., *beyond*. LIT., in space, *past, by, beyond*: praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes.; praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia ferebant, *before the eyes of*, Cic.; Lucr., Ov., etc. TRANSF., (1) *beyond, beside, contrary to*: praeter spem, Pl.; praeter modum, *beyond measure*, Cic.; praeter opinionem, Cic.; praeter naturam, Cic. (2) *beyond, more than*: praeter ceteros laborare, Cic.; Pl., Hor. (3) *except*: omnes praeter Hortensium, Cic.; nihil praeter suum negotium agere, Cic. (4) *besides, in addition to*: ut praeter se denos adduceret, Caes.; Liv.

praetērāgo -ēre, *to drive past, drive by*: equum, Hor.

praeterbūto -ēre, *to go by*: Pl.

praeterdūco -ēre, *to lead past*: Pl.

praetērēā. (1) *besides, beyond this, further*: Cic., Verg., etc. (2) *after this, hereafter*: Verg.

praetērēo -īre -ivi and oftener -ii -itum, *to go by, pass by*.

LIT., with or without object: unda praeteriit, Ov.; hortos, Cic.; Verg., Hor. Of time: Ter., Ov., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *to escape the notice of, be unknown to*: non me praeterit, I am not unaware, Cic.; Liv. (2) *to pass by, pass over, omit*: nullum genus crudelitatis praeterire, Cic.; ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, *was unapplauded*, Cic.; caedes praetereo, libidines praetereo, I do not mention, Cic.; praeterire non potui quin scriberem ad te, I could not omit to, Cic. L.; with infin.: Pl.; Philippus et Marcellus praeteriuntur, *are passed over, get nothing*, Caes.; filium fratris (in a will), Cic. (3) *to surpass, outstrip*: iamque hos cursu, iam praeterit illos, Verg.; fig.: virtus tua alios praeterit, Ov.; praeterit modum, *transgresses*, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **praetērītus** -a -um, *past, gone by*: tempus, Cic.; anni, Verg. N. pl. as subst. **praetērīta** -orum, *the past*: Caes., Cic.

praetērēquīto -are, *to ride past, ride by*: Liv. **praetērēro** -ferre, -tūli -lātum, *to carry past*. Pass., praeterferri, *to be carried past, to pass*: Liv.

praeterflūo -flūēre, *to flow past, flow by*. LIT., moenia: Liv. TRANSF., nec praeteritam (voluptatem) praeterfluere sinere, *vanish from the recollection*, Cic.

praetērgredīor -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (praeter/gradior), *to pass by, go beyond*: castra, Cic. L.; primos suos, Sall.

praeterhāc, *beyond this, besides*: Pl.

praetērīhac -a -um, partic. from praetereo; q.v.

praetērīlābor -lābi -lapsus sum, dep. *to glide by, flow by*. LIT., with acc.: tumulum, Verg.; tellurem, Verg. TRANSF., *to slip away*: ante enim (definitio) praeterlabitur quam percepta est, Cic.

praetermēo -are, *to pass by, go by*: Lucr.

praetermīssio -ōnis, f. (praetermitto). (1) *a leaving out, omission*: sine ullius (formae) praetermissione, Cic. (2) *a passing over, neglecting*: aedilitatis, Cic.

praetermīto -mittere -misi -missum, *to let pass*. Hence (1) *to let go by*: diem, Cic. L.; occasionem, Caes. (2) *to neglect, omit*: gratulationem, Cic.; nihil praetermittre, foll. by quin, Cic. L. (3) *in writing or speaking, to pass over, omit*: quod dignum memoriā visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes.; verba, Cic.; tantam rem negligenter, Liv. (4) *to overlook, leave unpunished*: Liv.

praeternāvigo -are, *to sail past*: Suet.

praetēro -ēre, *to wear down*: Pl.

praeterquam or **praeter quam**, adv. (1) *more than, beyond*: Pl., Ter. (2) *after neg., except*: multitudo coalescere nulla re praeterquam legibus poterat, Liv.; Caes., Cic., Ov. (3) *with quod, apart from the fact that*: Cic., Liv.

praetervectio -ōnis, f. (praetervehor), *a passing place*: in praetervectioe omnium, Cic.

praetervēhor -vēhi -vectus sum.

LIT., *to ride by, sail by, be carried past*: Cic.; with acc.: naves Apollonium praetervectae, Caes.; classis praetervehens, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *of soldiers, to march past*: Tac. (2) *to pass by*: locum cum silentio, Cic.; oratio aures vestras praetervecta est, Cic.

praetervōlo -are, *to fly past*. LIT., quem praetervolat ales, Cic. poet. TRANSF., *to slip by, escape*: praetervolat numerus, Cic.; occasionis opportunitas praetervolat, Liv.

praetexo -texēre -textūi -textum, *to weave before, form an edge, border, fringe*.

LIT., purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexit amictus, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to fringe, border*: puppes praetextunt litora, Verg. (2) *to cover, conceal*: culpam nomine coniugii, Verg. (3) *to adorn*: Augusto praetextum nomine templum, Ov.; Cic. (4) *to put forward as a pretext*: cupiditatem triumphii, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **praetextus** -a -um, *bordered*, esp. of the toga: toga purpurā praetexta, Liv.; toga praetexta, Cic. F. as subst. **praetexta** -ae, *a toga bordered with purple*, worn by the magistrates at Rome and in the Italian municipia et coloniae, and by free-born boys till they assumed the toga virilis: Cic., Liv. TRANSF. (sc. fabula), *a tragedy with Roman characters*: Hor.

¶ N. as subst. **praetextum** -i, *a pretence, pretext*: Tac.

praetextātus -a -um (praetexta, from praetexo), *wearing the toga praetexta*: Cic. Hence, of boys, *under age*: Cic., Juv. TRANSF., *veiled*; hence, *licentious*: mores, Juv. **praetextū**, abl. sing. as from praetextus, m. (praetexo). (1) *outward appearance, consequence*: Tac. (2) *a pretext*: sub levi verborum praetextu, Liv.

praetimeo -ēre, *to fear beforehand*: Pl., Sen.
praetinctus -a -um (prae/tingo), *moistened beforehand*: Ov.

praetor -ōris, m. (for praetor, from praeeo).
LIT., *one who goes before*; hence, *a leader, chief*.

Esp. (1) at Rome, *one of the praetors*, the Roman magistrates who helped the consuls by administering justice and by commanding armies, etc. Of these one, the praetor urbanus, judged disputes between Roman citizens; another, the praetor peregrinus, disputes between foreigners. The total number was raised by Sulla to eight, by Caesar to sixteen. The term praetor is also used for propraetor, a magistrate who, after he had been praetor, continued to govern a province or command an army: Cic., Liv.

(2) used of other officers in Rome and Italy; of a consul, or dictator: Liv.; of one of the two chief magistrates at Capua: Cic.

(3) outside Italy; the leader of a league: Liv.; a Greek magistrate: Liv.; a sufete at Carthage: Nep.

praetōriānus -a -um (praetorium), *belonging to the imperial body-guard, praetorian*: miles, Tac. M. plur. as subst. **praetōriāni** -ōrum, *the praetorian guard*: Tac.

praetōrius -a -um (praetor.)

Adj. (1) relating to the praetor, praetorian: a, of the praetor at Rome: comitia, election of the praetor, Liv.; ius, administered by the praetor, Cic.; potestas, office of praetor, Cic.: b, of a propraetor in the provinces: domus, Cic. (2) relating to any general or commander: navis, the admiral's ship, Liv.; imperium, command of the fleet, Cic.; porta, the gate of the camp near the general's tent, Caes.; cohors praetoria, the general's body-guard, Caes.; ironically: scortatorum praetoria cohors, Cic.

Subst. m. **praetōrius** -i, an ex-praetor or man of praetorian rank: Cic. L., Plin. L.

Subst. n. **praetōrium** -i (1) the official residence of the praetor or propraetor in a province: Cic.; hence, TRANSF., a palace: Juv. (2) the headquarters in a Roman camp, where the general's tent was, and where the ara, the augurale, and the tribunal were, to which the soldiers were summoned to hear speeches from the general, the officers to hold councils of war: fit celeriter concursus in praetorium, Caes.; praetorium mittere, dimittere, to dismiss the council of war, Liv.; poet., the cell of the queen-bee: Verg. TRANSF., the imperial body-guard: Tac.

praetorqueo -ēre, *to twist beforehand*: Pl.

praetrepido -are, *to tremble exceedingly, to be hasty or impatient*: Cat.

praetrepidus -a -um, *anxious, restless*: Pers., Suet.

praetruncō -are, *to maim*: Pl.

praetūra -ae, f. (praetor), *the office of praetor at Rome*: praetūrā se abdicare, Cic.; Tac.

praecumbro -are, *to overshadow; fig., to obscure*: Tac.

praeustus -a -um (prae/uro). (1) burnt at the end or tip: hasta praeusta, Liv.; stipites ab summo praeacuti et praeusti, Caes. (2) frost-bitten: Liv., Plin.

praevalēō -vālēre -vālūi, *to be very strong or powerful, to be stronger than others, to prevail,*

to get the upper hand: praevalens populus, Liv.; praevalat pugnā equestri, Tac.

praevalidus -a -um, *very strong, very powerful*.
LIT., physically: iuvenis, Liv.; Tac., Ov. TRANSF., (1) in influence, etc.: Blaesus, Tac.; urbs, Liv. (2) of things: terra, too productive, Verg.; vitia, Tac.

praevaricatio -ōnis, f. (praevaricor); of an advocate who has an understanding with the opposite party, collusion: Cic.

praevaricator -ōris, m. (praevaricor), *an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, a double dealer*: praevaricator significat eum qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur, Cic.

praevaricor -ari, dep. (varico). LIT., *to walk crookedly*: Plin. TRANSF., of an advocate or accuser who has a secret understanding with the other side, to be guilty of collusion: Cic., Plin. L.

praevehor -vēhi -vectus sum, *to ride or be carried before or past*: praevectus equo, riding past, Verg., Liv.; of missiles: Tac.; of a river: Tac.

praevelox -ōcis, *very swift*: Plin., Quint.

praevenio -venire -veni -ventum, *to come before, anticipate, get the start of*: hostis breviorē viā praeventurus erat, Liv.; with acc.: hostem, Liv.; morte praeventus, overtaken by death, Liv.; Ov.

praeverro -ēre, *to sweep before*: veste vias, Ov.
praevertō (praevertō) -vertēre -verti -versum, and **praevertor** -verti -versum sum.

(1) of preference: a, act., *to put first, take first*: uxorem prae republica, Pl.; pietatem amori tuo, Pl.; Cic., Liv.: b, act. intransit. and pass. as middle, *to turn to first*: huic rei, Caes.; illuc praevertamur, Hor.

(2) of early action; act. and pass. as middle, *to anticipate*: a, *to outstrip*: equo ventos, Verg.: b, *to forestall*: quorum usum opportunitas praevertit, Liv.; Pl., Ov.: c, *to surprise, preoccupy*: praevertere animos amore, Verg.

praevidēō -vidēre -vidi -vīsum, *to see before, foresee*. LIT., ictum venientem, Verg.; Ov. TRANSF., *res publica quam praevideo in summis periculis*, Cic. L.; Tac.

praevitio -are, *to corrupt beforehand*: gurgitem, Ov.

praevious -a -um (prae/via), *going before, preceding*: Ov.

praevolō -are, *to fly before*: praevolantes grues, Cic.

pragmāticus -a -um (πραγματικός), *skilled in civil affairs, state business, etc.*: pragmatici homines, Cic. L. M. as subst. **pragmāticus** -i, *a person who supplied orators and advocates with materials for their speeches*: Cic.

prandēō prandēre prandi pransum (prandium), *to take lunch*: Pl., Cic. With acc., *to lunch upon*: holus, lusciniās, Hor.

¶ Hence perf. partic. in act. sense **pransus** -a -um, *having lunched*. LIT., curatus et pransus (of soldiers), ready for action, prepared for battle, Liv.; pransus, potus, having eaten and drunk well, Cic.; pransus non avide, Hor. TRANSF., well-fed: Cic., Liv.
prandium -i, n. (conn. with πρῶν), *a late breakfast or lunch*: prandium apparare, Pl.; (alicui) dare, Cic.; aliquem ad prandium invitare, Cic.

pransus -a -um, partic. from *prandeo*; q.v.
prāsīnus -a -um (πράσινος), *leek-green*: Plin., Suet., Mart.

prātensis -e (pratium), of a meadow, growing in a meadow: fungus, Hor.

prātūlum -i, n. (dim. of pratum), a little meadow: Cic.

prātum -i, n. a meadow. LIT., pratorum viriditas, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., meadow-grass: Pl., Ov.

prāvē, adv. from *pravus*; q.v.

prāvītās -ātis, f. (pravus), *crookedness, irregularity, deformity*. LIT., membrorum, Cic.; oris, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *perversity*: Liv. (2) *depravity*: mentis, Cic.; Liv.

prāvus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *crooked, irregular, deformed*. LIT., membra, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. TRANSF., (1) *perversion*: Cic., Hor. (2) *depraved, vicious*: Pl., Liv., Tac.

¶ Adv. **prāvē**. (1) *perversely, ill*: Cic., Hor. (2) *viciously*: Liv., Tac.

Praxitéles -is and -i, m. (Πραξιτέλης), a sculptor of Athens, famous for his statues of *Aphrodite at Cnidus* and of *Eros at Thespieae*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Praxitélius** -a -um, of *Praxiteles*.

prēcārius -a -um (precor), *begged for or obtained by entreaty*.

LIT., libertas, Liv.; orare precariam opem, Liv.; Tac. N. abl. as adv. **prēcārio**, by entreaty: rogare, Cic.; Pl., Tac.

TRANSF., *uncertain, precarious*: forma, Ov.; imperium, Tac.

prēcātio -ōnis, f. (precor), a *begging, request, prayer*: illa sollemnis comitiorum precatio, Cic.; Liv.

prēces, see *prex*.

prēcīae -ārum, f. a *kind of vine*: Verg.

prēcō -ari, dep. (prex), to *beg, entreat, request, pray, invoke*.

LIT., with acc. of thing and/or acc. of pers.: deos, Cic.; opem, Liv.; haec precatus sum, Cic.; with ab and abl. of pers.: Liv., Cic.; with ut or ne, or plain subj.: precor ab diis ut, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc.; with acc. and infin.: Ov.; absol.: eum sororem dedisse Prusiae precanti atque oranti, Liv.; used also of things: dextra precans, Verg.

TRANSF., to *wish good or evil*: bene, Liv.; male, Cic.; vobis mala, Cic.; Hor.

prēhendo prehendere prēhendi prēhensum and syncope, **prendo** prendere prendi prensu (prae/stem of χανδάνω), to *lay hold of, seize, grasp*.

LIT., aliquem manu, Cic.; of the soil: tellus prehendit stirpes, Cic. Esp. (1) to *catch, detain*, in order to speak to: Ter., Cic. L., Verg. (2) to *catch, detect, arrest*: in furto, Pl.; Cic., Liv. (3) to *seize violently, take hasty possession of*: Pharum, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) to *reach*: oras Italiae, Verg. (2) to *take in, mentally or by the senses*: Lucr., Cic.

prēhenso and oftener **preonso** (freq. of prehendo) -are, to *lay hold of, clutch at*.

LIT., exeuntium manus, Liv.; genua, Tac. TRANSF., to *canvass for votes*: patres, Liv.; absol.: prensat Galba, Cic. L.

prēlum -i, n. (premo). (1) a *wine-press or olive-press*: Verg. (2) a *clothes-press*: Mart.

prēmō prēmere pressi pressum, to *press*.

(1) in gen. LIT., ad pectora natos, Verg.;

vestigia alicuius, to *follow in anyone's footsteps*, Tac.; frena dente, to *champ*, Ov.; ore grana, Ov.; humum, to *lie on*, Ov. Sometimes to *make by pressing*: caseum, Verg.; lac, to *make cheese*, Verg. TRANSF., to *touch, hug, keep close to*: forum, Cic.; litus, Hor.; insulam premit amnis, surrounds, Ov.

(2) to *press hard, squeeze*. LIT., grave onere pressi, Caes.; Verg., Ov., etc. TRANSF., aere alieno, Caes.; formidine, Verg.; Cic.

(3) to *pursue closely, press upon*. LIT., hostes, Caes.; oppidum obsidione, Caes.; cervum ad retia, to *drive into the nets*, Verg. TRANSF., aliquem criminibus, Ov.; culpam poena comes, Hor.; Cic.

(4) to *suppress, cover, conceal*. LIT., canitiem galea premimus, Verg.; ossa, to *bury*, Ov.; Hor. TRANSF., me pressit alta quies, Verg.; curam sub corde, Verg.

(5) to *press in*. LIT., dentes in vite, Ov.; presso vestigio, Cic. TRANSF., a, to *mark*: rem notā, Ov. b, to *plant*: virgulta per agros, Verg.

(6) to *press down*. LIT., aulaeum, Hor. Sometimes to *make by pressing down*: sulcum, Verg. TRANSF., a, to *strike down*: armigerum, Verg. b, to *disparage, to slander*: humana omnia, Cic.; superiores, Liv.

(7) to *press together, to close*: oculos, Verg.; collum laqueo, Hor.; quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic.

(8) to *check, curb*. LIT., equos currentes, to *check*, Verg.; umbram falce, Verg.; sanguinem, Tac. TRANSF., cursum, Cic.; vocem, Verg.; dicione populos, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **pressus** -a -um, *subdued, measured*: Cic. Esp. of a writer or his style, *compressed, concise*: oratio, Cic.; orator, Cic.; Thucydides verbis pressus, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **pressē**. (1) of pronunciation, *distinctly*: presse et aequaliter et leniter, Cic. (2) of style, *briefly, concisely*: dicere, Cic. (3) *accurately, precisely*: pressius definire, Cic.

prendo=prehendo; q.v.

prēnsatio -ōnis, f. (preonso), the *canvassing for an office*: Cic. L.

preonso=prehenso; q.v.

pressē, adv. from premo; q.v.

pressio -ōnis, f. (premo), *leverage or means of leverage*: Caes.

presso -are (freq. of premo), to *press*: manu brachia, Hor.; ubera, to *milk*, Ov.

pressus -a -um, partic. from premo; q.v.

pressus -ūs, m. (premo), a *pressing, pressure*: ponderum, Cic.

prestēr -ēris, m. (πρηστήρ). (1) a *fiery whirlwind or a waterspout*: Lucr. (2) a *kind of snake*: Plin., Luc.

prētiosus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (pretium). (1) *costly, precious, of great value*: equus, Cic.; fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov.; res pretiosissimae, Cic., Hence *costly, dear*: Prop. (2) *extravagant, giving a high price for a thing*: emptor, Hor.

¶ Adv. **prētiosē**, in a *costly manner*: vasa pretiose caelata, Cic.

prētium -i, n. *worth, value, price*.

LIT., certum pretium constituere, to *fix the price*, Cic. L.; pretium habere, to *be worth something*, Cic.; esse in pretio, to *be prized*, Liv., Ov.; parvi pretii esse, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) operae pretium (with esse, or facere), *worth the trouble, worth while*: Cic., Liv., Juv. (2) *prize, reward*: pretium certaminis, Ov.; nullo satis digno morae pretio tempus terunt, Liv.; Verg.; for a crime, *punishment*: et peccare nefas, aut pretium est mori, Hor.; Juv. (3) *a ransom*: Liv. (4) *a bribe*: adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic.; Hor.

præx præcis (sing. used only in dat., acc., and abl.; plur. more frequent) f. *a request, entreaty*.

LIT., preces adhibere, Cic.; prece humili, Cic.; omnibus precibus petere ut, Caes.; precibus flecti, Verg.; Liv. Esp. *prayer to a god*: Cic., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *a curse, execration*: omnibus precibus detestari aliquem, Caes.; Hor., Ov. (2) *a kindly wish*: damus alternas accipimusque preces, Ov.

Priāmus -i, m. (Πριάμος), *the last king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, father of Paris, Hector, Cassandra, etc.*

¶ Hence f. subst. **Priāmēis** -idis, *a daughter of Priam; Cassandra*: Ov.; m. subst. **Priāmides** -ae, *a son of Priam*: Verg. Adj. **Priāmēius** -a -um, *belonging to Priam*: hospes, Paris, Ov.; coniux, Hecuba, Ov.

Priāpus -i, m. (Πριάπος), *the god of gardens and vineyards*: Verg., Hor., Ov. Adj. **Priāpēius** -a -um.

pridem, adv. *long ago, long since*: iam pridem, Cic.; non ita pridem, *not very long ago*, Cic.; Lucr., Hor., etc.

pridiē, adv. (dies), *on the day before*. With acc. or genit. of the day from which the reckoning is taken: pridie eum diem, Cic.; Liv.; pridie eius diei, Caes.; Tac. With quam: pridie quam Athenas veni, Cic. L.

primævus -a -um (primus/ævum), *young, youthful*: Helenor, Verg.

primāni -ōrum, m. pl. (primus), *soldiers of the first legion*: Tac.

primārius -a -um (primus), *in the first rank, distinguished*: vir populi, Cic.; Pl.

primigēnus -a -um (primus/geno=gigno), *original, primitive*: Lucr.

primipilāris -is, m. (primipilus), *the centurion of the first maniple of the triarii, the chief centurion of a legion*: Sen., Tac.

primipilus, see pilus.

primitiæ -ārum, f. (primus), *first-fruits*. LIT., Ov.; metallorum, *the minerals first taken out of a mine*, Tac. TRANSF., *primitiæ juvenis miseræ*, Verg.

primitūs, adv. *first, for the first time*: Lucr., Verg.

primō, adv. from primus; see prior.

primordium -i, n. (primus/ordior), *the first beginning, commencement, origin*: urbis, Liv. Plur.: primordia rerum, Cic.; Tac.; often of atoms in Lucr.

primōris -e, adj. (primus); nom. sing. not found; first.

(1) *foremost, at the tip*: primori in acie versari, Tac.; sumere aliquid digitulis primoribus, *with the tips of the fingers*, Pl.; aliquid primoribus labris attingere, *to treat superficially*, Cic. M. pl. as subst., *primores, the foremost*: cum primores caderent, Liv.

(2) *first in rank, most distinguished*: iuventus, Liv.; Cat., Tac. M. pl. as subst.,

primores, the most illustrious: civitatis, Liv.; Hor., etc.

primum, adv. from primus; see prior.

primus, see prior.

principes -cipis, adj. (primus/capio), *first, foremost*. LIT., of place: principes Horatius ibat, Liv.; Caes., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) in time: principes in proelium ibat, Liv.; Caes., Cic., Hor. (2) in rank: facile principes, Cic.; Hor.

As subst., c., *leader*. In gen.: belli inferendi, Caes.; coniurationis, Cic.; Verg. Esp. (1) as polit. t. t.: principes civitatis, Caes., Cic., Liv.; principes senatus, *the senator whose name stood first on the censor's list*, Liv.; principes iuventutis, *a leader among the youth, of the patricians*, Liv., or of the knights, Cic.=*presumptive heir to the imperial throne*: Tac. Principes, alone, as a title of the Roman emperor: Hor., Ov., Tac. (2) as milit. t. t., plur., *principes*; originally *the first rank in a Roman army, afterwards the second line, between the hastati and triarii*: Liv. In sing., *principes*: a, *a maniple of the principes*: signum primi principis, Liv.; Cic.: b, *a centurion of the principes*: principes prior, Caes.: c, *the centurionship of the principes*: Liv.

principālis -e (principes). (1) *first*; in time, *original*: Cic.; in rank, *chief*: Cic. (2) *of a prince*: Tac., Suet. (3) *of the chief place in a Roman camp (principia)*: via, *the broad alley which passed through the centre of a Roman camp*, Liv.; porta, Liv.

principātus -ūs, m. (principes). (1) *the first place, pre-eminence*: tenere principatum sententiæ, *to have the right to vote first*, Cic. Esp. *first rank in state or army*; rule, dominion: Cassio principatum dari, Cic.; principatum in civitate obtinere, Cic.; Caes., Tac. (2) *a beginning, origin*: Cic.

principiālis -e (principium), *original; of the beginning, or of the atoms*: Lucr.

principium -i, n. (principes).

(1) *a beginning, origin*, LIT., principium dicendi, Cic.; principio belli, Liv.; ducere principium ab, *to begin from*, Ov.; principio, *in the beginning, at first*, Cic., Lucr., Verg., etc.; a principio, Cic.; in principio, Cic. TRANSF., a, *groundwork, foundation*: id est principium urbis, Cic.; plur., principia, *the elements, first principles*: iuris, Cic.: b, *the tribe or curia which voted first*: Fautia curia fuit principium, Liv.; also *the right to vote first*: Liv.: c, *the beginner, founder*: moris, Ov.

(2) plur. as milit. t. t. **principia** -ōrum: a, *the front ranks*: Ter., Sall., Liv.: b, *the chief place in a camp, with the tents of the general and tribunes; the headquarters*: Nep., Liv., Tac.

prior prius, genit. -ōris, compar., and **primus** -a -um, superl. (connected with priscus), *former, first*.

Compar. **prīor**, fore, former. (1) of place: pedes, Nep.; Caes., Cic. (2) of time: prioribus comitiis, Cic.; consul anni prioris, Liv.; priore aestate, *in the previous summer*, Cic. M. pl. as subst., priores -um, *ancestors*: Verg., Ov. (3) of importance, higher: res nulla prior potiorque visa est, Liv.; ut nemo haberetur prior, Liv.

N. acc. as adv. **prīūs**. (1) *before, previously*:

Cic., Liv., Verg. Esp. foll. by quam, or as one word, **prūsquam**, *before*, conj.; usually with indic., or with subj. to denote a purpose of anticipation or prevention: Caes., Cic., Liv., etc. (2) *sooner, rather*: Caes., Cic., Liv. (3) *formerly, in former times*: Cat., Prop.

Superl. **primus** -a -um, *first, foremost*. (1) of place: Eburonum fines, Caes.; primus labris, *with the tips of the lips*, Cic. M. pl. as subst., primi, *the foremost*: Caes., Sall. (2) of time: primae litterae, Cic.; primis ab annis, Verg.; primā nocte, *in the first part of the night*, Caes.; with quisque, *the very first*: Cic., Liv. N. pl. as subst., prima, *the beginning*: Liv. N. sing. in phrases: a primo, *from the beginning*, Pl., Cic.; in primo, *at the beginning*, Cic., Liv. (3) of rank, station, etc., *first, most distinguished*: homines primi, Cic.; comitia prima (i.e., centuriata and tributa), Cic.; prima tenere, *to hold the first place*, Verg. Esp. partes primae, or simply, primae, *the leading part (on the stage)*: primas agere, Ter., Cic.; dare, Cic. Phrases: ad prima, Verg.; in primis, *especially*, Cic.

N. acc. as adv. **primum**. (1) *at first*; esp. followed by deinde, tum, etc.: Caes., Cic., Hor., Liv. (2) *for the first time*: quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic.; Hor., Liv. (3) with ut, ubi, quam, simulae, *as soon as*: Cic.

N. abl. as adv. **primō**, *at first*: Cic., etc. Esp. followed by deinde, post, etc.: Caes., Cic., Liv.

priscus -a -um. (1) *ancient, antique*: priscus viris, Cic.; Tarquinius Priscus, *the first of his line*, Liv. Esp. *old-fashioned, venerable, belonging to the good old times*: priscam imitari severitatem, Cic.; Verg., Hor. (2) *former, previous*: Venus, Hor.; nomen, Ov.

¶ Adv. **priscē**, *in the old-fashioned way, sternly, severely*: agere, Cic.

pristinus -a -um (cf. priscus, primus), *former, previous, earlier*. In gen.: dignitas, Cic.; in pristinum statum redire, Caes.; Verg., Liv. Esp. (1) *just past, of yesterday*: diei pristini, Caes. (2) *old-fashioned*: Pl.

prius, see prior.

privātum, adv. (privatus). (1) *privately, as a private person, in private life*: privatim aliquid gerere, Cic.; Caes., etc. (2) *at home*: privatim se tenere, Liv.; Pl.

privātio -ōnis, f. (privo), *a freeing from*: doloris, Cic.

privātus -a -um, partic. from privo; q.v.

Privernum -i, n. *a town in Latium* (now Piperno).

¶ Hence adj. **Privernās** -ātis, of Privernum: Cic.

privigna -ae, f. (privignus), *a stepdaughter*: Cic. L.

privignus -i, m. (=privigenus; privus/gigno; *one begotten separately*), *a stepson*: Cic., Hor. In plur., *stepchildren*: Hor.

privilegium -i, n. (privus/lex), *a law relating to one person only, a special law, private law*: privilegium ferre, inrogare, Cic.

privo -are (privus). (1) *in a bad sense, to strip, deprive of*: aliquem vitā, Cic.; Lucr., Ov., etc. (2) *in a good sense, to free from*: aliquem dolore, Lucr., Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **privātus** -a -um, as adj.,

private. LIT., (1) of things: privati et separati agri, Caes.; vita, Cic.; n. as subst.: in privato, *in private*, Liv.; in privatum vendere, *for private use*, Liv.; tributum ex privato conferre, *from one's private property*, Liv. (2) of persons: vir privatus, Cic., and m. as subst., privatus, *a private person*, Pl., Caes., Cic.; mulier, Hor. Esp. in imperial times, *not belonging to the royal family*: Tac. TRANSF., *ordinary*: carmina, Hor.

privus -a -um, single, every: in dies privos, Lucr. Used distributively, *one each*: bubus privis binisque tunicis donati, Liv. (2) *particular, special, one's own*: priva triremis, Hor.; Juv. (3) *deprived of*, with genit.: Sall. 'pro (connected with pro), adv. and prep.

Adv., only in phrases proquam, prout; q.v.

Prep., with abl. LIT., of space. (1) *before, in front of*: sedens pro aede, Cic.; Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, Caes.; pro tribunali, *on the front of, on*, Cic.; Liv., etc. TRANSF., *for, on behalf of, in favour of*: hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est, Cic.; dimicare pro legibus, Cic. (2) *in place of, for*: ego ibo pro te, Pl.; pro consule, pro quaestore, Cic. (later as one word, proconsul, etc.). (3) *like, as good as*: pro damnato esse, *as good as condemned*, Cic.; se pro cive gerere, *to behave as a citizen*, Cic.; omnia pro infecto sint, Liv.; pro eo ac, ac si, quasi, *as if*, Cic. (4) *for, as a reward for*: pro meritis gratiam referre, Caes.; aliquem pro scelere ulcisci, Caes.; Cic., Liv., etc. (5) *in proportion to, according to, conformably with*: pro multitudine hominum, Caes.; pro caritate reipublicae, Cic.; agere pro viribus, Cic.; pro virili parte, *to the best of one's abilities*, Cic.; pro tempore et re, *as the time and circumstances demanded*, Caes.; pro mea parte, *for my part*, Cic.; pro se quisque, *each one according to his strength*, Cic.; ratā parte or pro ratā, *in proportion*, Caes.; pro eo quantum (or ut), *in proportion as*, Cic. (6) *by virtue of*: pro imperio, Ter., Liv.

'pro! (prohl), interj. oh! ah! With nom., voc., or acc.: pro dii immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem! Cic.; pro sancte Iuppiter, Cic.; Ter., Hor., etc.

prōgōros -i, m. (προγῳρος), *the chief magistrate in certain Sicilian cities*: Cic.

prōāvia -ae, f. *a great-grandmother*: Tac., Suet.

prōāvitus -a -um (proavus), *of a great-grandfather, ancestral*: regna, Ov.

prōāvus -i, m. *a great-grandfather*: Cic. TRANSF., *an ancestor, forefather*: Cic. L., Hor., Ov.

prōbābilis -e, adj. (with compar.) (probo). (1) *probable, credible, not impossible*: ratio, Cic.; mendacium, Liv. (2) *acceptable, worthy of approval, good*: probabilior populo orator, Cic.; vir ingenio sane probabili, Cic.; Liv.

Adv. (with compar.) **prōbābiliter**, *probably, credibly*: dicere, Cic.; probabilius accusare, Cic.; Liv.

prōbābilitās -ātis, f. (probabilis), *probability, credibility*: captiosa, Cic.

prōbātio -ōnis, f. (probo). (1) *a proving, trial, examination*: athletarum, Cic. (2) *an approving, approval*: Cic. (3) *proof, demonstration*: Quint.

prōbātor -ōris, m. (probo), *one who approves, an approver*: facti, Cic.; Ov.

prōbātus -a -um, partic. from probo; q.v.

prōbē, adv. from probus; q.v.

prōbitās -ātis, f. (probus), *honesty, uprightness*: Cic., Juv., Tac.

prōbo -are (probus), *to make or find good*.

Hence (1) *to approve, pronounce good*: opera quae locassent, Liv.; domum tuam perspexi atque vehementer probavi, Cic. L.; consilium, Cic.; causam et hominem, Caes.; aliquem iudicem, Cic.

(2) *to judge by a certain standard*: amicitias utilitate, Ov.; Pl.

(3) *to recommend as good*: alicui libros oratorios, Cic. L.; se probare alicui, *to recommend oneself to someone*, Cic.; in pass.: probari alicui, *to appear worthy of approval*, Cic.

(4) *to show, prove, demonstrate*: crimen, causam, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: probare iudicibus Verrem pecunias cepisse, Cic.; Caes.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **prōbātus** -a -um. (1) *found good, approved*: ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati, Cic.; femina probatissima, Cic. (2) *acceptable*: ut nemo probator primoribus patrum esset, Liv.; probatissimus alicui, Cic. **prōbrōsus** -a -um (probrum), *shameful, disgraceful, infamous*: carmen, Tac.; Hor.; of persons: Tac., Suet.

probrum -i, n. (profero), *abuse, reproach*. LIT., alicui probrum obiectare, Cic.; probra iactare, ingerere, Liv.; Ov., Tac. TRANSF., (1) *ground for reproach, disgrace*, esp. in dat.: probro esse, Cic.; haberi, Sall. (2) *infamous conduct*: emergere ex paternis probris ac vitis, Cic.; Pl., Ov., etc. Esp. *unchastity*: probri insimulasti pudicissimam feminam, Cic.

prōbus -a -um, *good, excellent, fine*. (1) *good of its (or one's) kind*: argentum, Pl., Liv.; navigium, Cic. (2) *morally good, upright, virtuous, honourable*: filius, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

¶ Hence adv. **prōbē**, *well, rightly, fitly, properly, excellently*: scire, nosse, meminisse, Cic.; de Servio probe dicis, Cic.; hoc probe stabilito et fixo, Cic.

Prōca (Prōcās) -ae, m. *an old king of Alba*.

prōcācitās -ātis, f. (procax), *shamelessness, impudence*: Cic.

prōcax -cācis (proco), *shameless, bold, impudent, importunate*. LIT., of persons: in lacessendo, Cic.; ingenio, Tac. TRANSF., of things: sermo, Sall.; scripta, Tac.; auster, blustering, Verg.

Adv. (with compar.) **prōcācītēr**, *shamelessly, impudently*: Liv., Tac.

prōcēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum, *to go forth*.

Hence (1) *to go ahead, to proceed*. LIT., ad forum, Pl. Esp. as milit. t. t., *to advance*: lente atque paulatim, Caes.; ad dimicandum, Liv.; of ships: quantum naves processissent, Caes. TRANSF., *to advance, progress*: magna pars operis Caesaris processerat, Caes.; in philosophiā, Cic.; in dando et credendo longius procedere, *to go too far*, Cic.; eo processit vecordiae ut, *he went to such a pitch of madness that*, Sall.; of time: dies procedens, Cic.; si (puer) aetate processerit, Cic.; multum diei processerat, Sall.

(2) *to come out*. LIT., e tabernaculo in solem, Cic.; alicui obviam procedere, *to go out to meet*, Cic.; in medium, Cic.; in contionem, Liv.; castris, Verg. TRANSF., of actions, etc., *to turn out in a certain way, to result*: si bene processit, Cic.; alicui bene, pulcherrime, Cic.; and absol., *to turn out well, to prosper*: si processit, Cic.; consilia alicui, Liv.; Pl., Tac.

(3) *to come on in succession*. LIT., Liv. TRANSF., stipendia, aera alicui procedunt, *mount up*, Liv.; of time: magni menses, Verg.

prōcella -ae, f. (procello), *a storm, tempest, gale*.

LIT., nimbi, procellae, turbines, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *a sudden charge of cavalry, onset, wave*: primam procellam eruptionis sustinere non posse, Liv.; Tac. (2) in gen.: procellae insidiarum, Cic.; seditionum, Liv.; procellam temporis devitare, Cic.

prōcello -ēre (procello), *to throw forward, cast down*: Pl.

prōcellōsus -a -um (procella), *stormy, tempestuous*: Verg., Liv.

prōcer -ēris, m. *a chief*; usually plur. **prōcēres** -um, m. *chiefs, nobles, princes*: audiebam enim nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic. L.; Verg., Liv.

prōcērītās -ātis, f. (procerus), *height*. LIT., cameli adiuvantur proceritate collorum, *by the length of their necks*, Cic.; arborum, Cic. TRANSF., *length* (in rhythm and pronunciation): pedum, Cic.

prōcērus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *tall, long*.

LIT., collum, rostrum, Cic.; procerissima populus, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *upraised*: palmae, Cat. (2) in rhythm and pronunciation, *long*: procerior quidam numerus, Cic.

¶ Compar. adv. **prōcērīus**, *farther forward*: brachium procerius proiectum, Cic.

prōcessiō -ōnis, f. (procedo), *a (military) advance*: Cic.

prōcessus -ūs, m. (procedo), *a going forth, advance, progress*: gradus et quasi processus dicendi, Cic.; tantos progressus efficiebat ut, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

Prōchŷta -ae, f. and **Prōchŷtē** -ēs, f. (Προχῆστη), *an island on the coast of Campania (now Procida)*.

prōcīdo -cīdere -cīdi (pro/cado), *to fall down forwards, fall forward*; of persons: praepres procidit ante proram, Liv.; of things: cupressus, Hor.

prōcīnctū, abl. as from procinctus, m. (procingo), *a being girded*. Hence, *a being equipped for battle, readiness for battle*: in procinctu ac castris habiti, Tac.; testamentum in procinctu facere, *on the battlefield*, Cic.

proclāmātor -ōris, m. (proclamo), *a bawler, vociferator* (of a bad advocate): Cic.

proclāmo -are, *to call out, cry out*; with acc. and infin.: se filiam iure caesam iudicare, Liv.; pro aliquo (contemptuously of an advocate), *to defend a person*, Liv.; Cic., Verg.

prōclīno -are, *to bend over, incline forwards*: mare in litora, Ov.; adiuvere rem proclinatam, *tottering to its fall*, Caes.

prōclivis -e and **prōclivus** -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (pro/clivus), *inclined forwards*.

LIT., *sloping downwards*: via proclivis, Liv.; n. as subst.: per proclive, *downwards*, Liv.; n. acc. as adv.: prōclivē, *downwards*, Lucr., Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *going downwards*: proclivi cursu et facili delabi, Cic. (2) *inclined to, ready for, prone to*: ad morbum, Cic.; ad comitatem, Cic. (3) *easy to do*: illa facilia, proclivia, iucunda, Cic.; alicui est proclive, with infin., Caes.; dictu proclive est, *it is easy to say*, Cic. N. acc. of compar. as adv., proclivius: labi verba, Cic.; Lucr.

prōclivitas -atis, f. (proclivis), *a slope*. TRANSF., *inclination, tendency, proneness*: ad morbos, Cic.

prōclivus = proclivis; q.v.

Procnē (Prognē) -ēs, f. (Προκνή), *daughter of Pandion, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus; changed into a swallow*. TRANSF., *a swallow*: Verg.

prōco -are and **prōcor** -ari, dep. *to ask, demand*: Cic.

prōconsul (also **prō consule**) -sulis, m. *a proconsul, one who serves as a consul* (esp. after having been a consul), in command of an army, or as governor of a province: Caes., Cic., Liv.

prōconsulāris -e (pronconsul), *of a proconsul, proconsular*: Liv., Tac.

prōconsulātus -ūs, m. (proconsul), *the office of proconsul*: Tac., Suet.

prōcrastinatio -ōnis, f. (procrastino), *a putting off from day to day, procrastination*: Cic.

prōcrastino -are (pro/crastinus), *to put off till tomorrow, defer*: rem, Cic.

prōcrēatio -ōnis, f. (procero), *begetting, procreation*: Cic.

prōcrēator -ōris, m. (procreeo), *a begetter*: procreatores = parents, Cic.; mundi, creator, Cic.

prōcrēatrix -icis, f. (procreator), *a mother*. TRANSF., artium, Cic.

prōcrēo -are, *to beget*. LIT., of living creatures: de matre filios, Cic.; multiplices fetus, Cic. TRANSF., *to produce, cause, make*: inter arma civium (tribunatum) procreatum, Cic.

prōcreresco -ēre. (1) *to come forth, arise*: Lucr. (2) *to increase*: Lucr.

Procrustes -ae, m. (Προκρούστης), *a robber in Attica, who tied his prisoners to a bed, stretching the limbs of those shorter than the bed, and mutilating those who were taller; killed by Theseus*.

prōcūdo -are, *to lie stretched out, to lie along*: ubi saxea procubet umbra, Verg.

prōcūdo -cūdēre -cūdi -cūsum, *to hammer out, to forge*. LIT., enses, Hor.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., *linguam, to form, train*, Cic.; ignem, *to produce*, Lucr.

prōcūl, adv. (procello).

LIT., *far; at, to, or from a distance*: non procul, sed hic, Cic.; procul hinc, Pl., Ter.; procul a terra abripi, Cic.; with abl. alone: procul coetu hominum, Liv.; urbe, Ov.

TRANSF., *far, far away*: homines procul errant, Sall.; haud procul est quin, Liv.; procul ab omni metu, Cic.; procul dubio, *without doubt*, Liv.; of time: haud procul occasu solis, *not long before*, Liv.

prōculco -are (pro/calco), *to tread, trample*

down. LIT., is (aper) modo crescentes segetes proculcat in herba, Ov.; Liv. TRANSF., senatum, Tac.

Prōcūlēius -i, m. *a Roman knight, friend of Augustus*.

prōcūmbō -cumbēre -cūbui -cūbitum.

(1) *to lean or bend forward*: olli certamine summo procumbunt (of rowers), Verg.; tigna secundum naturam fluminis, Caes.

(2) *to fall down, sink down*. LIT., of persons: procumbere alicui ad pedes, Caes.; ad genua alicuius, Liv.; vulneribus confectum procumbere, Caes.; of things: frumenta imbribus procubuerant, *were laid low*, Caes. TRANSF., *to sink, fall*: res procubuerunt meae, Ov.

prōcūratiō -ōnis, f. (procuro), *a taking care of, management, administration*. In gen., annonae, reipublicae, Cic.; mearum rerum, Cic. L. Esp. (1) *under the empire, the office of imperial procurator*: Tac. (2) *a religious act for the propitiation of an offended deity*: ut sue plena procuratio fieret, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

prōcūrator -ōris, m. (procuro), *a manager, agent, factor*. In gen.: regni, a viceroy, Caes.; with genit. of person: procurator P. Quinctii, Cic. Esp. (1) *under the empire, an officer who collected imperial revenue and sometimes governed part of a province*: procurator Caesaris, Tac.; Iudaeae, Tac. (2) *a bailiff*: Cic.

prōcūrātrix -tricis, f. (procurator), *she that governs*; fig.: sapientia totius hominis procuratrix, Cic.

prōcūro -are, *to take care of, look after*. In gen.: aliquem, Pl.; corpora, Verg. Esp. (1) *to manage, administer anyone's affairs*: alicuius negotia, Cic.; hereditatem, Cic. L. (2) *under the empire, to be a procurator*: Plin. L. (3) *to offer sacrifice in order to avert an evil omen*: monstra, Cic.; prodigia, Cic.

prōcūro -currēre -curri and -cūcurri -cursum, *to run forward*. LIT., of persons: ex castris, Caes.; ad repellendum hostem, Caes.; in vias, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., of places, *to project, jut out, run forward*: infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit, Verg.; terra procurrit in aequor, Ov.

prōcursatiō -ōnis, f. (procurso), *a running forward, charge, skirmishing*: velitum, Liv.

prōcursator -ōris, m. (procursor), *one who runs forward*; plur. as milit. t. t.: procuratores, skirmishers, Liv.

prōcurso -are, *to run forward, spring forward*; as milit. t. t., *to skirmish*: Liv.

prōcurso -ūs, m. (procurro), *a running forward*; esp. in military language, *an advance, charge*: procursu militum, Liv.

prōcurvus -a -um, *bent forward, curved forward*: falx, Verg.

prōcus -i, m. = procer; q.v., Cic.

prōcus -i, m. (1) *a wooer, suitor*: Verg., Hor., etc. (2) *a canvasser*: impudentes proci, Cic.

Prōcūyon -ōnis, (Προκύων), *a star which rises before the Dog-star*: Cic.

prōdēambūlo -are, *to walk about outside*: Ter.

prōdēo -ire -ii -itum.

(1) *to advance, go forward*. LIT., longius, Caes.; Cic. L., Verg. TRANSF., *a, to project*: rupes prodit in aequor, Verg.; *b, sumptus extra modum, to exceed the mark*, Cic.

(2) *to come out, appear*. LIT., obviam mihi, Cic.; prodire ex portu, Caes.; in publicum, Cic. TRANSF., a, *to appear, show itself*: consuetudo prodire coepit, Cic.: b, *to turn out, appear as*: prodixit iudice Dama turpis, Hor.

prōdico -dicere -dixi -dictum, *to fix for a later time, put off*: diem in Quirinalia, Cic.

prōdictātor -ōris, m. *one who acts as dictator*: Liv.

prōdigē, adv. from prodigus; q.v.

prōdigētia -ae, f. (prodigo), *profusion, prodigality*: Tac.

prōdigialis -e (prodigium), *dealing in wonders*: Pl.

¶ Adv. **prōdigialitēr**, *strangely, wonderfully*: Hor.

prōdigiōsus -a -um (prodigium), *unnatural, strange, wonderful*: Ov., Tac.

prōdigiū -i, n. *a prodigy, portent, ominous sign*.

LIT., multa prodigia eius vim declarant, Cic.; accipere in prodigium, Tac.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *an enormity, an unnatural thing*: prodigium videbatur civitatum frumentum improbare, suum probare, Cic. (2) *a monster*: prodigium triplex, Cerberus, Ov.; fatali portentum prodigiumque reipublicae (of Clodius), Cic.

prōdigo -igēre -ēgi -actum (pro/ago), *to drive forth*: sues, Varr. TRANSF., *to spend, waste*: aliena, Sall.; Suet., Tac.

prōdigus -a -um (prodigo), *prodigal, profuse, extravagant*.

LIT., Cic.; with genit.: aeris, Hor.; fig., with genit.: animae, *not sparing his own life*, Hor.; arcani, *revealing a secret*, Hor.; with in and the abl.: in honoribus decernendis nimis et tamquam prodigus, Cic.

TRANSF., *rich, abounding in*: locus prodigus herbae, Hor.

¶ Adv. **prōdigē**, *profusely*: Cic.

prōditio -ōnis, f. (prodo), *a betraying, betrayal, treason*: amicitiarum proditioes et rerum publicarum, Cic.

prōditor -ōris, m. (prodo), *a betrayer, traitor*: consulis, Cic.; risus latentis puellae proditor, Hor.; exercitus proditor disciplinae, Liv.

prōdo -dēre -didi -ditum.

(1) *to put forth, bring forth*. LIT., fumoso condita vina cado, Ov.; suspiria pectore, Ov. TRANSF., a, *to show*: crimen vultu, Ov.; exemplum, Liv.: b, *to proclaim as elected, to appoint*: flaminem, interregem, Cic.: c, *to publish*: decretum, Cic.; quae scriptores prodiderunt, Cic.

(2) *to forsake, to betray*: conscios, Cic.; classem praedonibus, Cic.; aliquem ad mortem, Verg.; utilitatem communem, Cic.; patriam, Cic.

(3) *to hand over, deliver, transmit*: sacra suis posteris, Cic.; esp. in writing: memoriae prodere, *to commit to writing*, Cic.; genus, Verg.

prōdōcēo -ēre, *to teach, inculcate*: Hor.

prōdrōmus -i, m. (πρόδρομος), *a forerunner*: Cic.

prōdūco -dūcere -duxi -ductum.

LIT., *to bring forward, bring out, extend*: unam navem longius, Caes.; equos, iumenta, Caes.; copias pro castris, Caes.; aliquem in contionem, Cic.; Liv.; aliquem capite involuto ad necem, Cic.; aliquem funere,

Verg.; aliquem dolo in proelium, Nep.; ferrum incude, *to draw out*, Juv.

TRANSF., (1) *to bring forward*: a, *into existence, to produce*: nova (vocabula) quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor.: b, *to maturity, to bring up*: subolem, Hor.; of plants: arborem, Hor.: c, *to knowledge, to divulge, bring to light*: occulta ad patres crimina, Juv.: d, in gen., *to advance, promote*: aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic.; Liv. (2) in pronunciation, *to lengthen out, make long*: litteram, Cic.; syllabam, Ov. (3) in time: a, *to prolong, continue*: sermonem longius in multam noctem, Cic.; cenam, Hor.: b, *to put off, postpone*: rem in hiemem, Caes.; conditionibus hunc, quoad potest, producit, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **prōductus** -a -um, *extended, lengthened, prolonged* in space or time: productiore cornu sinistro, Tac.; quinto productior actu fabula, Hor.; of syllables, *long* (in pronunciation): (syllaba) producta atque longa, Cic.

¶ N. pl. as subst. **prōducta** -ōrum (τὰ προηγμένα), *preferable things* (in the Stoic philosophy): Cic.

¶ Adv. **prōductē**, *in a lengthened manner, long* (of pronunciation): producte dici, Cic.

prōductio -ōnis, f. (produco), *an extending, lengthening*: of a syllable in pronunciation: Cic.; in time: temporis, *prolonging*, Cic.

prōductus -a -um, partic. from produco; q.v.

prōeliāris -e (proelium), *of battle*: Pl.

prōeliātor -ōris, m. (proelior), *a warrior, combatant*: Tac.

prōelior -ari, dep. (proelium), *to give battle, fight*. LIT., ad Syracusas, Cic.; pedibus, Caes. TRANSF., *vehemently proeliatum sum, have striven*, Cic. L.

proelium -i, n. *a battle, fight*.

LIT., a physical combat: proelium committere Caes., Cic.; Liv.; facere, Cic.; reintegrare, Caes.; inire, Liv.; proelio abstinere, Caes.; of animals, or winds: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *abstr., strife*: proelia mea causā sustinere, Cic. L.; Ov. (2) plur.: proelia, *fighters, combatants*, Prop.

Proetus -i, m. (Προῦτος), *king of Tiryas, brother of Acrisius*.

¶ Hence subst. **Proetis** -idis, f. *a daughter of Proetus*; plur., **Proetides**, *the daughters of Proetus, who were punished with madness, and imagined themselves to be cows*.

prōfāno -are (profanus), *to profane, desecrate*: sacra, Liv.; festum, Ov.

prōfānus -a -um (pro/fanum), *lying before a temple, i.e. outside it*; hence, *not sacred, ordinary, common, profane*.

LIT., locus, Cic.; bubo, *of evil omen*, Ov.; vulgus, *uninitiated*, Hor.; procul este, profani, Verg. N. as subst.: Liv.

TRANSF., *impious*: verba, Ov.

prōfectio -ōnis, f. (proficiscor), *a departure*. LIT., Caes., Cic. TRANSF., *source, origin*: pecuniae, Cic.

prōfecto, adv. (pro/factus), *truly, really, indeed*: Cic., Hor., etc.

prōfēro -ferre -tūli -lātum.

(1) *to bring forth* (from a place). LIT., nummos ex arca, Cic.; pecuniam alicui, *to offer*, Cic.; arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes.; in conspectum liberos, Caes. TRANSF., a, *of writings, to publish, make known*:

orationem, Cic.: **b**, to bring to light, reveal: aliquid in medium, Cic.; in aspectum lucemque, Cic.; artem, Cic.: **c**, to bring forward, produce, cite, mention: testes, Cic.; nominatim multos, Cic.; exempla omnium nota, Cic.

(2) to advance, bring forward. LIT., signa, to march on, Liv.; inde castra, Liv.; digitum, Cic.; caput, Ov. TRANSF., to impel: Cic.

(3) to enlarge, to extend. LIT., aggerem, Caes.; fines agri publici paulatim, Liv.; fines officiorum paulo longius, Cic. TRANSF., in time, to extend, lengthen: beatam vitam usque ad rogum, Cic.; also to put off, postpone: diem auctionis, Cic.

professio -ōnis, f. (profiteor), acknowledgment, declaration, profession.

LIT., in gen.: bene dicendi, Cic. Esp. public declaration of one's name, property, occupation, etc.: haec pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non egeat, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a register of persons and their property: Cic. (2) an occupation, art, profession: Suet.

professor -ōris, m. (profiteor), an authority, an expert: Quint.

professorius -a -um (professor), authoritative: Tac.

professus -a -um, partic. from profiteor; q.v.

profestus -a -um, not kept as a festival, common: dies, Pl., Hor., Liv.

proficio -ficere -feci -fectum (profacio).

(1) of persons, to make progress, advance, gain ground, get an advantage: nihil in oppugnatione, Caes.; aliquid in philosophia, Cic. (2) of things, to be of use, to assist, help: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic.; of medical remedies: herbā proficiente nihil, Hor.; Liv., Ov.

proficiscor -fiscisci -fectus sum (profacio), to start forward, set out, depart.

LIT., ex portu, Caes.; ad, or contra, hostem, Caes.; Puteolos, Cic.; cum exercitus parte frumentatum, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to proceed: ad reliqua, Cic. (2) to set out, begin: a lege, Cic.; ab hoc initio, Caes. (3) to arise from, spring from, originate from: qui a Zenone profecti sunt, Zeno's disciples, Cic.; genus a Pallante profectum, Verg.

profiteor -fiteri -fessus sum, dep. (profateor), to acknowledge openly, confess, avow.

LIT., in gen.: fateor atque etiam profiteor, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: profiteor me relaturum, Cic.; Caes. Esp. (1) to profess or declare oneself anything: se grammaticum, Cic. (2) with acc. of thing, to profess any science, art, etc.: philosophiam, Cic.; ius, Cic. (3) to make a public statement, a return of property, etc.: iugera, Cic.; frumentum, Liv.; indicium, Sall., Tac.; nomen, Cic.; absol.: profiteri, to announce oneself as a candidate, Sall.

TRANSF., to offer, promise: se adiutorem, Caes.; operam, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

profligator -ōris, m. (profligo), a spendthrift: Tac.

profligo -are, to strike to the ground.

LIT., to overthrow, overcome: copias hostium, Cic.; classem hostium, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) to ruin: rempublicam, Cic.; rem, Liv. (2) to lower, debase: iudicia

senatoria, Cic. (3) to bring almost to an end, nearly finish: profligatum bellum et paene sublatum, Cic. L., Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **profligatus** -a -um, ruined, degraded: tu omnium mortalium profligatissime, Cic.

profluo -are, to blow forth, breathe forth: flammās, Ov.; fig.: toto proflabat pectore somnum, Verg.

profluentia -ae, f. (profluo), fluency: Cic.

profluo -flūere -fluxi -fluxum, to flow forth. LIT., ex monte, Caes.; in mare, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., to proceed: ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic.; Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **profluens** -entis, flowing. LIT., aqua, Cic.; f. as subst. (sc. aqua), running water: Cic. TRANSF., of style, flowing, fluent: genus sermonis, Cic.; Tac.

¶ Adv. **profluentē**, flowingly, easily: Cic.

profluvium -i, n. (profluo), a flowing forth: sanguinis, Lucr.

profuro -fari -fātus sum, dep. to say, speak, declare: Lucr., Verg., Hor.

profugio -fugere -fūgi. (1) intransit., to flee away, escape: ex oppido, Caes.; domo, Pl., Cic., Liv.; Catilina ipse pertimuit, profugit, Cic. (2) transit., to flee away from: agros, Hor.

profugus -a -um (profugio), flying, fleeing, fugitive.

In gen.: populus, Tac.; domo, Liv.; e proelio, Tac.; poet.: Scythae, wandering, migratory, Hor.; of animals: taurus, Tac.; of things: currus, Ov.

Esp. of exiles: patriā profugus, Liv.; ex Peloponneso, Liv. M. as subst., a fugitive, exile: Ov.

profundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum, to pour forth, shed, cause to flow.

LIT., sanguinem suum omnem, Cic.; vim lacrimarum, Cic.; lacrimas oculis, Verg. Reflex., se profundere, and pass. as middle, profundi, to stream forth: lacrimae se profuderunt, Cic.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to stretch at full length: somnus membra profudit, Lucr. (2) to release, discharge, bring forth: omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes.; of plants: quae (in vitibus) se nimium profuderunt, Cic.; ea quae frugibus atque bacis terrae fetu profunduntur, Cic.; clamorem, to utter, Cic.; omne odium in me, to vent, Cic. (3) to spend, sacrifice, give up: pro patria vitam, Cic.; in a bad sense, to spend, lavish, squander: pecuniam, Cic.; patrimonia, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **profusus** -a -um, lavish, immoderate, extravagant: hilaritas, Cic.; profusus sumptibus, Cic.; with genit.: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall.

¶ Adv. **profusē**. (1) in disorder: profuse tendere in castra, Liv. (2) lavishly, extravagantly; compar.: profusius sumptui deditus erat, Sall.

profundus -a -um (fundus), deep, profound.

LIT., mare, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Hor. TRANSF., (1) high: caelum, Verg.; altitudo, Liv. (2) deep, dense: silvae, Lucr. (3) boundless: libidines, Cic.

¶ N. as subst. **profundum** -i, depth, abyss: spatium profundum, Lucr.; aquae, Cic.; absol., poet. = the sea: Verg.

profusē, adv. from profundo; q.v.

prōfusus -a -um, partic. from profundo; q.v.
prōgēner -i, a grand-daughter's husband: Sen., Tac.

prōgēnēro -are, to engender, produce: Hor.

prōgēniēs -ēi, f. (gigno). (1) descent, lineage: Ter., Cic. (2) progeny, offspring, descendants: veteres, qui se deorum progeniem esse dicebant, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Ov.

prōgēnitor -ōris, m. (progigno), the founder of a family, ancestor: Ov.

prōgigno -gignere -gēnui -gēnitum, to engender, bring forth. LIT., Cic., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., sensum acerbum, Lucr.

prōgnātus -a -um, born, sprung from: deo, Liv.; ex Cimbris, Caes.; ab Dite patre, Caes.; m. as subst., a son: Pl.; of plants: Cat. **Prognē**=Procnē; q.v.

prognostica -ōrum, n. (προγνωστικά), signs of the weather, a poem by Aratus, translated by Cicero: Cic.

prōgrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (pro/gradior).

(1) to go forth, go out: ex domo, Cic.

(2) to go forwards, to advance. LIT., regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic.; longius a castris, Caes.; Liv.; of ships: Caes. TRANSF., to proceed, advance: quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat, Cic.; in a speech: ad reliqua, Cic.; of time: paulum aetate progressus, advanced in years, Cic.

prōgressio -ōnis, f. (progredior), an advance. In gen., progress, increase: progressionem facere ad virtutem, Cic. As rhet. t. t., a gradual strengthening of expressions, a climax: Cic.

prōgressus -ūs, m. (progredior), a going forwards, advance. LIT., aliquem progressu accere, Cic. TRANSF., progress, increase: aetatis, Cic.; tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis, progress in the Stoical philosophy, Cic.; progressus facere in studiis, Cic.

proh!=pro! q.v.

prōhibēo -ēre (pro/habeo), to hold back, hold in, check, restrain, hinder.

In gen.: praedones a Sicilia, Cic.; aliquem a familiaritate, Cic.; vim hostium ab oppidis, Caes.; exercitum itinere, Caes.; conatus alicuius, Cic.; with infin.: prohibeo aliquem exire domo, Cic.; with ne and the subj.: potuisti prohibere ne fieret, Cic.; neg., with quin and the subj.: nec, quin erumperet, prohiberi poterat, Liv.; with quominus: prohibuisse, quominus de te certum haberemus, Cic.

Esp. (1) to hinder by words, forbid, prohibit: lex recta imperans prohibensque, contraria, Cic. (2) to preserve, defend, protect: a quo periculo prohibere rempublicam, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

prōhibitio -ōnis, f. (prohibeo), a hindering, prohibition: tollendi, Cic.

proicio -icere -iēcī -iectum (iacio), to throw forth.

LIT., (1) to fling forward: effigiem, Tac.; clipeum prae se, Liv. Reflex., with se, or pass. as middle: se ex navi, Caes.; se ad pedes alicuius, Cic. (2) to put forward, cause to project: brachium, Cic.; of buildings, pass., to project: tectum proiceretur, Cic. (3) to fling out, throw away: arma, Caes.; aliquem ab urbe, Ov.; Agrippam in insulam, Tac. TRANSF., (1) reflex., or pass., to rush

forward, plunge into: se in iudicium, Cic. (2) to reject, abandon: libertatem, Cic.; ab aliquo proici et prodi, Cic.; animas, Verg. (3) to put off: aliquem ultra quinquennium, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **prōiectus** -a -um. (1) jutting forward, projecting: urbs, Cic.; saxa, Verg. TRANSF., prominent: audacia, Cic. (2) stretched out, prostrate, lying. LIT., ad terram, Caes.; in antro, Verg. TRANSF., a, abject, contemptible: alga, Verg.; patientia, Tac.: b, downcast: vultus, Tac.: c, addicted to: ad audendum, Cic.

prōiecticius -a -um (proicio), exposed: Pl. **prōiectio** -ōnis, f. (proicio), a throwing forward, stretching out: brachii, Cic.

prōiecto -are (freq. of proicio), to reproach: Pl. **prōiectū**, abl. as from proiectus, m. (proicio), by a jutting out: Lucr.

prōiectus -a -um, partic. from proicio; q.v.

prōin=proinde; q.v.

prōindē and **prōin** (the o and i sometimes scanned as one syllable), consequently. Hence (1) in like manner; foll. by ut or quam, just as: Liv., etc.; foll. by quasi, ac, or ac si, just as if: Caes., Cic. L., Liv., etc.; quam, tamquam: Cic. (2) therefore, then, accordingly; esp. used in phrases of exhortation, etc.: Cic., Verg., etc.

prōlābor -lābi -lapsus sum.

(1) to glide forward, slide forward, slip along. LIT., (elephanti) clunibus subsistentem prolabantur, Liv. TRANSF., in misericordiam animus, Liv.; verbum a cupiditate prolapsus, slipped out, Liv.; Cic.

(2) to fall forward, fall down. LIT., ex equo, Liv.; prolapsa Pergama, Verg. TRANSF., cupiditate, timore, Cic.; ita prolapsa est iuventus ut, Cic.; clade Romanum imperium, Liv.

prōlapsio -ōnis, f. (prolabor), a slipping, sliding: Cic.

prōlātio -ōnis, f. (profero). (1) a bringing forward, mentioning: exemplorum, Cic. (2) an extension: finium, Liv. (3) a putting off, deferring: iudicii, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

prōlātō -are (freq. of profero). (1) to extend, enlarge, lengthen: agros, Tac.; vitam, Tac. (2) to put off, delay, defer: comitia, Liv.; malum, Cic.; Sall., Tac.

prōlecto -are (freq. of prolicio), to entice, allure: egentes spe largitionis, Cic.; Pl., Ov.

prōles -is, f. (alo), offspring, descendants, posterity: illa futurorum hominum, future generations, Cic.; Apollinea, Aesculapius, Ov.; Latonia, Apollo and Diana, Ov.; of animals: Verg.; of plants, fruit: Verg. Esp. the youth or young men of a race: equitum peditumque, Cic.

prōlētārius -i, m. (proles), by Servius' arrangement, a citizen of the lowest class who served the state only by being the father of children: Cic., Liv. As adj.: Pl.

prōlicio -licere -lixi (pro/lacio), to lure forth, entice: Ov., Tac.

prōlixē, adv. from prolixus; q.v.

prōlixus -a -um (pro/laxus), widely extended, wide, broad, long. LIT., barba, Verg.; Lucr., Ov. TRANSF., (1) willing, obliging: tua proluxa beneficaque natura, Cic. L.; compar.: Cic. L. (2) of things, favourable: cetera spero proluxa esse competitoribus, Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **prōlixē**. LIT., *widespread*: Ter. TRANSF., *willingly*: Cic.

prōlogus -i, m. (πρόλογος), *a prologue*: Ter. Also the actor who speaks the prologue: Ter.

prōloquor -lōqui -lōcūtus sum, dep. *to speak out, say openly*: quod proloqui piget, Liv.; Pl.; Prop.

prōlūdo -lūdēre -lūsi -lūsum, *to play beforehand, to prelude*. LIT., ad pugnam, Ov. TRANSF., ut ipsis sententiis, quibus pro-luserint, vel pugnare possint, Cic.; Juv.

prōluo -lūere -lūi -lūtum. (1) *to wash away or off*: genus omne natantum litore in extremo fluctus proluuit, Verg.; tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluuit, Caes. (2) *to wash clean*: in vivo proluere manus, Ov.; leni praecordia mulso (of drinking), Hor.

prōlūsio -ōnis, f. (proludo), *a prelude, preliminary exercise*: Cic.

prōlūvies -ēi, f. (proluo). (1) *an inundation*: Lucr. (2) *scourings, discharge*: ventris, Verg.

prōmēreo -ēre -ūi -itum and **prōmēreor** -ēri -itus sum, dep. *to deserve*: reus levius punitus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic.; bene de multis, Cic.; plurima, Verg.; poenam, Ov.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **prōmēritum** -i, *deserts, merit*: vestra in nos universa promerita, Cic.; Lucr., Ov.

Prōmēthēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Προμηθεύς, the Forethinker), son of Iapetus, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He stole fire from heaven and gave it to mankind; for which he was bound to a rock in the Caucasus, where a vulture devoured his liver.

¶ Hence adj. **Prōmēthēus** -a -um, *Promethean*: iuga, Prop.; rupes, the Caucasus, Mart. Subst. **Prōmēthiades** -ae, m. son of Prometheus; Deucalion.

prōminēo -ēre -ūi, *to stand out, jut out, project*. LIT., collis prominens, Liv.; pro-minet in altum, Liv.; pectore nudo promi-nentes, Caes. TRANSF., (iustitia) foras tota promineat, Cic.; maxima pars (gloriae) in posteritatem prominet, extends, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **prōminens** -entis, *jutting out, projecting*. N. as subst. **prōminens** -entis, *a projection*: in prominenti litoris, Tac.

prōmiscuē, adv. (promiscuus), *promiscuously, without distinction*: Caes.

prōmiscus=promiscuus; q.v.: Liv. Adv. **prōmiscē**=promiscue; q.v.: Cic., Liv.

prōmiscuus -a -um, *mixed, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous*.

LIT., comitia plebi et patribus promiscua, Liv.; conubia, between patricians and plebeians, Liv.; divina atque humana promiscua habere, *to make no distinction between*, Sall.; in promiscuo esse, *to be common*, Liv.

TRANSF., *commonplace, usual, general*: Tac.

prōmissio -ōnis, f. (promitto), *a promise*: auxilii, Cic.

prōmissor -ōris, m. (promitto), *a promiser*: Hor., Quint.

prōmitto -mittere -mīsi -missum, *to let go forward, send forth*.

Hence (1) *to let grow*: capillum et barbam, Liv.

(2) *to promise, cause to expect, undertake*; with acc. of thing: donum, Pl.; donum Iovi

dicatum et promissum, Cic.; si Neptunus, quod Theseo promiserat, non fecisset, Cic.; with de and the abl.: Cic. L., Hor.; with acc. and fut. infin.: promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, Cic.; with acc. of person: me ultorem, Verg.; promittere ad, *to accept an invitation*: ad fratrem promiserat, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **prōmissus** -a -um, *let grow, long, hanging down*: capillus, Caes.; caesaries, Liv.; barba, Verg., Liv.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **prōmissum** -i, *a promise*: promissum facere, *to make a promise*, Cic., Hor.; promissa servare, or promissis manere, *to keep promises*, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

prōmo prōmēre prompsi promptum (pro/emo), *to bring forth, bring out, produce*.

LIT., medicamenta de nartheco, Cic.; aurum ex aerario, Cic.; vina dolio, Hor.; tela e pharetra, Ov.; vaginā pugionem, Tac.

TRANSF., *to bring forward, disclose, express*: animus eruditus, qui semper ex se aliquid promat, quod delectet, Cic.; argumenta, consilia, Cic.; plura adversus Cottam, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **promptus** -a -um, *ready, at hand*.

LIT., sagittae, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *prepared, resolute*: promptissimus homo, Cic.; with ad: ad vim promptus, Cic.; with in: in agendo, Cic.; with abl.: ingenio, lingua, Liv.; with dat.: veniae dandae, Liv. (2) *easy*: defensio, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (3) *visible, apparent, manifest*: aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall.; prompta et aperta, Cic.

¶ Adv. **promptē**, *promptly, quickly, readily*: Tac., Juv.

prōmontōriū -i, n. (promineo). (1) *a mountain ridge*: Liv. (2) *a promontory*: Cic., Liv., etc.

prōmōvēo -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, *to move forwards, push onwards*.

LIT., saxa vectibus, Caes.; castra ad Carthaginem, Liv.; legiones, Caes. Esp. *to advance, to push on*: aggerem in urbem, Liv.; imperium, *to extend*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *promovere arcana loco, to bring to light*, Hor. (2) *to increase, improve*: doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor. (3) *to postpone*: nuptias, Ter.

¶ N. pl. of partic. as subst. **prōmōta** -ōrum (translation of the Greek προσηγμένα), *preferable things, next after the absolute good*: Cic.

prōptū, abl. as from promptus, m. (promo); only in the phrase in promptu, with these senses: (1) *in readiness*; with esse: Cic., Liv.; with habere: Cic. (2) *without difficulty*; with esse, *to be easy*: Sall., Ov. (3) *in evidence*; with esse, *to be clear, manifest*: Lucr., Cic.; in promptu ponere, *to make manifest*, Cic.; in promptu habere, Sall.

promptus -a -um, partic. from promo; q.v.

prōmulgatio -ōnis, f. (promulgo), *a making publicly known, promulgation* (of a proposed law): Cic.

prōmulgo -are, *to publish, promulgate*. As legal t. t., *to publish a proposed law*: leges, Cic., Liv.; promulgare de aliquo, Cic. In gen., *to make known*: proelia, Enn.; Cic.

prōmulsis -ldis, f. (pro/mulsum), *a dish taken as a relish before a meal (eggs, salt fish, radishes, etc.)*: Cic. L.

prōmuntūrium = promontorium; q.v.

prōmūs -i, m. (promo), *a steward, butler*: Pl., Hor.

prōmūtūs -a -um, *advanced, paid beforehand*: Caes.

prōnē, adv. from pronus; q.v.

prōnēpōs -pōtis, m. *a great-grandson*: Cic., Ov.

prōneptis -is, f. *a great-granddaughter*: Pers.

prōnoea -ae, f. (πρόνοια), *providence*: Cic.

prōnōmen -inis, *a pronoun*: Varr., Quint.

prōnūba -ae, f. (pro/nubo). (1) *a matron who attended on a bride at a Roman wedding*. (2) *epithet of Juno as the goddess who presided over marriage*. TRANSF., of Bellona, *as presiding over an unlucky marriage (leading to war)*: Verg.; so of the Furies: Ov.

prōnuntiātiō -ōnis, f. (pronuntio). (1) *a public declaration*: Caes. Esp. *the decision of a judge, a judgment*: Cic. (2) *in logic, a proposition*: Cic. (3) *in rhetoric, delivery*: Cic., Quint.

prōnuntiātor -ōris, m. (pronuntio), *a relater of rumour*: Caes., Cic.

prōnuntio -are, *to make publicly known, declare*.

In gen.: *pronuntiare quae gesta sunt*, Caes.; *iam capta castra*, Caes.; *pronuntiatur primā luce ituros*, Caes.; *te illo honore adfici pronuntiavit*, Cic.; of an election result: *pronuntiare aliquem praetorem*, Liv.; *praemia militi, to promise*, Liv.

Esp. (1) *in the senate, to announce a resolution and the name of its proposer*: Lentulus sententiam Calidii pronuntiatorum se negavit, Cic. (2) *at a sale, to make a statement as to defects*: cum in vendendo rem eam scisset et non pronuntiasset, Cic. (3) *as rhet. t. t., to declaim, recite, deliver*: summā voce versus multos uo spiritu, Cic.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **prōnuntiātum** -i, in logic, *a proposition*: Cic.

prōnūrus -ūs, f. *a grandson's wife*: Ov.

prōnūs -a -um, *inclined forward, stooping forward*.

LIT., of persons: *Lucagus pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forward to the blow*, Verg.; *volvitur in caput*, Verg.; *motu prono*, Cic. Of things: *annis, rushing down*, Verg.; *Anxur fuit urbs prona in paludes*, Liv.; *via, precipitous, steep*, Ov.; of heavenly bodies, *sinking, setting*: Orion, Hor. Of time, *hastening away*: menses, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *inclined towards*: ad luctum, Cic.; ad novas res, Tac.; in obsequium, Hor.; in hoc consilium, Liv. Also *well-disposed, favourable*: in aliquem, Tac. (2) *easy*: omnia virtuti prona, Sall.; compar.: id pronius ad fidem est, *is more creditable*, Liv.

¶ Adv. **prōnē**, *on a slope*: Cic.

prōoemior -ari, dep. (prooemium), *to make a preface*: Plin. L.

prōoemium -i, n. (προοίμιον), *a preface, introduction, prelude*: Cic., Juv.

prōpāgatio -ōnis, f. (propago), *a spreading, propagation*. LIT., vitium, Cic. TRANSF., *extension, enlargement*: imperii nostri, Cic.; temporis, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; nominis, Cic.

prōpāgātor -ōris, m. (propago), *an extender, enlarger*: provinciae, Cic. L.

propāgo -are (propango). LIT., *to spread, propagate plants*: Cato, Plin. TRANSF., *to extend, enlarge*: fines provinciae, Cic.; stirpem, Cic.; bellum, *to prolong*, Cic.; laudem alicuius ad sempiternam gloriam, Cic.; imperium consuli in annum, Liv.; Tac.

prōpāgo -inis, f. (cf. propago). LIT., *a layer, slip or shoot*: Verg., Hor.; esp. of the vine: Cic. TRANSF., of men and animals, *offspring, race, posterity*: Romana, Verg.; catulorum, Lucr.; plur.: clarorum virorum propagines, *genealogies*, Nep.

prōpālām, adv. *publicly, in public*: dicere, Liv.; Cic., Tac.

prōpātūlus -a -um, *open, uncovered*: in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic.

N. as subst. **prōpātūlum** -i, *an open place, unroofed space*: in propatulo aedium, Liv. TRANSF., in propatulo, *publicly*, Sall.

prōpē, adv. and prep. (pro/suffix -pe). Compar. **prōpiūs**; superl. **proximē**.

Adv., near. (1) of space, *near*: volebam prope alicubi esse, Cic.; prope a Sicilia, Cic.; prope ad portas, Liv.; propius accedere, Cic.; proxime trans Padum, Caes. (2) of time, *near*: Pl., Ter., Liv. Hence, *proxime, a short time ago, just now*: quem proxime nominavi, Cic. (3) of other relations, *nearly*: annis prope quadraginta, Liv.; prope desperatis rebus, Cic.; prope adesse, *to be close at hand*, Cic.; prope erat ut pelleretur, *he was near being*, etc., Liv.; propius nihil est factum quam ut occideretur, Cic.; propius res aspice nostras, *more closely*, Verg.

Prep. with acc. (1) of space, *near to*: prope me, Cic.; proxime hostem, *next to the enemy*, Caes. (2) of time, *near to, close on*: prope Kalendas Sext., Cic. (3) of approximation or similarity, *not far from, near to*: prope secessionem plebis res venit, Liv.; propius fidem est, *it deserves more credit*, Liv.; proxime morem Romanum, Liv.

prōpēdiēm, adv. *at an early date, very soon*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

prōpello -pellere -pūli -pulsum, *to drive before one, drive forth, drive away*.

LIT., *hostes*, Caes.; *crates pro munitione obiectas*, Caes.; *corpus alicuius e scopulo in profundum*, Ov.; *navem in altum*, Ov.; *pecus extra portam*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to drive away*: vitae periculum ab aliquo, Liv. (2) *to impel*: aliquem ad voluntariam mortem, Tac.

prōpēmōdō, adv. (prope/modus), *almost, nearly*: Pl., Liv.

prōpēmōdum, adv. (prope/modus), *almost, nearly*: Pl., Cic.

prōpendēo -pendere -pendi -pensum, *to hang down*. LIT., *propendere illam boni lancem*, Cic. TRANSF., *bona propendent, to preponderate*, Cic.; *inclinatione voluntatis ad aliquem, to be inclined to, favourable towards*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **prōpensus** -a -um. (1) *weighty*: Pl., Cic. (2) *tending towards*: ad veritatis similitudinem, Cic. (3) *inclined, disposed*: ad misericordiam, Cic.; in alteram partem, Cic.; esp. *favourably disposed*: Cic., Liv.

¶ Adv. **prōpensē**, *readily, willingly*; compar.: propensius, Liv.

prōpensio -ōnis, f. (propendeo), *inclination, propensity*: Cic.

prōperanter, adv. from propereo; q.v.

prōperantia -ae, f. (propereo), *haste, rapidity*: Sall., Tac.

prōperatio -ōnis, f. (propereo), *haste*: Cic. L., Sall.

prōperē, adv. from propereus; q.v.

prōperō -are (propereus).

(1) intransit., *to hasten*: Romam, Cic.; in patriam, Caes.; ad aliquem, Caes.; alio, Sall.; with infin.: redire, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; also of things: properans aqua per agros, Hor.

(2) transit., *to hasten something, to accelerate, complete quickly*: iter, Sall., Tac.; mortem, Verg.; opus, studium, Hor.

¶ Hence, from pres. partic., adv. (with compar.) **prōperantē**, *hastily*: Lucr., Tac.; properantius, Sall., Ov.

¶ Past. partic. **prōperātus** -a -um, *hasty*: Ov., Tac. N. as subst. **prōperātum** -i, *haste*: Pl., Cic., Sall.; abl. as adv. **prōperātō**, *in haste*: Tac.

Prōperitius -i, m., Sex. Aurelius, *a poet of the Augustan age, born in Umbria*.

prōperus -a -um, *quick, rapid, hasty*: circumstanti properi aurigae, Verg.; with genit.: Tac.; with infin.: Tac.

¶ Adv. **prōperē**, Hor., Liv., etc.

prōpexus -a -um (propecto), *combed forwards, hanging down*: propexa in pectore barba, Verg.; propexam ad pectora barbam, Ov.

prōpinatio -ōnis, f. (propino), *a drinking to a person's health*: Sen.

prōpino -are (προπινω), *to drink to anyone*: propino hoc pulchro Critae, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., *to give drink*: Mart.

prōpinquitas -ātis, f. (propinquus), *nearness*.

(1) of place, *proximity*: loci, Cic.; hostium, Caes. (2) *friendship or relationship*: vinculis propinquitatis coniunctus, Cic.; Pl.

prōpinquo -are (propinquus).

(1) intransit., *to come near, draw near, approach*. LIT., with dat.: scopulo, Verg.; ignis domui, Tac.; with acc.: campos, Tac. TRANSF., of time, *to draw near*: Parcarum dies et vis inimica propinquat, Verg.

(2) transit., *to bring near, hasten on*: augurium, Verg.

prōpinquus -a -um (prope), *near*.

(1) in space, *neighbouring*: provincia, Cic.; with dat.: propinquus cubiculo hortus, Liv.; with genit.: Liv. N. as subst.: in propinquo, *nearby*, Liv.

(2) in time, *near*: reditus, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

(3) in other relations: a, *similar*: quae propinqua videntur et finitima, Cic. b, *nearly related, closely connected*: with dat.: tibi genere propinqui, Sall. M. and f. as subst., *a kinsman*: Caes., Cic., Hor.

¶ Adv. **prōpinquē**, *near, close by*: Pl.

prōprior -us, genit. -ōris, compar.; superl. **proximus** -a -um (prope).

Compar. **prōprior**, *nearer*. LIT., of place: portus, Verg.; pons, Caes.; with dat.: propior patriae, Ov. N. pl. as subst.: propiora, *the nearer regions*, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of time, *nearer, more recent*: epistula, Cic. L.; with dat.: propior leto, Ov. (2) a, of

relationship, *more closely connected*: societas, Cic.; quibus propior P. Quinctio nemo est, Cic.: b, *more closely affecting*: sua sibi propria esse pericula quam mea, Cic.: c, *nearer in point of likeness, more similar*: sceleri propiora, Cic.; propius est vero, Ov.: d, *more suitable*: portus propior huic aetati, Cic.

Superl. **proximus** (proximus) -a -um, *very near, nearest*. LIT., of place: oppidum, Caes.; vicinus, Cic.; with dat.: huic proximus locus, Cic.; with acc.: proximus quisque hostem, Liv.; with ab: dactylus proximus a postremo, Cic.; Liv., Ov. N. as subst., proximum -i, *the neighbourhood*: e proximo, Nep.; proxima Illyrici, Liv. TRANSF., (1) of time; of the future, *next, following*: nox, Caes.; annus, Cic.; of the past, *most recent*: quid proximā nocte egeris, Cic.; proximis superioribus diebus, Caes. N. abl. sing. as adv.: proximo, *very recently*, Cic. L. (2) of rank, preference, etc., *next*: proximus est huic dignitati ordo equester, Cic.; proximus post Lysandrum, Cic.; proximum est, with infin.: non nasci homini optimum est, proximum autem (*the next best thing*) quam primum mori, Cic.; proximum est, with ut and the subj., *the next thing is*, etc., Cic. (3) of resemblance, *most like*: proxima veris, Hor.; Cic., Verg. (4) of friendship or relationship, *nearest*: proximus cognatione, Cic.; Ter. M. pl. as subst. **proximi** -ōrum, *near relations or close friends*: Cic.

prōpitio -are (propitiis), *to soothe, propitiate, appease*: Venerem, Pl.; Tac.

prōpitius -a -um (prope), *favourable, gracious, propitious*: di, Pl., Cic.; of persons: Cic., Liv.; of things: Liv.

prōpius, compar. of prope; q.v.

prōpōla -ae, m. (προπωλής), *a retailer, huckster*: Pl., Cic.

prōpollūo -ūēre, *to pollute worse*: Tac.

prōpono -pōnēre -pōsui -pōsitum, *to put forth, put on view, expose, display*.

LIT., vexillum, Caes.; aliquid venale, *for sale*, Cic.; oculis or ante oculos, *before the eyes*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to publish, relate, tell*: rem gestam, Caes.; with indir. quest.: Caes., Cic. (2) *to propose, promise, offer as a reward or hold over as a threat*: praemia alicui, Cic.; poenam improbis, Cic.; Liv. (3) *to imagine, put before the mind*: sibi aliquem ad imitandum, Cic.; Liv. (4) *to propose to oneself, purpose, intend*: consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Caes.; with infin.: quibus propositum est contra omnes philosophos dicere, Cic.; with ut and subj.: Cic. (5) in logic, *to state the first premiss of a syllogism*: Cic.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **prōpōsitum** -i. (1) *a design, plan, purpose, intention*: propositum adsequi, *to accomplish a design*, Cic.; tenere, *to keep to a design*, Caes., Liv.; tenacem propositi, Hor. (2) *the subject or theme of a discourse*: ad propositum redeamus, Cic.; Liv. (3) *the first premiss of a syllogism*: Cic.

Prōpontis -idis and -idos, f. (Προποντις), *the Propontis* (now the Sea of Marmora).

¶ Hence adj. **Prōpontiacus** -a -um, *of the Propontis*.

proporrorō, adv. *further, moreover, or altogether*: Lucr.

propōrtio -ōnis, f. *proportion, analogy, similarity*: Cic., Quint.

propōsitiō -ōnis, f. (propono), *a setting before*. Hence (1) *a purpose*: vitae, Cic. (2) *the subject or theme of a discourse*: Cic. (3) *in logic, the first proposition of a syllogism*: Cic.

propōsītum -i, n. subst. from propono; q.v.

propraetor -ōris, m. and **pro praetore**. (1) *a praetor's deputy*: Caes., Sall., Liv. (2) *a Roman who, after having been praetor at Rome, was sent as governor to a province or given a military command*: Cic., Caes., Liv.

propriē, adv. from proprius; q.v.

propriētās -ātis, f. (proprius). (1) *a property, peculiarity*: rerum, Cic.; plur.: frugum proprietates, Liv. (2) *ownership*: Suet.

propriūm (proprius), *peculiarly, specially*: Lucr.

proprius -a -um, *one's own, special, particular, peculiar*.

LIT., opp. to communis or alienus: ista calamitas communis est utriusque nostrum, sed culpa mea propria est, Cic.; often with possess. pron.: proprius et suus, suus proprius, noster proprius, Cic.; proprii fines, Caes.; libri, Hor.; vires, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *peculiar to a person or thing, characteristic of*: proprium est senectutis vitium, Cic.; fuit hoc proprium populi Romani longe a domo bellare, Cic.; libertatem propriam Romano generi, Cic.; nulla est in republica causa mea propria, *exclusively*, Cic. (2) *of words, peculiar*: discedebat a verbis propriis rerum ac suis, Cic. (3) *lasting, permanent*: munera, Hor.; illud de duobus consulibus perenne ac proprium manere potuisset, Cic.; Verg., etc.

¶ Hence adv. **propriē**. (1) *exclusively for oneself*: proprie parvā parte frui, Cic.; Hor. (2) *peculiarly, characteristically*: quod tu ipse tum amandus es, id est proprie tuum, Cic. (3) *in a proper sense*: cuius causam neque senatus publice neque ullus ordo proprie suscepit, Cic.; illud honestum quod proprie vereque dicitur, Cic.

propter (prope), adv. and prep.

Adv., *near, hard by*: cum duo reges cum maximis copiis prope adsint, Cic.; Lucr., etc.

Prep. with acc. (sometimes put after acc.). LIT., of place, *near, hard by*: insulae propter Siciliam, Cic.; Verg., Tac., etc. TRANSF., *on account of, by reason of, because of*: metum, Cic.; frigora, Caes.; propter quos vivit, *whom he has to thank for his life*, Cic.; Liv., etc.

propterea, adv. *on that account, therefore*: Pl., Cic. Often foll. by quia or quod: Cic.

propūdīōsus -a -um (propudium), *full of shame, infamous*: Pl.

propūdium -i, n. (1) *a shameful action*: Pl. (2) *a wretch, villain, rascal*: propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic.; Pl.

propugnāculum -i, n. (propugno), *a fortification, rampart, fortress, defence*.

LIT., propugnaculum Siciliae, i.e. the fleet, Cic.; propugnacula imperii, Cic.; moenium, Tac.; Hor., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *a bulwark, protection*: lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis,

Cic. (2) *grounds of defence*: firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

propugnatio -ōnis, f. (propugno), *a defence*: nostra propugnatio et defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic. L.

propugnator -ōris, m. (propugno), *a defender*. LIT., duplici propugnatorum ordine defendi, Caes.; dimissio propugnatorum, Cic. TRANSF., *a defender*: patrimonii sui, Cic.

propugno -are. (1) *to skirmish in front*: Caes. (2) *to fight in defence*. LIT., uno tempore propugnare et munire, Caes.; e loco, Caes.; pro vallo, Liv.; pro suo partu (of animals), Cic. TRANSF., *pro fama alicuius*, Cic. Also transit., *to defend*: munimenta, Tac.

propulso -are (freq. of propello), *to drive back, repel, ward off*. LIT., hostem, Caes.; populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. TRANSF., *frigus, famem*, Cic.; *suspicionem a se*, Cic., Liv.

Propylaea -ōrum, n. (τὰ προπύλαια), *the entrance to the Acropolis at Athens, built by Mnesicles*: Cic.

pro quaestore, *a proquaestor; an ex-quaestor who helped to govern a Roman province*: Cic.

proquam (or **pro quam**), conj., *in proportion as, according as*: Lucr.

prōra -ae, f. (πρωρα), *the prow, bow of a ship*. LIT., Caes., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *a ship*: Verg., Ov.

prōrēpo -rēpere -repsi, *to creep forward, crawl forth*: Hor.

prōrēta -ae, m. (πρωράτης), *the look-out man at the prow of a ship*: Pl.

prōreus -i, m. (πρωρεός) = *proreta*; q.v., Ov.

prōripio -ripere -ripui -reptum (pro/rapio), *to snatch, tear, drag forth*. LIT., hominem, Cic.; se proripere, *to rush forward, hurry*: se in publicum, Liv.; se ex curia, Sall.; se portā foras, Caes.; quo proripis (sc. te)? Verg. TRANSF., *libido non se proripiet*, Cic.; Hor.

prōrito -are, *to provoke, incite*: Plin., Sen.

prōrōgatio -ōnis, f. (prorogo). (1) *a prolongation of a term of office*: Liv. (2) *a deferring*: diei, Cic. L.

prōrōgo -are. (1) *to prolong*: vitam, Pl.; imperium alicui, Cic.; provinciam, Cic.; Hor., Liv. (2) *to defer, put off*: dies ad solvendum, Cic.; Pl.

prorsum and **prorsus**, adv. (pro/versus), *forwards*. LIT., in space, *straight ahead*: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., (1) *utterly, absolutely, wholly*: ita prorsus existimo, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; non prorsus, nullo modo prorsus, *not at all*, Cic. (2) *in a word, to sum up*: Sall.

prorsus (prōsus) -a -um (pro/versus), *straight-forward*. Of style, in prose: Quint.

prōrumpo -rumpere -rūpi -ruptum.

(1) transit., *to cause to break forth; to thrust forth, send forth*: nubem atram, Verg.; mare proruptum, *the sea breaking in front*, Verg. TRANSF., *prorupta audacia, unbridled*, Cic.

(2) intransit., *to burst forth, break forth*. LIT., per medios, Cic.; Verg., Tac. TRANSF., *to break out*: prorumpit pestis, Cic.; of persons: in scelera ac dedecora, Tac.

prōrūo -rūrere -rūi -rūtum.

(1) intransit.: a, *to rush forth*: qua proruebat, Caes.; b, *to fall down*: Tac.

(2) transit., *to fling forward or down, cast to the ground, destroy*: munitiones, Caes.;

vallum, Liv.; Albam a fundamentis, Liv.; hostem profigare ac proruere, Tac.

prosapia -ae, f. a family, race, stock (an archaic word): Pl., Sall.; eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic.

proscenium -i, n. (προσκήνιον), the part of a theatre before the scenes, the stage: Pl., Verg., Liv.

proscindo -scindere -scidi -scissum, to tear in front, to rend. LIT., ferro quercum, Luc. Esp., to break up fallow land, plough up: terram, Verg.; fig.: aequor, to plough the waters, Cat. TRANSF., to censure, defame, satirize: Ov.

proscribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum. (1) to make publicly known, publish: legem, Cic.; Tac.; with acc. and infin., to make it known that: auctionem se facturum esse, Cic. L.; Suet. (2) to offer publicly for sale or hire, advertise: insulam, bona, fundum, Cic. (3) to confiscate property: possessiones, Cic.; Pompeium, to confiscate P.'s estate, Cic. (4) to proscribe, outlaw (by publishing the person's name in a list): aliquem, Cic.

¶ Hence m. pl. of partic. as subst. **proscripti** -orum, the proscribed: Sall.

proscriptio -onis, f. (proscribo). (1) an advertisement of sale: bonorum, Cic. (2) a proscription, outlawry: Cic.

proscripturio -ire (desider. of proscribo), to desire a proscription: Cic. L.

proseco -sēcare -sēcui -sectum, to cut off in front, cut off. Esp. (1) to cut out the parts of a victim to be sacrificed: exta, Liv. (2) to plough up: Plin. L.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **prosectum** -i, part of a victim cut out to be offered to a god; the entrails: Ov.

prosecla -ae, f. (pro/sedeo), a prostitute: Liv.

prosemino -are, to sow or scatter as seed.

LIT., vel in tegulis proseminare ostras, Cic. TRANSF., to disseminate, propagate: Cic.

prosequor -sequi -sēcutus, dep. to follow or accompany forth.

LIT., (1) in a friendly sense, to accompany, attend, esp. to 'see off' a person going on a journey: aliquem usque ad agri fines, Cic.; prosequi exsequias, Ov.; of things: ventus prosequitur euntes, Verg. (2) in a hostile sense, to attack, pursue: hostem, Caes.; longius fugientes, Caes.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to attend: aliquem votis, omnibus, lacrimisque, Caes.; verbis honorificis, beneficiis, misericordiā, Cic.; eos honos, Cic.; Liv. (2) of a discourse, to go on with, continue: quod non longius prosequar, Cic. (3) to imitate: Cic.

Proserpina -ae, f. (Προσερπίνη), the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, carried off by Pluto to be queen of the lower world.

proseucha -ae, f. (προσευχή), a (Jewish) house of prayer, a conventicle: Juv.

prosilio -ire -iū (-ivi or -ii) (pro/salio), to spring up, leap forth. LIT., ex tabernaculo, Liv.; ab sede, Liv.; repente, Cic.; finibus suis, Verg.; of things: flumina prosiliunt, Ov. TRANSF., vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Hor.; ad arma dicenda, Hor.

prosocer -eri, m. a wife's grandfather: Ov., Plin. L.

prospecto -are (freq. of prospicio), to look forward, look forth upon, survey.

LIT., e puppi pontum, Ov.; euntem, Verg.; ex tectis fenestrisque, Liv. Of places, to look towards: villa quae subiectos sinūs prospectat, Tac.

TRANSF., to look forward to, expect: exsilium, Cic.; te quoque fata prospectant paria, a like fate awaits, Verg.

prospectus -ūs, m. (prospicio), an outlook, view, prospect.

LIT., unde longe ac late prospectus erat, Liv.; prospectum impedire, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) sight, gaze: aequora prospectu metior alta meo, Ov. (2) a sight, a view: Verg., Tac.

prospēculor -ari, dep. (1) intransit., to look out to a distance; hence, to explore, reconnoitre: Liv. (2) transit., to look out for, wait for: adventum imperatoris, Liv.

prosper (prosperus) -a -um (pro/spero), according to one's hope; hence, fortunate, favourable, lucky, prosperous: fortuna, Cic.; exitus, Cic.; successus, Liv.; with genit.: frugum, Hor. N. pl. as subst. **prospēra** -ōrum, prosperity, good fortune: Luc., Tac.

¶ Adv. **prosperē**, prosperously, fortunately, favourably: procedere, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

prosperitās -ātis, f. (prosper), prosperity, good fortune: vitae, Cic.; plur.: improborum prosperitates, Cic.

prosperō -are (prosper), to make fortunate, to cause to succeed: alicui victoriam, Liv.; Hor., Tac.

prosperus = prosper; q.v.

prospicientia -ae, f. (prospicio), foresight, precaution: Cic.

prospicio -spicere -spexi -spectrum (pro/spicio).

(1) intransit., to look forward, look out. LIT., ex castris in urbem, Caes.; multum, to have a wide prospect, Cic. L.; procul, Verg.; Caes., Hor.; to be upon the watch: Nep. TRANSF., to take care, exercise foresight; with dat.: consulti vobis, prospicite patriae, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: Cic.

(2) transit., to see ahead, make out in the distance. LIT., Italiam ab unda, Verg.; Hor., Liv. Of places, to look towards: domus prospicit agros, Hor.; Ov. TRANSF., a, to foresee: casus futuros, Cic.; Verg.; b, to look out for, provide, procure: ferramenta, Cic.; commeatus, Liv.

prosterno -sternere -strāvi -strātum, to throw down in front, cast down.

LIT., circa viam corpora humi, Liv.; se ad pedes alicuius, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to debase: se, Cic. (2) to overthrow, destroy, ruin: omnia furore, Cic.; hostem, Cic.; virtutem, Cic.

prostitutio -stitūere -stitūi -stitūtum (pro/statuo), to prostitute. LIT., sese toto corpore, Cat.; Pl., Ov. TRANSF., vocem ingrato foro, Ov.

prosto -stare -stiti, to stand before.

Hence (1) to stand forward, project: Lucr.

(2) to be exposed for sale: liber prostat, Hor.; vox prostitit, Cic.; of persons, to prostitute oneself: Juv., Suet. TRANSF., illud amicitiae quondam venerabile nomen prostat, Hor.

prosubigo -ēre, to dig up, root up: terram, Verg.

prosum -prodesse -profiū, to be useful, do good, benefit: illa quae prosunt aut quae nocent,

Cic.; with dat.: nec sibi nec alteri, Cic.; with ad: ad concordiam, Liv.; with infin. as subject: multum prodest ea quae metuuntur ipsa contemnere, Cic.; quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov.

Prōtāgōrās -ae, m. (Πρωταγόρας), a Greek sophist of Abdera, an older contemporary of Socrates.

prōtēō -tēgēre -texi -tectum, to cover over. LIT., (1) to cover in front: tabernacula protecta hederā, Caes.; aliquem scuto, Caes.; Verg. (2) to furnish with a roof: aedes, Cic.; Caes.

TRANSF., to cover, protect: iacentem, Cic.; regem, Liv.; Tac., etc.

prōtēlo -are, to drive off, put to flight: Ter.

prōtēlum -i, n. a team of draught-oxen. TRANSF., a series, succession: Lucr.

prōtēndo -tendēre -tendi -tentum, to stretch forward, stretch out: braccia in mare, Ov.; cervicem, Tac.; tēmo protentus in octo pedes, eight feet long, Verg.

prōtēnūs = protinus; q.v.

prōtēro -tērēre -trivi -tritum, to trample under foot, tread down.

LIT., equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Caes.; frumentum, Liv.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to overthrow, rout, defeat: Poenos, Hor.; Cic. (2) to drive away, push aside: ver proterit aestas, Hor.

prōtērro -ēre, to frighten away, scare away: Themistoclem patriā pulsum atque proterritum, Cic.; aliquem verbis gravissimis, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

prōtēritās -ātis, f. (protervus), boldness, impudence: Cic. In a milder sense, wantonness, pertness: Hor.

prōtērvus -a -um, bold, impudent, shameless, and in a milder sense, wanton, pert. LIT., animus, Pl.; homo, Cic.; juvenes, Hor. TRANSF., of things, violent, vehement: venti, Hor.; stella canis, Ov.

¶ Adv. **prōtērvē**, boldly, impudently: Pl., Ter., Cic.; compar.: Ov.

Prōtēsīlaus -i, m. (Πρωτεσίλαος), the husband of Laodamia, the first Greek to land near Troy in the Trojan war, and the first to be slain. Adj. **Prōtēsīlāeus** -a -um, of Protesilaus.

Prōtēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Πρωτεύς), a prophet and god of the sea, with the power of changing himself into different shapes: Verg., etc.

TRANSF., a changeable or crafty man: Hor.

prōthēmē, adv. (προθυμῶς), willingly: Pl.

prōthymia -ae, f. (προθυμία), willingness: Pl.

prōtīnam, adv. immediately, at once: Pl., Ter.

prōtīnūs (prōtēnūs), adv. (tenus), forward, further, further on.

LIT., of place: ago capellas, Verg.; peregre, Cic., Liv.; of extent: cum protinus utraque tellus una foret, Verg.; Tac.

TRANSF., of time. (1) continuously: quem (morem) protinus urbes Albanae coluere sacrum, Verg. (2) immediately: protinus de via, Liv.; oratio protinus perficiens auditorem benevolū, Cic.

prōtollo -ēre, to put forth, stretch forward. LIT., manum, Pl. TRANSF., to lengthen, prolong: Pl.

prōtrāho -trāhēre -traxi -tractum, to draw, drag forward; esp. to drag forth from a place. LIT., aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic.; in medium, Verg.; Liv., Tac. TRANSF., (1) to bring to light, reveal, make known: auctorem

nefandi facinoris, Liv. (2) to compel, force: aliquem ad indicium, Liv.; ad paupertatem, Pl. (3) to drag on in time, protract, defer: Suet.

prōtrūdo -trūdēre -trūsi -trūsūm, to push forward, thrust forth. LIT., cylindrum, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. TRANSF., to put off, defer: comitia in Ianuarius mensem, Cic. L.

prōturbo -are, to drive forward, drive away. LIT., of persons: equites, Caes.; hostes telis missilibusque saxis, Liv.; Verg.; of things: pectore silvas, to throw down, Ov. TRANSF., mentally, to overcome: Tac.

prōūt, conj. (pro/ut), just as, according as: prout res postulat, Cic.; Liv.

prōvehō -a -um, partic. from proveho; q.v.

prōvēho -vēhēre -vēxi -vectum, to carry forward.

LIT., aēr a tergo quasi provehit, Lucr.; Pl. Pass., provehi, in a middle sense, to ride forward, drive, sail (of persons in a ship or of the ship itself): Nasidius cum classe freto Siciliae provehitur, Caes.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to carry on: orationem, Cic.; vitam, Lucr. Pass., provehi, to be carried away: studio rerum rusticarum provectus sum, Cic.; longius in amicitia provehi, Cic.; quid ultra provehor? why do I continue? Verg. (2) to advance, raise, promote: aliquem ad summos honores, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **prōvectus** -a -um, advanced, esp. in age: longius aetate provectus, Cic.; Tac.

prōvēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum, to come forth, come on.

LIT., in scaenam, to appear upon the stage, Pl.; of corn, to come up, shoot forth, grow: frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes.

TRANSF., to result, turn out, come about; esp. to turn out well, succeed: ut initia belli provenissent, Tac.; carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov.

prōventus -ūs, m. (proventus), a coming forth, growing, product, crop. LIT., proventu oneret sulcos, Verg. TRANSF., result, issue: pugnae, Caes.; secundi rerum proventus, Caes.; esp., fortunate result, success: Liv.

prōverbium -i, n. (pro/verbum), a proverb: in proverbii consuetudinem venit, has become a proverb, Cic.; ut est in proverbio, as is said in the proverb, Cic.; quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, is a proverb among, Cic.; Liv.

prōvidens -entis, partic. from provideo; q.v.

prōvidentia -ae, f. (provideo). (1) foresight, foreknowledge: providentia est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic. (2) forethought, providence, esp. divine: deorum, Cic.

prōvidēo -vidēre -vidi -vīsum, to look forward to, see at a distance.

LIT., aliquem non providisse, Hor.; quid petatur provideri nequeat, Liv.; Pl., Ter.

TRANSF., (1) to see beforehand, to foresee: quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic.; Caes.; with indir. quest.: Cic. (2) to take precautions for or against something, to provide for, make preparation for; with acc.: rem frumentariam, Caes.; consilia in posterum, Cic.; with de: de re frumentaria, Caes.; de Brundisio atque illa

ora, Cic. L.; with dat.: salutem hominum, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj.: ne quid ei desit, Cic.; ut res quam rectissime agantur, Cic. L.; absol.: actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **prōvidens** -entis, *provident, prudent*: Cic.; compar.: quod est providentius, Cic.; superl.: Tac., Plin. L.

¶ Adv. **prōvidenter**, *providently, with forethought*: Sall.; superl.: providentissime constituere aliquid, Cic.

¶ N. abl. of perf. partic. as adv. **prōvisō**, *with forethought*: Tac.

prōvidus -a -um (provideo). (1) *foreseeing*: rerum futurarum, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc. (2) *providing, taking measures for*: natura provida utilitatum, Cic. (3) in gen., *cautious, prudent*: orator, Cic., Hor.

prōvincia -ae, f. *employment, charge, sphere of duty, office*: illam officiosam provinciam ut me in lectulo trucidaret, Cic.; quasi provincias atomis dare, Cic.; ultima Pompeio dabitur provincia Caesar, Luc. Esp. *the sphere of office assigned to a magistrate*: sortiri provincias (inter se), Liv.; of the jurisdiction of the praetor urbanus and praetor peregrinus: provincia urbana et peregrina, Liv.; of a military command: Scinio Volsi, Aquilio Hernici (nam hi quoque in armis erant) provincia evenit, Cic.; of a command at sea: provincia classis, provincia maritima, Liv.; of non-Roman magistrates: Hannonis cis Iberum provincia erat, *had the command*, Liv.

TRANSF., *a country outside Italy governed by a Roman magistrate, a province*. In gen.: primus annus provinciae erat, Cic.; alicui tradere provinciam, Cic. L.; administrare provinciam, Cic. L. Esp. *the first Roman province in Gaul* (now Provence): Caes.

prōvinciālis -e, of or relating to a province: administratio, *government of a province*, Cic. L.; abstinencia, *moderation in governing*, Cic.; Tac. M. as subst., esp. plur. **prōvinciāles** -ium, *inhabitants of the provinces, provincials*: Cic. L., Plin. L.

prōvisio -ōnis, f. (provideo), *foresight*: animi, Cic.; esp. with the idea of *providing for or against something*; with genit.: temporis posterius, Cic.; vitiorum atque incommodorum, Cic.

prōvisō -ēre, *to look out for, go to see*: Pl., Ter.

prōvisō, adv. from provideo; q.v.

prōvisor -ōris, m. (provideo). (1) *one who foresees and provides for or against something*; with genit.: utilium, Tac.; dominationum, Tac.

prōvisū, abl. as from provisus (provideo), *by looking forward, by foreseeing*; esp. *by providing for or against something*; with genit.: rei frumentariae, Tac.; periculi, Tac. **provixisse**, perf. infin. (pro/vivo), *to have lived on*: Tac.

prōvocatio -ōnis, f. (provoco), *a calling forth*. Hence, *a challenge*; esp. *an appeal to a higher court of law*: provocatio ad populum, Cic.; magistratus sine provocatione, *from whose decision there is no appeal*, Liv.

prōvocātor -ōris, m. (provoco), *one who challenges; a kind of gladiator*: Cic.

prōvoco -are, *to call forth, call out*.

In gen.: herum, Pl.; roseo ore diem (of Aurora), Ov.

Esp. (1) *to excite, rouse, to provoke*: munificentia nostra provocemus plebem, Liv.; beneficio, iniuriis, etc., Cic.; bellum, *to stir up*, Tac. (2) *to challenge to a contest*: me in aleam, Pl.; ad pugnam, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (3) as legal t. t., *to summon before a higher court, to appeal to a higher tribunal*: ad populum, Cic., Liv.; ab omni iudicio poenaeque provocari licere, Cic.; fig.: provocare ad Catonem, i.e. *as an authority*, Cic. L.

prōvōlo -are, *to fly forth*. TRANSF., of persons, *to rush forth, hasten forth*: subito, Caes.; ad primores, Liv.

prōvolvō -volvĕre -volvi -vōlūtum, *to roll forward, roll along, roll over and over*.

LIT., truncum, Verg.; congestas lapidum moles, Tac. Esp. with reflex., or pass. as middle, *to throw oneself down*: se alicui ad pedes, Liv.; provolvi ad genua alicuius, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *multi fortunis provolvebantur, were ruined*, Tac. (2) pass. as middle, *to abase oneself*: Tac.

prōvōmo -ēre, *to vomit forth*: Lucr.

proxime, superl. of prope; q.v.

proximitās -ātis, f. (proximus), *nearness*.

LIT., of place, vicinity, proximity: Ov. TRANSF., (1) *near relationship*: Ov. (2) *similarity*: Ov.

proximus -a -um, superl. of propior; q.v.

prūdēns -entis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (contr. from providens), *foreseeing*.

(1) *knowing, with intention, with one's eyes open*: quos prudens praetereō, Hor.; prudens et sciens sum profectus, Cic. (2) *versed, skilled, experienced, practised in*; with genit.: rei militaris, Nep.; rerum, Cic.; locorum, Liv.; with abl.: iure, Cic.; in iure, Cic.; with infin.: prudens dissipare, Hor. (3) *prudent, discreet, wise, judicious*: vir naturā peracutus et prudens, Cic.; ratio, Cic.; Ov., etc.

¶ Adv. **prūdenter**, *prudently, discreetly*: facere, Cic.; intellegere, Cic.; superl.: Cic.

prūdētia -ae, f. (prudens). (1) *foreseeing*: futurorum, Cic. (2) *knowledge of any subject*: iuris publici, Cic.; physicorum, Cic.; Juv.

(3) *prudence, sagacity, discretion*: prudentia est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia, Cic.; prudentia cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, Cic.; Verg., etc.

prūina -ae, f. *hoar-frost, rime*: Cic., etc. TRANSF., plur.: pruinae, *winter*, Verg.; *snow*: Verg.

prūinōsus -a -um (pruina), *full of hoar-frost*: nox, Ov.

prūna -ae, f. *a live coal*: Verg., Hor.

prūnītus -a -um (prunus), *of plum-tree wood*: Ov.

prūnum -i, n. (prunus), *a plum*: Verg., Ov.

prūnus -i, f. (προυνή), *a plum-tree*: Verg.

prūrigo -inis, f. (prurio), *the itch*: Mart.

prūrio -ire, *to itch*: Juv., Mart., etc.

Prūsias (Prūsia) -ae, m. *king of Bithynia, who betrayed Hannibal to the Romans*.

prytānēum -i, n. (πρυτανεῖον), *the town-hall in certain Greek cities where the prytanes assembled and where persons who had done distinguished service to the state were entertained*: Cic.

prytānis -is, acc. -in, m. (πρυτανίς), *a chief magistrate in certain of the Greek states*: Liv.

psallo psallēre psalli (ψάλλω), to play on or sing to a stringed instrument, especially the cithara: psallere docta, Hor.; Sall., etc.

psalterium -i, n. (ψαλτήριον), a stringed instrument, the psaltery: Cic., Verg., etc.

psaltēs -ae, m. (ψαλτής), a player on the cithara: Quint.

psaltria -ae, f. (ψάλτρια), a female player on, or singer to, the cithara: Ter., Cic.

Psēcās -ādis, f. (ψεκάς), the female slave who anointed her mistress's hair: Juv.

psēphisma -ātis, n. (ψηφισμα), a decree of the people among the Greeks: Cic., Plin. L.

Pseudōcāto -ōnis, m. a sham Cato: Cic.

Pseudōdāmāsippus -i, m. a sham Damasippus: Cic.

Pseudōlus -i, m. The Liar (title of a comedy by Plautus): Cic.

pseudōmēnos or -us -i, m. (ψευδόμενος), a sophistical syllogism: Cic.

pseudōthýrum -i, n. (ψευδοθύρον), a secret door; fig.: per pseudothýrum revertantur (nummi), in a secret way, Cic.

psithius -a -um (ψιθίος), psithian, name of a kind of Greek vine: vitis, Verg.; f. as subst.

psithia -ae (sc. vitis): Verg.

psittācus -i, m. (ψιττακος), a parrot: loquax, Ov.

Psýchē -ēs, f. (ψυχή), a maiden, beloved by Cupid and made immortal by Júpiter.

-ptē, a suffix emphasizing pers. and possess. pron., esp. in the abl., self, own: suopte pondere, Cic.; suapte manu, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

ptisāna -ae, f. (πιτσάνη), barley-groats: Plin.

ptisānārium -i (ptisana), n. a decoction of crushed barley or rice: Hor.

Ptolēmaeus -i, m. (Πτολεμαῖος), name of a dynasty of Egyptian kings after the death of Alexander.

¶ Hence adj. **Ptolēmaeēus** and **Ptolēmaeus** -a -um, belonging to Ptolemy; poet.: Egyptian; subst. **Ptolēmaīs** -idis, f. name of several towns; one in Egypt, another in Phoenicia, another in Cyrene; also a name of Cleopatra.

pūbes -entis (pubes), arrived at puberty. TRANSF., of plants, in full growth, luxuriant: Verg.

pūber -bēris=*pubes; q.v.

pūbertās -ātis, f. (puber), puberty, the age of maturity. LIT., nondum pubertatem ingressus, Tac. TRANSF., the signs of puberty, growth of hair, etc.: Cic.; virility: Tac.

***pūbēs** -is, f. the signs of puberty, the growth of hair, etc. LIT., Caes. TRANSF., (1) the pudenda: Verg. (2) the youth, adult male population: omnis Italiae pubes, Verg.; Pl., Cic., etc.

***pūbēs** and **pūbēr** -ēris, arrived at the age of puberty, adult.

LIT., prope puberem aetatem, Liv.; Cic. M. pl. as subst. **pūbēres** -um, the men, the adult male population: Caes., Sall., Tac.

TRANSF., downy: folia, Verg.

pūbesco -bescere -būi (pubes), to arrive at the age of puberty.

LIT., Hercules, cum primum pubesceret, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) of plants, to grow up, arrive at maturity: quae terra gignit, maturata pubescunt, Cic. (2) to be covered or clothed: prata pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov.

publicānus -a -um (publicus), relating to the farming of the public taxes: Cic. Usually m. as subst. **publicānus** -i, a farmer of the Roman taxes (generally of the equestrian order): Cic., Liv.

publicatiō -ōnis, f. (publico), a confiscation: bonorum, Cic.

publicē, adv. from publicus; q.v.

publicitūs, adv. (publicus). (1) at the public expense, in the public service: Pl., Ter. (2) publicly, before all the world: Pl.

Publicius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

¶ Hence adj. **Publiciānus** -a -um, Publician.

publico -are (publicus). (1) to appropriate to the public use, confiscate: regnum, Caes.; privata, Cic. (2) to make public, throw open, publish: Tac., Suet. (3) to prostitute: corpus, Pl.

Publicōla or **Poplicōla** -ae, m. (populus/colo), the people's friend; a surname of P. Valerius, the first consul of the Roman republic.

publicus -a -um; also **publicus** and **poplicus** (populus), belonging to the people, public, in the name of the people, at the public expense.

LIT., res publica, or respublica, the state: sumptu publico, at the cost of the state, Cic.; bonum publicum, the commonweal, Liv.; causa, Cic., Liv.

M. as subst. **publicus** -i, a state official: Pl., Caes. N. as subst. **publicum** -i. (1) the property of the state, public territory: Campanum, Cic. (2) the public revenue, the treasury: convivari de publico, at the cost of the state, Cic.; in publicum emere, Liv.; in publicum conferre frumenti quod inventum est, Cic. (3) an open place, the open street: prodire in publicum, Cic.; blandiores in publico quam in privato, Liv.; publico carere, to remain at home, Cic.; proponere in publicum, or in publico, openly, Liv., Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) universal, general: lux publica mundi, the sun, Ov.; publica cura iuvenum prodīs, general object of interest, Hor. (2) common, bad, ordinary: structura carminis, Ov.

¶ Adv. **publicē**. (1) for the people, publicly, at the public expense: publice esse laudem, it is an honour to the state, Caes.; publice scribere, litteras mittere, Cic.; vesci, Liv. (2) all together: publice ire exsulatum, Liv.

Pubilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. As adj., relating to the Pubilian gens: Liv.

Publius -i, m. a Roman praenomen, abbrev. P.

pūdendus -a -um, gerundive from pudeo; q.v.

pūdens -entis, partic. from pudeo; q.v.

pūdeo -ēre. (1) to be ashamed: Pl. (2) usually 3rd person, to cause shame, fill with shame; with acc. of the pers.: a, with n. pron., infin., or clause as subject: non te haec pudet? Ter.; pudet dicere, Cic.; b, impers., **pudet**, without subject, but with genit. of the thing causing shame: te huius templi pudet, Cic.; with genit. alone: pudet deorum hominumque, it is a disgrace before God and men, Liv.

¶ Hence gerundive **pūdendus** -a -um, of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful: vulnera, Verg.; vita, Ov.; Cic.

¶ Partic. (with compar. and superl.) **pūdēns** -entis, *modest, shamefaced*: *pudentes ac boni viri*, Cic.; *te videri pudentiorē fuisse*, Cic.; *femina pudētissima*, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **pūden-ter**, *modestly, bashfully*: Cic.; *pudentissime hoc Cicero petierat*, Cic.; Hor.

pūdibundus -a -um (pudeo), *shamefaced, modest, bashful*: *matrona*, Hor.

pūdicē, adv. from pudicus; q.v.

pūdicitia -ae, f. (pudicus), *modesty, chastity, virtue*: Pl.; Cic., Liv.; personif. as a goddess: Liv.

pūdicus -a -um (pudeo), *modest, chaste, virtuous*. LIT., of persons: Cic., etc. TRANSF., of things: mores, preces, Ov.

¶ Adv. **pūdicē**, *modestly, chastely*: Pl., Ter., Cat.

pūdō -ōris, m. (pudeo), *the feeling of shame, bashfulness, modesty, decency, honour*.

LIT., *natura pudorque meus, my natural modesty*, Cic.; *paupertatis, on account of poverty*, Hor.; *famae*, Cic.; *pudor est, with infin., I am ashamed*, Ov. Esp. *chastity, purity*: *pudorem proicere*, Ov.

TRANSF., *that which causes shame, a disgrace*: *pudori esse*, Liv.; Ov.

puella -ae, f. (puellus), *a girl, maiden*.

LIT., Cic., Verg., etc.; *Danae puellae, the Danaids*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *a young woman, young wife*; used of Penelope: Ov.; *puella Phasias, Medea*, Ov.; *Cressa, Phaedra*, Ov. (2) *a sweetheart*: Hor., Ov.

puellāris -e (puella), *of a girl or young woman, girlish, maidenly*: Ov., Tac.

Adv. **puellārīter**, *girlishly*: Plin. L.

puellūla -ae, f. (dim. of puella), *a little girl*: Ter., Cat.

puellus -i, m. (dim. of puer, for puerulus), *a little boy*: Pl.

puer -i, m. *a child*.

LIT., of either sex, *a child*; plur., *pueri* = *children*: Cic., Hor., etc. Esp. *a male child, boy, lad*; used up to the age of about seventeen: *puer sive iam adulescens*, Cic.; *a puero, a pueris, from boyhood*, Cic.; *ex pueris excedere, to pass out of boyhood*, Cic. Sometimes = *son*: *Latona, Apollo*, Hor.; *Ledae pueri, Castor and Pollux*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) (like *naic*), *a serving-lad, servant, slave*: *tuus*, Cic.; *pueri regii, royal pages*, Liv. (2) *an unmarried man, a bachelor*: Ov. (3) colloq. form of address, *my boy*: Ter.

puēra -ae, f. (puer), *a girl*: Varr., Suet.

puērilis -e (puer), *youthful, boyish*. LIT., *aetas*, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., *puerile, childish, silly*: *consilium*, Cic.

¶ Adv. **puērīlīter**. LIT., *boyishly, like a boy*: *blandiri*, Liv. TRANSF., *childishly, foolishly*: *facere*, Cic.; Pl., Tac.

puērītia (puertia: Hor.) -ae, f. (puer), *boyhood*: *a pueritia, from boyhood*, Cic.; Ter., Sall., etc.

puērperīum -i, n. (puerperus), *childbirth, labour*: Pl., Tac.

puērperūs -a -um (puer/pario), *relating to childbirth*: *verba, words supposed to assist labour*, Ov. F. as subst. **puērpera** -ae, *a woman in labour*: Pl., Cat., Hor.

pūertia = pueritia; q.v.

pūērūlus -i, m. (dim. of puer), *a little boy, a young slave*: Cic.

pūga (pŷga) -ae, f. (πῦγι), *the rump, buttocks*: Hor.

pūgil -ilis, m. (connected with pugnus), *a boxer, fighter with the caestus*: Ter., Cic., Ov.

pūgilātio -ōnis, f. (pugil), *fighting with the caestus; boxing*: Cic.

pūgilātus -ūs, m. (pugil), *fighting with the caestus; boxing*: Pl.

pūgillāris -e (pugillus), *that can be grasped with the fist*: Juv. M. pl. as subst. **pūgillāres** -ium, (sc. libelli), *writing-tablets*: Sen., Plin. L. So also n. pl. as subst. **pūgillāria** -ium: Cat.

pūgillus -i, m. (dim. of pugnus), *a handful*: Plin.

pūgio -ōnis, m. (pungo), *a dagger, dirk, poniard*. LIT., *cruentum pugione tenens*, Cic.; Tac. TRANSF., *plumbeus pugio, a weak argument*, Cic.

pūgiuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of pugio), *a little dagger*: Cic.

pugna -ae, f. (connected with pugnus), *a fight, a battle*.

LIT., *res ad pugnam atque manūs vocabatur*, Cic.; *pugna equestris, cavalry engagement*, Cic.; *navalis*, Cic.; *pedestris*, Verg.; *pugnā decertare*, Caes.; *pugnam inire*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *battle line, array*: *pugnam medium tueri*, Liv. (2) in gen., *contest, contention*: *doctissimorum hominum*, Cic.; Pl.

pugnācītās -ātis, f. (pugnax), *desire of fighting, pugnacity*: Tac., Quint.

pugnācītēr, adv. from pugnax; q.v.

pugnācūlum -i, n. (pugno), *a fortress*: Pl.

pugnātor -ōris, m. (pugno), *a fighter, combatant, soldier*: Liv., Suet.

pugnax -ācis (pugno), *fond of fighting, combative*. LIT., *pugnax Minerva*, Ov.; *centurio*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of persons, *obstinate, contentious*: Cic. (2) of things: *oratio pugnaciore*, Cic.; Plin. L., etc.

¶ Adv. **pugnācītēr**, *obstinately, contentiously*: *certare cum aliquo*, Cic.; *pugnacissime defendere sententiam*, Cic.

pugno -are (pugna), *to fight, combat, give battle*.

LIT., both of single combatants and of whole armies: *cum hoste*, Cic.; *in hostem*, Sall., Liv.; *ex equo*, Cic.; *pro commodis patriae*, Cic.; with acc.: *pugnam*, Pl., Cic., Liv.; *proelia*, Sall., Hor.; *bella*, Hor.; *pugna summā contentione pugnata*, Cic.; *impers.*: *pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis*, Caes.; partic. as subst.: *pugnantes, the combatants*, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to struggle, to contend, fight*: *pugnāt Stoici cum Peripateticis*, Cic.; with dat.: Verg., Cat.; with acc. and infin., *to maintain in dispute*: Cic.; of things: *pugnāt diu sententia secum*, Ov. (2) *to strive, struggle, exert oneself*; followed by *ut* or *ne* or *quominus* with the subj.: *illud pugna et enitere ut*, Cic.; Liv., Ov.

pugnū -i, m. (cf. πῦξ), *the fist*: *pugnum facere*, Cic.; *aliquem pugnis concidere*, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc.

pulchellus -a -um (dim. of pulcher), *very pretty*: *Bacchae*, Cic. L.

pulcher -chra -chrum and **pulcer** -cra -crum, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *beautiful, fair, lovely*.

LIT., physically: puer, Cic.; quid aspectu pulchrius? Cic.; urbs pulcherrima, Caes.; Ter., Verg., Hor., etc.

TRANSF., morally, *excellent, admirable, fine*: exemplum, Caes.; facinus, Sall.; illis pulcherrimum fuit tantam vobis imperii gloriam tradere, Cic.; consilia, Verg.; Hor., etc.

¶ Adv. **pulchrē (pulcrē)**, *beautifully, finely, excellently*: dicere, Cic.; pulchre est mihi, *all's well with me*, Cic., Hor.; as an exclamation of approval, *bravo! well done!*: Ter., Hor.

Pulcher -chri, m. *a Roman surname*, as of, e.g., P. Claudius Pulcher.

pulchritūdo -inis, f. (¹pulcher), *beauty, excellence*. LIT., corporis, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., moral excellence: virtutis, Cic.; verborum, Quint.

puleiū (pūlēgiū) -i, n. *fleabane, pennyroyal*: Cic., Mart. TRANSF., ad cuius rutam puleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, *sweetness*, Cic. L.

pūlex -icis, m. *a flea*: Pl.

pullārius -i, m. (¹pullus), *the feeder of the sacred chickens*: Cic.

pullātus -a -um (²pullus), *clad in dirty or black garments*: Quint. Esp. of mourners: pullati proceres, Juv.

pullūlo -are (¹pullus), *to shoot up, sprout out*. LIT., of plants: Verg.; poet.: tot pullulat atra columbis, *burgeons with*, Verg. TRANSF., quae (luxuria) incipiebat pullulare, *luxuriate*, Nep.

pullus -i, m. (root pu, whence puer), *a young animal*. LIT., in gen.: columbinus, Cic. L.; ranae, Hor. Esp. of chickens: Cic., Liv., Hor. TRANSF., of men. (1) as a term of endearment, *chicken, chick*: Pl., Hor. (2) pullus milvinus, *a young kite*, Cic. L.

pullus -a -um (connected with πῆλλος), *dark-coloured, blackish, greyish-black*: capilli, Ov.; myrtus, *dark-green*, Hor.; esp.: pulla vestis, *a garment of undyed wool, worn as mourning*, Cic.; poet.: pulla stamina (of the threads of the Parcae), *sad, gloomy*, Ov. N. as subst. **pullum** -i, *a dark-coloured garment*: Liv., Ov.

pulmentārium -i, n. (pulmentum), *a relish, anything eaten with bread*: pulmentaria quare sudando, *get an appetite by hard work*, Hor.; Pl.

pulmentum -i, n. (puls), *a relish*: Hor. In general, *food, victuals*: mullum in singula pulmenta minuere, *into small portions*, Hor.

pulmo -ōnis, m. (from πλεῦμων = πνεῦμων). (1) *the lung*; usually plur., *pulmones, the lungs*: Pl., Cic., Ov. (2) *the sea-lung*: Pl.

pulmōneus -a -um, *of the lungs, pulmonary*: Pl.

pulpa -ae, f. *flesh*. LIT., Mart. TRANSF., *pulpa scelerata, the flesh, as sign of sensuality*, Pers. **pulpāmentum** -i, n. (pulpa), *flesh*, esp. *tit-bits*: mihi est pulpamentum fama, Cic.

pulpitum -i, n. *a platform*: Hor. Esp. for actors, *'the boards' of a theatre*: Hor., Juv.

puls pultis, f. (πόλος), *a porridge of flour, pulse, etc., used at sacrifices and as food for the sacred chickens*: Cic., Juv.

pulsatio -ōnis, f. (pulso), *a knocking, striking, beating*: scutorum, Liv.; Pl., Cic.

pulso -are (freq. of pello), *to strike, beat, knock*.

LIT., ostium, Pl.; pede libero tellurem, Hor.; pedibus spatium Olympi, Ov.; pulsare et verberare aliquem, Cic.; of using a lyre or bow: Verg. TRANSF., *to stir, move, affect*: dormientium animos externā et adventiciā visione pulsari, Cic.; pavor pulsans, Verg.

pulsus -ūs, m. (pello), *a beating, striking, blow, push*. LIT., remorum, Caes., Cic., Liv.; pedium, Verg.; lyrae, *a playing on the lyre*, Ov.; pulsum venarum attingere, *to feel the pulse*, Tac. TRANSF., *influence, impulse*: externus pulsus animos commovet, Cic.

pultatiō -onis, f. (pulto), *a knocking*: Pl.

multiphāgus -i, m. (puls/pagēs), *a porridge-eater*: Pl.

pulto -are (=pulso), *to knock, beat, strike*: ianuam, Pl.

pulvērēus -a -um (pulvis). (1) *full of dust, dusty*: nubes, *dust-clouds*, Verg.; solum, Ov. (2) *raising dust*: palla (Boreae), Ov.

pulvērulentus -a -um (pulvis). (1) *full of dust, dusty*. LIT., via, Cic. L.; aestas, Verg. TRANSF., *praemia militiae*, Ov. (2) *raising dust*: Verg.

pulvillus -i, m. (dim. of pulvinus), *a little pillow*: Hor.

pulvinar -āris, n. (pulvinus). (1) *a couch covered with cushions for the images of the gods at the Lectisternum* (q.v.): pulvinar suscipere, Liv.; dedicare, Cic.; ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, *at all the temples*, Cic. (2) *a state couch, for any distinguished person*: Ov., Juv.

pulvinārium -i, n. (pulvinar), *an anchorage*: Pl.

pulvinus -i, m. (1) *a pillow, cushion*: Pl., Cic., Sall. (2) *a seat of honour*: Juv., Suet.

pulvis -ēris, m. (rarely f.), *dust, powder*.

LIT., multus erat in calceis pulvis, Cic.; pulvis eruditus, *the sand or dust in which mathematicians drew their diagrams*, Cic.; pulvis exiguus, *a handful of dust*, Hor.; pulvis hibernus, *dry winter*, Verg.; plur.: novendiales pulveres, *fresh ashes of the dead*, Hor.; prov.: sulcos in pulvere ducere, *to labour in vain*, Juv. Esp. *the dust of the circus or wrestling-place*: pulvis Olympicus, Hor.; dominant in pulvere currūs, Verg.

TRANSF., *a place of exercise; arena, scene of action*: doctrinam in solem atque pulverem produxit, Cic.; sine pulvere palmae, *prize without effort*, Hor.

pulviscūlus -i, m. (dim. of pulvis), *fine dust*: Pl.

pūmex -icis, m. (f. Cat.), *pumice-stone*. LIT., esp. as used for polishing marble, books, etc.: Cat., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *any kind of soft, porous stone*: pumices cavi, Verg.; Ov.

pūmicēus -a -um (pumex), *made of pumice-stone*. LIT., Ov. TRANSF., oculi, *dry*, Pl.

pūmico -are (pumex), *to polish with pumice-stone*: Cat., Mart.

pūmilio -ōnis, c. (pumilus), *a dwarf*: Lucr., Mart.

pūmīlus -i, m. *a dwarf*: Stat., Suet.

punctim, adv. (pungo), *by stabbing, by thrusting* (opp. caesim): petere hostem, Liv.

punctum -i, n. subst. from pungo; q.v.

pungo *pungēre* *pūpūgi* punctum, to prick, puncture, stab.

LIT., *neminem*, Cic.; also to make by piercing: *vulnus quod acu punctum videretur*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to penetrate, enter: corpus, Lucr. (2) to touch, move: sensum, Lucr. (3) to prick off; hence: puncto tempore, in a moment, Lucr. (4) to sting, vex, annoy: epistula illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit, Cic. L.; Pl., Prop.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **punctum** -i, a prick. LIT., a little hole, small puncture: Mart. TRANSF., (1) a point, spot: Plin. (2) in the comitia, the point made on a tablet as a candidate was voted for; hence a vote: quot in ea tribu puncta tuleris, Cic.; fig.: discedo Alcaeus puncto illius, Hor.; omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. (3) a mathematical point: Cic. (4) any small point in space: quasi punctum terrae, Cic. (5) a small portion of time, a moment: temporis, Ter., Caes., Cic.; horae, Hor. (6) in discourse, a short clause, section: puncta argumentorum, Cic.

pūnicēus -a -um (Punicus), purple, red: crocus, cruor, Ov.; Verg.

Pūnicus, Pūnicē, see Poeni.

pūnio (poenio) -ire and **pūnior** -iri, dep. (poena). (1) to punish: sotes, Cic.; aliquem supplicio, Cic.; peccatum, Cic.; Liv., Ov. (2) to avenge: dolorem, Cic.; necem, Cic.

pūnior -ōris, m. (punio), a punisher, avenger: doloris, Cic.

pūpa -ae, f. (pupus), a little girl: Mart. TRANSF., a doll: Pers.

pūpilla -ae, f. (dim. of pupa). (1) an orphan girl, ward, minor: Cic. (2) (like Gr. κόρη), the pupil of the eye: Lucr.

pūpillāris -e (pupillus), of an orphan or ward: pecuniae, Liv.

pūpillus -i, m. (dim. of pupulus), an orphan or ward: Cic., Hor.

Pupinia -ae, f. (sc. regio), the Pupinian country in Latium, a sterile tract of country; also called Pupiniensis ager, Liv.

Pūpius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. As adj., lex Pupia, a law proposed by Pupius.

puppis -is, f. (acc. sing. puppim; abl. puppi, rarely puppē), the poop or stern of a vessel.

LIT., navem convertere ad puppim, Cic. L.; ventus surgens a puppi, from astern, Verg.; fig.: sedebamus in puppi, I sat at the helm of the state, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) the whole ship: Verg., Hor. (2) the constellation of the Ship: Cic.

pūpūla -ae, f. (dim. of pupa), the pupil of the eye. LIT., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., the whole eye: Cic., Ov.

pūpūlus -i, m. (dim. of pupus), a little boy: Cat.

pūpus -i, m. a boy, child: Varr. Used as a term of endearment: Suet.

pūrē, adv. from purus; q.v.

purgāmen -inis, n. (purgo). (1) filth, dirt, sweepings: Vestae, that which was annually swept from the temple of Vesta, Ov. (2) a means of purgation or expiation: caedis, Ov.

purgāmentum -i, n. (purgo), that which is cleaned out, sweepings, rubbish, filth: urbis, Liv.; Tac.

purgātiō -ōnis, f. (purgo), a cleaning out,

cleansing. LIT., alvi, purging, Cic. TRANSF., excusing, justification: Ter., Cic.

purgo -are (purigo, from purus).

(1) to clean, cleanse. LIT., locum, to clear: Cic., Liv.; arva longis lignonibus, Ov.; with genit.: purgatum te illius morbi, healed, Hor. TRANSF., a, to purge, cleanse: pectora, Lucr.: b, to excuse, defend, justify: aliquem de luxuria, Cic.; civitatem facti dictique, Liv.; with acc. and infin., to allege in defence: Liv.: c, ceremonially, to purify: populos, Ov.

(2) to clear away, wash off. LIT., bilem, Hor. TRANSF., esp. of accusations, etc.: crimina, Cic., Liv.; malum facinus forti facinore, Liv.; suspicionem, Liv.

pūrītēr, adv. from purus; q.v.

purpūra -ae, f. (πορφυρά), the purple-fish. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., (1) purple dye, purple: Verg., Hor. (2) stuff dyed purple, purple cloth: Cic., Verg., Ov. (3) 'the purple', high rank, etc.: Lucr., Hor., Ov.

purpūrātus -a -um (purpura), clad in purple: mulier, Pl.; Liv. M. as subst., a man of high rank, a courtier: purpuratis tuis ista minitare, Cic.; Liv.

purpūreus -a -um (πορφυρέος).

LIT., purple-coloured; and so of shades resembling purple, as dark-red, dark-brown, dark-violet: vestitus, Cic.; rubor, blush, Ov.; capillus, crinis, Verg.; mare, Cic.; flos rosae, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) clad in purple: rex, Ov.; tyrannus, Hor. (2) in gen., gleaming, bright, beautiful: olores, Hor.; ver, Verg.

pūrus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), clean, pure.

LIT., unda, Verg.; fons, Pl.; aëre purior ignis, Ov.; sol, Hor.; terra, cleared of stones, stubble, etc., Cic.; vestis, Verg. N. as subst., purum, the clear sky: Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) without addition, simple, plain: hasta, without a head, Prop.; argentum, without reliefs, Cic.; nardum, unadulterated, Tib. (2) morally, upright, pure: purus et integer, Cic.; with genit.: sceleris, Hor.; with abl.: vitio, Hor.; animam puram conservare, Cic. So of ceremonial: locus, undefiled, Liv.; familia, free from mourning (by completion of funeral rites), Cic. (3) of style, pure, faultless: oratio, Ter., Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic. (4) as legal t. t., without conditions, absolute, unconditional: iudicium, Cic. (5) in business, clear (gain, profit): quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **pūrē** and poet. **pūrītēr**, purely, cleanly.

LIT., pure lauta corpora, Liv.; compar.: splendens Pario marmore purius, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) clearly, naturally, wholly: pure apparere, Hor. (2) uprightly, purely: pure et eleganter acta vita, Cic.; si vitam puriter egi, Cat.; of ceremonial: pure et caste deos venerari, Cic. (3) of style, purely, faultlessly: pure et emendate loqui, Cic.

pūs pūris, n. corrupt matter. TRANSF., bitterness, gall, venom: Hor.

pūsillus -a -um, dim. very small, tiny, puny. LIT., testis, Cic.; epistula, Cic. TRANSF., petty, mean: animus, Cic. L., Hor.; causa, Ov.

pūsīō -ōnis, m. *a little boy*: Cic., Juv.
pustūla -ae, f. (pus), *a blister, pimple*: Sen., Mart.

pustulātus -a -um (pustula), of metal, *refined*: Suet., Mart.

pūtā, imperat. from puto; q.v.

pūtāmen -inis, n. (puto), *a cutting, paring, shred, shell*: Cic.

pūtatiō -ōnis, f. (puto), *a pruning*: Cic.

pūtātōr -ōris, m. (puto), *a pruner*: Ov.

pūtēal -ālis, n. (puteus), *a stone curb round the mouth of a well*: Cic. L. TRANSF., *a similar enclosure round a sacred place*—e.g., the Puteal Libonis at Rome, where the usurers carried on business: Cic., Hor., Ov.

pūtēālis -e (puteus), of *a well*: undae, Ov.; lymphae, Lucr.

pūtēo -ēre, *to stink*: Cic.

Pūtēolī -ōrum, m. *a coast-town in Campania, with mineral springs, a favourite resort of the Romans* (now Pozzuolo).

¶ Hence adj. **Pūtēolānus** -a -um, belonging to Puteoli; m. pl. as subst. **Pūtēolāni** -ōrum, the people of Puteoli.

pūter -tris -tre and **putris** -e (connected with puteo). LIT., *rotten, putrid*: poma, Ov.; fervent examina putri de bove, Ov. TRANSF., *loose, flabby, crumbling, friable*: gleba, Verg.; campus, Verg.; mammae, Hor.; oculi, languishing, Hor.

pūtesco pūtescere pūtūi (puteo), *to decay, become rotten*: Cic., Hor.

pūtēus -i, m. *a well, a pit*: Pl., Cic., Verg., Hor.

pūtīdīuscūlus -a -um (dim. of putidus), somewhat affected, nauseous: Cic.

putidus -a -um (puteo), *rotten, stinking, putrid*. LIT., caro, Cic. TRANSF., *foul, rotten*: femina, Hor.; compar.: cerebrum putidius, *more addled*, Hor. Esp. of style, *affected, in bad taste*: etiam Demosthenes, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **pūtīdē**, of discourse, *affectedly, disgustingly*: dicere, Cic.; putidius litteras exprimere, Cic.

pūto -are (root pu, whence purus), *to cleanse, clear*.

LIT., esp. of trees, *to lop, to prune*: vites, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to clear up, settle*; esp. of accounts: rationes cum publicanis, Cic. L. Hence, *to weigh up, consider a matter*: illud, Cic.; multa, Verg. (2) *to reckon, estimate, value*; with genit. of value: magni putare honores, Cic.; with abl.: aliquid denariis quadringentis, Cic.; with pro and the abl.: aliquem pro nihilo, Cic.; with in and the abl.: in hominum numero putabat, Cic.; with acc. of predicate: se solum beatum, Cic. (3) *to consider, hold, believe, think*: recte, Pl. With acc. and infin.: noli putare me maluisse, Cic.; absol.: non putaram, Cic.; parenthetically: puto or ut puto, *I suppose*, Cic. L.; imperat., puta, *used adverbially, suppose, for example*: Hor., Sen.

pūtōr -ōris, m. (puteo), *a bad smell, stink* or perhaps *muddiness*: Lucr.

putrēfācio -fācere -fēcī -factum (puter/facio). LIT., *to make rotten*; pass., *to become rotten, decay*: nudatum tectum patere imbribus putrefaciendum, Liv.; Lucr. TRANSF., *to make pliable, to soften*: ardentia saxa infuso aceto, Liv.; Lucr.

putresco -ēre (puter), *to become rotten, to decay*: Hor.

putridus -a -um (puter). LIT., *rotten, decayed*: dentes, Cic. TRANSF., *loose, flabby*: Cat.

pūtus -a -um (root pu, whence puto, purus), *pure, unmixed, unadulterated*; usually found in connexion with purus: Pl. Superl.: meae putissimae orationes, Cic. L.

pūtus -i, m. (connected with puer), *a boy*: Verg.

pycta (-ēs) -ae, m. (πύκτης), *a boxer, pugilist*: Phaedr., Sen.

Pydna -ae, f. (Πύδνα), *a town in Macedonia, where Aemilius Paulus defeated Perseus, king of Macedonia, 169 B.C.*

¶ Hence **Pydnaei** -ōrum, m. pl. the inhabitants of Pydna.

pŷga = puga; q.v.

pŷgargus -i, m. (πŷγαργός), *a species of antelope*: Juv.

Pygmaei -ōrum, m. (Πυγμαῖοι), the Pygmies, *a race of dwarfs supposed to inhabit Africa, and to engage in war with cranes*.

¶ Hence adj. **Pygmaeus** -a -um, Pygmaean: quae Pygmaeo sanguine gaudet avis, the crane, Ov.

Pygmālīōn -ōnis, m. (Πυγμαλίων). (1) grandson of Agenor, who fell in love with a beautiful statue which he had made; Venus at his prayer endowed it with life. (2) a king of Tyre, brother of Dido, whose husband he slew.

Pŷlādēs -ae and -is, m. (Πŷλάδης), son of Strophius, and the faithful friend of Orestes; prov. for a faithful friend: Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Pŷlādēus** -a -um: amicitia, i.e. faithful, tender, Cic.

Pŷlāe -ārum, f. (πύλαι, gates), *a pass between mountains, defiles*. (1) Tauri, separating Cappadocia from Cilicia, Cic. (2) = Thermopylae: Liv.

¶ Hence adj. **Pŷlāicus** -a -um, relating to Thermopylae: conventus, *a congress held at Thermopylae*, Liv.

Pŷlus (-ōs) -i, f. (Πύλος), name of two cities in the Peloponnesus, one in Messenia, the residence of Neleus (now Palaio Navarino); the other in Triphylia, the residence of Nestor, hence called Nestorea: Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Pŷlius** -a -um, of Pylos. M. as subst. **Pŷlius** -i, the Pylian, i.e. Nestor.

pŷra -ae, f. (πυρρά), *a funeral pyre*: Verg.

pŷrāmis -idis, f. (πυραμῖς), *a pyramid*: Prop., Tac. TRANSF., *a cone*: Cic.

Pŷrāmus -i, m. (Πŷραμος). (1) the lover of Thisbe. (2) a river in Cilicia.

Pŷrēnē -ēs, f. (Πŷρηνή), daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, buried in the mountain range called after her.

¶ Hence adj. **Pyrenaeus** -a -um, belonging to Pyrene: Pyrenaei Montes, the Pyrenees, the mountains between Gaul and Spain.

pŷrethrum -i, n. (πŷρεθρον), *a plant, pellitory*: Ov.

Pyrgi -ōrum, m. (Πύργοι), *a town in Etruria*.

¶ Hence adj. **Pyrgensis** -e, belonging to Pyrgi.

pŷrōpus -i, m. (πυρρῶς), *a kind of mixed metal; bronze*: Lucr., Ov.

Pyrrha -ae and **Pyrrhē** -ēs, f. (Πύρρα), daughter of Epimetheus, wife of Deucalion. **Pyrrhiās** -ādis, adj., relating to the town of Pyrrha in Lesbos.

pyrrhicha -ae and **pyrrhichē** -ēs, f. (πυρρῆχνη), a dance in armour: Plin., Suet.

Pyrrhō -ōnis, m. (Πύρρων), a Greek philosopher of Elis, founder of the so-called Sceptical school, contemporary of Alexander the Great.

¶ Hence **Pyrrhōnēi** -ōrum, m. pl. the followers of Pyrrho.

Pyrrhus -i, m. (Πύρρος), (1) son of Achilles and Deidamia of Scyros (also called Neoptolemos), founder of a monarchy in Epirus, killed at Delphi by Orestes. (2) a king of Epirus, enemy of the Romans.

Pýthagōrās -ae, m. (Πυθαγόρας), Greek philosopher of Samos (about 540 B.C.), who afterwards settled in S. Italy, and founded the school named after him.

¶ Hence adj. **Pýthagōrēus** -a -um, Pythagorean, and subst. a Pythagorean.

Pýtho -ūs, f. (Πύθω), the old name of Delphi.

¶ Hence adj. **Pýthicus**, **Pýthius** -a -um, Pythian, Delphic, relating to Apollo: Cic., Liv. F. as subst. **Pýthia** -ae, the priestess who delivered the oracles at Delphi; n. pl. as subst. **Pýthia** -ōrum, (τὰ Πύθια), the Pythian games, celebrated every fourth year near Delphi in honour of Apollo.

Pýthōn -ōnis, m. (Πύθων), a great snake killed by Apollo near Delphi.

pýtisma -ātis, m. (πύτισμα), the wine which is spit out or spurted through the lips (in tasting): Juv.

pýtisso -are (πύττω), to spit out wine (in tasting): Ter.

pyxis -idis, f. (πύξις), a little box, casket, used for drugs, etc.: veneni, Cic., Suet.

Q

Q, q, the sixteenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, only used before u and another vowel. Latin qu sometimes represents the Greek π; e.g. quinque πέντε, equus ἵππος, sequor ἔκω. For abbreviations in which Q. is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

quā, abl. f. of qui, used as adv. (1) relat., by which way, on which side, where. LIT., of place: ad omnes introitus qua adiri poterat, Cic.; ea . . . qua, Caes.; Verg. TRANSF., whereby: Caes., etc.; as far as: Cic., Liv.; qua . . . qua, partly . . . partly, as well . . . as . . . : qua dominus qua advocatus, Cic.; Liv. (2) interrog., by what way? in what manner? how?: illuc qua veniam? Cic.; Verg. (3) indef., in any way, at all: Verg.

quācumque (-cunque), adv. (often in tmesis), by whatever way, wherever. LIT., of place: quācumque iter fecit, Caes., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., in whatever way: Verg.

quādamtēnūs, adv. to a certain point, so far; found in tmesis: est quādam prodire tenus, Hor.

quadra -ae, f. a square. (1) a square piece of bread used as a plate: Verg. (2) a dining-table: alienā vivere quadra, to live at another person's table, Juv. (3) any square piece or morsel: Hor., Mart.

quadrāgēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quadraginta), forty at a time, forty each: Caes., Cic., Liv.

quadrāgēsīmus (-gensīmus) -a -um

(quadraginta), fortieth. F. as subst. **quadrāgēsīma** -ae (sc. pars), the fortieth part; esp. as a tax: Tac.

quadrāgēs (-iens), adv. (quadraginta), forty times: Cic., Liv.

quadrāgintā, forty: Cic., etc.

quadrans -antis, m. (quadro), a fourth part, quarter. (1) heres ex quadrante, heir to the fourth part of the property, Suet. (2) a coin, the fourth part of an as: Liv., Juv.; esp. as the price of a bath: dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor. (3) a liquid measure, quarter of a sextarius: Mart.

quadrantal -ālis, n. a liquid measure, containing 8 congi: Pl.

quadrantārius -a -um (quadrans), of a quarter. (1) tabulae quadrantariae, reduction of debts by a quarter in consequence of the lex Valeria feneratoria, Cic. (2) costing a quarter of an as: mulier, Cic.

quadrātus -a -um, partic. from quadro; q.v.

quadrīdūm (quatrīdūm) -i, n. (quattuor/dies), a space of four days: quadrīduo quo haec gesta sunt, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

quadrīennium -i, n. (quattuor/annus), a period of four years: Cic.

quadrīfāriam, adv. (quattuor), fourfold, in four parts: Liv.

quadrīfidus -a -um (quattuor/findo), split into four portions: Verg.

quadrīgae -ārum, f. (= quadriiugae; quattuor/iugum), a team of four horses abreast, esp. drawing a chariot; a four-horse chariot. LIT., alborum equorum, Liv.; curru quadrīgarum vehi, Cic.; Verg.; etc. TRANSF., equis aut quadrīgīs poeticis, Cic.

quadrīgārius -a -um (quadrīgae), of a racing charioteer: habitus, Suet. M. as subst., a charioteer: Suet.

quadrīgātus -a -um (quadriga), stamped with the figure of a four-horse chariot: Liv.

quadrīgūlae -ārum, f. (dim. of quadrīgae), a little team of four horses: Cic.

quadrīiūgis -e (quattuor/iugum), in a team of four: equi, Verg.

quadrīiūgus -ā -um (quattuor/iugum), in or with a team of four: equi, Ov.; currus, Verg. M. pl. as subst. **quadrīiūgi** -ōrum, a team of four horses: Ov.

quadrīlibris -e (quattuor/libra), weighing four pounds: Pl.

quadrīmēstris -e (quattuor/mensis). (1) four months old: Varr. (2) lasting four months: Suet.

quadrīmīlus -a -um (dim. of quadrīmus), only four years old: Pl.

quadrīmus -a -um (quattuor), four years old: Cic. L., Hor., Liv.

quadrīngēnārius -a -um (quadrīngeni), of four hundred each: Cic. L., Liv.

quadrīngēni -ae -a (quadrīngenti), four hundred at a time, four hundred each: Liv., Suet.

quadrīngētēsīmus (-ensīmus) -a -um (quadrīngenti), the four hundredth: Liv.

quadrīngenti -ae -a (quattuor/centum), four hundred: Cic.

quadrīngentīēs (-iens), adv. (quadrīngenti), four hundred times: Cic.

quadripertitus -a -um (quattuor/pars), divided into four parts, fourfold: distributio, Cic.; Tac.

quadriremis -e (quattuor/remus), with four banks of oars: navis, Liv.

F. as subst. **quadriremis** -is, a ship with four banks of oars, a quadrireme: Caes., Cic., Liv.

quadrivium -i, n. (quattuor/via), a place where four roads meet, a crossroads: Cat., Juv.

quadro -are (quadrum).

(1) transit., to make square, to square. TRANSF., to join properly together, complete rhythmically: quadrandae orationis industria, Cic.; acervum, Hor.

(2) intransit., to be square. LIT., Verg., TRANSF., to fit exactly, to suit: omnia in istam quadrant, Cic. Esp., of accounts, to agree: quo modo sescenta eodem modo quadrarint, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **quadrātus** -a -um, squared, square: saxum, Liv.; agmen, Cic., Liv., etc. N. as subst. **quadrātum** -i, a square: Cic., Hor.; as t. t. in astronomy, quadrature: Cic.

quadrūm -i, n. a square. TRANSF., redigere omnes in quadrum numerumque sententias, proper order, Cic.

quadrūpēdāns -antis (quadrupes), going on four feet, galloping: Echetus, a Centaur, Ov.; sonitus, of a galloping horse, Verg.; plur. as subst., horses: Verg.

quadrūpēs -pēdis (quattuor/pes), four-footed, on four feet: Ter., Ov. M. and f. as subst. **quadrūpēs** -pēdis, a four-footed animal, quadruped: Cic., Verg., etc.

quadruplātor -ōris, m. (quadruplus), a multiplier by four. TRANSF., (1) an exaggerator: Sen. (2) an informer: Pl., Cic.

quadruplēx -plicis (quattuor/plico), fourfold, quadruple: Pl., Liv.

quadruplor -ari, dep. to be an informer (cf. quadruplator): Pl.

quadruplus -a -um (quattuor), fourfold. N. as subst. **quadruplum** -i, four times the amount, four times as much: iudicium dare in quadruplum, Cic.

quaerito -are (freq. of quaero). (1) to seek eagerly: Pl., Ter. (2) to inquire eagerly about: Pl., Ter.

quaero quaerēre quaesii or quaesivi quaesitum, to seek, search for.

LIT., of persons and physical objects; sometimes with the further notion to obtain, find, get: suos, Caes.; portum, Caes.; viam, Lucr.; liberos ad necem, Cic.; argentum, Hor.; nummos, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to seek an abstr. thing: sibi honores, Cic.; gloriam bello, Cic.; fugam ex Italia, Cic.; omisso veteri consilio novum, Sall. With infin., to seek to, wish to: abrumper lucem, Verg.; Hor., Ov. (2) to seek with longing, to miss, want: Caesarem, Hor.; Cic.

(3) of things, to demand, require: bellum dictatoriam maiestatem, Liv.; Cic., Ov. (4) to seek to know, to ask, to inquire: aliquid ex, de, ab aliquo, Caes., Cic., etc. With indir. quest.: Cic., Liv., etc. (5) to investigate, inquire into: rem, Ter., Cic.; de morte alicuius, Cic.; de servo in dominum, to interrogate the slave (under torture) about his master, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **quaesitus** -a -um, sought out; so unusual, select; compar. and superl.:

Tac. In a bad sense, far-fetched, affected (of manner, etc.): Cic., Tac.

¶ N. as subst., sing. **quaesitum** -i, a question: Ov.; plur. **quaesita** -orum, gains: Verg., Ov.

quaesitio -ōnis, f. (quaero), an interrogation (by torture): Tac.

quaesitor -ōris, m. (quaero), an investigator, inquirer, esp. a judicial investigator: Cic.; of Minos: Verg.

quaesitum, subst. from quaero; q.v.

quaesitus -a -um, partic. from quaero; q.v.

quaeso -ēre (another form of quaero). LIT.,

to seek for: Pl. TRANSF., to beg, beseech, entreat. With acc.: ventorum paces, Lucr.; with ut or ne and the subj.: a vobis quaeso ut, Cic.; Liv. Absol., I beg, I entreat: tu, quaeso, scribe, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter.

quaestīcūlus -i, m. (dim. of quaestus), a small gain, slight profit: Cic.

quaestio -ōnis, f. (quaero), a seeking, searching. LIT., Pl.

TRANSF., an inquiry, investigation: tota fere quaestio tractata videtur, Cic.; in questionem vocare, to investigate, Cic.; Juv. Sometimes a subject of inquiry: Cic., Quint. Esp. a judicial inquiry, often with evidence taken from slaves under torture: hae quaestiones in senatu habitae, Cic.; questionem habere de viri morte, Cic.; questionem habere de servis in filium, Liv.; quaestionem inter sicarios exercere, on a charge of assassination, Cic.; quaestiones perpetuae, standing courts of justice, Cic.; extraordinariae, Liv.

quaestīuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of quaestio), a little question: ponere alicui quaestīunculam, Cic.; Quint.

quaestor -ōris, m. (for quaesitor, from quaero), the quaestor, in plur., the quaestors, magistrates in Rome: Cic., Liv., Tac., etc. Of these, some tried criminal cases in the courts, or prosecuted at such trials; others were in charge of the state treasury; others accompanied consuls and praetors on military expeditions and to provincial commands, and acted as paymasters. The number of quaestors, originally two, was in the end raised to eighteen.

quaestōrius -a -um (quaestor), belonging to a quaestor: comitia, for choice of a quaestor, Cic.; officium, duty of quaestor, Cic.; scelus, committed by, or investigated by, a quaestor, Cic.; porta, a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent, Liv.

N. as subst. **quaestōrium** -i. (1) (sc. tentorium), the quaestor's tent in camp: Liv. (2) (sc. aedificium), the quaestor's dwelling in a province: Cic. M. as subst. **quaestōrius** -i, an ex-quaestor, one who had been quaestor: Cic.

quaestūōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (quaestus). (1) gainful, profitable: mercatura, Cic.; Liv. (2) fond of gain: homo, Cic.; Pl. (3) having gained much, rich: Tac.

quaestūra -ae, f. (quaestor), the office of quaestor, quaestorship: Cic., Liv., Tac.

quaestus -ūs, m. (quaero), a gaining, getting, profit, gain, advantage.

LIT., quaestus ac lucrum unius agri et unius anni, Cic.; quaestui deditum esse, to be devoted to money-getting, Sall.

TRANSF., (1) *a source of profit*: quaestui habere rempublicam, Cic. (2) *an occupation, business*: quaestui iudiciario pasci, Cic.; quaestum corpore facere, Pl., Liv., Tac.

quālibēt (quālūbēt), adv. (f. abl. of *quilibet*).

LIT., *wherever you like, anywhere*: Pl., Tib.

TRANSF., *in any way you please*: Cat.

quālis -e, of what sort, what kind of.

(1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions: *qualis est istorum oratio?* Cic.; Pl., etc.

(2) relat., correlated to *talis*, (such) as. With *talis*, as: *qualem te praeuisti, talem te impertias*, Cic.; *ut res non tales, quales ante habitae sint, habendae videantur*, Cic. Without *talis*: bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, such a war as, Caes.; *qualis exercet Diana choros, like D. when she . . .*, Verg.

(3) indef., *having some quality or other*: illa quae appellant qualia, Cic.

¶ Adv. **quālīter**, as, just as: Ov.

quālis cumquē (-cunquē) *quālēcumquē*, adj. (qualis). (1) relat., of whatever kind, of whatever sort: *homines qualescumque sunt*, Cic.; Liv., etc. (2) indef., any, without exception, any whatever: *sin qualemcumque locum sequimur*, Cic.

quālislibēt *quālēlibēt*, of what sort you will: *formae litterarum vel aureae vel qualeslibet*, Cic.

quālītās -ātis, f. (qualis), quality, property, nature (cf. Gr. ποιότης): Quint.

quālus -i, m. and **quālum** -i, n. a wicker-basket: Verg., Hor.

quam, adv. how, in what way.

(1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions; to what extent? how much? how?: *quam multis opus erit?* Cic.; *memoriā tenetis quam valde admurmurant*, Cic. Elliptically: *mire quem, to a surprising degree*, Cic. L.

(2) exclam.: *quam multa, quam paucis!* Cic. L.; *quam hoc non curo*, Cic.

(3) relat.: a, as, correlated to *tam* (or sic): *tam consimilis est quam potest*, Liv., Cic.; with sic: Verg. Without *tam*: *homo non, quam isti sunt, gloriosus*, Liv. Often with superl. of adj. or adv.: *quam maximā possum voce dico, with as loud a voice as possible*, Cic.; *quam celerrime potuit*, Caes.; elliptically, without *possum*: *quam plurimo vendere, as dear as possible*, Cic.; *quam primum, as soon as possible*, Caes., Cic., Verg.: b, with comparatives or words implying comparison, than, as: *nihil est magis timendum quam*, Cic.; *maior sum quam cui possit fortuna nocere*, Ov.; *proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium editur, fiercer than you would expect from the number of the combatants*, Liv.; with a second comparative following: *longior quam latior, more long than wide*, Cic. Also with verbs implying a comparison, such as *malle*, praestat: Caes.; and with other parts of speech, such as *aeque*, supra, ultra, secus, alius, aliter, alibi, dissimilis, diversus. In phrases relating to time, such as *postero die*, or *postridie*, quam: Cic.; Liv.

quamdiū or **quam diū**, adv. (1) interrog., how long?: Pl., Cic. (2) relat., as long as, until: *quamdiu potuit tacuit*, Caes.; *disces quamdiu voles*, Cic.

quamlibēt (quamlūbēt), adv. as much as you please, ever so much: *manus quamlibet infirmae*, Ov.; Lucr.

quamobrem (quam ob rem), adv. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, wherefore? why?: Pl., Caes., Cic. (2) relat. on which account, for which reason, wherefore, why: *si res reperietur quam ob rem videantur*, Cic., Pl., etc.

quamquam (quanquam), conj. although, though. Usually with indic., unless there is a special reason for using subj.: *medici quamquam intellegunt saepe, tamen numquam aegris dicunt*, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc. Elliptically, with adj. or partic.: *omnia illa quae sunt extra, quamquam expectanda, summo bono continerentur*, Cic.; Liv., etc. Sometimes at the beginning of a sentence, nevertheless, and yet: Cic., Verg.

quamvis, adv. (quam/volo). (1) as much as you please, ever so much: *quamvis multos nominatim profferre*, Cic.; *quamvis copiosē*, Cic. (2) as conj., however much, although; with subj.: *quamvis prudens sis, tamen*, Cic.; Verg.; with indic.: Verg., Liv., Ov.; elliptically, with adj. or partic.: *quamvis iniqua passi*, Cic.; Tac.

quānam, by what way: Liv.

quandō, adv., when. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, when? at what time?: *quando enim me ista curasse arbitramini?* Cic.; Hor., etc.; non intellegitur, *quando obrepit senectus*, Cic., at any time, ever: *quaestio num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi*, Cic.; also after si, and ne: Cic., Liv., etc. (3) relat., at the time when: *tum quando legatos Tyrum misimus*, Cic.; Verg., etc. Sometimes causal, since, because: Cic., Liv., etc.

quandocumquē (-cunquē), adv. (in tmesis: Hor.) (1) rel., whenever, as often as: *quandocumque trahunt invisa negotia Romam*, Hor.; Liv., etc. (2) indef., at some time or other: *quandocumque mihi poenas dabis*, Ov.

quandōquē, adv. (1) relat., whenever, as often as: Cic.; Hor., Liv. Sometimes causal, since: Cic., Liv. (2) indef., at some time or other: Cic. L., Tac.

quandōquidem, conj. since, because: Cic., Verg., Liv.

quantillus -a -um (dim. of *quantulus*), how little; interrog., relat., and exclam.: Pl.

quanto, see *quantus*.

quantopērē (quanto ōpērē), adv. (quantus/opus), with what great trouble, how much. (1) interrog., in indir. quest.: *video quanto se opere custodiant bestiae*, Cic.; *dici non potest, quanto opere gaudeant*, Cic. (2) relat., as much as: Cic.

quantulus -a -um (dim. of *quantus*), how little, how small. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions: Lucr., Cic., Juv. (2) exclam.: *quantulus sol nobis videtur!* Cic. (3) relat.: Cic., Hor.

quantuluscumquē -ācumquē -umcumquē, however small: *de hac mea, quantulacumque est, facultate*, Cic.; n. as subst.: *quantuluncumque dicebamus*, Cic.

quantum, see *quantus*.

quantus -a -um, of what size, how great.

(1) interrog., in direct and indirect

questions: aspice sim quantus, Ov.; Cic., etc. (2) exclam.: quantum instar in ipso! Verg.; Cic., etc. (3) relat.: correlated to tantus, (*as great*) *as*: cum tantis copiis quantas nemo habuit, Nep.; Cic. Without tantus: ut acciperent pecuniam quantam vellent, Cic.; nox acta, quanta fuit, *as long as it lasted, the whole long night*, Ov.; quantā maximā celerrate potui, *with the greatest possible speed*, Liv.; quantus quantus, *however great*, Pl., Ter.

N. as subst. **quantum**. (1) interrog., *how much?*: quantum dedit? Cic. (2) exclam.: quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, Verg.; Cic. (3) relat.: quantum est ex Sicilia frumenti, Cic.; quantum ego sentio, Cic.; quantum in me est, *as far as in me lies*, Cic.; in quantum, *in so far as*, Ov., Tac.; quantum maxime accelerare poterat, Liv.

N. in genit. (or locative) of price, **quanti**. (1) interrog., *at what price? how dear?*: quanti emi potest? Pl.; cum scias, quanti Tulliam faciam, *how highly I esteem*, Cic. (2) exclam.: quanti est sapere! Ter. (3) relat.: quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam solvendam, Cic.; quanti quanti, *at whatever price*, Cic.

N. in abl. of measure, **quanto**. (1) interrog.: *How much?* (2) exclam.: quanto sapientius! *how much more wisely!* Cic. (3) relat.: quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto, *the longer he is away*, Ter.; Caes., Tac.

quantuscumque -ācumque -umcumque, *however great*: bona, quantacumque erant, Cic. N. as subst.: quantumcumque possum, Cic.

quantuslibet -tālibet -tumlibet, *as great as you will, however great*: ordo, Ov. N. acc. like adv., *however much*: Liv.

quantusvis -āvis -umvis (quantus/volo), *as great as you please, however great*: quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes.; portum satis amplum quantaevs classi, Liv. N. acc. like adv., *however much*: ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor.; Cic.

quāpropter (1) interrog., *wherefore? why?*: Pl., Ter. (2) relat.: *on which account, wherefore*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

quāquā, adv. *by whatever way*: Pl.

quārē or **quārē**, adv. (qui/res). (1) interrog., *how?*: Pl., Ter.; *why?*: Cic., Hor. (2) relat., *wherefore, on which account*: Cic.

quartadecimāni -ōrum, m. (quartus decimus), *soldiers of the fourteenth legion*: Tac.

quartānus -a -um (quartus), *relating to the fourth*.

(1) *relating to the fourth day*: febris quartana, Cic.; f. as subst. **quartāna** (sc. febris) -ae, *a quartan fever*: Hor.

(2) *relating to the fourth legion*; m. pl. as subst. **quartāni** -ōrum, *the soldiers of the fourth legion*: Tac.

quartārius -i, m. (quartus), *the fourth part of a sextarius*: Liv.

quartus -a -um (quattuor), *the fourth*: pars, Caes.; Cic., Verg.

F. as subst. **quarta** -ae (sc. hora), *the fourth hour*: Hor.

N. acc. or abl. as adv. **quantum**, **quarto**, *for the fourth time*: Cic., Liv., Ov.

quartusdecimus -a -um, *the fourteenth*: Cic., Tac.

quāsī, adv. *as if, just as*. (1) with indic., *just as*: quasi poma ex arboribus, cruda si sunt, vix evelluntur, Cic. (2) in hypothetical comparisons, *as if*: a, with subj.: sensu amisso fit idem quasi natus non esset omnino, Cic.; quid ego huius testibus utor, quasi res dubia aut obscura sit? Cic.; with added si: Pl.: b, with partic.: hostes maximo clamore insecuti quasi partē iam atque exploratā victoriā, Caes.; Cic. (3) *as it were, a sort of*: philosophia procreatrix quaedam et quasi parens, Cic.; quasi in extremā paginā, Cic. (4) with numerals, *about*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

quāsillus -i, m. and **quāsillum** -i, n. (dim. of qualus), *a little basket*: Cic., Tib.

quassatio -ōnis, f. (quasso), *a shaking*: Liv.

quasso -are (freq. of quatio).

(1) transit., *to shake violently*. LIT., in gen.: caput, Pl., Verg.; hastam, Verg.; esp., *to shatter, break in pieces*: classis ventis quassata, Verg.; naves quassatae, Liv. TRANSF., rempublicam, Cic.

(2) intransit., *to shake*: siliquā quassante, Verg.; Pl.

quassus -a -um, partic. from quatio; q.v.

quātēfacio -facere -fēci (quatio/facio), *to shake, to weaken*: Cic. L.

quātēnūs, adv. *how far*. (1) interrog., in indir. quest., *to what extent*: Cic. (2) relat., *as far as*: Liv. (3) *in so far as, since, seeing that*: Hor., Ov., etc.

quātēr, adv. (quattuor), *four times*: Verg., Ov.; terque quaterque, or ter et quater, *again and again, often*, Verg., Hor.

quātēr deciens (-ies), *fourteen times*: Cic.

quātērnī -ae -a, num. distrib. (quattuor), *four at a time, four each*: quaternae centesimae, interest at four per cent monthly, Cic.; Caes., Hor., Liv.

quatio quātēre quassi quassum, *to shake*.

LIT., in gen.: alas, Verg.; caput, Ov.; hastam, *to brandish*, Verg.; cymbala, Verg.; risu populum, Hor. Esp., *to crash, shatter*: muros arietibus, Liv.; Verg., Hor.; in partic.: quassae naves, *leaky, shattered*, Liv.

TRANSF., *to shake, agitate, trouble*: aegritudine, Cic.; oppida bello, Verg.

quatrīdūm = quadrīdūm; q.v.

quattuor, indecl. numer. adj. (cf. τέσσαρες, τέτταρες), *four*: Cic., Verg., etc.

quattuordēcim, indecl. numer. adj. (quattuor/decem), *fourteen*: quattuordecim ordines, or, simply, quattuordecim, *the fourteen rows of seats reserved in the circus for the knights, at Rome*, Cic.; Liv., etc.

quattuorvirātus -ūs, m. (quattuorviri), *the office of the quattuorviri*: ap. Cic. L.

quattuorviri -ōrum, m. *a college of four magistrates*; e.g., in Rome, for the care of the streets; in municipia and coloniae, *the chief magistrates*: Cic.

-quē (cf. Gr. τε) an enclitic conj. always attached to a word, and; if what is to be added consists of more than one word, -que is normally attached to the first word; but is sometimes postponed if the first word is a monosyllable, or for metrical convenience in poetry.

Alone, -que = *and, and also, and indeed*; used by all authors. Sometimes it introduces an alternative, or: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.

Repeated, -que . . . -que = *both . . . and . . .*

noctesque diesque, Cic.; quique Romae quique in exercitu erant, Liv.

In combination with other conjunctions: -que . . . et . . . , both . . . and . . . , Liv.; -que . . . ac . . . , Verg., Liv.

quēis, quēis=quibus, see qui.

quemadmodum (**quem ad mōdum**), *in what manner, how*. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions: quemadmodum est adservatus? Cic.; Caes. (2) relat.: ut quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes. Esp., corresponding with sic, ita, item, etc., *as, just as*: quemadmodum socius in societate habet partem, sic heres in hereditate habet partem, Cic.; Liv.

quēo quire quivi and quii quītum, *to be able*. With infin.: non queo reliqua scribere, Cic.; Verg., etc. With pass. infin., sometimes in pass. (cf. coepi): Pl., Ter., Lucr.

quercētum -i, n. (quercus), *an oak-wood*: Hor.

quercēus -a -um (quercus), *oaken*: coronae, of oak leaves, Tac.

quercus -ūs, f. the oak: Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) a crown of oak leaves for saving the life of a citizen in war: Verg., Ov. (2) acorns: Juv.

quērēla (**quērēlla**) -ae, f. (queror), *a complaint, complaining*. LIT., epistula plena querelarum, Cic.; vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, gives some occasion of complaint, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc. TRANSF., of the plaintive sound of animals: Lucr., Verg.; of the noise of a flute: Lucr.

quērībundus -a -um (queror), *complaining, plaintive*: vox, Cic.

quērīmōnia -ae, f. (queror), *a complaining, complaint*: de tuis iniuriis, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

quērītōr -ari, dep. (freq. of queror), *to complain excessively*: Tac.

quernēus -a -um (quercus), *of the oak, oaken*: Suet.

quernus=querneus; q.v.: Verg., Ov.

quēor quēri questus sum, dep. *to complain, lament, bewail*. LIT., with acc.: fatum, Caes.; iniurias, Cic.; Ov., etc. With de: de Milone, Cic. With acc. and infin.: se tum exstingui, Cic.; Liv., Ov., etc. TRANSF., *to make a plaintive sound*; of animals or birds: Verg., Hor.; of musical instruments: flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov.

querquētūlanus -a -um (querquetum=quercetum), *of an oak-wood*: Querquetulanus mons, old name of the Caelius mons at Rome, Tac.

quērūlus -a -um (queror), *complaining, querulous*. LIT., senex, Hor.; vox, Ov. TRANSF., *plaintive*: cicada, Verg.; tibia, Hor.

questus -ūs, m. (queror), *a complaining, complaint, lament*. LIT., qui questus, qui maeror dignus inveniri in tanta calamitate potest, Cic.; Verg., Ov. TRANSF., of the nightingale's song: Verg.

quī, quae quōd; pronoun.

(1) interrog. adj., in direct and indirect questions; *which? what? what kind of?*: qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest? Cic.; scribis te velle scire, qui sit reipublicae status, Cic.; tu te conlige, et qui sis considera, Cic.; considera, Cic.; Verg., Hor., etc.

(2) exclam., *what!*: qui vir, et quantus! Cic.; qui strepitus circa comitum! Verg.

(3) indef.: qui, quae, and qua, quod; *any, some*: nisi qui deus subvenerit, Cic. Also after si, nisi, num: Caes., Cic., Liv.

(4) relat., *who, which, what, that*. In this sense, qui normally agrees in gender and number with its antecedent, but for case depends on its own verb: luna eam lucem, quam a sole accipit, mittit in terras, Cic. Often, as a 'connecting relative', it introduces a new sentence, *and this*: res loquitur ipsa; quae semper valet plurimum, Cic. In gender, it sometimes agrees with a complement in its own clause: agrum, quae postea sunt Mucia prata appellata, Liv. It is neuter when the relat. clause refers to the whole of the main clause: Lacedaemonii regem, quod numquam antea apud eos acciderat, necaverunt, Cic. In number, it is sometimes plural when the antecedent is a collective noun: equitatum praemittit qui videant, Cic. It is sometimes attracted into the case of its antecedent: illo augurio quo diximus, Cic.

The mood of the relat. clause is normally indic., whenever it makes a purely factual statement about a definite antecedent. But qui is foll. by the subj.: a, to express purpose, *in order that*: eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, Cic.; b, to express cause, *because*: recte Socrates execrari eum solebat, qui primus utilitatem a natura seiunxisset, Cic.; c, to express tendency or result, after such words as is, talis, eiusmodi, aptus, idoneus, dignus: ego is sum qui nihil fecerim, such a man as to, Cic.; d, to express a general description, parallel to an adj.: mihi carus et illum qui pulchre nosset, Hor.; e, where the existence of the antecedent is denied or doubted; e.g. after nemo est qui: Cic., etc.

¶ Abl. n. sing. of qui relat. **quod**, like adv.: quod sciam, *as far as I know*, Pl., Cic., Liv.

¶ Abl. n. sing. of qui relat. **quō**, as abl. of measure. With comparatives: quo difficilius, hoc praeclarius, Cic. For its uses as abl. of instrument, see quo.

quī (old abl. of 'qui). (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *in what manner? how?*: deum nisi sempiternum intellegere qui possumus? Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc. (2) exclam.: qui te di omnes perdant! Pl. (3) relat.: *where-with, wherefrom*: in tanta paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, Nep.; Pl., Ter., Cic. (4) indef., *somehow*: Pl., Ter.

quīā (1) interrog., in forms quiane and quianam; *why?*: Pl., Verg. (2) relat., *because*: Cic., Hor., etc. Often with ideo, idcirco, propterea, etc., as antecedent: quia mutari natura non potest, idcirco verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic.

quicum (abl. of 'qui/cum), *with whom, with which*: Cic.

quicumquē (-cunquē) quaecumquē quodcumquē.

(1) relat., *whoever, whichever, whatever*: quicumque is est, Cic.; quācumque potui ratione, *in every possible way*, Cic.; ut quodcumque vellet, liceret facere, *anything that he chose*, Nep.; quodcumque hoc regni, *this kingdom, such as it is*, Verg. Sometimes quicumque=qualiscumque, *of whatever kind*:

quaecumque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic.

(2) indef., *any available*: quaecumque ratione, *as best I can*, Cic.

quidam quaedam quoddam et subst. quiddam, *a certain person or thing* (known but not necessarily named).

LIT., quaedam vox, Cic.; quodam tempore, *at a certain time*, Cic.; subst.: quidam de conlegis nostris, Cic.; quiddam divinum, *something divine*, Cic.; with partitive genit.: quiddam mali, Cic. TRANSF., *a kind of*, *so to speak*: incredibilis quaedam magnitudo ingenii, Cic.

quidem, adv. *indeed, even*. Used to emphasize or to limit an assertion: non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, *at least*, Cic.; doleo ac mirifice quidem, *and indeed*, yes and, Cic.; ille quidem hoc cupiens, *though so desiring*, Verg.; ... quidem ... sed = Gr. ... μέν ... δέ, Quint. Esp. neg.: ne ... quidem, *not even* ... , Cic., Liv., etc.; also nec ... quidem, Cic., Liv.

quidni? *why not?* Cic.

quies -ētis, f. rest.

LIT., in gen., *repose, quiet*: mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est, Cic.; quietem capere, *to enjoy*, Caes.; plur.: somno et quietibus ceteris, *kinds of rest*, Cic. Esp. (1) *rest at night, sleep*: ire ad quietem, Cic.; datur hora quieti, Verg. (2) *the sleep of death*: dura quies, Verg.; Prop. (3) *peace*: Sall.; *neutrality*: Tac. (4) *of things, calm*: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *a dream*: Stat., Tac. (2) plur., *a resting-place, lair*: Lucr.

quiesco -escere -ēvi -ētum (quies); syncop. forms: quierunt, quierim, quierant, quiessem, quiesce; *to rest, repose*.

LIT., in gen., *to rest from work*, etc.; of living beings: ipse dux (gruum) revolat, ut ipse quoque quiescat, Cic.; of things: prato gravia arma quiescunt, Verg.; quiescebant voces hominum canumque, Ov.; alta quierunt aequora, *were calm*, Verg.; ager qui multos annos quiescit, *lies fallow*, Cic. Esp. (1) *to lie down, to sleep*: cenatus quiescebat, Cic. (2) *of the dead, to rest in the grave*: placidā compostus pace quiescit, Verg. (3) *to be at peace*: urbs illa non potest quiescere, Cic.; Verg.; also *to be neutral*: quiescere in republica, Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) *to cease from an action*; with infin.: Pl., Hor. (2) *to be free from*: civitas a suppliciis, Liv.

quies -a -um (quies), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *resting*.

LIT., in gen.: quieto sedente rege ad Enipeum, Liv.; quietus aer, Verg.; sermo, calm, Cic. Esp. (1) *sleeping*: Tac. (2) *at peace, undisturbed, neutral*: quieta Gallia, Caes.; a seditione et a bello quietis rebus, Liv.; n. pl. as subst.: quieta movere, Sall.

TRANSF., of character, *quiet, peaceful, calm*: animus quietus et solutus, Cic.; quietus, imbellis, placido animo, Sall.; Caes., Verg.

Adv. **quietē**, *quietly, peaceably*: vivere, Cic.; apte et quiete ferre aliquid, Cic.

quilibet quaelibet quodlibet et subst. quidlibet, *any you will, anyone, anything*: quaelibet minima res, *any smallest thing*, Cic.; quibuslibet temporibus, *at all times*,

Liv.; subst. quidlibet: impotens sperare, Hor.

quin (for quine, from qui/ne).

(1) in main clauses: a, in questions, *why not?* quin conscondimus equos? Liv.; Cic., Verg.; b, in commands, *to encourage, but come*: quin sic attendite, iudices, Cic.; Pl.: c, in statements, *to add emphasis, rather, nay rather, but indeed*: Pl., Ter.; quin potius, quin contra, Liv.; quin etiam, quin immo, Cic.; quin et, Hor.

(2) in subordinate clauses, with subjunctive: a, relat., *who not, that not*, after a neg. or virtual neg.; used unchanged in all genders and in various cases: nemo fuit quin illud viderit, Cic.; nulla est civitas quin, Caes.; nihil est quin, Cic.; numquam tam male est Siculis quin aliquid faceret et commodum dicant, *but that*, Cic.: b, with neg. verbs of refraining, hindering, etc., *but that, without*: nullum adhuc intermisi diem, quin aliquid ad te litterarum darem, Cic.; nihil abest quin sim miserimus, Cic.; facere non possum quin, *I cannot help*, Cic.: c, after neg. verbs of doubting, ignorance, etc., *but that*: non dubitari debet quin fuerint ante Homerum poetae, Cic.; quis ignorat, quin tria Graecorum genera sint? *who does not know that?* Cic.; haud dubium est quin, Ter., Caes., etc.

quinam quanam quodnam, interrog. adj. *which, what?* In direct questions: sed quinam est ille epilogus? Cic. In indirect questions: quaesivit quasnam formosas virgines haberet, Cic.

Quinctius (Quintius) -a -um, *name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were*: (1) L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, *summoned from the plough to be dictator*. (2) T. Quinctius Flaminius, *the conqueror of the Macedonian king Philip*.

¶ Hence adj. **Quinctianus** -a -um, *Quinctian*.

quincunx -cuncis (quinque/uncia), *five-twelfths of a whole*.

LIT., Hor., etc.; of interest, *5 per cent*: Pers.

TRANSF., *the form of the five spots on dice*.

Hence applied to a plantation in which rows of trees were so planted: directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic.

quindécien (-iēs), adv. *fifteen times*: Cic., Mart.

quindécim, indecl. num. (quinque/decem), *fifteen*: Caes., Hor.

quindécimprimi -ōrum, m. *the fifteen chief senators of a municipium*: Caes.

quindécimvir -i and **quindécimviri** -ōrum and -um, m. *a college of fifteen magistrates*; esp.: quindécimviri sacris faciundis, *one of the three priestly colleges, in charge of the Sibylline books*, Tac.; separated: quindécim Diana preces virorum curet, Hor.

quindécimvirālis -e, *of the quindécimviri*: Tac.

quingēni -ae -a, num. (quingenti), *five hundred at a time, five hundred each*: Cic. L.

quingentissimus (-ensimus) -a -um (quingenti), *the five hundredth*: Cic.

quingenti -ae -a, num. (quinque/centum), *five hundred*: Cic., Hor., etc.

quingentiens (-iēs), adv. (quingenti), *five hundred times*: Cic.

quini -ae -a, num. distrib. (quinque), *five at a time, five each*: Cic., Verg., etc.

quindēni or **quīni dēni** -ae -a, num. *fifteen at a time, fifteen each*: Liv.

quīnīvicēni -ae -a, num. *twenty-five each*: Liv.

quīnquāgēni -ae -a, num. (quinquaginta), *fifty at a time, fifty each*: Cic., Mart.

quīnquāgēsīens, *fifty times*: Pl.

quīnquāgēsīmus (-ensīmus) -a -um (quinquaginta), *fiftieth*: Cic. F. as subst. **quīnquāgēsīma** -ae (sc. pars), *a fiftieth part*; as a tax: Cic.

quīnquāgēs (-iens), adv. *fifty times*: Plin.

quīnquāgintā, num. *fifty*: Pl., Cic., Verg.

quīnquātrūs -ūm, f. pl., and **quīnquātrīa** -orum and -ium, n. pl. *a festival of Minerva maiores* (celebrated on the 19th of March); *minores*, minuscule (on the 13th of June): Cic. L., Ov., Liv.

quīnquē, indecl. num., *five*: Cic.

quīnquennālīs -e (quinquennis). (1) *happening every five years, quinquennial*: celebras ludorum, Cic. (2) *lasting for five years*: censura, Liv.

quīnquennis -e (quinque/annus), *of five years, five years old*: vinum, Hor.; Ov., Liv.

quīnquennīum -ī, n. (quinque/annus), *a period of five years*: ap. Cic.; Ov.

quīnquēpartītus (quīnquēpartītus) -a -um, *divided into five portions, fivefold*: Cic.

quīnquēprīmī -ōrum, m. *the five chief senators in a municipium*: Cic.

quīnquērēmīs -e (quinque/remus), *having five banks of oars*: navis, Liv. F. as subst. **quīnquērēmīs** -īs (sc. navis), *a ship with five banks of oars, a quinquereme*: Cic., Liv.

quīnquēvīr -ī, and plur. **quīnquēvīrī** -ōrum, m. *a commission of five men*, e.g. the agrarian commission for distributing the public land: Cic.; for repairing fortifications: Liv.; for helping the *tresviri* in the night-police: Liv.

quīnquēvīrātus -ūs, m. *the office of a quinquevir*: Cic.

quīnquēs (-iens), adv. *five times*: Cic.

quīnquīplīco -are, *to make fivefold*: Tac.

quīntādēcīmānī -ōrum, m. *the soldiers of the fifteenth legion*: Tac.

quīntānus -a -um (quintus), *of the fifth*. As subst., f. **quīntāna** -ae (sc. via), *a road in a Roman camp which divided the fifth maniple and turma from the sixth*; used as a market: Liv. M. pl. **quīntānī** -ōrum, *soldiers of the fifth legion*: Tac.

Quīntīlīanus (Quīnct-) -ī, m. *a Roman name*, esp. of M. Fabius Quintilianus, *born at Calagurris in Spain, head of a school of rhetoric at Rome*.

Quīntīlīs (Quīnctīlīs) -īs, m. (with or without mensis), *the fifth month of the Roman year* (reckoning from March as the first), *afterwards called Iulius, in honour of Iulius Caesar*: Cic. L., Suet.

quīntus (quīnctus) -a -um (quinque), *fifth*: Cic. N. acc. and abl.: *quintum, quinto, for the fifth time*, Liv.

quīntus, f. **Quīnta**, *a common Roman praenomen*, the masculine usually abbreviated Q.

quīntusdēcīmus -a -um, *fifteenth*: Cic., Liv.

quīppē, conj. and adv. *certainly, indeed, by all means, to be sure*. In gen.: *a te quidem apte et rotunde* (dicta sunt), *quippe habes enim a rhetoribus*, Cic. Esp. (1) *ironically, of*

course, to be sure: quippe homini erudito, Cic.; quippe vetor fatis, Verg. (2) in explanations; alone, or strengthened by etiam, or introducing a clause with qui or ubi: Cic., Verg., Liv., etc.

quīppīnī, adv. *why not?*: Pl.

Quīrīnus -ī, m. *the name of Romulus at his apotheosis*: populus Quirini, *the Romans*, Hor.; gemini Quirini, *Romulus and Remus*, Juv. The name Quirinus was also used of Janus: Suet.; of Augustus: Verg.; of Antonius: Prop.

¶ Hence adj. **Quīrīnus** -a -um, *of Romulus*: collis, Ov.; adj. **Quīrīnālīs** -e, *of Romulus*: trabea, Verg.; collis, *the Quirinal Hill at Rome*, Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **Quīrīnālīa** -īum, *a festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated on the 17th of February*: Cic.

Quīrīs -ītis and pl. **Quīrītēs** -īum and -um, m. (Cures), *the inhabitants of the Sabine town Cures*: Verg., Liv. After the union of the Romans and Sabines the name *Quirites* was used of the citizens of Rome in their civil capacity. Hence the expressions *Populus Romanus Quiritum*, *Populus Romanus Quiritisque*, *Quirites Romani*: Liv. For a general to address his soldiers by the term *Quirites* was a reproach: Tac., Suet.

TRANSF., of the bees in a hive: Verg.

quīrīs or **cūrīs** (a Sabine word), *a spear*: Ov.

quīrītātīo -ōnis, f. (quirito), *a shriek, scream, cry of distress*: Liv.

quīrītātus -ūs, m. = *quiritatio*; q.v.: Plin. L.

quīrītō -are, *to utter a cry of distress, to shriek, scream, cry out*: vox quiritantium, Liv.; Quint.

quīs quid, pron.

(1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *who? what?* As subst.: quis clarior Themistocle? Cic.; quis tu? Cic.; considera quis cum fraudase dicatur, Cic. As adj.: quis iam locus? Verg.; Cic., Liv.

Esp. n. num. and acc. **quid? what?** Nominative: quid num? *what follows?* Cic.; quid igitur est? *how stands it, then?* Cic.; with partitive genit., *how much? how many?*: quid pictarum tabularum? Cic.; to express surprise, quid! *what! how!*: quid! eundem nonne destituit? Cic.; also to express transition to a fresh point: Cic. Accusative, *why? wherefore?*: sed quid argumentor? Cic.; quid ita? *why so? how so?* Cic.; quidni? *why not?* Cic.

(2) indef., *anyone, anybody, anything*: potest quis errare aliquando, Cic.; often after si, nisi, ne, num: Caes., Cic., Liv., etc.

quīs = quibus; see qui.

quīsnam quaequam quidnam, pron. interrog. *who? what?*: quīsnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic.; quīsnam delator quibus indicibus quo teste probavit? Juv. Often joined with num: num quidnam novi (sc. accidit)? Cic. Sometimes separated, with nam placed first or afterwards: quid se nam facturum arbitratus est? Cic.; nam quis te nostras iussit adire domos? Verg.

quīspīam quaequam quodpiam, and subst. quidpiam or quippiam, *anyone, anything, someone, something*: quaequam cohors, Caes.; si cuiquam pecuniam ademuit, Cic. N. acc. as adv., at all: Pl., Cic.

quīsqūam quaequam quidquam or quicquam, *anybody, anyone, anything*; used

chiefly in negative sentences, or in questions, etc.: *estne quisquam qui?* Cic.; *nec quisquam, and no one*, Verg.; with genit.: *vestrum quisquam*, Liv.

quisquē quaequē quidquē, and adj. quodquē, *each, every, everyone, everybody, everything*; sometimes in sing. with a plur. verb. Rarely = *uterque*.

Chief uses: (1) with reflex.: *quisque suos patimur manes*, Verg.; *pro se quisque nostrum debemus*, Cic.; *suo cuique iudicio est utendum, everyone must use his own judgment*, Cic.; *suum quisque flagitium aliis obiectantes*, Tac. (2) in relat. clause: *quod cuique obigit, id quisque teneat*, Cic.; abl. of measure with compar.: *quo quisque est sollertior, hoc docet laboriosius, the more . . . the more*, Cic. (3) in indir. quest. clause: *quid quisque vitet*, Hor.; *Lucr.*, etc. (4) with superl.: *doctissimus quisque, all the most learned*, Cic.; *optimum quidque rarissimum est*, Cic.; *Caes.*, Liv. (5) with numerals: *a*, with cardinal *unus, each one, every single one*: *Caes.*, Cic.; *b*, with any ordinal: *primo quoque tempore, on the very first occasion*, Cic.; *quinto quoque anno, every five years*, Cic.

quisquiliāe -ārum, f. *rubbish, sweepings, refuse*; applied to persons: *quisquiliāe seditiois Clodianae*, Cic.

quisquis quaequae quidquid (*quicquid*), and adj. quodquod, pron. (1) relat., *whoever, whichever, whatever*: *quisquis ille est, whoever he may be*, Pl.; *auream quisquis mediocritatem diligit*, Hor.; Cic.; with partitive genit.: *deorum quisquis amicior Afris*, Hor.; *deorum quidquid regit terras, all the gods who*, Cic.; acc. *quidquid as adv., however much*: Liv.; *progredior*, Liv. (2) indef., *anyone, anything, any*: Liv.; Ter.

quivis quaevis quidvis, and adj. quodvis, pron., *whoever you will, whatever you will, anyone, anything*: *quivis ut perspicere possit*, Cic.; *quidvis perpeti*, Cic.; *quodvis genus*, Cic.; *quivis unus, anyone you please*, Cic.; Hor., etc.

quiviscumquē quaeviscumquē quodviscumquē, *whosoever or whatsoever*. Relat.: Mart. Indef.: Lucr.

quō, adv. of place (*qui*).

(1) at *what place, where*; in indir. quest.: Cic., Hor.

(2) to *what place, whither*.

LIT., *a*, interrog., in direct and indirect questions: *quo, quo scelesti ruitis?* Hor.; Cic.; *b*, relat.: *ad partem provinciae venturum, quo te velle arbitrarer*, Cic.; of persons: *eos quo se contulit (= ad quos)*, Cic.; *Caes.*, etc.: *c*, indef., *to any place, anywhere*: *si quo erat prodeundum*, Cic.; *Caes.*, Liv., etc.

TRANSF., *a*, interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *how far? to what extent?*: *scire quo amentiae progressi sitis*, Liv.; also *to what end?*: *quo tantam pecuniam?* Cic.; *b*, relat., *to the end that, in order that*: *Caes.*, Cic. L.

quō (instrumental abl. of *qui*; q.v.). (1) *because*, introducing a reason: Cic. Often with non, and foll. by subj., introducing a rejected reason: *non quo multa parum simili sint praedita forma, sed quod . . .*, Lucr.; Cic. (2) *whereby*, introducing a result, or more often an intended result, a purpose,

with subj.: *Caes.*, Cic., etc.; for *quo minus*, see *quominus*.

quōād, adv. (usually monosyll. in verse), *how far*, in space or time.

(1) interrog.: *videte nunc quoad fecerit iter*, Cic.; Ter. (2) relat.: *a*, in space, *as far as*: Liv.; *b*, in time, *as long as*: *quoad potui*, Cic.; also *until*; with indic.: *quoad senatus dimissus est*, Cic.; with subj.: *quoad te videam*, Cic.; *c*, in other relations, *as far as*: *quoad possunt ab homine cognosci*, Cic.; with partitive genit.: *quoad eius facere possum*, Cic.

quōcircā, conj. *wherefore, on which account*: Cic., Verg. In tmesis: *quo, bone, circa*, Hor.

quōcumquē, adv. *whithersoever*: Cic., Verg., Hor. In tmesis: *num eam rationem, quo ea me cumque ducet, sequar*; Cic.

quod (originally acc. n. of *qui*), relat. conj.

(1) introducing a clause which is subject or object of a sentence; *the fact that*, *the point that*: *praetereo quod illam sibi domum delegerat*, Cic.; *adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis*, Hor.; *id quoque accesserat quod*, Liv.

(2) introducing a clause in a more general relation to a sentence: *a*, *as to the fact that, whereas*: *quod scribis*, Cic. L.; *Caes.*, etc.; also with subj.: Cic., etc.; *b*, *because, on the ground that* (usually with indic., unless the author rejects the reason given, or puts it into the mouth of another): *noctu ambulabat, quod somnium capere non posset*, Cic.; *tibi agam gratias, quod me vivere coegisti*, Cic.; *bene facis, quod me adiuvas*, Cic.; *c*, *why, on which account*; esp.: *est quod, there is reason for*: *est magis quod gratuler*, Cic.; *nihil est quod*, Cic.; *quid est quod?* Cic. d, with a temporal clause, *since*: Pl., Cic.; *e*, *as far as, to the extent that*: *adiutabo quod potero*, Ter.; Cic.

(3) introducing a fresh sentence, *and, but, now*, etc.; esp. foll. by *si, nisi, utinam, cum*, etc.: *Caes.*, Cic., Verg.

quōdammōdō, adv. *in a certain way, in a certain measure*: Cic.

quōiās = *cuius*; q.v.

quōlibēt, adv. *whithersoever you please*: Ov., Liv.

quōminūs (*quo/compar. adv. minus), *by which the less, so that not*; used with subj. after verbs of hindering and preventing, such as *impedio, deterreo, obsto*; also with *sto impers.*: *stetit per Trebonium quominus*, Cic.; Liv.

quōmōdō, adv. *in what manner, how*. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions: Cic., Hor., etc. (2) exclam.: *quomodo mortem filii tulit!* Cic. (3) relat., esp. corresponding with *sic*, or *ita*: Cic., Liv.

quōmōdōcumquē, adv. (1) relat., *in whatever way*: Cic. (2) indef., *somehow*: Pl.

quōmōdōnam, adv. *how then?* Cic. L.

quōnam, *whither then? whither pray?* Cic.; *quonam haec omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere?* *Caes.*

quōndam, adv. (= *quomdam*). (1) *at a certain time in the past, formerly, once*: Cic.; Ov., etc. (2) *at some future time, sometime*: Verg., Hor. (3) *at times, sometimes*: Cic., Verg., Hor.

quōniam, conj. (*quom/iam*), *since, seeing that, whereas, because*: Pl., Cic., Verg., etc.

quōpiām, adv. *to any place at all*: Pl., Ter., Liv.

quōquam, adv. *to any place at all*: Pl., Lucr., Cic., etc.

quōquē, adv., placed after the word which it emphasizes, *also, too*: tu quoque, Verg.; Cic., Hor., etc.

quōquō or **quō quō**, *whithersoever, to whatever place*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

quōquōversūs and **quōquōversum** (**quōquōvorsum**), adv. *in every direction*: Caes., Cic.

quorsum (**quorsūs**), adv. (=quo versus), *whither, to what place?* LIT., Ter. TRANSF., (1) quorsum haec pertinent? Cic. (2) *to what purpose? to what end?*: quorsum igitur haec disputo? Cic.

quōt, adv. plur. indecl. *how many*. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions: quot sunt? Pl., Cic., etc. (2) exclam.: quot calamitates! Cic. (3) relat., in correlation with tot, *as many, so many*: quot homines, tot causae, Cic.; often without tot, esp. elliptically: quot annis, *every year*, Caes., Cic., Verg.

quōtannis, see quot.

quōtēniq̄, *as many as, however many*: Cic.

quōtēni -ae -a (quot), *how many each*: Cic.

quōtidīanus (**cōtidiānus**) -a -um (quotidie), *of every day, daily*. LIT., aspectus, Cic.; exercitatio, Caes.; vita, Cic.; abl. n. as adv.: quotidiano, *daily*, Cic. TRANSF., *everyday, common, ordinary*: verba, Cic. L.; Ter., Mart.

quōtidīē (**cōtidiē**, **cōtidiē**) adv. (quot/dies), *daily, every day*: Cic.

quōtīes (**quōtīens**), adv. (quot), *how often*. (1) interrog.: Cic. (2) exclam.: Verg. (3) relat., in correlation with toties: Cic.; often without toties: quoties mihi potestas erit, non praetermittam, Cic.; ambigitur quoties, Hor.

quōtīescumquē (-cunquē), adv. *however often*: Cic.

quōtquōt, num. indecl. *however many, as many soever as*: Cic., Cat., Hor.

quōtūmus -a -um (quotus), *which in number?*: Pl.

quōtus -a -um (quot), *which in number?* interrog. or exclam.: quotus erit iste denarius qui non sit ferendus? Cic.; hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* Hor.; tu quotus esse velis rescribe, *how many guests you would like invited with you*, Hor.; quota pars, *how small a fraction*, Ov.; quotus quisque, *one in how many? how rare?*: quotus enim quisque disertus? Cic.

quōtuscumquē (-cunquē) -ācumquē -umcumquē, *whatever in number: pars quotacumque, however small a fraction*, Tib.

quōtusquisque, see quotus.

quōusquē or **quō usquē**, adv. *until where?* Of place: Liv. Of time or degree, *how long? how far?*: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? Cic.

quōvis, adv. *to any place at all*: Pl., Ter.

quum, more correctly **cum** (older quom), conj., *when*. (1) to introduce a temporal clause; *when, at a time when*. When such a clause is a pure indication of time, the indic. is used: qui non defendit iniuriam cum potest, iniuste facit, Cic.; cum haec scribam, in expectatione erant omnia, Cic. L.; cum primum, as

soon as, Cic. But when it describes the circumstances attending and affecting a past action, the imperf. and pluperf. subj. are common: cum cohortes ex acie procucurrissent, Numidae effugiebant, Caes.; Zenonem, cum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter, Cic. (2) in an 'inverted' sentence, to introduce a temporal clause containing the main point of the sentence; here the indic. is used: nondum lucebat cum Americae scitum est, Cic.; vixdum satis patebat iter, cum perfugae ruunt, Liv. (3) in the sense of *whenever, as often as*, with indic.: cum ad aliquod oppidum venerat, in cubiculum deferebatur, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (4) in the temporal sense of *since, since the time when*, with indic.: multi anni sunt, cum Fabius in aere meo est, Cic. (5) with indic., to denote close correspondence between subordinate and main clauses, *in that*: cum tacent, clamant, *in being silent, they cry aloud*, Cic. (6) cum . . . tum . . ., *both . . . and . . ., not only . . . but also . . .*, Cic. (7) to introduce a cause, *since, as*, with subj.: cum vita sine amicis plena sit, Cic. (8) to introduce a concession, *although*: patrem meum, cum proscriptus non esset, iugulastis, Cic.

R

R, r, the seventeenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds with the Greek rho (Ρ, ρ). On account of the aspirate which always accompanies the Greek letter, we find it represented by rh in some words derived from that language. The letter r seems often to have replaced, or become an alternative to, an original s, when standing at the end of a word or between vowels; e.g. arbor, arbos; honor, honos; quaero, quaeos; naris, nasus.

For abbreviations in which R. is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

rābīdus -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad, savage*; of animals: canes, Lucr., Ov.; leones, Hor.; of persons: Cat.; of abstr. things: mores, Ov.; fames, Verg.

¶ Adv. **rābīdē**, *madly, savagely, fiercely*: omnia appetere, Cic.

rābīēs -ēi, f. (rabio), *madness, rage*.

LIT., of animals and men: contacto eo scelere velut iniectā rabie ad arma ituros, Liv.; Pl., Verg.

TRANSF., *raging, fury*: animi acerbitas quaedam et rabies, Cic.; ira et rabies Latinorum, Liv.; caeli marisque, Verg. Esp. of the inspired madness of the Sibyl: Verg.; of love: Ter., Lucr., Hor.

rābīo rābēre, *to be mad*: Varr., Sen.

rābīōsūlus -a -um (dim. of rabiosus), *some-what furious*: Cic. L.

rābīōsus -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad, savage*: canis, Hor.; vide ne fortitudo minime sit rabiosa, Cic.

¶ Adv. **rābīōsē**, *madly, furiously*: Cic.

Rābīrius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were*: (1) C. Rabirius Postumus, *accused of treason, and defended by Cicero*. (2) Rabirius, *a poet, contemporary of Vergil*.

Adj. **Rābirīānus** -a -um, *relating to Rabirius*.

rābūla -ae, m. (rabio), *a bawling advocate*: Cic., Quint.

rācēmīfēr -fēra -fērūm (racemus/fero), *bearing clusters*: uva, Ov.; capilli, Ov.

rācēmus -i, m. *a cluster, esp. of grapes*: uva lentis racemis, Verg.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *wine*: Ov.

Rācilius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens. Its most famous member was L. Racilius, a tribune of the people in the time of Cicero; f. Rācilia* -ae, *wife of the dictator L. Quinctius Cincinnatus*.

rādiātus -a -um (radius), *provided with spokes or rays*: sol, Cic.; lumina, Ov.

rādicītūs, adv. (radix), *with or by the root*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *roots and all, utterly*: extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.; Pl., Lucr.

rādicūla -ae, f. (dim. of radix), *a little root*: Cic.

rādīo -are and **rādīor** -ari, dep. (radius, ray), *to gleam, emit rays, radiate*: argenti radiabant lumine valvae, Ov. Esp. in partic. **rādīans**, *gleaming*: luna, Verg.; Lucr., Ov.

rādīus -i, m. *a staff, rod, stake*. LIT., acuti atque alius per alium immissi radii, Liv. Esp. (1) *the spoke of a wheel*: Verg., Ov. (2) *in mathematics*: a, *a measuring-rod*: Cic., Verg.; b, *the radius or semi-diameter of a circle*: Cic. (3) *t. of weaving, a shuttle*: Verg. (4) *t. of botany, a kind of long olive*: Verg.

TRANSF., *a ray, beam of light*: radii solis, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., Verg.

rādīx -īcis, f. (perhaps connected with ῥιζα), *a root*. LIT., *the root of a plant*: cortices et radices, Cic.; arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes.; Verg. Sometimes *an edible root*: genus radicis quod appellatur chara, Caes.; *a radish*: Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *the root or lowest part of anything, esp. the foot of a mountain*: in radicibus Caucasi natus, Cic. (2) *foundation, basis, origin*: patientiae, Cic.; ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum, Cic.; Pompeius, eo robore vir iis radicibus, Cic.

rādo rādēre rāsi rāsum, *to scrape, scratch, smooth*. LIT., in gen.: tigna, Lucr.; lapides palmā, Hor.; esp. *to shave*: aliquem, Cic.; caput et supercilia, Cic.; caput, as a sign of slavery, Liv.; in pursuance of a vow: Juv.

TRANSF., (1) *to graze in passing*: litora, Verg.; terras, Hor. (2) *to erase*: nomen fastis, Tac. (3) *to hurt, offend*: Quint.

raeda -ae, f. (a Gallic word), *a travelling carriage with four wheels*: vehi in raeda, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

raedārius -i, m. (raeda), *the driver of a raeda; a coachman*: Cic.

Raeti (Rhaeti) -ōrum, m. *a people between the Inn and the Rhine*. ¶ Hence subst. **Raetia** -ae, f. *Raetia, their country*; adj. **Raeticus**, **Raetius**, **Raetus** -a -um, *Raetian*.

rallus -a -um (rarus), *thin, of fine texture*: Pl.

rāmāle -is, n. (ramus), usually plur. **rāmālia** -ium, *sticks, brushwood*: Ov., Tac.

rāmētum -i, n. (rado), usually plur. **rāmēnta** -orum, *shavings, splinters, chips*. LIT., ferri,

Lucr. TRANSF., *aurum cum ramento, every halfpenny*, Pl.

rāmēus -a -um (ramus), *of branches*: fragmenta, brushwood, Verg.

rāmēs -īcis, m. (ramus). (1) *a rupture*: Plin., Juv. (2) plur.: *ramices, the blood-vessels of the lungs, the lungs*, Pl.

Ramnes -ium, m. and **Ramnenses** -ium, m. *one of the three tribes into which the early Roman citizens were divided by Romulus*: Liv. Hence *the name of one of the three centuries of equites*: Cic., Liv. Poet. = *nobles*: Hor.

rāmōsus -a -um (ramus), *full of boughs, branching, branchy*. LIT., arbor, Lucr.; Ov. TRANSF., *hydra ramosa natis e caede colubris, the hydra, from whose trunk, as from a tree, grew young serpents*, Ov.; Lucr., Verg.

rāmūlus -i, m. (dim. of ramus), *a little branch, twig*: Cic.

rāmūs -i, m. *a bough, branch, twig*. LIT., in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a tree*: rami atque venatus alebat, Verg. (2) *a branch of a stag's antlers*: Caes. (3) plur., rami, *the arms of the Greek letter-Υ*, regarded by the Pythagoreans as *symbolical of the two paths of life*: Samii rami, Pers.

rāna -ae, f. *a frog*. LIT., Cic. L., Verg., Hor. TRANSF., *rana marina, a sea-fish, the frog-fish*: Cic.

rancens -entis, *stinking, putrid*: Lucr.

rancidūlus -a -um (dim. of rancidus), *somewhat putrid*: Juv. TRANSF., *loathsome*: Pers.

rancidus -a -um (cf. rancens), *stinking, rank*. LIT., aper, Hor. TRANSF., *disgusting, offensive*; compar.: Juv.

rānuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of rana), *a little frog, a tadpole*: Cic. In jest, used of the inhabitants of Ulubrae, which was near the Pontine marshes: Cic.

rāpācida -ae, m. (rapax), *a robber*: Pl.

rāpācītās -ātis, f. (rapax), *greediness, rapacity*: quis in rapacitate avarior? Cic.; Mart.

rāpax -ācis (rapio), adj. (with compar.; and superl. in Plin.), *seizing, snatching, grasping, greedy*. LIT., lupus, Hor.; fluviū, Lucr.; ventus, Ov.; mors, Tib.; Orcus, Hor.

TRANSF., in gen., *grasping*: nihil est appetentius, similis sui, nec rapacius quam natura, Cic.

rāpīdē, adv. from rapidus; q.v.

rāpīditās -ātis, f. (rapidus), *rapid flow, rapidity*: fluminis, Caes.

rāpīdus -a -um (rapio), *tearing, seizing, impetuous, swift*. LIT., of physical movement: ferae, equus, Ov.; sol, fierce, Verg.; amnis, Hor.; torrens, Verg. TRANSF., abstr.: oratio, Cic.; rapidus in consiliis, Liv.

¶ Adv. **rāpīdē**, *impetuously, rapidly*. LIT., rapide dilapsus fluviū, Cic. TRANSF., Cic.

rāpīna -ae, f. (rapio). LIT., *robbery, plundering, pillage*; gen. in plur.: Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., *booty, plunder*: Verg.

rāpio rāpēre rāpūi raptum (cf. ἀρνᾶω), *to seize, snatch, tear away*. LIT., (1) *to seize in order to keep, to snatch to oneself*: praedas, Verg.; bipennem dextrā, Verg.; corpus consulis, Liv.; virgines, Sall.,

Liv., Ov.; improvisa leti vis rapuit gentes, Hor. Also to *plunder* a place: Armeniam, Tac.; castra urbesque primo impetu, Liv. (2) to *hurry along* a person or thing in a particular direction: quo raptis me? Pl.; aliquem hinc, Liv.; manipulos aliquot in primam aciem secum rapit, Verg.; reflex.: se rapere hinc ocius, to *hasten away*, Hor.; inde se ad urbem, id est ad caedem optimi cuiusque, Cic. Esp. to *hurry* a person off to punishment, etc.: in ius ad regem, Liv.; e carcere ad palum et ad necem, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to *seize, enjoy hastily, hasten along*: tecum solatia, Verg.; occasionem de die, Hor.; viam, Ov.; nuptias, Liv.; alium quae rapit hora diem, Hor.; animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall.; in a good sense: ad divinarum rerum cognitionem curā omni studioque rapi, Cic. (2) to *pervert, distort, lead astray*: ipsae res verba rapiunt, Cic.; rapi in invidiam, Cic.; commoda ad se, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **raptum** -i, *plunder*: Verg., Ov., Liv.

raptim, adv. (rapio), *violently, hastily, hurriedly*: haec scripsi raptim, Cic. L.; Verg., Liv., etc.

raptio -ōnis, f. (rapio), *a carrying off, abduction*: Ter.

rapto -are (freq. of rapio).

LIT., physically, to *seize and carry away, hurry away*: huc illuc vexilla, Tac.; coniugem, Cic.; Hectora circa muros, Verg.; nubila caeli, Lucr. Also to *rob, plunder*: Tac.

TRANSF., quid raptum in crimina divos, *accuse*, Prop.; me amor, *passion drives me on*, Pl.

raptor -ōris, m. (rapio), *a robber, plunderer*. Lit., Hor., Ov., Tac.; attrib.: lupi raptores, Verg. TRANSF., raptores alieni honoris, Ov.

raptus -ūs, m. (rapio). (1) *a tearing off, rending away*: Ov. (2) *a carrying off, abduction, rape*: Cic., Ov., Tac. (3) *plundering*: Tac.

rāpūm -i, n. (dim. of rapum), *a little turnip*: Hor.

rāpum -i, n. (cf. ῥάπον), *a turnip*: Varr. **rārē**, adv. from rarus; q.v.

rārēfācio -fācere -fēcī -factum (rarus/facio), *to make thin, rarefy*: Lucr.

rāresco -ēre (rarus). Lit., to *become thin, to lose density*: umor aquai ab aestu, Lucr.; tellus in aquas, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to widen out*: ubi angusti rarescunt claustra Pelori, Verg.; paulatim rarescunt montes, Tac. (2) *to grow less*: sonitus, Prop.

rārītās -ātis, f. (rarus). (1) *want of density, thinness, looseness of texture, distance apart*: Cic. (2) *fewness, rarity*: dictorum, Cic.

rārus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *loose, thin*.

LIT., (1) *loose in texture, thin* (opp. densus): aer, Lucr.; retia, Verg.; cribrum, Ov.; rariores silvae, Tac. (2) *scattered, scanty, far apart*: vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, Cic.; raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes. As milit. t. t., in *loose order* (opp. confertus): ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes.; ordines, Liv.; acies, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *rare, infrequent*: in omni arte optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic.; Oceanus raris navibus aditur, Tac.; nec Iliacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, *seldom*, Ov. (2)

extraordinary, distinguished: Cynthia rara meast, Prop.; rara quidem facie sed rarior arte canendi, Ov.

¶ As adv., abl. n. **rārō**; also **rārē**; *seldom, rarely*: Pl., Cic., Hor., Ov. Compar. **rārīus**, Cic. L.

rāsīlis -e (rado), *scraped, having a smooth surface, polished*: torno rasile buxum, Verg.

rastrum -i, n. (rado), plur., gen. **rastrī** -ōrum, m. *an instrument for scraping; a toothed hoe, a rake, a mattock*: Verg., Ov.

rātio -ōnis, f. (reor), *a reckoning, account, computation, calculation*.

LIT., in business; abstract or concrete: eius pecuniae, cuius ratio in aede Opis confecta est, Cic.; auri ratio constat, *comes right, is correct*, Cic.; rationem ducere, or habere, to *compute, calculate*, Cic.; rationem inire, Caes.; rationem referre, *give an account*, Cic.; plur.: rationes cum aliquo putare, Cic.; conferre, referre, subducere, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *consideration taken, or account rendered*, of any matter: alicuius rationem habere, Caes., Cic., Liv.; superis de rebus habenda nobis est ratio, Lucr.; rationem vitae suae reddere, Cic.; semper ita vivamus ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, Cic.; cedo rationem carceris, quae diligentissime conficitur, Cic. (2) *any transaction, affair, business*: de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic.; haec res non solum ex domestica est ratione, attingit etiam bellicam, Cic.; fori iudiciiue rationem Messala suscepit, *public and legal business*, Cic.; rationes meas vestrae salutis anteposuissem, *my interests*, Cic. (3) *a reason, motive, ground*: rationem mei consilii accipite, Caes.; argumentis ac rationibus, Cic.; consilii causa ratioque, Cic.; non ratio est, *it is unreasonable*, Cic. As rhet. t. t., *ground or reason brought forward to support a proposition*: confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, Cic. (4) *a plan, scheme, system*: de summa caeli ratione deumque, Lucr.; meae vitae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae, Cic.; rationes belli gerendi, *principles*, Caes.; civitatis, Cic. Hence, *reasonableness, method, order, rule*: modo et ratione omnia facere, Cic.; Hor. (5) *a theory, doctrine, science, knowledge*: Epicuri ratio, *philosophical system*, Cic.; cum in eam rationem quisque loqueretur, Cic.; ratio tua coepit vociferari naturam rerum, Lucr. (6) *the faculty of mind which calculates and plans, the reason*: homo rationis particeps, Cic.; mens et ratio et consilium, Cic.; consilio et ratione, Cic.; ratione sagaci videndum, Lucr.

rātiocinātiō -ōnis, f. (ratiocinor). (1) *reasoning; deliberate consideration and conclusion*: Cic. (2) *a form of argument, syllogism*: Cic., Quint.

rātiocinātīvus -a -um (ratiocinor), *argumentative, syllogistic*: Cic., Quint.

rātiocinātor -ōris, m. (ratiocinor), *a calculator, accountant*: Cic. L.

rātiocinor -ari, dep. (ratio). (1) *to compute, calculate*: Cic. (2) *to consider, deliberate*: Pl. (3) *to argue, infer, conclude*; with indir. quest., or with acc. and infin.: Cic.

rātiōnālīs -e (ratio), *reasonable, rational*: Quint.

¶ Adv. **rātiōnālītēr**, *reasonably*: Sen.

rātiōnārīum -i, n. (ratio), a statistical account: imperii, Suet.

rātis -is, f. LIT., a raft: Cic., Caes.; ratibus, quibus iunxerat flumen, resolutis, pontoons, Liv. TRANSF., a ship, boat, vessel: Verg.

rātiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of ratio). (1) a little reckoning, account: Pl., Ter. (2) a poor, insufficient reason: huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic. (3) a petty syllogism: concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, Cic.

rātus -a -um, partic. from reor; q.v.

raucisōnus -a -um (raucus/sonus), hoarsely sounding: Lucr., Cat.

raucus -a -um (connected with ravim), hoarse. LIT., (1) of men and animals: fauces, Lucr.; nos raucos saepe attentissime audiri video, Cic.; cornix, Lucr.; vox ranarum, Ov. TRANSF., of inanimate things, harsh-sounding: cornu, Pl.; murmur undae, Verg.; Hadria, Hor.

raudus (rōdus, rūdus) -ēris, n. a rough mass or lump; esp. a piece of copper used as a coin: Liv.

rauduscūlum -i, n. (dim. of raudus), a small sum of money: de raudusculo Numeriano, the little debt of Numerius, Cic.

Raurici -ōrum, m. a Celtic people in Gaul, near modern Basle.

Rāvenna -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana, near the Adriatic, made a naval station by Augustus (now Ravenna).

¶ Hence adj. **Rāvennās** -ātis, m. belonging to Ravenna.

rāvīm, acc. sing. as from ravis, f. (cf. raucus), hoarseness: Pl.

rāvio -ire (ravis), to talk oneself hoarse: Pl.

rāvus -a -um, tawny or greyish: Hor., Cic.

rē- and (mainly before vowels and h) **rēd-**, an insepar. particle, meaning sometimes back, as in recurro; sometimes against, as in reluctor; sometimes again, as in restituo.

rēa, see reus.

rēapse, adv. (rē/eapse=ipsā), indeed, in truth, really: Pl., Cic.

Rēātē -is, n. an old town in the Sabine country (now Rieti). Adj. **Rēātīnus** -a -um, Reatine; m. pl. subst. **Rēātīni** -ōrum, the people of Reate.

rēbellātio=rebellio; q.v.: Tac.

rēbellātrix -icis, f. (rebello), renewing war, rebellious: Germania, Ov.

rēbellio -ōnis, f. (rebello), a renewal of war, esp. of a conquered people, a revolt: rebellionem facere, Caes.; Liv., Tac.; plur.: Carthaginiensium rebelliones, Cic.

rēbellis -e (rebello), renewing a war, insurgent. LIT., colonia, Tac.; Verg.; m. pl. as subst., rebels: Tac. TRANSF., amor, Ov.

rēbellium=rebellio; q.v.: Liv.

rēbello -are, to renew a war, to revolt. LIT., septies rebellare, Liv. TRANSF., to renew any struggle, to fight back: Ov., Sen.

rēbito -ēre, to go back, return: Pl.

rēbōo -are. (1) to echo, resound: Verg. (2) to make to resound: Lucr.

rēcalcitro -are (of a horse), to kick back; fig., to deny access: Hor.

rēcālēo -ēre, to be warm again: recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta sanguine, Verg.

rēcālesco -ēre, to become warm again. LIT., cum motu atque exercitatione recalescunt corpora, Cic. TRANSF., mens recalescit, Ov.

rēcālfācio -fācēre -fēci -factum, to make warm again: Ov.

rēcandesco -candescēre -candūi. (1) to grow white: recanduit unda, Ov. (2) to become hot, to begin to glow. LIT., (tellus) recanduit aestu, Ov. TRANSF., recanduit ira, Ov.

rēcanto -are. (1) intransit., to resound, echo: Mart. (2) transit: a, to recall, recant: recantata opprobria, Hor.: b, to charm away: curas, Ov.

rēcēdo -cēdēre -cessi -cessum, to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire.

LIT., physically. (1) of persons and animals: ex eo loco, Caes.; non modo e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, Cic.; a stabulis apes, Verg. (2) of the movement of lifeless things: ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic.; caput e cervice, is severed, Ov. (3) of the position of places; to retire, stand back: Anchisae domus recessit, Verg. Also of apparent movement, to recede in the distance, disappear from view: provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of men and animals, to withdraw, retire: anni recedentes, Hor.; ab officio, Cic.; ab armis, Cic.; a vita, Cic.; in otia, Hor. (2) of lifeless things: res ab usitata consuetudine recessit, Cic.; anni recedentes, Hor.; ira recessit, Ov.; in ventos vita, Verg.

rēcello -ēre, to spring back, fly back: cum (ferrea) manus gravi libramento recelleret ad solum, Liv.

rēcens -entis (abl. sing., recenti, in poets sometimes recentē; genit. plur., recentium, in poets sometimes recentum), adj. (with compar. and superl.), new, fresh, young, recent.

LIT., caespites, Caes.; flores, Hor.; prata, Verg. Esp. of strength, fresh, vigorous; of soldiers: integri et recentes, Caes.; of horses: Liv.; of the mind: animus (consulis), Liv.

TRANSF., fresh, in time, recent. (1) of things: recenti re, recenti negotio, while the business is still fresh, Cic.; iniuriarum memoria, Caes.; victoria, Caes. (2) of persons: his recentibus viris, Cic.; m. pl. of compar. as subst.: recentiores, Cic. Esp. with abl. or prep., to indicate point of departure: Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic.; cum e provincia recens esset, Cic.; recens a vulnere Dido, Verg.; praetura, Tac.; Regini quidam eo venerunt, Romā sane recentes, direct from Rome, Cic.

¶ Adv. **rēcens**, lately, recently, esp. with participles: sole recens orto, Verg.; recens ad Regillum lacum accepta clades, Liv.; Sall., Tac.

rēcensēo -censēre -censūi -censum, to count again; hence, to review, muster, examine.

LIT., milit. t. t.: exercitum, legiones, Liv.; Verg., Liv.; polit. t. t., of the censor: equites, Liv.; poet., to pass through: signa (of the sun), Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to go over in thought, review: fataque fortunaeque virum, Verg.; Liv., Ov. (2) to go over in words, recount: fortia facta, Ov.

rēcensio -ōnis, f. (recenseo), a reviewing, mustering, enumeration by the censor: Cic.

rēcensūs -ūs, m. (recenseo), a review, muster: populi, Suet.

réceptâcûlum -i, n. (recepto). (1) *a magazine, reservoir, receptacle*: cibi et potionis (of the stomach), Cic.; cloaca maxima receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv.; Tac. (2) *a place of refuge, shelter, retreat*: militum Catilinae, Cic.; receptaculum esse classibus nostris, Cic.; fugientibus, Liv.; Caes.

receptio -ōnis, f. (recipio), *a receiving, reception*: Pl.

receptio -are (freq. of recipio). (1) *to draw back*: hastam, Verg.; Saturni sese quo stella receptet, Verg. (2) *to receive back, take in*: Lucr. (3) *to receive frequently, harbour*: mercatores, Liv.

receptor -ōris, m. (recipio), *one who receives or harbours, a harbourer*: praedarum, Tac.; ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, Cic.

receptrix -trīcis, f. (receptor), *a receiver*: furtorum, Cic.

receptus -ūs, m. (recipio). (1) *a drawing back*. LIT., spiritus in receptu difficilis, Quint. TRANSF., *withdrawal, recantation*: nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv.

(2) *a retiring, a retreat, return*. LIT., esp. milit. t. t., *a retreat, falling back*: ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes.; Caesar receptui cani iussit, *ordered the signal of retreat*, Caes.; fig.: canere receptui a miseriis, Cic. TRANSF., *non tutissimus a malis consiliis receptus*, Liv.; receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. Of a place of retreat: Verg.

recessim, adv. (recedo), *backwards*: Pl.

recessus -ūs, m. (recedo), *a going back, receding, retreat*.

LIT., lunae accessus et recessus, Cic.; (aestuum maritimorum) accessus et recessus, *ebb and flow*, Cic.; recessus primis ultimi non dabant, *chance of retreating*, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *withdrawal*: accessum ad res salutare, a pestiferis recessum, *disinclination for*, Cic.; ut metus recessum quandam animi et fugam efficiat, Cic. (2) *a place of retreat, quiet, retired place*: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.; fig.: in animis hominum tanti sunt recessus, *corners, intricacies*, Cic.

reçidivus -a -um (recido), *returning, repeated*: nummus, Juv.; poet.: Pergama, *rebuilt*, Verg.

reçido -cidere -cidi -cīsum (re/cado), *to fall back*. LIT., recidunt omnia in terras, Cic.; Lucr., etc. TRANSF., (1) *to relapse, sink, fall*: in graviore morbum, Liv.; in eandem fortunam, Cic.; cum ad eum potentatus omnis reccidisset, Cic. (2) *to recoil, fall back upon*: hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse, Cic.; ut amentiae poena in ipsum eiusque familiam recidat, Cic. (3) *to fall back, descend, be reduced*: illa omnia ex laetitia ad lacrimas recciderunt, Cic.; ad nihilum, Cic.; quorsum recidat responsum tuum non magno opere laboro, Cic.; Liv.

reçido -cidere -cidi -cīsum (re/caedo), *to cut back, lop away*. LIT., barbam falce, Ov.; caput, Ov.; ceras inanes, Verg. TRANSF., nationes, Cic.; ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor.; Tac.

reçingo -cingere -cīxi -cīctum, *to ungird, loosen*: tunicas, Ov.; pass. as middle: recingor anguem, Ov.

reçino -ere (re/cano), *to resound, echo*.

(1) intransit.: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic.; parra recinens, *shrieking* (or perhaps *singing against*, i.e. *protesting*), Hor.

(2) transit., *to cause to resound*: cuius recinet iocosa nomen imago, Hor.; curvâ lyrâ Latonam, Hor.

reçipio -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (re/capio).

(1) *to hold back, retain*: sibi aliquid, Cic.; Pl.

(2) *to take back, draw back, fetch back*. LIT., ensem, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., *to draw back, cause to retreat*: milites defessos, Caes. Reflex., *se recipere, to withdraw, retire, retreat*: se ex hisce locis, Cic.; se ad nos, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t.: se in castra, Caes., Liv. TRANSF., vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, Cic.; reflex.: se ad bonam frugem, Cic.; se ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes.

(3) *to take back, regain, recover*. LIT., obsides, Caes.; aliquem medio ex hoste, Verg.; Tarentum, Cic.; suas res amissas, Liv. TRANSF., *to recover*: antiquam frequentiam, Liv.; vitam herbis fortibus, Ov.; animos ex pavore, *to regain courage*, Liv.; mentem, Hor.

(4) *to receive, accept, take to oneself*. LIT., ferrum, gladium, *to receive the death-wound*, Cic.; necesse erat ab latere aperto tela recipi, Caes.; of animals: frenum, Hor.; of rivers: Mosa, parte quadam ex Rheno accepta, Caes. Esp. *to receive hospitably into a place, into friendship*, etc.: Xerxen, Cic.; aliquem libentissimum animo, Caes.; hos tutissimus portus recipiebat, Caes.; aliquem ad epulas, Cic.; in civitatem, Cic., Hor., Liv.; in fidem, Cic.; exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic.; aliquem domum suam, Cic.; senem sessum, Cic. Sometimes, like capio, *to take possession of, conquer*: oppidum, civitatem, Caes.; pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *to accept, admit, allow*: fabulas, *to believe*, Cic.; nec inconstantiam virtus recipit, *admits*, Cic.; causam Siculorum, *to take up*, Cic.; officium, Cic. Esp.: a, *to accept an obligation; to guarantee, promise, be responsible for*: pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, Cic.; ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.; with acc. and fut. infin.: Caes., Cic. Hence n. of partic. as subst. **reçipitum** -i, *an engagement, guarantee*: b, as legal t. t., of the praetor: recipere nomen, *to receive an accusation against anyone*, Cic.; recipere reum, Tac.

reçiprōco -are (reciprocus), *to move backwards, or to move backwards and forwards*.

(1) transit. LIT., animam, *to draw in and breathe out the air, to breathe*, Liv.; quinquerequem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, Liv. TRANSF., si quidem ista reciprocantur, *if the proposition is converted or reversed*, Cic.

(2) intransit.: fretum Euripi non septies die temporibus statis reciprocatur, *ebbs and flows*, Liv.; Cic.

reçiprōcus -a -um, *returning, going backwards and forwards*: Plin.; mare, *ebbing*, Tac.

reçisus -a -um, partic. from recido; q.v.

reçitatio -ōnis, f. (recito), *a reading aloud*.

(1) of documents in legal proceedings: Cic.

(2) of literary works: Tac., Plin. L.

recitator -ōris, m. (recito), *a reader aloud.*

(1) of documents in legal proceedings: Cic.
(2) of literary works, *a reciter*: Hor., Sen., Plin. L.

recito -are, *to read aloud, read publicly.*

(1) officially: *a, to read a document*: litteras in senatu, in contione, Cic.; aliquid ex codice, Cic.; testimonium, Cic.: *b, to read out the name of a person*: testamento heredem aliquem, Cic.; aliquem praeterire in recitando senatu, in reading the list of senators, Cic.: *c, to read the words of an oath, to dictate*: Tac.

(2) *to read one's literary works before friends*: Hor., Ov., Plin. L.

reclāmatio -ōnis, f. (reclamo), *a crying out against, loud disapprobation*: Cic.

reclāmīto -are (freq. of reclamo), *to cry out against loudly, violently contradict*; with dat.: Cic.

reclāmo -are. (1) *to cry out against, contradict loudly*. LIT., Cic., Hor., Liv.; with dat.: alicui, Plin. L.; orationi, Cic.; promissis, Cic.; with ne and the subj.: unā voce omnes iudices, ne is iuraret, reclamasse, Cic. TRANSF., quoniam ratio reclamat vera, Lucr. (2) *to reverberate, re-echo, resound*: scopulis reclamant aequora, Verg.

reclinis -e (reclino), *leaning backwards, reclining*: Ov., Tac.

reclino -are (re/*clino), *to bend back, cause to lean back*. LIT., se, Caes.; scuta, Verg.; partic., reclinātus -a -um, *bent back, reclined*: Hor., Caes. TRANSF., nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, *releases me from labour*, Hor.

reclūdo -clūdēre -clūsi -clūsum (re/claudio), *to uncloze, to open*.

LIT., portas, Verg.; viam, Ov.; tellurem unco dente, *to turn over, cultivate*, Verg.; ense, *to draw from the scabbard*, Verg.; pectus mucrone, *to pierce*, Verg.

TRANSF., ebrietas opera recludit, *reveals*, Hor.; fata, *to relax*, Hor.

recōgito -are, *to think over again, reconsider*: de re, Cic.

recognitio -ōnis, f. (recognosco), *a reviewing, inspection, examining*: agri Campani, Liv.; Cic.

recognosco -noscere -nōvi -nītum. (1) *to recognize, to know again, to recall*: res, one's property, Liv.; illa reminiscendo, Cic.; recognosce mecum noctem illam, Cic. (2) *to review, inspect, examine, investigate*: decretum populi, Cic.; codicem, Cic.; dona populorum, Verg.; agros, Liv.

recolligo = reconligo; q.v.

recōlo -cōlère -cōlūi -cultum, *to cultivate again*.

LIT., desertam terram, Liv.; Ov. Also *to work again*: metalla intermissa, Liv.; *to revisit*: locum, Phaedr.

TRANSF., (1) *to practise again, resume*: artes, Cic.; studia, Cic. (2) *to set up again, rehabilitate, honour afresh*: imagines subversas, Tac.; dignitatem, Cic.; aliquem sacerdotis, Tac. (3) *to reflect upon, to recall*: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.; inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, Verg.

recomminiscor -i, dep. *to recollect*: Pl.

recompōno -pōnere -pōsītum, *to readjust, re-arrange*: comas, Ov.

reconciliatio -ōnis, f. (reconcilio), *a winning back, restoration, re-establishment*: concordiae, Cic.; gratiae, *reconciliation*, Cic.; also absol. in this sense: iridebatur haec illius reconciliationi, Cic.; Liv.

reconciliator -ōris, m. (reconcilio), *a restorer*: pacis, Liv.

reconcilio -are, *to make good again, restore, repair*: diurni laboris detrimentum solertia et virtute militum brevi reconciliatur, Caes.; existimationem iudiciorum, Cic.

Esp. *to restore good feeling* between persons; with feeling as object: concordiam, gratiam, Liv.; with persons as object, *to reunite, reconcile*: aliquem alicui, Cic.; inimicos in gratiam, Cic.

reconcinno -are, *to restore, renovate, repair*: pallam, Pl.; tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic.

recondo -dēre -didi -ditum, *to put away, put back, store*.

LIT., gladium in vaginam, Cic.; prome reconditum Caecubum, Hor.; recondita alia (medicamenta), Liv.

TRANSF., (1) poet., *to thrust, etc.*: ense in pulmone, Verg.; oculos, *to close again*, Ov. (2) mentally, *to store, hide*: mens alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, Cic.; Venerem interius, Verg.; Tac.; *to conceal*: voluptates, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **reconditus** -a -um, *put away, concealed*. LIT., locus, Cic.; n. pl.: occulta et recondita templi, *secret recesses*, Caes. TRANSF., (1) *abstruse, profound*: reconditae abstrusaeque res, Cic.; compar.: Cic. (2) of character, *reserved, mysterious*:

naturā tristi ac reconditā fuit, Cic.

reconfio -are, *to rekindle*: Lucr.

reconligo -legere -lēgi -lectum, *to collect again, gather together again*. LIT., sparsos ignes, Luc. TRANSF., se, *to regain courage*, Ov.; primos annos, *to become young again*, Ov.; animum alicuius, *to reconcile*, Cic. L.

recōquo -cōquere -coxi -coctum, *to boil again, heat up again*. LIT., Peliam (in order to make him young again), Cic.; patrios enses, *to forge again*, Verg. TRANSF., recocctus scriba ex quinquennio, *new-moulded*, Hor.

recondatio -ōnis, f. (recordor), *a recollection, remembrance*: ultimi temporis recordatio, Cic.; plur.: recordationes fugio, Cic.; Plin. L., Tac.

recordor -ari, dep. (re/cor).

(1) *to remember, recollect*; with genit.: flagitiorum suorum, Cic.; with acc.: maiorum diligentiam, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.; with acc. and infin.: hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives esse usurpatum, Cic.; Caes., Ov.; with indir. quest.: non recordor, unde ceciderim, Cic.; Caes.; with de: de ceteris, Cic.; absol.: si recordari volumus, Cic.

(2) *to think of something in the future, to ponder over*: quae sum passura recordor, Ov.

recreo -are, *to create again, or restore to a sound condition, refresh, invigorate, revive*.

LIT., physically: sol lumen, Lucr.; vires, Lucr. Esp. reflex.: se recreare, and pass. as middle, recreari, *to revive, recover, be refreshed*: ex vulnere, Cic.; ex vulneribus, Liv.

TRANSF., in spirits, etc.: provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, Cic.;

adflictos animos, Cic.; recreare se ex magno timore, Cic.; civitas recreatur, Cic.

recrēpo -are, to echo, resound: Cat. With acc.: Verg.

recresco -crescere -crēvi -crētum, to grow again: Lucr., Ov., Liv.

recrūdesco -crūdescere -crūdūi, to become raw again. Of wounds, to open afresh: quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. Fig., to break out again: recrudescite Manliana seditione, Liv.; Cic. L.

rectā, adv. from rectus; q.v.

rectē, adv. from rectus; q.v.

rectiō -ōnis, f. (rego), a ruling, direction: rerum publicarum, Cic.

rector -ōris, m. (rego), a ruler, governor, director, guide. LIT., navis, steersman, Cic.; so in Verg. and Ov.; of a driver or rider of animals: Liv., Ov., Tac. TRANSF., rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic.; Olympi, or superum, or deum, Jupiter, Ov.; maris, Neptune, Ov.; animus incorruptus, rector humani generis, Sall.

rectrix -icis, f. (rector), she that leads or guides: Sen.

rectus -a -um, partic. from rego; q.v.

recūbo -are, to lie back, to recline: sub tegmine fagi, Verg.; Lucr., Cic.

recumbo -cumbere -cūbūi, to lie back, recline. LIT., of persons: in cubiculo, Cic.; in herba, Cic. Esp., to recline at table: in triclinio, Cic.; Hor.

TRANSF., to sink down, fall down: cervix in umeros, Verg.; pons, Cat.; unda, Hor.

recupēratiō -ōnis, f. (recupero), a recovery: libertatis, Cic.

recupērator (recipērator) -ōris, m. (recupero), a recoverer: urbis, Tac. Esp. as t. t.: recuperatores, a board of arbiters appointed by the praetor to decide causes which required speedy settlement, Cic.

recupērātorius -a -um (recupero), of the recuperatores (q.v.): iudicium, Cic.

recipēro (recipēro) -are, to get again, regain, recover; of material things: villam suam ab aliquo, Cic.; urbem, Liv.; amissa, Caes.; rempublicam, Cic.; of persons: obsides, Caes.; si vos et me ipsum recuperaro, Cic. L.; of abstr. things: voluntatem, Cic.

recūro -are, to restore, refresh: Cat.

recurro -currere -curri -cursum, to run back, hasten back.

LIT., of persons: ad aliquem, Cic.; ad redam, Cic.; in Tusculanum, Cic.; rure, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of things: luna tum crescendo, tum defectionibus in initia recurrendo, Cic.; bruma recurrit iners, Hor.; naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurrit, Hor. Esp. of the course of the sun and the year, to roll round: sol recurrens, Verg. (2) of persons, to revert, return: ad easdem deditiois condiciones, Caes.

recurso -are (freq. of recurro), to run back, hasten back, return. LIT., Pl., Lucr. TRANSF., cura recursat, Verg.

recursus -ūs, m. (recurro), a return, coming back, retreat: Verg., Ov., Liv.

recurvo -are, to bend or curve backwards: colla equi, Ov.; aquas in caput, make to flow back, Ov.; undae recurvatae, winding, of the Maeander, Ov.

recurvus -a -um, bent or curved backwards: cornu, Verg.; tectum, labyrinth, Ov.; aera, hooks, Ov.; nexus hederæ, winding, Ov.

recūsatiō -ōnis, f. (recuso), a refusal: adimere alicui omnem recusationem, possibility of refusing, Cic.; Caes. Esp. as legal t. t., a protest or a counter-plea: Cic.

recūso -are (re/causa), to object to, protest against, refuse.

LIT., in gen., with acc.: laborem, Caes.; molestias, Cic.; Verg.; with double acc.: populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic.; with de and abl.: Caes., Cic. With infin.: non recusare mori, Caes.; Verg., Liv., etc.; with ne and subj.: sententiam ne diceret recusavit, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; when a negative precedes, with quin or quominus and the subj.: non possumus quin alii a nobis dissentiant recusare, Cic.; non recusabo quominus omnes mea legant, Cic. Absol.: non recuso, non abnuo, Cic. Esp. as legal t. t., to take exception, plead in defence: quoniam satis recusavi, Cic.

TRANSF., with no person as subject: genua cursum recusant, Verg.; vincla leones, Verg.; Ov.

recūtio -cūtēre -cussi -cussum (re/quatio), to strike back, cause to rebound: Verg.

recūtītus -a -um (re/cutis), circumcised: Iudaei, Mart.

reda -ae, f. = raeda; q.v.

redāmbulo -are, to walk back: Pl.

redāmo -are, to love in return: Cic.

redargūo -gūēre -gūi, to refute, disprove, contradict: redargue me, si mentior, Cic.; redarguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.; improborum prosperitates redarguunt vim omnem deorum, Cic; Verg.

redāuspico -are, to take auspices for a return; in just = to return: Pl.

reddo -dēre -didi -ditum.

(1) to give back, restore something previously given or taken. LIT., obsides, captivos, Caes.; equos, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; reflex.: se reddere convivio, to return to, Liv.; se terris, Verg.; pass., reddi, as middle: reddar tenebris, I shall return to, Verg. With abstr. obj.: alicui patriam, Liv.; ereptum honorem, Verg. TRANSF., a, in words, to repeat, recite: verba bene (of a parrot), Ov.; Cic., Hor., etc.: b, to reproduce by imitation, to represent, reflect: qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Verg.; hominum facies, Lucr.

(2) to give back something in return for a thing previously given. In gen.: oscula, Ov.; beneficium, Cic.; pro vita hominis hominis vitam, Caes.; to answer: veras audire et reddere voces, Verg. Esp.: a, to give back in another language = to translate, render, interpret: cum ea quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic.; verbo verbum, Hor.: b, to make, render, cause to be, with double acc.: aliquem iratum, Cic.; itinera infesta, Caes.; aliquem avem, Ov.

(3) to give something as due or expected; to pay up, deliver: suum cuique, Cic. honorum, Cic.; caute vota, to fulfil, Cic.; responsa, Verg.; peccatis veniam, Hor.; rationem alicui, to render an account, Cic.; of the dying: eum spiritum, quem naturae debeo, patriae reddere, Cic.; vitam naturae, Cic.; of

sacrifice, to offer: liba deae, Ov.; of writing: sed perge, Pomponi, de Caesare et redde quae restant, Cic. As legal t. t., reddere iudicium, to grant a judicial inquiry: in aliquem, Caes.; reddere ius, to administer justice, pronounce sentence: alicui petenti, Caes.

redemptio -ōnis, f. (redimo), (1) a buying up: a, bribing: iudicii, a corrupting by bribery, Cic.: b, a farming of taxes: Cic. (2) a ransoming, redemption: captivorum, Liv.

redempto -are (freq. of redimo), to ransom, redeem: captivos, Tac.

redemptor -ōris, m. (redimo), a buyer, contractor, farmer (of taxes): frumenti, Liv.; caementa demittit redemptor, Hor.; Cic.

redemptūra -ae, f. (redimo), a contracting, farming (of taxes, etc.): redempturis auxisse patrimonialia, Liv.

redēdo -ire -īi (-īvi) -itum.

(1) to go back, come back, return. LIT., a, of persons: e provincia, Cic.; a Caesare, Cic.; Romam, Cic.; domum, Caes.; in proelium, Liv.; ad suos, Caes.; victor ex hac pugna redit, Liv.: b, of material things: redeunt umerique manusque, Ov.; flumen in eandem partem, ex qua venerat, redit, Caes.; cum ad idem, unde profecta sunt, astra redierint, Cic.; collis paulatim ad planitiem redibat, sloped down to, Caes.; redeunt iam gramina campis, Hor. TRANSF., in gen.: a, of persons: in pristinum statum, Caes.; cum aliquo in gratiam, to be reconciled with, Cic.; redire ad se, to come to one's senses, Ter., Lucr., Liv.; redire ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic.; ad sanitatem, Cic.: b, of things: animus, Pl.; res in statum antiquum, Liv.; forma prior rediit, Ov.; redit, the matter comes up again, Cic. Esp., in speaking, to return to a previous subject: sed de hoc alias, nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic.; illuc unde abii, Hor.; of the speech itself: Cic.

(2) of revenue, income, etc., to come in: pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep.; Mart.

(3) to fall back upon, come to, be brought to: pilis omissis, ad gladios redierunt, Caes.; Caesar ad duas legiones redierat, was reduced to, Caes.; bona in tabulas publicas redierunt, Cic.; summa imperii, summa rerum redit ad aliquem, Caes.; mortuo Tullo res (government of the state) ad patres redierat, Liv.

redhālo -are, to breathe out again: Lucr.

redhibeo -ēre -ūi -itum (re/habeo), to take back, esp. of the buyer or seller of a damaged article: mancipium, Cic., Pl.

redigo -igēre -ēgi -actum (re/ago).

(1) to drive back, bring back, lead back. LIT., in sua rura boves, Ov.; Lucr., Liv. TRANSF., aliquem in concordiam, Pl.; rem in pristinum belli rationem, Caes.; in memoriam alicuius, to a person's recollection (foll. by acc. and infin), Cic.

(2) of money, etc., to draw in, call in, collect: quantam (pecuniam) ex bonis patriis redigisset, Cic.; omnem pecuniam Idbus, Hor.; magnam pecuniam in aerarium, Liv.; in publicum redigere, to confiscate, Liv.

(3) to bring or reduce to a specific state or condition. In gen.: Aeduos in servitatem,

Caes.; civitatem in dicionem potestatemque populi Romani, Cic.; in ordinem, Liv.; victoriam ad vanum et irritum, to make fruitless, Liv.; aliquid ad certum, to make certain, Liv.; eo ut, to bring to such a point that, Liv.; with double acc.: quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, had made difficulties easy, Caes. Esp. to reduce in number, value, etc.; to lessen, bring down: ex hominum millibus LX vix ad D, Caes.; nobilissima familia iam ad paucos redacta, Cic.; vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor.

redimicūlum -i, n. (redimio), a fillet, frontlet, chaplet: Cic., Verg., etc.; of a fetter: Pl.

redimio -ire -īi -itum (imperf., redimibat: Verg.), to bind round, wreath round, crown: sertis redimiri et rosā, Cic.; tempora vittā, Verg.; silvis redimita loca, Cat.

redīmo -imēre -ēmi -emptum (re/emo).

(1) to buy back, redeem. LIT., domum, Cic.; fundum, Cic.; captivos a servitute, Cic.; aliquem pretio, Verg. TRANSF., to ransom, recover by payment: se pecuniā a iudicibus, Cic.; se a Gallis auro, Liv.

(2) to buy up, contract for, farm, hire. LIT., vectigalia, Caes.; picarias, Cic.; opus, Cic. TRANSF., to buy, i.e. to procure, obtain for a price: pacem parte fructuum, Cic.; pacem obsidibus, Caes.; omnium vitam perditorum poenā, Cic.

redīntegro -are, to restore, renew, repair: deminutas copias, Caes.; proelium, Caes.; memoriam auditoris, Cic.; pacem, Liv.; redintegravit luctum in castris consulum adventus, Liv.

redīpiscor -i, dep. (re/apiscor), to get back: Pl.

redītio -ōnis, f. (redeo), a going back, return: celeritas reditionis, Cic.; domum, Caes.

redītus -ūs, m. (redeo).

(1) a coming back, going back, return. LIT., domum, Cic.; in urbem, Cic.; est hominibus reditus in curiam, they may return to, Cic.; intercludere alicuius reditum, Cic.; plur.: sanguine quaerendi reditūs, Verg. TRANSF., ad rem, ad propositum, Cic.; in gratiam, reconciliation, Cic.

(2) of money, etc., returns, income, revenue; sing.: Nep.; plur.: reditūs metallorum, Liv.; Ov.

redīvīa = reduvia; q.v.

redīvīvus -a -um, renewed, renovated; applied to old building materials used a second time: lapis, Cic.; Cat.; n. as subst., sing. and pl., old building materials used again: Cic.

redōleo -ēre -ūi, to emit an odour, smell of odour. LIT., with abl.: redolere thymo, smell of thyme, Verg.; Ov.; with acc.: vinum, to smell of wine, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., ita domus ipsa fumabat, ut multa eius sermonis indicia redolent, Cic.; mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic.; with acc.: doctrinam, Cic.; antiquitatem, Cic.

redōmitus -a -um, tamed again, subdued again: Cic.

redōno -are. (1) to give back: te Quiritem, Hor. (2) to give up: graves iras et invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, Hor.

redormio -ire, to sleep again: Plin. L.

redūco -ducēre -duxi -ductum.

(1) *to draw backwards*. LIT., falces tormentis internis, Caes.; remos ad pectora, Ov.; auras naribus, *to draw in*, Lucr. TRANSF., socios a morte reduxi, *rescued*, Verg.; meque ipse reduco a contemplatu dimoveoque mali, *restrain*, Ov.

(2) *to bring back (home), to lead back*. LIT., aliquem domum, Cic.; aliquem de exsilio, Cic.; regem, Cic.; a pastu vitulos ad tecta, Verg.; poet.: solem, diem, noctem, Verg. Esp. of troops: legiones ex Britannia, Caes.; copias a munitionibus, Caes.; victorem exercitum Romam, Liv. TRANSF., aliquem in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic., Liv.; aliquem ad officium sanitatemeque, Cic.; in memoriam, with indir. quest., Cic.; spem mentibus anxiis, Hor.; legem maiestatis, *to re-introduce*, Tac.

(3) *to bring to a certain state or condition*: (catulum) lambendo mater in artus fingit et in formam reducit (of the she-bear), Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **reductus** -a -um, *drawn back*; hence *withdrawn, retired*. LIT., of places, *remote, sequestered*: vallis, Verg. TRANSF., virtus est medium vitiorum et utrinque reductum, *distant from both extremes*, Hor.; applied to a painting, n. of compar.: reductiora, *the background*, Quint.; n. pl. reducta as subst. (sc. bona) = Stoic ἀπορρογνύετα: Cic.

reductio -ōnis, f. (reduco), *a bringing back*: regis Alexandrini, *restoration*, Cic. L.

reductor -ōris (reduco), *one who brings back*: plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv.

reducuncus -a -um, *bent back, curved*: rostrum (aquilae), Ov.

redundantia -ae, f. (redundo), *an overflowing*; of style, *redundancy*: Cic.

redundo -are (re/unda), *to overflow, stream over*.

LIT., mare, lacus, Cic.; pituita, Cic.; perf. partic., redundatus, poet. = redundans, *overflowing*: aquae, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to overflow with*: Asia, quae eorum ipsorum sanguine redundat, Cic. (2) *to exist in abundance, be in excess*: multitudo, Cic., Tac.; ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic.; fig.: Asiatici oratores nimis redundantes, *copious, diffuse*, Cic. (3) with abl., *to abound in*: luctu victoria, Cic.; splendidissimorum hominum multitudine, Cic. (4) *to be left over, to overflow, to spread*: si quid redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, Cic.; nationes in provinciis redundare poterant, Cic.; infamia ad amicos redundat, Cic.

reduvīa (rēdivīa) -ae, f. *a hangnail, whitlow*; prov.: cum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curo, *attend to a trifle*, Cic.

redux -dūcis (abl. rēdūcī or rēdūcē), adj. (reduco). (1) act., *bringing back, restoring*, epithet of Jupiter: Ov. (2) pass., *brought back, returned*: reduces socii, Verg.; me reducem esse voluistis, *brought me back from exile*, Cic.

refectio -ōnis, f. (reficio), *a repairing, restoring*: Plin., Suet.

refector -ōris, m. (reficio), *a repairer, restorer*: Suet.

refello -fellere -felli (re/fallo), *to refute, disprove*: aliquem, Cic.; refellere et

redarguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.; dicta, Verg.; crimen ferro, Verg.

refercio -fercire -fersi -fertum (re/farcio), *to stuff full, to cram*. LIT., cloacas corporibus civium, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., complures aures istis sermonibus, Cic.; libros puerilibus fabulis Cic.; quae Crassus peranguste refertur in oratione sua, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **refertus** -a -um, *stuffed, crammed, filled*: aerarium refertius, Cic.; theatrum refertissimum, Cic.; with abl.: insula referta divitiis, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; with genit.: mare refertum praedonum, Cic.; with de: de nugis libri, Cic.

referio -ire, *to strike back, strike again*. LIT., Pl., Ter. TRANSF., *to reflect*: speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, Ov.

refero referre rettūli rēlatum (rēlatum, Lucr.).

(1) *to carry back, bring back*. LIT., candelabrum, Cic.; pecunias in templum, Caes.; aliquem in castra, Liv.; ad equestrem ordinem iudicia, Cic.; cum sanguine mixta vina, *to spit back*, Verg. Esp. referre pedem, or referre se, or pass., referri, as middle, *to return, to go back*: paulatim cedere ac pedem referre, Caes.; se iterum Romam, Cic.; classem relatum nuntio, Verg. TRANSF., of abstr. things: pro re certa falsam spem domum, Cic.; oculos animumque ad aliquem, Cic.; animum ad studia, Cic.; se ad philosophiam, Cic.; o mihi praeteritos referat si Iuppiter annos, Verg.; consilia in melius, *to restore*, Verg.

(2) *to bring again, restore, repeat*: caerimoniae ex magno intervallo, Liv.; morem, Verg.; rem iudicantem, *to bring up again*, Cic. Esp. *to echo*: theatri natura ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *to reproduce* by imitation, *to recall*: aliquem ore, Verg.; parentis speciem, Liv.

(3) *to say back, answer, return*: talia voce, Verg.; Cic.

(4) *to bring something as expected, to deliver*. LIT., of material objects: mercedem, Pl.; frumentum omne ad se referri iubet, Caes.; hanc ex faenore pecuniam populo, *deliver into the public treasury*, Cic.; octonis idibus aera, Hor.; *as a sacrifice*: sollemnia ludis, Verg. TRANSF., a, of abstr. things in gen.: salutem, Cic.; gratiam alicui, Pl., Cic.: b, *to bring back a message, report*, etc.: responsum, Cic.; rumores, Cic.; mandata, Caes.; with acc. and infin.: imminere Volscum bellum, Liv.; with indir. quest.: unde refert nobis victor quid possit oriri, Lucr.: c, *to bring a matter before an authority* (esp. by way of consultation), *to refer*: de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum collegium, Cic.; ad Apollinem, Cic.; esp., referre ad senatum, *to bring before the senate*; ad senatum de legibus abrogandis, Cic.; rem ad senatum, Liv.; with indir. quest.: Sall.: d, *to enter in a record, etc., register, put down*: iudicium in tabulas publicas, Cic.; aliquid in commentarium, in libellum, Cic.; aliquem in proscriptionem, in the list of proscribed, Cic.; in numero deorum, Cic. Esp. *of accounts*: rationes, Cic.; pecuniam operi publico, *under the head of a public work*, Cic.; aliquid in acceptum referre, or acceptum referre, to

enter as paid, Cic.: *e*, to assign to a cause: ad voluptatem omnia, Cic.; prospera ad fortunam, Tac.

réfert *referre* *rētūlit*, impers. (res/fert), *it matters, it concerns, it makes a difference*.

The person concerned is expressed by the abl. f. sing. of a possess. pron., such as *meā, tuā, nostrā, vestrā*; more rarely by ad: ad me, Pl.; or by genit.: *faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis quam suā retulisse videretur*, Sall.; non ascripsi id quod tuā nihil referebat, Cic.; or by dat.: *quid referat intra naturae fines viventi, iugera centum an mille aret?* Hor.

The matter of concern is seldom expressed by a nominative: *studium atque voluptas*, Lucr.; more often by an infin.: *neque refert videre quid dicendum sit*, Cic.; by an indir. quest. clause: *quid refert, qua me ratione cogatis?* Cic.; *quid refert, utrum voluerim fieri, an gaudeam factum?* Cic.; or by a conditional clause: Cic.; or by acc. and infin.: Cic.

The degree of concern is expressed by an adv.: *maxime*, Pl.; or a n. acc.: *quid refert?* Cic.; *nilhil refert*, Pl.; or by a genit. of value: *permagni referre*, Lucr.

réfertus -a -um, partic. from *refercio*; q.v.

réfervéo -ère, to boil over; fig.: *refervens falsum crimen*, Cic.

réfervesco -ère (referveo), to boil up, bubble up: *sanguis refervescit*, Cic.

réficio -ficere -fēci -fectum (re/facio).

(1) to make again, restore, repair. LIT., of physical objects: *pontem, naves, classem*, Caes.; *arma*, Sall.; *ea quae sunt ommissa*, Cic.; *fana, aedes*, Cic.; *templa*, Hor.; *exercitum, to make up (in numbers)*, Liv. TRANSF., a, to choose again: *tribunos*, Cic.: b, to re-establish, restore a previous condition: *salutem*, Cic.; *spem*, Liv.: c, to refresh, revive: *exercitum ex labore*, Caes.; *reficere se et curare*, Cic.; *fessum viā ac vigiliis militem*, Liv.; *me recreat et reficit Pompei consilium, gives me strength*, Cic.

(2) to get back again, receive, get: *plus mercedis ex fundo*, Cic.; Liv.

réfigo -figere -fixi -fixum, to unfasten, demolish, remove. LIT., *tabulas*, Cic.; *signa templis*, Hor. TRANSF., of laws, to repeal, abrogate: *leges*, Cic.; Verg.

réfingo -ère, to form anew: *cerea regna*, Verg.

reflagito -are, to ask back, demand again: Cat.

reflātū, abl. as from *reflatus*, m. (reflo), by blowing against: Plin. TRANSF., by a contrary wind: *naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc*, Cic. L.

reflecto -flectere -flexi -flexum, to turn back, bend back.

(1) transit., LIT., *cervicem*, Ov.; *oculos*, Ov.; *longos reflectitur ungues, finds his nails bend into long talons*, Ov. TRANSF., to turn back, divert: *animum*, Cic.; *mentes*, Cic.; *orsa in melius*, Verg.

(2) intransit., to yield, retreat: *morbi causa*, Lucr.

reflo -are. (1) intransit., to blow back, blow contrary: *etsi etesiae valde reflant*, Cic. L.

(2) transit., to blow out, breathe out again: Lucr.

reflūo -flūere -fluxi -fluxum. (1) to flow back: Ov. (2) to overflow: *Nilus refluit campis*, Verg.

réflūus -a -um (refluo), flowing back: *mare*, Ov. **réfōcillo** -are, to revive: Plin. L.

réformātor -ōris, m. (reformato), one who forms again, a reviver: Plin. L.

réformidātio -ōnis, f. (reformido), excessive dread, fear, terror: Cic.

réformido -are, to dread, fear, be afraid of, shun, avoid.

LIT., of persons: *aliquem*, Cic.; *bellum*, Cic.; with infin.: *refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat*, Cic.; Liv.; with indir. quest.: *nec, quid occurrat, reformidat*, Cic.; absol.: *vide, quam non reformidem*, Cic.

TRANSF., of things: ante (vites) *reformidant ferrum*, Verg.; *lumina solem*, Ov.

réformo -are, to form again, mould anew: *Iolcus reformatus in annos primos*, Ov.

réfōvēo -fōvēre -fōvi -fōtum, to warm again, cherish again, revive, restore, refresh. LIT., *corpus*, Ov.; *vires*, Tac.; *ignes tepidos*, Ov.

TRANSF., *provincias internis certaminibus fessas*, Tac.; Plin. L.

refractāriōlus -a -um (dim. of *refractarius*), somewhat contentious, stubborn: *hoc iudiciale dicendi genus*, Cic.

refractārius -a -um (refragor), stubborn, contentious: Sen.

refrāgor -ari, dep. (opp. to *suffragor*), to oppose, withstand, thwart. With dat.: *petenti*, Cic.; *honori eius*, Liv.; *illa lex petitioni tuae refragrata est, is opposed to*, Cic.

refrēno -are, to rein back. LIT., *equos*, Curt.

TRANSF., to hold back, restrain, curb: *fluvios*, Lucr.; *aquas*, Ov.; fig.: *animum*, Cic.; *iuventutem*, Cic.; *adulescentes a gloria*, Cic.; Lucr., Hor.

refrico -fricare -fricūi -fricātum, to rub again, scratch again. LIT., *vulnera, to reopen*, Cic.; *cicatricem*, Cic. TRANSF., to excite again, renew: *pulcherrimi facti memoriam*, Cic.; *tuis sceleribus reipublicae praeterita fata refricabo*, Cic.; *dolorem oratione*, Cic.

refrigerātio -ōnis, f. (refrigero), a cooling, coolness: *me delectant et refrigeratio et vicissim aut sol aut ignis hibernus*, Cic.

refrigéro -are, to cool off.

LIT., *ignem*, Cic.; *membra undā*, Ov.; pass., *refrigerari, as middle, to cool oneself, grow cool*: *umbris aquisve*, Cic.

TRANSF., to cool, deprive of warmth; hence, pass., to grow cool or languid: *refrigerata accusatio*, Cic.; *sermone refrigerato*, Cic.

refrigesco -frigescere -frixi, to grow cold, cool down.

LIT., *cor corpore cum toto refrixit*, Ov.; Lucr.

TRANSF., to lose vigour; to flag, fail, grow stale: *illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit*, Cic.; *Romae a iudicii forum*, Cic.

refringo -fringere -frēgi -fractum (re/frango), to break back, break up, break open. LIT., *claustra*, Cic.; *carcerem*, Liv.; *ramum*, Verg. TRANSF., to break, check: *vim fluminis*, Caes.; *vim fortunae*, Liv.; *Achivos*, Hor.

refūgio -fūgere -fūgi.

(1) intransit., to flee back, run away, take to flight. LIT., *velocissime*, Caes.; *ad suos*, Caes.; *ex castris in montem*, Caes.; *Syracusas*, Cic.; *in silvam*, Verg.; *sol medio orbe*, Verg.; *vites a caulibus refugere*

dicuntur, Cic. TRANSF., a, of places, to recede from: *refugit ab litore templum*, Verg.: b, to shrink: a consiliis fortibus, Cic.; Verg.: c, to take refuge with, have recourse to: ad legatos, Cic.

(2) transit., to fly from, avoid, run away from. LIT., impetum, Cic.; anguem, Verg. TRANSF., ministeria, Verg.; Hor., Ov.

refūgium -i, n. (refugio), a place of refuge, a refuge: silvae dedere refugium, Liv.; refugium populorum erat senatus, Cic.

refūgus -a -um (refugio), fugitive, receding: quidam in castra refugi, Tac.; m. pl. as subst.: refugi, fugitives, Tac. TRANSF., receding, recoiling: unda, Ov.

refulgēo -fulgēre -fulsi, to gleam back, to shine brightly, to glitter.

LIT., arma refulgentia, Liv.; sol a liquidā aquā, Ov.; Verg.

TRANSF., splendidaque a docto fama refulget avo, Prop.

refūdo -fundēre -fūdi -fūsum, to pour back, to make overflow. LIT., vapores eadem, Cic.; aequor in aequor, Ov.; esp. in perf. partic.: refus Oceanus, ebbing and flowing, Verg.; stagna refusa vadis, Verg. TRANSF., refunditur alga, Verg.

refutatio -ōnis, f. (refuto), a refutation: Cic., Quint.

refutātū, abl. as from refutatus, m. (refuto), by refutation: Lucr.

refūto -are, to drive back, press back. LIT., nationes bello, Cic. TRANSF., to check, repress: clamorem, Cic.; cupiditatem, Cic.; virtutem aspernari ac refutare, Cic. Esp., to refute, disprove: sceleratorum periuria testimoniis, Cic.; fors dicta refutet! Verg.; tribunus oratione feroci, Liv.

regālīolus -i, m. (dim. of regalis), a small bird, perhaps the wren: Suet.

regālīs -e (rex), of a king, royal, regal: genus civitatis, monarchical, Cic.; nomen, Cic.; ornatus, Cic.; regalem animum in se esse, Liv.; carmen, celebrating deeds of kings, Ov.

¶ Adv. **regālīter**, royally, regally; in good sense: centum hostiis sacrificium regaliter Minervae conficere, Liv.; in bad sense, despotically, tyrannically: precibus minas regaliter addere, Ov.

regēlo -are, to thaw, warm: Mart.

regēro -gērere -gessi -gestum, to carry back, bear back, throw back. LIT., quo regesta e fossa terra foret, Liv.; tellurem, to throw back again, Ov. TRANSF., convicia, Hor.; culpam, Plin. L.; aliquid in commentarios, Quint.

regia, see regius.

regiē, adv. from regius; q.v.

regifficus -a -um (rex/facio), royal, princely, splendid: luxus, Verg.

regigno -ēre, to bring forth again: Lucr.

Regillus -i, m.

(1) a town in the country of the Sabines, from which Appius Claudius came to Rome.

¶ Hence adj. **Rēgillensis** -e and **Rēgilānus** -a -um, belonging to Regillus.

(2) a lake in Latium, scene of a victory of the Romans over the Latins, 496 B.C.

¶ Hence **Rēgillensis** -e, surname of the Postumii, as the Roman commander was the dictator Postumius.

(3) a surname in the gens Aemilia.

rēgimen -inis, n. (rego), a directing, guiding, controlling. LIT., equorum, Tac.; navis, Tac.; poet., a rudder: Ov. TRANSF., (1) guidance, rule, government, direction: totius magistratūs, Liv.; summae rei, Tac.; absol., the government of a state: Tac. (2) a ruler, governor: rerum, of a state, Liv.

rēgina -ae, f. (rex), a queen. LIT., Pl.; of Cleopatra: Cic.; of Dido: Verg. TRANSF., (1) of goddesses: Pl., Cic., Verg. (2) a king's daughter, a princess; of Ariadne: Verg.; of Medea: Ov. (3) any lady of rank: Pl., Ter. (4) fig., queen, mistress, sovereign: haec una virtus (iustitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic.; regina pecunia, Hor.

Rēginus, see Regium.

rēgio -ōnis, f. (rego).

(1) a direction, line. In gen.: nulla regione viarum, Lucr.; si qui tantulum de recta regione deflexerit, Cic.; haec eadem est nostra regio et via, Cic.; oppidi murus rectā regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCC passus aberat, Caes.; rectā regione, in a straight line, Liv. Esp., a boundary line, boundary; usually plur.: res ea orbis terrae regionibus definiuntur, Cic.; fig.: sese regionibus officii continet, Cic.; in augurs' language, the line of sight: per lituum regionum facta descriptio, Cic. Phrase e regione, used as adv.: a, in a straight line: alterum e regione movetur, alterum declinat, Cic.; Lucr.: b, opposite, over against; with genit.: e regione solis, Cic.; with dat.: esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, Cic.; Caes.

(2) a space enclosed by lines; hence a region, country, territory, district. LIT., regio aquilonia, australis, Cic.; locus in regione pestilenti saluber, Cic.; Caes., Verg., Liv. Esp.: a, an administrative division, province, district: principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos ius dicunt, Caes.; Cic., etc.: b, a quarter, ward, in Rome: Tac. TRANSF., sphere, province, department: bene dicere non habet definitam aliquam regionem, Cic.

rēgiōnātim, adv. (regio), according to districts: tribūs describere, Liv.

Rēgium (Rhēgium) -i, n.

(1) a town in Gallia Cispadana (now Reggio nell' Emilia).

¶ Hence **Rēgienses** -ium, m. pl. its inhabitants.

(2) a town in Calabria, opposite Messina in Sicily (now Reggio di Calabria).

¶ Hence adj. **Rēginus** -a -um, of Regium; m. pl. as subst., its inhabitants.

rēgius -a -um (rex), of a king, royal, regal. LIT., anni, the period of monarchy at Rome, Cic.; ales, the eagle, Ov.; puer, Verg. TRANSF., royal, splendid, magnificent: moles, Hor.; Ov.

¶ F. as subst. **rēgia** -ae. (1) (sc. domus), the royal dwelling, the palace. In gen.: Cic., etc. Esp. a building in Rome on the Via Sacra, the palace of Numa, afterwards used by the Pontifex Maximus: Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., the court, the royal family: Liv., Tac. (2) (= basilica), a public hall: Suet. (3) (sc. urbs), a capital city: Verg., Hor.

¶ Adv. **rēgiē**, royally; in a good sense: Pl.; in a bad sense, despotically, tyrannically: crudeliter et regie fieri, Cic.; ea quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit in aratores, Cic.

reglūtino -are, *to unglue, separate*: Cat.
regnātor -ōris, m. (regno), *a ruler, king*:
 Olympi, **Jupiter**, Verg.; Asiae, Verg.; Tac.
regnātrix -trix, f. adj. (regno), *ruling*: domus,
 Tac.

regno -are (regnum).

(1) *intransit., to exercise royal authority, be a king, reign*. LIT., septem et triginta regnavisse annos, Cic.; Verg.; impers. pass.: post Tatii mortem ab sua parte non erat regnatum, Liv. TRANSF., *to rule like a king*: a, of gods and men, *to be master, have absolute sway*; in a bad sense, *to be a tyrant*: regnavit is quidem (Gracchus) paucos menses, Cic.; Hor., Liv.: b, of things, *to prevail, have the mastery*: ignis per alta cacumina, Verg.; ardor edendi per viscera, Ov.; ebrietas, Ov.

(2) *transit., only in pass.: regnari, to be ruled by a king*: regnandam accipere Albam, Verg.; terra regnata Lycurgo, Verg.; gentes quae regnantur, Tac.

regnum -i, n. (rex).

(1) *royal power or authority, monarchy*. LIT., superbi regni initium, Cic.; regnum adfectare, Liv. TRANSF., *supremacy, rule, unrestrained power*: alicui regnum deferre, Caes.; abuti ad omnia atomorum regno et licentiā, Cic.; in a bad sense, in republican times at Rome, *tyranny, despotism*: regnum adpetere, Cic.; crimen regni, Ov.; regnum iudiciorum, regnum forense, Cic.

(2) *a realm ruled by a king, a kingdom*. LIT., fines regni, Caes.; Cic., etc. TRANSF., *any possession, estate*: in tuo regno, Cic.; mea regna, Verg.

rēgo rēgere rexi rectum, *to guide, direct*.

LIT., equum, Liv.; regit beluam quocumque vult, Cic.; tela, Verg. Legal t. t.: regere fines, *to mark out boundaries*, Cic.; Tib.

TRANSF., (1) *to guide, direct*: errantem, Caes.; motum mundi, Cic.; iuvenem, Cic. L.; mores, Cic.; animum, Pl., Hor., Verg. (2) *as a ruler, to direct, rule, govern, administer*: rempublicam, Cic.; Massilienses summā iustitiā, Cic.; imperio populos, Verg.; Antium, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **rectus** -a -um, *ruled*; hence, as adj. (with compar. and superl.), *straight*.

LIT., *in a straight line*. In gen., in any direction, *straight*: rectis lineis, Cic.; recto itinere ad Iberum contendere, Caes.; rectus cursus hinc ad Africam, Liv.; recti oculi, *a straight, steadfast look*, Cic.; abl. f. as adv. rectā (sc. viā), *straight*: Pl., Cic., Hor. Esp. vertically straight, *upright*: ita iacere talum, ut rectus adsistat, Cic.; saxa, *steep*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *right, correct, proper*. In gen.: rectum et iustum proelium, Liv.; quae sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava, Cic.; n. as subst.: rectum pravumque, Cic. Esp.: a, morally, *straightforward, honest, upright*: consilia, Liv.; conscientia, Cic.; praetor populi Romani rectissimus, Cic. N. as subst., *right, virtue*: neque quidquam nisi honestum et rectum alter ab altero postulabit, Cic.; rectum est, *it is right*, with acc. and infin., Cic.: b, *simple, natural, plain, straightforward*: commentarii Caesaris,

Cic.; sermo, Cic.; figura, Prop. (2) *as grammar. t. t., casus rectus, the nom. (opp. casus obliquus)*: Quint.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **rectē**, *in a straight line*. LIT., ferri, Cic. TRANSF., *rightly, properly, well*. In gen., of conduct, behaviour, health, etc.: recte atque ordine facere, iudicare, Cic.; recte et vere respondere, Cic.; recte factum, Caes.; apud matrem recte est, *all is well*, Cic.; se alicui recte committere, Caes. Esp. colloq., *like English perfectly, very good, it's all right*, etc.: Pl., Ter., Hor.

regredior -grēdi -gressus sum (re/gradior), *to step back, go back*. LIT., ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic.; as milit. t. t., *to retire, retreat*: Caes., Sall. TRANSF., in illum annum, Cic.; Sall.

regressus -ūs, m. (regredior), *a going back, return*. LIT., dare alicui regressum, Ov.; plur.: conservare progressus et regressus, Cic.; as milit. t. t., *a retreat*: Liv., Tac. TRANSF., (1) *a return*: ab ira, Liv.; Tac. (2) *refuge, recourse*: ad principem, Tac.

rēgula -ae, f. (rego), *a straight length*. LIT., *a ruler*: Cic.; *a plank*: Caes. TRANSF., *a rule, pattern, model*: iuris, Cic.; regula ad quam omnia iudicia rerum diriguntur, Cic.; Hor., Quint.

rēgulus -i, m. (dim. of rex). (1) *a petty king, prince*: Sall., Liv., Tac. (2) *a king's son, prince*: Sall., Liv.

Rēgulus, surname in the gens Atilia, esp. of the consul M. Atilius Regulus, famous for his return to captivity in the first Punic war.

rēgusto -are, *to taste again or repeatedly*. LIT., Sen., Pers. TRANSF., crebro litteras alicuius, *to take pleasure in reading again*, Cic. L.

rēicio -icēre -iēcī -iectum; imper., reice, dissyll. - Verg. (re/iacio), *to throw back*.

LIT., (1) *to throw behind*: scutum, Cic.; amictum ex umeris, Verg.; togam ab umero, Liv.; paenulam, *to throw back on the shoulders* (to leave the hands free), Cic. (2) *to throw away*: pila, Caes. (3) *to throw back at someone*: telum in hostem, Caes.; of an echo: Lucr. (4) *with reflex., to cast oneself back, to sink back*: se in alicuius gremium, Lucr.; Ter. (5) *to drive off living beings*: capellas a flumine, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t.: equitatum, Caes.; hostem ab Antiochea, Cic. L. (6) *as naut. t. t., of a storm, to drive back, cast up*: naves tempestate reiectae, Caes.; reici austro ad Leucopetram, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to throw off, fling aside*: alicuius ferrum et audaciam in foro, Cic. L.; hanc proscRIPTIONem hoc iudicio a se aspernari, Cic.; esp., *to reject with scorn, disdain, spurn*: bona diligere et reicere contraria, Cic.; omnem istam disputationem, Cic.; praedam, Hor. (2) *as legal t. t., to challenge the iudices, or jury*: iudices, Cic.; recuperatores, Cic. (3) *with ad, to refer to*: aliquem ad ipsam epistulam, Cic. L.; rem ad senatum, Liv.; Caes. (4) *to put off*: totam rem in mensem Ianuarium, Cic.

rēiectāneus -a -um (reicio), *to be rejected*; n. pl. as subst. **rēiectānea** -ōrum = the Stoic ἀπορηγμένα: Cic.

rēiectio -ōnis, f. (reicio), *a throwing back*. LIT., sanguinis, *a spitting of blood*, Plin. TRANSF., in gen., *a rejection*: huius civitatis,

Cic.; esp., legal t. t., *the challenging of a iudex or juror*: iudicium, Cic.

reïecto -are (freq. of reicio), *to cast back, throw back*: Lucr.

relābor -lābi -lapsus sum, dep. *to slide, glide, flow, fall back*. LIT., *premo rudente relabi*, Ov.; *rivi montibus*, Hor. TRANSF., *nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, slip back*, Hor.

relanguesco -languescere -langui, *to become faint, faint away*. LIT., Ov. TRANSF., *to slacken*: iis rebus relanguescere animos, Caes.; *taedio impetus regis*, Liv.; *indignatio*, Tac.

relātio -ōnis, f. (refero), *a carrying back, bringing back*. LIT., Quint. TRANSF., (1) as legal t. t.: *criminis, a retorting of the accusation upon the accuser*, Cic. (2) as polit. t. t., *a report*, esp. one made by a magistrate to the senate, etc.: Cic., Liv., Tac. (3) as gramm. t. t., *a repetition*: Cic.

relātor -ōris, m. (refero), *one who makes a report*: ap. Cic. L.

relātus -ūs, m. (refero), *a bringing before*. (1) *a narrative, recital*: Tac. (2) *a report*: Tac.

relaxātio -ōnis, f. (relaxo), *a relaxation, easing*: animi, Cic.; doloris, Cic.

relaxo -are, *to loosen, widen, enlarge, relax*.

LIT., *alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur*, Cic.; *ora fontibus*, Ov.; *claustra*, Ov.; *vias et caeca spiramenta*, Verg.

TRANSF., *to ease, lighten, relax*: continuationem verborum modo relaxat, Cic.; *pater nimis indulgens quidquid astrinxit relaxat, loosens the reins which I drew tight*, Cic.; (risus) *tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat*, Cic.; *animi cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, shall have freed themselves*, Cic. = *to slacken*: (dolor) *levis dat intervalla et relaxat*, Cic. Pass. as middle: *insani cum relaxentur, when they have a lucid interval*, Cic.; act. intransit.: *dolor relaxat, eases*, Cic.

relēgatio -ōnis, f. ('relego), *banishment; the mildest form of exile from Rome, by which the exile preserved his civil rights*: Cic., Liv.

relēgo -are, *to send away*.

LIT., *tauros procul atque in sola pascua*, Verg.; esp. as a punishment, *to remove*: *filium ab hominibus*, Cic.; as legal t. t., *to banish* (relegatio being the mildest form of banishment): *aliquem in exsilium*, Liv.; *relegatus, non exsul dicor*, Ov.; *in insulam*, Tac.; *in decem annos*, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to put aside, reject*: *Samnitium dona*, Cic.; Hor., Ov. (2) *to impute*: *culpam*, Quint.

relēgo -lēgere -lēgi -lectum, *to gather up again, to collect again*. LIT., *filio relecto*, Ov. TRANSF., *to travel through again, sail along again*: *litora*, Verg.; *Hellespontiacas aquas*, Ov. (2) *to go over again*, in thought, speech, etc.: *scriptorem*, Hor.; *scripta*, Ov.; *suos sermone labores*, Ov.

relentescō -ēre, *to become languid, feeble again*: amor, Ov.

relēvo -are.

(1) *to lift, raise up again*: e terra corpus, Ov.

(2) *to make light again, to lighten*. LIT., *epistolam graviorem perlectione*, Cic. L.;

vimina favi, Ov.; *relevari longā catenā, to be freed from*, Ov.

TRANSF., *to relieve, lighten, alleviate*: *communem casum misericordiā hominum*, Cic.; *animum molestiis*, Cic.; *potius relevare quam castigare*, Cic.; *relevari, to be relieved*, Cic., Ov.

relīctio -ōnis, f. (relinquo), *a leaving, deserting*: *reipublicae*, Cic.

relīcūōs and **relīcus** = reliquus; q.v.

relīgatio -ōnis, f. (religo), *a tying up*: vitium, Cic.

relīgō (also in poets **relīgīō** or **rellīgīō**) -ōnis, f. (religo).

(1) as a quality of persons, *scrupulousness, conscientious exactness*: a, primarily, *respect for what is sacred, religious scruple, awe*: *tantā religione obstricta tota provincia est*, Cic.; *perturbari religione et metu*, Cic.; *res in religionem alicui venit, is a matter of conscience to*, Cic.; *inclita iustitia religioque Numae Pompilii*, Liv.; *ut velut numine aliquo defensa castra oppugnare religio fuerit, scruples were felt about*, Liv. In a bad sense, *superstition*: *animos multiplex religio et pleraque externa incessit*, Liv.; *tantum religio potuit suadere malorum*, Lucr.: b, *strict observance of religious ceremonial*: *religio, id est cultus deorum*, Cic.; *religio Cereris, worship of Ceres*, Cic.; plur., *religionēs, observances*: *diligentissimus religionum cultor*, Liv.: c, in gen., *moral scruples, conscientiousness*: *hac ego religione non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus*, Cic.; *nulla in iudiciis severitas, nulla religio*, Cic.; *in consilio dando*, Cic. L.; *iurisiurandi*, Caes., Cic.

(2) as a quality of gods and religious objects, *sanctity*: *deorum*, Cic.; *fani, sacra*, Cic.; *loci*, Verg. TRANSF., *an object of worship, holy thing or place*: *religio domestica* (of a statue), Cic.; *a deorum religionibus demigrare*, Cic.; *quae religio aut quae machina belli*, Verg.

relīgōsūs (poet. also **relīgīōsūs** or **rellīgīōsūs**) -a -um, adj. (with superl.) (religio).

(1) of persons, *scrupulous*: a, primarily, *in regard to religion*: *civitas*, Liv.; in a bad sense, *superstitious*: Ter.: b, *strict in religious observance*: *qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent sunt dicti religiosi*, Cic.: c, in gen., *conscientious*: *testis*, Cic.; *holy, sacred*: *templum sanctum et religiosum*, Cic.

(2) of actions, etc.: a, *required by religion*: *iura*, Cic.: b, *involving religious difficulty*: *fructum religiosum erat consumere*, Liv.

(3) of gods and religious objects, *holy, sacred*: *templum*, Cic.; *deorum limina*, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.)

relīgīōsē. (1) *conscientiously, scrupulously*: *testimonium dicere*, Cic. (2) *piously, religiously*: *deos colere*, Liv.; *religiosissime templum colere*, Cic.

relīgo -are, *to tie, fasten behind*. LIT., *trabes axibus*, Caes.; *aliquem ad currum*, Cic.; *cui flavam religas comam*? Hor. Esp. of mooring ships: *funiculum a puppi*, Cic.; *naves ad terram*, Caes.; *religata in litore pinus*, Ov. TRANSF., *quae (prudencia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, connected with*, Cic.

relīno -linere -lēvi -litum, *to unseal, open anything fastened by pitch*, etc.: Ter., Verg.

relinquo -linquere -liqui -lictum, *to leave*.

(1) *to leave behind*. In gen.: aliquem in Gallia, Caes.; legatum castris praesidio, Caes.; fig.: aculeos in animo alicuius, Cic. Esp., at death, *to leave, bequeath*: alicui agrum, Pl.; heredem testamento reliquit hunc, Cic.; fig.: memoriam, Cic.; nomen, Hor.

(2) *to leave unchanged, allow to remain*. LIT., alicui ne paleas quidem ex omni fructu, Cic.; equitatus partem alicui, Caes.; relinquatur una per Sequanos via, *there remained*, Caes. TRANSF., munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat, Caes.; reipublicae laudem, Cic.; spes relinquitur, *remains*, Cic.; Caes.; relinquitur with ut and the subj.: Cic., Caes. Also *to omit, leave out, pass over*: caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, Cic. Esp. *to leave behind in a certain state*: aliquem insepultum, Cic.; rem integram, Cic.; sine imperio tantas copias, Caes.

(3) *to desert, abandon, forsake*. LIT., domum propinquosque, Caes.; equos, Caes.; signa, *to desert*, Liv.; urbem direptioni et incendiis, Cic.; relicta non bene parvula, Hor. TRANSF., relinquit aliquem animus, Caes.; ab omni honestate relictus, Cic.; rem et causam et utilitatem communem, Cic.; agrorum et armorum cultum, Cic.

reliquiae (poet also **reliquiae** or **relliquiae**) -arum, f. pl. (relinquo), *remains, relics, remainder, remnant*.

LIT., coniurationis, Cic.; also with genit. of that which has spared or left: Danaum reliquias, *remnant left by the Greeks*, Verg.; Tac. Esp. (1) *fragments of food, remnants of a feast*: Pl.; fig.: vellem me ad cenam (the murder of Caesar) invitasses, reliquiarum nihil haberes (not even Antony), Cic. L. (2) *the remains of the dead*: humanorum corporum, Tac.; Marii, Cic.

TRANSF., vitae, Lucr.; pristinae fortunae reliquiae miserae, Cic.

reliquus (**relicus**) -a -um (relinquo), *left behind, remaining, left*.

LIT., in gen.: spes, Cic.; reliquum facere, *to leave behind a person or thing*, Cic., Liv. Esp. (1) t. t. of business language, of a debt, *outstanding, remaining*: pecuniam reliquam ad diem solvere, Cic. (2) of time, *remaining, future*: gloria, Cic.; in reliquum tempus, Cic.

TRANSF., *the other, other than the part already specified*: reliqua pars exercitus, Caes.; reliqui omnes, *all the rest*, Cic.

¶ N. as subst. **reliquum** -i (and sometimes plur. **reliqua** -orum), *the rest, the remainder*: reliqua belli perficere, Liv.; reliquum est ut, foll. by subj., *it remains that*, Cic.; reliquum est, with infin., Sall.; in reliquum, *for the future*, Cic., Sall., Liv. Often in partitive genit.: nihil est reliqui, *nothing remains*, Cic.; nihil reliqui facere, *to leave nothing remaining*, Cic.

religio, **religiōsus**, etc.=religio, etc.; q.v.

reliquiae=reliquiae; q.v.

relucēo -lucēre -luxi, *to reflect a gleam, to glitter*: flamma, Verg., Liv.

relucesco -lucēscere -luxi (reluceo), *to become bright again, begin to shine again*: imago solis reluxit, Ov.; Tac.

reluctor -ari, dep. *to struggle against, resist*: vitulus, Verg.; dracones, Hor.

remāresco -macrescere -macrui, *to grow thin*: Suet.

remālēdico -ēre, *to revile back*: Suet.

remāndo -ēre, *to chew again*: Plin.

remāneo -mānere -mansi -mansum, *to remain behind, stay*. In gen.: Romae, Cic.; in exercitu, Cic.; ad urbem, Caes.; domi, Cic.; apud aliquem, Caes. Esp., *to remain, abide, continue*: animi remanent post mortem, Cic.; vestigia antiqui officii, Cic.; with predicative adj., *to remain in a certain condition*: pars integra remanebat, Cic.

remāno -are, *to flow back*: Lucr.

remānsio -ōnis, f. (remaneo), *a remaining, continuing in one place*: Cic.

remēdium -i, n. (re/medeor), *a means of healing, a cure, remedy, medicine*. LIT., remedium quoddam habere, Cic.; remedio quoddam uti, Cic.; remedio esse, Cic. TRANSF., incommodorum, Cic.; ad magnitudinem frigorum hoc sibi remedium comparare, Cic.; id remedium timori fuit, Liv.

remēo -are, *to go back, come back, return*: aër, Cic.; remeat victor, Verg.; with acc.: urbes, Verg.; aevum remeare peractum, *to live over again*, Hor.

remētior -mētiri -mensum sum, dep. *to measure again, measure back* either physically or mentally: astra rite, Verg.; perf. partic. in pass. meaning: iter retro pari ratione remensum est, *has been traversed*, Lucr.; pelago remenso, Verg.

remex -mīgis, m. (remus/ago), *a rower*: Pl., Cic., Hor.; sing. coll.=remiges, crew: Verg., Ov., Liv., Tac.

Rēmi (**Rhēmi**) -ōrum, m. *a people of N. Gaul, near the modern Rheims*: Caes., Luc., Tac.

remīgatio -ōnis, f. (remigo), *a rowing*: Cic. L.

remīgum -i, n. (remex), *rowing*. LIT., Pl., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *the oars*: Verg., etc.; also of the oar-like motion of wings: remigio alarum, Verg. (2) *the crew of rowers, oarsmen*: Liv.

remīgo -are (remex), *to row*: Caes., Cic., Tac.

remīgro -are, *to wander back, come back, return*. LIT., in domum suam, Cic.; Romam, Cic.; Caes., Lucr. TRANSF., ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad iustitiam remigraret, Cic.

remīniscor -i, dep. *to call to mind, recollect, remember*; absol.: de quaestoribus reminiscens recordari, Cic.; with genit.: veteris incommodi populi Romani, Caes.; Ov.; with acc.: dulces Argos, Verg.; Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Lucr., Ov.; with indir. quest.: Liv.

remiscēo -miscere -mixtum, *to mix up, mingle*: Lydis remixtum carmen tibiis, Hor.; Sen.

remissē, adv. from remitto; q.v.

remissio -ōnis, f. (remitto), *a returning, letting go back*.

LIT., obsidum captivorumque, Liv. Also, *a letting fall, lowering*: superciliorum, Cic.; vocis contentiones et remissiones, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *breaking off, interrupting, ceasing*: morbi, Cic.; usūs, Cic. (2) *a remitting*: poenae, Cic.; tributi in triennium, Tac. (3) *remissio animi*: a, *relaxation, recreation*: Cic.: b, *quiet, inaction*: in acerbissima iniuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic.

rēmīssus -a -um, partic. from remitto; q.v.
rēmīto -mittere -mīsi -missum.

(1) *to send back or send again*: mulieres Romam, Cic. L.; obsides alicui, Caes.; litteras Caesari, Caes.; pila, intercepta, *to throw back*, Caes.; vocem nemora alta remittunt, echo, Verg.; chorda sonum, Hor.

(2) *to let go back, relax*. LIT., habenas, Cic.; frena equo, Ov.; brachia, Verg.; tunica remissa, Ov.; vincula, Ov.; calor mella liquefacta remittit, loosens, Verg.; vere remissus ager, *freed from ice and snow*, Ov. TRANSF., a, transit., *to cause to relax, to relieve, abate*: spes animos a certamine remisit, Liv.; cantus remittunt animum, Cic.; aliquid iracundiae, Cic.; aliquid laboris, Liv.; with infin., *to give up doing*: Ter., Sall., Hor.; b, intransit., *to ease off, abate*: cum remiserant dolores, Cic.; ventus remisit, Caes.; imbres, pestilentia, Liv.

(3) *to give up, to yield*. LIT., umorem ex se, Verg. TRANSF., a, *to abandon a feeling or idea*: Lucr., Cic.; b, *to sacrifice, concede*, esp. when requested: provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, Cic.; with dat.: Gallis imperium, Caes.; inimicitias suas reipublicae, Liv.; c, *to forgive an offence, or remit its punishment*: alicui noxiam, Pl.; poenam, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **rēmīssus** -a -um, *relaxed*. LIT., corporibus remissis, Cic.; arcus, Hor. TRANSF., (1) of weather, *mild*: ventus remissior, Caes.; frigora remissiora, Caes. (2) of character, style, etc.; in good sense, *mild, gentle*: Cic.; in bad sense, *negligent, remiss, inactive*: remissior in petendo, Cic.; Caes.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **rēmīssē**, *gently, mildly*: remissius disputare, Cic.; Quint.

rēmōlior -iri, dep. *to push back*: pondera terrae, Ov.; Sen.

rēmollESCO -ēre, *to become soft again*. LIT., cera remollescit sole, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to be moved by*: precibus, Ov. (2) *to become effeminate*: eā re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines, Caes.

rēmollīo -ire, *to make soft again*. TRANSF., *to make effeminate, to weaken*: artus, Ov.

rēmōra -ae, f. *a delay, hindrance*: Pl.

rēmōrāmen -inis, n. (remoror), *a delay*: Ov.

rēmordēo -mordēre -morsum, *to bite again*; hence *to worry, disquiet, harass*: te cura remordet, Verg.; Lucr., Liv.

rēmōrōr -ari, dep. (1) intransit., *to remain behind, linger, loiter*: in Italia, Liv.; Lucr. (2) transit., *to delay, obstruct, hinder*: aliquem, Pl., Ov.; iter alicuius, Sall.; Ov., Cic. Perf. partic. in pass. sense: Pl., Ov.

rēmōtē, adv. from removeo; q.v.

rēmōtīo -ōnis, f. (removeo), *a putting away, removing*: criminis, repelling, Cic.

rēmōtus -a -um, partic. from removeo; q.v.

rēmōvēo -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, *to move back, withdraw, put away*.

LIT., pecora, Caes.; arbitros, Cic.; aliquid de medio, Cic.; aliquid ab oculis, Cic.; equos ex conspectu, Caes.

TRANSF., moram, Pl.; aliquem a republica, Caes., Liv.; aliquem senatu, Liv.; a negotiis publicis, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **rēmōtus** -a -um, *removed, withdrawn*.

LIT., *distant, far off, remote*: locus ab arbitris remotus, Cic.; loci remoti a mari, Cic.; Gades, Hor. TRANSF., *removed from, free from*: ab suspicione remotissimus, Cic.; a vulgari scientia remotiora, Cic.; ab inani laude remotus, Cic.; a vulgo, Hor. N. pl. as subst. **rēmōta** -ōrum = the Stoic ἀποτροπή-μενα, *things to be rejected*: Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **rēmōtē**, *far off, at a distance*: aliae (stellae) propius a terris, aliae remotius eadem spatia conficiunt, Cic. **rēmūgio** -ire, *to bellow again, bellow back*: ad verba alicuius, Ov.; vox adsensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Verg.; Hor.

rēmūlcēo -mulcēre -mulsi, *to stroke back*: caudam, Verg.

rēmūlcum -i, n. (ῥομολκῆ, for ῥομὸν ἔλκω), *a tow-rope, towing cable*: navem remulco adducere, Caes.; Liv.

Rēmūlus -i, m. *a king in Alba*: Ov.

rēmūnērātīo -ōnis, f. (remuneror), *a recompense, repaying, return*: benevolentiae, Cic.

rēmūnērōr -ari, dep. *to recompense, repay, reward*; with acc. of pers.: aliquem similimo munere, Cic.; aliquem magno praemio, Caes.; Cat.; with acc. of thing: beneficia alicuius officiis, Cic.; absol.: in accipiendo remunerandoque, Cic.

rēmurmūro -are, *to murmur back*: nec fracta remurmurat unda, Verg.

rēmūs -i, m. (cf. ῥεμύς), *an oar*.

LIT., *navium remis incitare*, Caes.; Cic., Verg., etc. Prov., *remis ventisque, or ventis remis, by oars and sails, with all one's might*: res velis, ut aiunt, remisque fugienda, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *orationem dialecticorum remis propellere*, Cic. (2) plur.: *remi, the hands and feet of a person swimming*, Ov. (3) plur., *the wings of a bird*: alarum remis, Ov.

Rēmūs -i, m. *the twin brother of Romulus, first king of Rome, killed by him in a quarrel at the foundation of the city*.

rénarro -are, *to relate again*: fata divum, Verg.; Ov.

rénascor -nasci -nātus sum, dep. *to be born again, arise, grow again*. LIT., de nilo, Lucr.; phoenix, Ov.; pinnae renascuntur, Cic. L. TRANSF., *ab secunda origine velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs*, Liv.; bellum istuc renatum, Cic. L.; Hor.

rénāvigo -are, *to sail back*: Cic. L.

rēnēo -nēre, *to unspin, unravel*: dolent fila reneri, *that the destiny is reversed*, Ov.

rēnes -um, m. pl. *the kidneys*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

rēnidēo -ēre, *to shine back, to glitter, be bright*.

LIT., *pura nocturno renidet luna mari*, Hor.; non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor.

TRANSF., *to beam with joy, to laugh, to smile*: homo renidens, Liv.; Ov., Tac.; with infin.: adiecisse praedam torquibus exiguis renidet, Hor.

rēnidesco -ēre (renideo), *to glitter*: Lucr.

rēnitor -i, dep. *to oppose, withstand, resist*: Liv.

rēno -nare, *to swim back*: Hor.

rēno (rhēno) -ōnis, m. *a garment made of fur*: Caes., Sall.

rēnodō -are. (1) *to tie back*: comam, Hor. (2) *to untie*: Val. Fl.

renövāmen -inis, n. (renovo), *a renewal, new condition*: Ov.

renövātio -ōnis, f. (renovo), *a renewing, renewal, renovation*. Lit., mundi, Cic.; esp.: renovatio singulorum annorum, *compound interest*, Cic. TRANSF., renovatio timoris, Cic.; Liv.

renövō -are, *to renew, renovate, restore, repair*. Lit., templum, Cic.; of land: agrum, arvum, either by ploughing or by leaving fallow, Ov.; of money: faenus in singulos annos, *to reckon compound interest*, Cic.; centesimae quotannis renovatae, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to renew*: scelus suum illud pristinum, Cic.; bellum, Caes., Cic., Liv.; foedus, Liv.; ex morbo velut renovatus flos iuventae, Liv.; animos ad odium renovare, Cic. (2) *to repeat*: renovabo illud quod initio dixi, Cic. (3) *to refresh*: reficere et renovare rempublicam, Cic.; Liv.

renövüero -are, *to count over again*; hence *to pay back*: Pl., Ter.

renuntiātio -ōnis, f. (renuntio), *a formal report, public announcement*; with subjective genit.: eius, Cic.; with objective genit.: suffragiorum, Cic.

renuntio -are.

(1) *to bring back word, report, announce*. In gen.: hoc mihi, Pl.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Cic. L.; impers. pass.: renuntiatum est de obitu Tulliae filiae tuae, *I was informed*, Sulpicius ap. Cic. L. Esp. *to make an official announcement or declaration, to report*: aliquid ad senatum, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; of election results, *to declare a candidate elected*: L. Murenam consulem, Cic.; sacerdos Climachias renuntiatus est, Cic.

(2) *to disclaim, refuse, renounce*: amicitiam alicui, Liv.; hospitium alicui, Cic.; ne Stoicis renuntiaretur, Cic.

renuntius -i, m. *one who brings back news*: Pl.

renüo -nüere -nüi, *to deny by a motion of the head, to refuse, deny, reject*: renuit negatque Sabellus, Hor.; with dat.: huic decem millium crimini, *to deny*, Cic.; with acc.: nullum convivium, *to decline*, Cic.; Hor.

renüto -are (freq. of renuo), *to refuse, decline*: Lucr.

reör rëri rätus sum, dep. *to reckon, think, be of opinion, suppose, judge*; with acc. and infin.: rentur eos esse, quales se ipsi velint, Cic.; rebantur enim fore ut, Cic.; Verg., etc.; with double acc.: alii rem incredibilem rati, Sall.; Verg.; absol., esp. in parenthesis: nam, reor, nullus posset esse iucundior, Cic.; ut reor, Cic.

¶ Hence partic., in pass. sense, **rätus** -a -um, *reckoned*; hence, *determined, fixed, settled*: rati astrorum ordines, Cic.; vita, Verg.; dicta, Ov.; ratum facere, *to ratify, confirm, make valid*, Cic.; ratum habere, *to consider valid*, Cic.; aliquid mihi ratum est, *I approve*, Cic.; pro rata parte, or simply pro rata, *according to a fixed proportion, in proportion*, Cic., Liv.

repägüla -örum, n. pl. (re/pango), *the bars or bolts fastening a door*. Lit., convulsis repagulis, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., omnia repagula pudoris officique perfringere, *restraints, limits*, Cic.

repändus -a -um, *bent backwards, turned up*: calceoli, Cic.

repäräbilis -e (reparo), *that can be repaired or restored*: damnum, Ov.; Sen.

reparco = reperco; q.v.

repäro -are.

(1) *to prepare anew, repair, restore, renew, make good, get again*: perdere videbatur, quod reparare posset, Cic.; tribuniciam potestatem, Liv.; exercitum, Liv.; damna caelestia lunae, Hor.; cornua (of the moon), Ov.; vires, Ov.

(2) *to get in exchange, to purchase*: vina Syrā reparata merce, Hor.

repästinätio -ōnis, f. (repastino), *a digging up again*: Cic.

repästino -are, *to dig again, trench again*: Varr., Plin.

repecto -pectëre -pexum, *to comb back*: coma repexa, Ov.

repello repëllëre reppüli, repulsum, *to drive back, drive away*.

LIT., homines a templi aditu, Cic.; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; hostes in silvas, Caes.; repagula, *to push back*, Ov.; amnes Oceani pede repellere, *to spurn* (of a star rising from the sea), Verg.

TRANSF., *to banish, repel*: vim vi, Cic.; dolorem a se, Cic.; aliquem a spe, *to dis-appoint*, Caes.; criminationes, *to refute*, Cic.; conubia nostra, *to spurn*, Verg.; preces, Ov.

repëndo -pendëre -pendi -pensum.

LIT., *to weigh back again*: pensa, *to return an equal weight of*, Ov.; aurum pro capite, Cic.; miles auro repensus, *ransomed*, Hor.

TRANSF., *to repay, requite*: gratiam, Ov.; si magna rependam, Verg.; pretium vitae, Prop.; damna formae ingenio, *make up for*, Ov.

repëns -entis, *sudden, unexpected*. Lit., adventus, Cic.; used like adv.: repens alia nuntiatur clades, Liv. TRANSF., *new, fresh, recent*: perfidia, Tac.

Adv. **repëntë**, *suddenly, unexpectedly*: Cic., Verg., etc.

repënsō -are (freq. of rependo), *to recompense, make up for*: Sen.

repëntinus -a -um (repens), *sudden, unlooked for, unexpected*: amor, Cic.; adventus, Caes.; venenum, *quick-working*, Tac.; ignoti homines et repentini, *upstarts*, Cic.

¶ N. abl. as adv. **repëntinō**, *suddenly, unexpectedly*: Pl., Caes., Cic.

reperco (**reparco**) -percëre -persi or -pëperci (re/parco), *to spare, be sparing with, or abstain from*: id, Lucr.; Pl.

repercussus -üs, m. (repercusio), *a rebounding, reverberation* (of sound, etc.); *echo, reflection*: quo plenior et gravior vox repercussu intumescat, Tac.; Plin. L.

repercütio -cütëre -cussi -cussum.

LIT., *to strike back, drive back, cause to rebound* (of sound, etc.); esp. in perf. partic. **repercussus** -a -um, *rebounding, reflected*: discus repercussus in aëra, Ov.; valles repercussae (clamoribus), Liv.; lumen aquae sole repercussum, Verg.

TRANSF., *to refute, repel*: Quint., Plin.

repërïo repërïre, repërï, repërtum (re/pario), *to get again; to find, discover*.

LIT., of persons and things: Pl., Caes., Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to find an abstr. thing*: sibi salutem, Caes.; nomen ex inventore, Cic.

(2) *to discover, ascertain, find out*: causas duas, Cic.; neque reperire poterat quanta esset, Caes.; Stoici inopes reperiuntur, *are found to be*, Cic.; improbus reperiēbare, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: quem Tarentum venisse reperio, Liv.; Cic., etc.; in pass. with nom. and infin.: in Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic. (3) *to find out something new, discover, invent*: nihil novi, Cic.; vias sibi reperit usus, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **reptus** -a -um, *found, discovered*. N. as subst.: Graiorum obscura reperta, *discoveries*, Lucr.

reptor -ōris, m. (reperio), *a discoverer, inventor*: doctrinarum, Lucr.; medicinae, Verg.

reptentia -ae, f. (repeto), *recollection, remembrance*: nostri, *our consciousness*, Lucr.

reptitio -ōnis, f. (repeto), *repetition*. In gen.: eiusdem verbi crebra repetitio, Cic. Esp. as a figure of speech = ἀναφορά, *the repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences*: Cic., Quint.

reptitor -ōris, m. (repeto), *one who reclaims or demands back again*: nuptae ademptae Cic.

reptō -ēre -īvi and -īi -ītum, *to seek again, make for again*.

LIT., of physical search or movement: urbem, Verg.; castra, Liv.; elephantos, *to go back and fetch*, Liv.; regem repetitum saepius cuspidē, *attacked*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to ask or demand back or again*: Gallum ab eodem repetit, Caes.; pecuniam, Cic.; promissa, Cic.; Salaminii Homerum repetunt, *claim as their countryman*, Cic.; repetita Proserpina, Verg. Esp.: a, res repetere, *to demand satisfaction of an enemy* (used of the Fetiales), Cic.: b, res repetere, *to claim back one's own property from a court*; hence, pecuniae repetundae, or, simply, repetundae, *money claimed back as having been extorted, esp. from provinces by their governors*: lex repetundarum pecuniarum, de pecuniis repetundis, *against extortion*, Cic. (2) *to return to, renew, begin again*: studia, Caes.; pugnam, Liv.; iter, Ov. With infin.: Lucr. (3) *to trace back from the beginning, to deduce*: populi originem, Cic.; aliquid alte, et a capite, Cic.; haec tam longe repetita principia, Cic.; omnem prima ab origine famam, Verg.; repetitis et enumeratis diebus, Caes. (4) *to go back over in mind, recollect, recall*: temporis illius memoriam, Cic.; memoriam ex annalibus, Liv.; noctem, Ov.; Verg.

reptundae, see repeto.

replēo -plēre -plēvi -plētum.

(1) *to fill again, fill up*. LIT., exhaustas domos, Cic.; exercitum, Liv. TRANSF., quod voci deerat plangore replebam, Ov.

(2) *to make full, fill, satisfy*. LIT., delubra corporibus, Lucr.; corpora carne, Ov.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., nemora gemitu, Lucr.; ut curantes eādem vi morbi repletos secum traherent, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **replētus** -a -um, *filled, full*; with abl. or genit.: Liv., etc.

replicatio -ōnis, f. (replico), *a rolling again, folding round*: ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, Cic.

replico -are, *to fold back, unroll*; hence *to turn*

over, review: memoriam temporum, Cic.; memoriam annalium, Cic.

repo repere repsi reptum (cf. ἔρω), *to creep, crawl*. LIT., cochleae inter saxa repentes, Sall.; Lucr. TRANSF., of slow travellers: Hor.; of clouds: Lucr.; fig.: sermones repentes per humum, *an ordinary, prosaic style*, Hor.

repono -ponere -pōsui -pōsitum; perf. partic. repostus, poet. (re/pono).

(1) *to lay back*: cervicem, *to bend back*, Lucr.; Verg.

(2) *to put aside, to lay up in store, deposit*. LIT., pecuniam in thesauris, Liv.; arma, Caes.; tela, Ov.; faciemque deae vestemque, Verg.; falcem arbusta reponunt, *make unnecessary*, Verg.; tellure repostos, *buried, laid to rest*, Verg. TRANSF., a, *to place, cause to rest*: spem in virtute, Caes.; causam totam in iudicium humanitate, Cic.; Liv.: b, *to reckon, place*: sidera in numero deorum, Cic.: c, *to lay up, store, preserve*: manet alta mente repostum iudicium Paridis, Verg.

(3) *to put back in a previous position*. LIT., pileum capiti apte, Liv.; lapidem suo loco, Cic.; se in cubitum, *recline at table again*, Hor. TRANSF., nos in sceptrā, *to restore*, Verg.; fabulam, *to act again*, Hor.

(4) *to replace by a substitute, put one in another's place*. LIT., ruptos vetustate pontes, Tac.; ligna super foco, Hor.; epulas, Verg. TRANSF., Aris opnanem pro Eupoli, Cic. L.; ne tibi ego idem reponam, *do as much to you again*, Cic. L.

reporto -are, *to bring back, carry back*.

LIT., candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic.; milites navibus in Siciliam, Caes. Esp. *to bring back home as victor*: nihil ex praeda domum, Cic.

TRANSF., *to bring back* abstr. things: alicui solatium aliquod, Cic.; victoriam, non pacem, domum, Liv. Esp. of reports, *to deliver*: adytis haec tristia dicta, Verg.

reposco -ēre. (1) *to ask back again*: virginem, Pl.; altera me Catilinam, alter Cethegum reposcebat, Cic.; with double acc.: aliquem simulacrum, Cic.; Parthos signa, Verg. (2) *to demand as a right, claim*: regem ad supplicium, Verg.; ab altero rationem vitae, Cic.; Liv.

repositorium -i, n. (repono), *a tray, waiter, stand*: Plin., Sen.

repositor -ōris, m. (repono), *a restorer*: templorum, Ov.

repotia -ōrum, n. (re/poto), *an after-party, a drinking on the day after an entertainment*: Hor.

repraesentatio -ōnis, f. (repraesento). (1) *a vivid presentation, a lively description*: Plin., Quint. (2) *payment in cash*: Cic. L.

repraesento -are (praesens), *to make present again, to bring back before the eyes or mind's eye*.

LIT., quod ipsum templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic.; si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis posset, *brought about at once*, Cic.; virtutem moresque Catonis, *to reproduce*, Hor.

TRANSF., *to perform immediately, hasten*: se repraesentaturum id, Caes.; medicinam, *use directly*, Cic. L.; diem promissorum, Cic.

Esp. t. t. of commercial language, to pay cash: pecuniam, Cic. L.; Suet.

reprehēdo -prēhēndere -prēhendi -prēhensum, and **reprendo** -prendere -prendi -prensum, to catch, to hold again or hold back, to seize, hold fast, detain.

LIT., aliquem pallio, Cic.; quosdam manu, Liv.; revocat virtus vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to check, restrain: Lucr., Cic. (2) to blame, censure, reprove: aliquem, Ter., Cic.; aliquem in eo quod, etc., Cic.; id in me reprehendis, Cic.; temeritatem militum, Caes. (3) as rhet. t. t., to refute: Cic.

reprehensio -ōnis, f. (reprehendo), a holding back. Hence, (1) a stopping or check in speaking: sine reprehensione, Cic. (2) blame, censure: culpa, Cic.; plur.: Cic., Quint. (3) as rhet. t. t., a refutation: Cic., Quint.

reprehenso -are (freq. of reprehendo), to hold back eagerly, to hold fast: singulos, Liv.

reprehensor -ōris, m. (reprehendo). (1) a censor, reprover: Cic. (2) an improver, reformer: comitiorum, Cic.

repressor -ōris, m. (reprimō), a restrainer: caedis cottidianae, Cic.

reprimō -primere -pressi -pressum (re/premo), to hold back, restrain, hinder, repress.

LIT., lacum Albanum, Cic.; dextram, Verg.; retro pedem, Verg.; (Mithridatem) repressum magna ex parte, non oppressum, Cic.

TRANSF., iracundiam, Ter.; furorem exultantem, Cic.; animi incitationem atque alacritatem, Caes.; conatus alicuius, Cic.; se, to restrain oneself, Cic.; concitatum multitudinem, Cic.

repromissio -ōnis, f. (repromitto), a counter-promise: Cic.

repromitto -mittere -misi -missum, to make a counter-promise, to promise in return: Pl., Cic.

repto -are (freq. of repo), to creep, crawl; esp. applied to slow walkers or travellers: Lucr., Hor.

repudiatio -ōnis, f. (repudio), a refusal, rejecting: supplicum, Cic.

repudio -are (repudium), to refuse, reject, disdain. In gen.: gratiam populi, Caes.; cuius vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic. Esp. of a married or betrothed wife, to divorce, put away: Pl., Ter., Suet.

repudium -i, n. a putting away a wife or betrothed, a separation between married persons, divorce: sponsae repudium renuntiare, Pl.; repudium dicere, Tac.

repūerascō -ere, to become a boy again, to frolic like a child: Pl., Cic.

repugnantia -ae, f. (repugno). (1) resistance, means of resistance: natura hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus, Plin. (2) incompatibility: rerum, Cic.

repugno are, to fight against, oppose, resist.

LIT., nostri primo fortiter repugnare, Caes.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to oppose, resist: contra veritatem, Cic.; with dat.: fortuna, Cic.; non repugno, foll. by quominus and subj., Cic. (2) to be naturally opposed or repugnant to, to be inconsistent with, incompatible with: simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, Cic.;

haec inter se quam repugnant; plerique non videt, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **repugnans**, contrary, opposed; n. pl. as subst. **repugnantia** -ium, contradictions: Cic., Quint.

¶ Adv. **repugnantē**, unwillingly: Cic.

repulsa -ae, f. (repello), a repulse, rejection. Esp. of a candidate for office: repulsa consulatūs, Cic.; aedilicia, Cic.; a populo repulsam ferre, Cic.; Caes., Hor. Also in gen., a denial, refusal: amor crescit dolore repulsae, Ov.

repulsans -antis, partic. as from repulso -are (freq. of repello), beating back: colles verba repulsantes, echoing, Lucr.; vera repulsans pectus verba, Lucr.

repulsū, abl. as from repulsus, m. (repello), by striking back; hence by the reflection of light, echoing of sound: Lucr.

repulsus -a -um, partic. from repello; q.v.

repungo -ēre, to prick again, goad again; fig.: leviter illorum animos, Cic. L.

repurgo -are, to clean or clear again. LIT., iter, Liv.; humum saxis, Ov.; caelum, Ov. TRANSF., to clear away, purge away: quicquid in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov.

repūtatio -ōnis, f. (reputo), a re-appraisal, reviewing consideration: Tac.

repūto -are. (1) to reckon back, count, compute: ex hoc die superiores solis defectiones usque ad illam, Cic.; tempora, Tac. (2) to think over, reconsider: horum nihil umquam, Cic.; Ter., Sall., Tac.; with acc. and infin.: cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic. L.; with indir. quest.: quid ille vellet, Cic.

requiēs -ētis, f. (voc., requies, Lucr.; acc., requietem and requiem, Cic.; abl., requiete, Cic. poet., requiē, Ov.), rest, repose: non labor meus, non requies, Cic.; curarum, Cic.; laborum, Verg.; animi et corporis, Cic.

requiesco -quiescere -quievi -quietum (synop. perf. form, requierunt, Verg.; requiesce, Liv.); to rest, repose.

LIT., of persons: in sella, Cic.; sub umbra, Verg.; a muneribus reipublicae, Cic.; lecto, Prop. Esp. of the dead, to rest in the grave: in sepulcro requiescere mortuum, Cic.; Ov.

TRANSF., of things: vixdum requiesce aures a strepitu et tumultu hostili, Liv.; requiescit vitis in ulmo, rests upon, is supported by, Cic.; animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall.; in spe huius, Cic.

¶ Hence pass. partic. **requiētus** -a -um, rested, refreshed: miles, Liv.; ager, fallow, Ov.

requirito -are (freq. of requiro), to keep inquiring after: Pl.

requiro -quirere -quisii or -quisivi -quisitum (re/quaero), to ask or look for a missing person or thing.

LIT., libros, Cic.; iuvenem, Ov.; portūs Velinos, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to demand, to desire, consider necessary: virtus nullam voluptatem requirit, Cic.; in hoc bello virtutes multae requiruntur, Cic., Caes. (2) to miss, feel the want of: pristinum morem iudiciorum, Cic.; se vitamque, Lucr. (3) to ask a question, inquire after a thing: quae a me de Vatinio requiris, Cic.; quoniam nihil ex te hi requirunt, Cic.; causam, Ov.; with indir. quest.: illud quoque requirit, qua ratione fecerit, Cic.

rēs rēi, f. (genit. also rēi and rēi, Lucr.), *a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance.*

In gen.: divinae humanaeque res, Cic.; natura rerum, *the world, the universe, nature*, Lucr., Cic.; genit., rerum, used to strengthen a superl.: rerum pulcherrima, Roma, Verg.; sunt lacrimae rerum, Verg.; si res postulabit, *if the position requires it*, Cic.; homines nullā, re bonā digni, *good for nothing*, Cic.; pro re nata, *as it stands*, Cic. L.; pro re, *according to circumstances*, Liv., etc.; res populi Romani perscribere, *write the history of Rome*, Liv.

Esp., (1) *emphatic, the real thing, fact, truth, reality*: rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic.; hos deos non re, sed opinione esse, Cic.; quantum distet argumentatio ab re ipsa atque a veritate, Cic.; eripitur persona, manet res Lucr.; rē verā, *in truth*, Cic., Liv., etc. (2) *possessions, property, wealth*: rem facere, Cic. L., Hor.; augere, Cic.; plur.: privatae res, Cic. (3) *interest, advantage, benefit*: consilere suis rebus, Nep.; in rem suam convertere, Cic.; in rem (alicuius), *to one's advantage*, Pl., Ter., Liv.; so: ex re, Pl.; ab re, *against one's interests*, Pl., Liv. (4) *cause, ground, reason*: only in such phrases as eā re, ob eam rem, *on that account*, Cic.; qua re, *quam ob rem, wherefore*. (5) *a matter of business, an affair*: rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic.; de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic. Hence res (alicui) est cum aliquo, *one has to do with*: tecum mihi res est, T. Rosci, quoniam, etc., Cic. (6) *a law-suit, cause, action*: utrum rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic.; Hor., Liv. (7) *res publica* or *republica, the republic, state, commonwealth*: rem publicam sustinere, Cic.; e republica, *in the public interest*, Cic. So also res alone: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn.; res Romana, *the Roman state*, Liv.

rēsacro = resecro; q.v.

rēsaevio -ire, *to rage again*: Ov.

rēsālūtatio -ōnis, f. (resaluto), *a greeting in return*: Suet.

rēsālūto -are, *to salute again, return a greeting to*: aliquem, Cic.

rēsānesco -sānescere -sānui, *to become sound again, to heal again*: Ov.

rēsarcio -sarcire -sartum, *to patch again, mend, repair*. Lit., vestem, Ter.; tecta, Liv. TRANSF., *to repair, restore*: detrimentum, Caes.

rescindo -scindere -scidi -scissum, *to tear back, tear away again, cut away*.

Lit., vallum ac loricam falcebus, Caes.; pontem, Caes., Liv.; latebram teli, *to cut open*, Verg.; vulnus, *to open again*, Ov.; and fig.: luctus obductos, *to renew*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to break open*: locum firmatum, Cic.; Lucr. (2) *to rescind, repeal, abrogate a law, decree, etc.*: acta M. Antonii, Cic.; res iudicatos, Cic.; Lucr., etc.

rescisco -sciscere -scivi and -scii -scitum, *to find out, ascertain*: omnia, Ter.; Cic., etc.

rescribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum.

(1) *to write again, rewrite*: Suet. Hence as milit. t. t.: a, *to enrol again*: ex eodem milite novas legiones, Liv.; b, *to transfer from one class of soldiers to another*: ad equum, *to transfer to the cavalry*, Caes.

(2) *to write back, answer in writing*. In

gen.: ad aliquem, Cic. L.; alicui, Cic. L.; ad litteras, Cic. L.; Hor., Ov. Esp.: a, *of the emperor, to answer a petition or inquiry in writing*: Suet.; hence n. of partic. as subst., rescriptum -i, *an imperial rescript*: Tac.: b, *in book-keeping, to enter to the credit of an account, to pay, repay*: reliqua rescribamus, Cic.; Ter.; fig.: quod tu numquam rescribere (pay again) possis, Hor.

rēsēco -secare -secui -sectum, *to cut back, cut short*. Lit., linguam, Cic.; partem de tergore, Ov. TRANSF., libidinem, Cic.; spem longam, Hor.; ad vivum rescare, *to be painfully exact about*, Cic.

rēsecro or **rēsacro** -are (re/sacro). (1) *to implore again and again*: Pl. (2) *to free from a curse*: Nep.

rēsēmīno -are, *to produce again*: Ov.

rēsēquor -sequi -secutus sum, dep. *to follow again*: aliquem dictis, *to answer*, Ov.

rēsēro -are, *to unbolt, open*. Lit., limina, Verg.; fores ianuam, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to open up*: Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic.; aures, Liv.; annum, Ov. (2) *to disclose, reveal*: augustae oracula mentis, Ov.

rēservo -are. (1) *to lay up, keep back, reserve, keep*: hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes.; in aliud tempus, Caes.; praedam illis reservari, Caes.; Cic., Verg., etc. (2) *in gen., to save, preserve*: omnes, Cic.; Pallanta, Verg.; nihil ad similitudinem hominis, *nothing human*, Cic.

rēsēs -sidis (resideo), *sitting*. Hence (1) *staying, inactive*: reses in urbe plebs, Liv.; eum residem tempus terere, Liv.; Ov. (2) *calm, quiet*: animus, Verg.

rēsīdeo -sidere -sēdi -sessum (re/sedeo), *to remain sitting, to abide, stay*.

Lit., resideamus, *let us sit down*, Cic.; in equo, Ov.; in republica, Cic. TRANSF., in corpore nullum residere sensum, Cic.; residet spes in tua virtute, *depends upon*, Cic.; in nutu eorum auctoritas, Cic.

rēsīdo -sidere -sēdi, *to sit down, rest, settle*.

Lit., mediis aedibus, Verg.; Siculis arvis, Verg.; in villa, Cic.; in oppido aliquo, Cic.

TRANSF., *inanimate things*. (1) *to sink down*: si montes resedissent, Cic.; maria in se ipsa residant, Verg. (2) *to sink, subside, abate*: mentes ab superiore bello, Caes.; cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic.; longiore certamine sensim residere Samnitium animos, Liv.; fig.: sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat, *interchange hexameter and pentameter*, Ov.

rēsīdiūs -a -um (resideo), *remaining, left behind, outstanding*: odium, Cic.; simulas, Liv.; pecuniae, arrears, Cic. N. as subst. **rēsīdiūm** -i, *the remainder, residue*: Suet.

rēsīgno -are, *to unseal, open*.

Lit., litteras, Cic. L.; testamenta, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to reveal*: venientia fata, Ov. (2) *to cancel, annul*: omnem tabularum fidem, Cic. (3) *to transfer from one account-book into another, to give back, resign*: cuncta, Hor.; quae dedit, Hor.

rēsīlio -silire -silui -sultum (re/salio), *to leap back, spring back*.

Lit., of persons: in gelidos lacus, Ov.; ad manipulos, Liv.; of inanimate things, *to spring back, rebound*: resilit granda a culmine tecti, Ov.; fig.: ubi scopulum offendis

eiusmodi, ut non modo ab hoc crimen resiliere videas, Cic.

TRANSF., to contract, diminish: in spatium breve, Ov.

rēsīmus -a -um, bent backwards, turned up: nares, Ov.

rēsīna -ae, f. (ῥητίνη), resin: Plin., Mart.

rēsīnātus -a -um (resina), resined. (1) flavoured with resin: vinum, Mart. (2) smeared with resin: iuventus (to take hairs off the skin), Juv.

rēsīpio -sipĕre (re/sapio), to have a smack, taste, flavour of anything. LIT., Plin.

TRANSF., Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, with nothing of Athens about him, Cic.

rēsīpisco -sipiscĕre -sipii, also -sipivī; resipui: Cic. L.; resipisset: Cic. (re/sapio), to recover one's senses. LIT., to come to oneself again (from fainting, etc.): Pl., Plin., Suet. TRANSF., to become rational again, come to one's right mind: Cic., Liv., etc.

rēsisto -sistĕre -stiti.

(1) to stand again. LIT., a, to stay, continue: ibi, Caes.; Romae, Cic.: b, after motion, to stand still, halt: Caes.; negabat se umquam cum Curione restitisse, had stopped to talk, Cic. L. TRANSF., a, to stop short; in speaking: sed ego in hoc resisto, stop here, Cic.; media in voce, Verg.: b, to recover one's footing: ubi lapsi resistamus, Cic.

(2) to resist, oppose, withstand; usually with dat. LIT., physically; of persons: iniuriis, Cic. L.; alicui pro republica, Cic.; esp. milit.: hostibus, Caes.; vi contra vim, Liv.; of things: quae nunc immotae perstant ventisque resistunt, Ov. TRANSF., morally: dolori fortiter, Cic.; lacrimis et precibus, Cic.; resistere et pugnare contra veritatem, Cic.; impers.: omnibus his resistitur, Caes.; foll. by ne and the subj.; ne sibi statua poneretur, restitit, Nep.; foll. by quin and the subj.: vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti potest, Liv.; absol.: restitit et pervicit Cato, Cic.

rēsolvō -solvĕre -solvī -sōlūtum, to unbind, untie, loosen, open.

LIT., claustra, Lucr.; litteras, Liv.; vestes, Ov.; equos, to unyoke, Ov.; puella resoluta capillos, with dishevelled hair, Ov.; gleba se resolvit, becomes loose, Verg.; Cerberus immania terga resolvit fusus humi, stretches out in sleep, Verg.; ignis aurum resolvit, melts, Lucr.; nivem, Ov.; tenebras, dissipates, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to dispel, cancel, end: curas, Verg.; litem lite, Hor.; iura pudoris, Verg. (2) to relax, weaken: ut iacui totis resoluta medullis, Ov. (3) to release, free: te piacula nulla solvent, Hor. (4) to unravel, reveal: dolos tecti (Labyrinthi) ambagesque, Verg.; with indir. quest.: Lucr.

rēsōnābilis -e (resono), resounding: Echo, Ov.

rēsōno -are.

(1) intransit., to sound back, give back an echo, resound, echo. LIT., aedes plangoribus, Verg.; resonans theatrum, Cic.; ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic.; resonant avibus virgulta, Verg. With internal acc.: doces silvas resonare Amarylida, Verg.; umbrae resonant triste et acutum, Hor. Impers. pass.: in fidibus testudine resonatur, Cic.

TRANSF., gloria virtuti resonat, is an echo of, Cic.

(2) transit., to make resound: lucos cantu, Verg.

rēsōnus -a -um (resono), resounding, echoing: voces, Ov.

rēsorbĕo -ĕre, to swallow again, suck back: saxa (of the sea), Verg.; Ov.

respecto -are (freq. of respicio), to look often or eagerly back, look about.

LIT., respectare ad tribunal, Liv.; with acc.: arcem Romanam, Liv.

TRANSF., to have a regard for, give some thought to: verum haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic.; with acc.: meum amorem, Cat.; si qua pios respectant numina, Verg.

respectus -ūs, m. (respicio), a looking back, looking around one.

LIT., sine respectu fugere, Liv.; incendio-rum, looking back upon, Cic.; Verg. Meton., a place of refuge, a retreat: Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., care, regard, respect, consideration: Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit, Liv.; sine respectu humanitatis, Liv.

respergo -spĕrgĕre -spersi -spersum (re/spargo), to sprinkle, splash. LIT., manus sanguine, Cic.; aliquem cruore, Liv.; lumine terras (of the dawn), Lucr. TRANSF., servili probro respergi, Tac.

respersio -ōnis, f. (respergo), a sprinkling: pigmentorum, Cic.

respicio -spicĕre -spexi -spectum (re/specio), transit. and intransit., to look behind, to look back.

LIT., ad oppidum, Cic.; nusquam circumspiciens aut respiciens, Liv.; with acc., to look back at or see behind one: amicum, Verg.; quos ubi rex respexit, Liv.; angues a tergo, Verg.; tribunal, Liv.; Eurydicen suam, Ov.; with acc. and infin.: respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to look back upon, reflect upon: spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic. (2) to look to, provide for: ut respiciam generum meum, Caes. (3) to look to for help, etc., depend upon: ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, Caes. (4) to look for something desired: spem ab Romanis, Liv. (5) to have a regard for, care for, consider: rempublicam, Cic. L.; commoda populi, Cic.; Ter., Verg., etc.

respirāmen -inis, n. (respiro), the windpipe: Ov.

respirātiō -ōnis, f. (respiro). (1) a taking breath, respiration. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., a pause in a speech while the speaker takes breath: Cic. (2) an exhalation: aquarum, Cic.

respirātus -ū, m. (respiro), a taking breath: Cic.

respiro -are.

(1) to blow or breathe back, blow in a contrary direction; of winds: Lucr., Cic.

(2) to breathe again, to take breath. LIT., animam, Cic.; ex ea pars redditur respirando, Cic. TRANSF., a, to recover from fear, anxiety, etc.: paulum a metu, Cic.; Verg., Liv.: b, of things, to abate, decline: cupiditas atque avaritia respiravit paulum, Cic.; oppugnatio respiravit, 'let up', declined in violence, Cic.; impers. pass.: ita respiratum est, Cic.

resplendēo -ēre, *to glitter back, gleam again:* Verg.

respondēo -spondēre -spondi -sponsum.

(1) *intransit., to match, correspond to, come up to, answer to*; with dat.: *amori amore*, Cic. L.; *verba verbis respondeant*, Cic.; *tua virtus opinionio hominum respondet*, Cic.; *seges votis*, Verg.; *favor meritis*, Hor. Of physical correspondence, *to lie opposite*: *contra Gnosia tellus*, Verg.; also *to resemble*: *Lucr. Esp. as legal t. t., to answer to one's name*, hence, *to appear, be present*: *cum ad nomen nemo responderet*, Liv.; *Verrem non responsurum*, Cic. TRANSF., *pedes responde-re non vocatos*, Cic.

(2) *transit., to give an answer (acc.) to a person or thing (dat.)*; *to answer, reply*. LIT., *aliud tibi*, Pl.; *tibi de versibus plura*, Cic.; *nil mihi respondes?* aut *cic aut accipe calcem*, Juv.; *tibi non rescribam, sed respondeam*, Sen.; *orationi, epistulae, criminibus, etc.*, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Caes., Cic. Esp. of lawyers, oracles, etc. *to give an official answer or opinion*: Cic., etc. TRANSF., of echoes: *saxa respondent voci*, Cic.; Ov.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **responsum** -i, *an answer, reply*. In gen.: *responsum dare alicui*, Cic.; *reddere*, Cic., Liv.; *aufferre, obtain*, Cic. Esp. (1) *the answer of an oracle or soothsayer*: *haruspicum*, Cic.; *Sibyllae*, Verg. (2) *the answer or opinion of a lawyer*: Cic.

responso -ōnis, f. (respondeo), *a reply, answer*: *responsonem elicere*, Cic. Rhet. t. t.: *sibi ipsi responso, a replying to one's own argument* (= ἀποκρίσις), Cic., Quint.

responsito -are (freq. of responso), *to keep giving an answer or opinion* (of legal advisers): Cic.

responso -are (freq. of respondeo), *to keep answering*. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., (1) *to re-echo*: *lucus ripaeque responsant circa*, Verg. (2) *to defy, withstand*; with dat.: *cupidini-bus*, Hor.; *cenis*, Hor.

responsor -ōris, m. (respondeo), *one who answers*: Pl.

responsum -i, n. subst. from respondeo; q.v. **respublica**, see res.

respūo -spūēre -spūi, *to spit back or out, to reject*.

LIT., *reliquiae cibi, quas natura respuit*, Cic.

TRANSF., *to reject, refuse, repel*: *cum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant*, Cic.; *defensionem*, Cic.; *poetas*, Hor.; *condicionem*, Caes.

restagno -are, *to overflow*. LIT., *quas (paludes) restagnantes faciunt lacus*, Liv.; *restagnans mare*, Ov. TRANSF., of places, *to be swamped*: *late is locus restagnat*, Caes.

restauro -are (cf. instauro), *to restore, rebuild*: *aedem*, Tac.

resticūla -ae, f. (dim. of restis), *a thin rope or cord*: Cic.

restinctio -ōnis, f. (restinguo), *a slaking, quenching*: *sitis*, Cic.

restinguo -stinguere -stinxi -stinctum, *to put out again, extinguish, quench*.

LIT., *ignem*, Cic.; *flammas*, Lucr., Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to slake, to quench*: *sitim*, Cic.; *ardorem cupiditatum*, Cic.; *odium*

alicuius, Cic. (2) *to extinguish, destroy*: *studia*, Cic.; *animos hominum sensusque morte restingui*, Cic.

restio -ōnis, m. (restis), *a rope-maker*: Suet. In jest, *one who is scourged with ropes*: Pl.

restipulatio -ōnis, f. (restipulo), *a counter-engagement*: Cic.

restipulo -ari, dep. *to obtain a promise in return*: Cic.

restis -is; acc. -im and -em; f. *a rope, cord*: Pl., Ter., Liv., etc.

restito -are (freq. of resto), *to remain behind, loiter, linger*: Pl., Ter., Liv.

restitrix -trix, f. (resisto), *she that remains behind*: Pl.

restitūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum (re/statuo).

(1) *to put in its former place, replace, restore*. LIT., *statuam*, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., *to reinstate, re-establish* a person, institution etc.: *te in eundem locum*, Cic.; *Siciliam in antiquum statum*, Cic. Esp. of restoring people to their rights, etc.: *tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem*, Caes.; Cic., Liv.

(2) *to put right again what is amiss, repair*: *rem, aciem, proelium*, Liv.; *damna Romano bello accepta*, Liv.

(3) *to give back, restore* a person or thing: *bona iis*, Caes.; *captum victori*, Liv.

restitutio -ōnis, f. (restituo), *a restoration*: *Capitolii*, Suet.; *pristine fortunae*, Suet.; *damnatorum, reinstatement*, Cic.

restitutor -ōris, m. (restituo), *a restorer*: *templorum*, Liv.; *salutis*, Cic.

resto -stare -stiti.

(1) *to make a stand against, resist, oppose, withstand*; with dat.: *Lucr., Liv., etc.*; absol.: *ratio nulla est restandi*, Lucr.

(2) *to stand still, stay behind, remain*. LIT., *pugnandi causa nemo restitit*, Caes.; Liv. TRANSF., *to be left over, survive*. Of persons, esp. *to remain alive*: *restabam solus de viginti*, Ov.; *qui pauci admodum restant*, Cic. Of material things: *dona pelago et flammis restantia, saved from*, Verg. Of abstract resources, possibilities, etc., *to remain available*: *iam duo fata*, Pl.; *unam spem restare*, Liv.; *impers., restat, it remains*, with ut and subj.: Cic., Hor.; or with infin.: Ter., Liv., Ov.

Esp. with reference to the future, *to await, be in store*: *placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis, for the future*, Cic.; *hoc Latio restare canunt*, with acc. and infin., Verg.

restringo -stringere -strinxi -strictum, *to bind back, bind tight*. LIT., *restrictis lacertis*, Hor. Of dogs, *to draw back the teeth*: Pl., Lucr. TRANSF., *to confine, restrict, restrain*: Tac., Plin. L.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **restrictus** -a -um. LIT., *close, tight*: *toga*, Suet. TRANSF., (1) *stingy*: *homo*, Cic.; *cum naturā semper ad largiendum ex alieno fuerim restrictior*, Cic. (2) *strict, severe*: *imperium*, Tac.

¶ Adv. **restrictē**. (1) *sparingly*: *tam restricte facere id*, Cic. (2) *accurately, strictly*: *praecipere*, Cic.; *observare*, Cic.

rēulto -are (freq. of resilio), *to spring back, rebound*. LIT., *corpora conflictata*, Lucr.; *tela resultant galeā*, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of sound, *to echo*: *imago vocis resultat*, Verg.;

also of places, *to resound*: pulsati colles clamore resultant, Verg. (2) of style, *to go jerkily*: Quint., Plin. L.

resūmo -sūmere -sumpsi -sumptum, *to take again, resume*. LIT., tabellas, Ov.; arma, Tac. TRANSF., *to renew, repeat*: pugnam, Tac.; vires, Ov.

resūpino -are, *to throw a person on his back*: ad-surgentem ibi regem umbone, Liv.; resupinati Galli, *prostrate from intoxication*, Juv. **resūpinus** -a -um, *bent backwards, on one's back*.

LIT., resupinus haeret curru, Verg.; resupinum aliquem fundere, *to lay low*, Ov.; resupini natant, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *walking proudly, with the nose high in the air*: Ov. (2) *lazy*: Quint.

resurgo -surgere -surrexi -surrectum, *to rise up again, appear again*.

LIT., herba resurgens, Ov.; resurgam (from bed), Ov.; arbor, urbs, Tac.

TRANSF., regna Troiae, Verg.; amor, Verg.; cum res Romana contra spem votaue eius velut resurgeret, Liv.; legiones in ultionem, Tac.

resuscito -are, *to revive, resuscitate*: veterem iram, Ov.

resūtus -a -um, *ripped open*: Suet.

retardatio -ōnis, f. (retardo), *a hindering*: Cic.

retardo -are, *to slow down, retard, impede*. LIT., aliquem in via, Cic.; motus stellarum retardantur, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., celeritatem persequendi, Cic.; animos atque impetūs, Cic.; aliquem a scribendo, Cic.; Ov.

retato -are, *to censure*: Suet.

rētē -is, n. *a net*. LIT., both for fishes and for animals: retia ponere cervis, Verg.; retia tendere, Ov.; ex araneolis aliae quasi rete textum, Cic. TRANSF., amoris, Lucr.; Prop.

rētēgo -tēgere -texi -tectum, *to uncover, reveal, lay bare, open*.

LIT., thecam nummariam, Cic.; homo retextus, *not covered by a shield*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to make visible, to illuminate*: orbem radiis, Verg. (2) *to bring to light, disclose*: arcanum consilium, Hor.; caecum scelus, Verg.

rētempto -are, *to try or attempt again*: filia lyrae, Ov.; viam leti, Ov. With infin.: Ov.

rētendo -tendere -tendi -tensum and -tentum, *to slacken, unbend*: arcum, Ov.

rētentio -ōnis, f. (retineo), *a keeping back, holding in*. LIT., aurigae, Cic. TRANSF., *a withholding*: adsessionis, Cic.

rētento -are (freq. of retineo), *to hold firmly back, hold fast*. LIT., agmen, Liv.; caelum a terris, *to keep apart*, Lucr. TRANSF., *to preserve, maintain*: sensūs hominum vitasque, Cic. poet.

rētento = retempto; q.v.

rētentus -a -um. (1) partic. from retendo; q.v. (2) partic. from retineo; q.v.

rētexo -texere -texui -textum, *to unweave, unravel*.

LIT., quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to undo, diminish*: dum luna quater plenum tenuata retexit orbem, Ov. (2) *to reverse*: properata retexit fata, Ov.; Verg. (3) *to dissolve, cancel, annul*: istius praetura, Cic.; orationem, retract, Cic.; scriptorum quaeque, *to revise, correct*, Hor.

rētīarius -i, m. (rete), *a fighter with a net, a gladiator who had to try to entangle his opponent*: Mart., Suet.

rētīcentia -ae, f. (reticeo), *a keeping silent*. In gen.: vestra virtus neque oblivione eorum qui nunc sunt, neque reticentiā posterorum sepulta esse poterit, Cic.; poena reticentiae, *for keeping silent*, Cic. Esp. as rhet. t. t., *a sudden pause* (Gr. ἀποσιώπῃς): Cic., Quint.

rētīceo -ēre (re/taceo). (1) intransit., *to keep silence*: cum Sulpicius reticuisset, Cic.; de iniuriis, Cic.; with dat., *to give no answer to*: Liv., Tac. (2) transit., *to keep silent about*: cogitationes suas, Cic.; quod ii, qui ea patefacere possent, reticuisissent, Cic. L. Pass.: reticetur formula, Ov.

rētīculātus -a -um (reticulum), *net-like, reticulated*: Varr., Plin.

rētīculum -i, n. (dim. of rete), *a little net*. (1) *for catching fish*: Pl. (2) *a net-bag, bag of net-work*: reticulum plenum rosae, Cic.; reticulum panis, Hor. (3) *a hair-net*: Juv.

rētīnāculā -orum, n. pl. (retineo), *a rope, cable*: Verg., Liv.

rētīnens -entis, partic. from retineo; q.v.

rētīnentia -ae, f. (retineo), *a retaining in the memory, recollection*: Lucr.

rētīnēo -tinēre -tinui -tentum (re/teneo).

(1) *to hold back, hold fast, detain*. LIT., of persons: concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes.; nisi iam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, Cic.; of things: lacrimas, Ov.; manus ab ore, Ov. TRANSF., *to keep back, restrain*: moderari cursum atque in sua potestate retinere, Cic.; retinere in officio, Cic.; animos in fide, Liv.; gaudia, Ov.; aegre sunt retenti, quin oppidum inrumperent, Caes.

(2) *to keep, reserve, maintain*. LIT., armorum parte tertiā celatā atque in oppido retentā, Caes. Esp. *to hold against opposition*: oppidum, Caes. TRANSF., *ut amicos observantiā, rem parsimoniā retineret*, Cic.; statum suum, Cic.; memoriā suae pristināe virtutis, Caes.; aliquid memoriā, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **rētīnens** -entis, as adj. with genit., *tenacious*: sui iuris dignitatisque, Cic.; Tac.

rētīnnio -ire, *to resound, to ring again*: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum retinnit et resonat quiddam urbanus, Cic.

rētōno -are, *to thunder back, to resound*: Cat.

rētorquēo -torquēre -torsi -tortum, *to twist back, bend back*. LIT., oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic.; caput in sua terga, Ov.; brachia tergo, *to bind behind the back*, Hor. TRANSF., *mentem*, Verg.

rētorridus -a -um, *parched up, dried up*: Varr., Plin.

retractatio -ōnis, f. (retracto). (1) *refusal, denial*: sine ulla retractatione, Cic. (2) *reconsideration*: Sen.

retracto (retracto) -are.

(1) *to handle again, undertake anew*. LIT., ferrum, Verg.; arma, Liv.; cruda vulnera, *to reopen old wounds*, Ov. TRANSF., *verba desueta*, Ov.; augere dolorem retractando, Cic. L.; aliquid diligenter, *to reconsider*, Cic.

(2) *to draw back, to refuse, be reluctant*: Cic., Verg., Liv.; with acc., *to withdraw*: dicta, Verg.

retractus -a -um, partic. from *retrahō*; q.v.
retrāhō -trāhēre -trāxi -tractum, to *draw back, drag back*.

LIT., manum, Cic.; Hannibalem in Africam, Cic.; se ab ictu, Ov.; aliquem ex fuga, Sall.

TRANSF., (1) to *hold back, withdraw*: consules a foedere, Cic.; retrahere aliquid suspicio fuit, Liv.; se retraxit, ne pyxidem traderet, Cic. (2) to *draw on again, induce*: Treviros in arma, Tac.; in odium iudicis, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **retractus** -a -um, *withdrawn*; hence *distant, remote*: retractior a mari murus, Liv.

retribūo -tribūere -tribūi -tribūtum, to *give again or give as due*: pro Siculo frumento acceptam pecuniam populo, Liv.; alicui fructum quem meruit, Cic.; Lucr.

retro, adv. (from *re* and suff. -tro; cf. *citro*, *ultra*, *intro*), *backwards, back, behind*.

LIT., redire, retro repetere, Liv.; retro respicere, Cic.; quod retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) in time, *formerly, back*: et deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic.; quodcumque retro est, Hor. (2) in other relations, *back, backwards*: Cic., Verg.

retroāgo -āgere -ēgi -actum, to *drive back, lead back, reverse*: Plin., Quint.

retorsum, adv. (*retro*/versum), *backwards, behind*. LIT., retorsum vela dare, Hor. TRANSF., in return, in reversed order: deinde retorsum vicissim, Cic.

retrūdo -trūdēre -trūsūm, to *push back, thrust back*. LIT., me invitum, Pl.; esp. in perf. partic. retrusus, *remote, obscure*: simulacra deorum iacent in tenebris ab isto retrusa atque abdita, Cic. TRANSF., voluntas abdita et retrusa, Cic.

retūdo -rētūdēre -rētūdi (rettūdi) -rētūsūm (rētunsum), to *hammer back, blunt, dull*. LIT., of pointed instruments: tela, Cic., Ov.; gladios, Cic.; stili mucronem, Cic. TRANSF., to *check or weaken*: impetum erumpentium, Liv.; linguas Aetolorum, Liv.; conlegam, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **rētūsus** (rētunsus) -a -um, *dull, blunt*. LIT., ferrum, Verg.; Lucr., etc. TRANSF., *dull*: ingenium, Cic.

rēus -i, m. and **rēa** -ae, f. (res).
 (1) originally, a party in a law-suit, whether plaintiff or defendant: Pl., Cic.

(2) in narrower sense, a defendant. LIT., reum facere aliquem, to *accuse*, Cic.; reum fieri, to *be accused*, Cic.; referre in reos (of the praetor), to *enter on the list of accused persons*, Cic. With genit.: rei capitalis, Cic.; capitis, Quint.; with de: Sextius qui est de vi reus, Cic. TRANSF., reus sine te criminis huius agor, *am accused*, Ov.

(3) bound for, answerable for, with genit.: voti, bound to fulfil my vow (i.e., having obtained the object of my wishes), Verg.; suae partis tutandae, *answerable for*, Liv.

revālesco -vālescere -vālūi, to *become well again, be restored to health and strength*. LIT., ope qua revalescere possis, Ov. TRANSF., to *be restored, recover*: Laodicea revaluit propriis opibus, Tac.

revēho -vēhēre -vēxi -vectum, to *carry back*. LIT., tela ad Graios, Ov.; praeda revecta,

brought back, Liv. Pass. as middle, revehi, to *drive back, ride back, sail back*: in castra, Liv.; Ithacam, Hor.

TRANSF., ad superiorem aetatem revecti sumus (in discourse), *have gone back*, Cic.
rēvellō -vellēre -vellī -vulsum, to *tear, pull, pluck back or away*.

LIT., tela de corpore, Cic.; caput a cervice, Verg.; saxum e monte, Ov.; morte ab aliquo revelli, to *be separated from*, Ov.; humum dente curvo, to *plough*, Ov. TRANSF., to *remove, banish*: consulatum ex omni memoria, Cic.

rēvēlō -are, to *unveil, uncover, lay bare*: frontem, Tac.; os, Ov.; sacra, Ov.

rēvēnō -vēnīre -vēnī -ventum, to *come back, return*. LIT., domum, Cic.; in urbem, Tac.; Pl. TRANSF., in gratiam, Pl.

rēvērā, adv. from *res*; q.v.

rēverbēro -are, to *beat back, drive back*: Sen.

rēvērendus -a -um, gerundive from *revereor*; q.v.

rēvērens -entis, partic. from *revereor*; q.v.
rēvērentia -ae, f. (*revereor*), *reverence, respect, fear, awe*: adversus homines, Cic.; legum, for the laws: Juv. Personif.: Ov.

rēvērēor -vērēri -vēritus sum, dep. to *feel awe or respect for, to revere, respect, fear*: adstanti suspicionem, Cic.; multa adversa, Cic.; coetum virorum, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **rēvērens** -entis, *respectful, reverent*: erga patrem, Tac.; Plin. L.

¶ Adv. **rēvērētēr**, *reverently, respectfully*: Plin. L.; compar., reverentius, Tac.; superl., reverentissime, Suet., Plin. L.

¶ Gerundive **rēvērendus** -a -um, *inspiring awe, venerable*: nox, Ov.; facies, Juv.

rēverro (rēvorro) -ēre, to *sweep again*: Pl.

rēversio (rēvorsio) -ōnis, f. (*reverto*), a turning back before the end of a journey (reditus = return after a journey completed).

LIT., reditu vel potius reversione, Cic.; consilium profectionis et reversionis meae, Cic.; sol binas in singulis annis reversiones ab extremo contrarias facit, Cic.

TRANSF., a return, recurrence: tertianae febris et quartanae reversio, Cic.

rēverto (rēvorto) -vertēre -verti, and in prose usually pass. in middle sense **rēvertor** (rēvortor) -verti -versus sum, to *turn back, return*.

LIT., ex itinere, Cic.; ad aliquem, Caes.; Laodiceam, Cic.; cum victor a Mithridatico bello revertisset, Cic.; poet., of things: Tiberim reverti, Hor.; Lucr.

TRANSF., to *return, come back*: ad sanitatem, to a better frame of mind, Caes.; Cic.; in gratiam cum aliquo, to *be reconciled with*, Liv.; poena reversura est in caput tuum, doomed to fall, Ov. Esp. in speaking, to *return, revert*: ad propositum revertar, Cic.; ad id, unde digressi sumus, revertamur, Cic.

rēvidēō -ēre, to *see again*: Pl.

rēvincio -vincire -vinxi -vinctum, to *tie back, bind fast*. LIT., iuvenem manū post terga revinctum, Verg.; trabes, Caes.; zona de poste revincta, Ov. TRANSF., mentem amore, Cat.

rēvinco -vincēre -vici -victum, to *beat back, subdue*. LIT., catervae consilii juvenis revictae, Hor.; Lucr., Tac. TRANSF., to *refute*: aliquem, Cic., Tac.; crimina, Liv.

rēviresco -virescere -virūi, *to grow green again.*

LIT., silvae, Ov.; arbor, Tac. TRANSF., *to grow strong, flourish again, revive*: senatum ad auctoritatis pristinae spem revirescere, Cic.; Tac.

rēviso -ere.

(1) intransit., *to pay a fresh visit, return.* LIT., ad stabulum, Lucr. TRANSF., furor revisit, returns, Lucr.

(2) transit., *to come to see again, revisit.* LIT., revise nos aliquando, Cic.; domos, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., multos Fortuna, Verg.

rēvivisco -viviscere -vixi, *to come to life again, revive.* LIT., Ter., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., reviviscere memoriam ac desiderium mei, Cic. L.

rēvocābilis -e (revoco), *that can be revoked or called back*: Ov., Sen.

rēvocāmen -inis, n. (revoco), *a calling back, recall*: Ov.

rēvocatio -ōnis, f. (revoco), *a calling back.* LIT., a bello, Cic. TRANSF., revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. In rhetoric, *a withdrawing, revocation*: verbi, Cic.

rēvoco -are, *to call again or back; to recall.*

LIT., in gen.: aliquem ex itinere, Cic.; qui me revocastis, *out of exile*, Cic.; qui non revocaturus esset, *not likely to invite back*, Cic.; with things as objects: oculos, Ov.; pedem, Verg.; gradum, Verg. Esp. (1) as milit. t. t., *to recall troops*, from leave, etc.: legiones ab opere, Caes.; Cic., Verg., Liv. (2) as polit. and legal t. t., *to summon again before a court of justice*, etc.: hominem revocat populus, Cic. (3) as theatrical t. t., *to encore*: cum saepius revocatus vocem obtudisset, Cic.; primos tres versus, Cic.; impers.: millies revocatum est, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to call back, bring back again, recover*: studia longo intervallo intermissa, *to take up again*, Cic.; se ad industriam, Cic.; se revocare, *to collect oneself*, Cic.; aliquem a tanto scelere, Cic.; omnia ad suam potestatem, Cic.; abi, quo blandae iuvenum te revocat preces, Hor. (2) *to apply to, refer to*: rem ad illam rationem coniecturamque revocabant, Cic. (3) *to recall, revoke*: facta, Ov. Cic.; revolat telum, Ov.

rēvolo -are, *to fly back*: dux gruum revolat, Cic.; revolat telum, Ov.

rēvolūbilis -e (revolvo), *that can be rolled back*: pondus, Ov.; Prop.

rēvolvo -volvère -volvi -volutum, *to roll backwards.*

LIT., in gen.: auster fluctus, Tac.; usually with reflex., or pass. in middle sense: draco revolvens seso, Cic.; revolutus equo, *falling down from*, Verg.; ter revoluta toro est, Verg.; revoluta dies, *returning*, Verg. Esp., *to unroll or open a book*: Origines (a work of Cato's), Liv.; loca iam recitata, Hor.; Quint.

TRANSF., (1) act., *to go over again* (as in re-reading a book): iter omne, Verg.; visa, Ov.; dicta factaque secum, Tac. (2) esp. pass. in middle sense, *to roll back, come round again in due course*: omnia ad communes rerum atque generum summam revolvuntur, *will be brought back to*, Cic.; in speaking: ut ad illa elementa revolvat, Cic.; in veterem figuram, Verg.; ad dispensationem inopiae, Liv.

rēvomo -vomère -vomui, *to vomit up, disgorge*: fluctus, Verg.; Lucr., Ov.

rēvorro = reverro; q.v.

rēvorsio = reversio; q.v.

rēvorto = revertito; q.v.

rēx régis, m. (rego), *ruler, king, prince.*

LIT., (1) at Rome. Of the original kings: Liv., etc. Later at Rome, of certain officials, such as rex sacrorum, rex sacrificiorum, Cic.; sacrificus, Liv.; sacrificulus, Liv., *a priest who performed the sacrifices which at first the kings performed.* Otherwise, under the republic, in a bad sense, *an unconstitutional ruler, despot, absolute monarch, tyrant*: rex populi Romani, i.e. Caesar, Cic.; decem reges aerarii, Cic.; Caes., Hor. (2) outside Rome: rex Deiotarus, Cic.; rex regum (of Agamemnon), Liv.; absol.: rex, of the Parthian king, Suet.; of the Persian king (like Gr. βασιλεύς), Nep.; regem deligere, creare, constituere, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of gods: rex divum atque hominum, or deorum, Jupiter, Verg.; rex aquarum, Neptune, Ov.; rex Stygius, Pluto, Verg. (2) of a nation: populum late regem, Verg. (3) of royal persons, *a prince, member of the royal family*: reges excitos, *the king and queen*, Liv.; direptis bonis regum, Liv. (4) *a rich man, esp. a patron*: Pl., Hor. (5) in gen., *head, chief, leader*; of animals: rex apum, Verg.; of rivers: rex Eridanus, *chief stream in Italy*, Verg.

Rhādāmanthus -i, m. (Ῥαδάμανθος), *son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, a judge in the lower world.*

Rhaeti = Raeti; q.v.

Rhamnes = Rarnes; q.v.

Rhamnūs -nuntis, f. (Ῥαμνούς), *a village of Attica, where the goddess Nemesis was worshipped.*

¶ Hence adj. **Rhamnūsīus** -a -um: virgo, Cat., or simply, Rhamnusia, Ov., Nemesis; subst. **Rhamnūsīis** -idis, f. Nemesis: Ov.

rhapsōdia -ae, f. (ῥαψῳδία), *a rhapsody*: secunda, *the second book of the Iliad*, Nep.

Rhēa (Rēa) Silvīa, *daughter of King Nuntior of Alba, mother of Romulus and Remus by Mars.*

Rhēa -ae, f. (Ῥέα), *an old name of Cybele.*

rhēda = raeda; q.v.

rhēdārius = raedarius; q.v.

Rhēgium = Regium; q.v.

Rhēmi = Remi; q.v.

Rhēnus -i, m. *the Rhine*; in poets, meton., *the people dwelling on the Rhine.* Adj. **Rhēnānus** -a -um, *belonging to the Rhine.*

rhētōr -ōris, m. (ῥήτωρ). (1) *a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician*: Cic., Mart., Tac. (2) *an orator*: Nep.

rhētōricus -a -um (ῥητορικός), *of a rhetorician, rhetorical*: mos, ars, libri, doctores, Cic.

¶ As subst. **rhētōricā** -ae and **rhētōricē** -ēs f. (ῥητορικῇ), *the art of oratory*: Cic., Quint.; m. pl. **rhētōrici** -orum, *teachers of rhetoric*: Cic.; *books on rhetoric*: Quint.; n. pl. **rhētōrica** -ōrum, *a work on rhetoric*: Cic.

¶ Adv. **rhētōricē**, *rhetorically, oratorically*: Cic.

rhinōcērōs -ōtis, m. (ῥινόκερος), *a rhinoceros.* LIT., nasum rhinocerotis habere, Mart.; Plin., Suet. TRANSF., *a vessel made of the horn of the rhinoceros*: Juv.

rhō, n. indecl. (ῥω), *the Greek name of the letter R*: Cic.

Rhōdānus -i, m. (Ῥοδανός), a river in Gaul (now the Rhône): Rhodani potor, a dweller on the banks of the Rhône, Hor.

Rhōdius, see Rhodus.

Rhōdōpē -ēs, f. (Ῥοδόπη), a mountain range in Thrace (now Despoto Dagh).

¶ Hence adj. **Rhōdōpēus** -a -um, Thracian: vates, heros, Orpheus, Ov.

Rhōdus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ῥόδος), Rhodes, an island off the south coast of Asia Minor, famous for its trade, its school of rhetoric, and its Colossus.

¶ Hence adj. **Rhōdius** -a -um, Rhodian; m. pl. as subst. **Rhōdii** -ōrum, the Rhodians: Cic.; also adj. **Rhōdiensis** -e, Rhodian.

Rhoeteum (Ῥοίσιον), a promontory in the Troad.

¶ Hence adj. **Rhoetēus** -a -um, Rhoetean; n. as subst. Rhoeteum -i, the sea near Rhoeteum: Ov.; poet. = Trojan: ductor, Aeneas, Verg.

Rhoetus (Rhoecus) -i, m. (1) a giant: Hor. (2) a centaur: Verg.

rhombus (-ōs) -i, m. (ῥόμβος). (1) a magician's circle: Prop., Ov. (2) the turbot: Hor., etc.

rhomphaea (rumpia) -ae, f. a long javelin: Liv.

rhythmicus -i, m. (ῥυθμικός), one who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition: Cic., Quint.

rhythmus (-os) -i, m. (ῥυθμός), rhythm, time, harmony, either in music or speech: Quint.

rhūtium -i, n. (ῥύτιον), a drinking-horn: Mart.

rica -ae, f. a veil: Pl.

ricinum -i, n. (rica), a small veil worn especially as an article of mourning: Cic.

riectus -ūs, m. and **riectum** -i, n. (ringor), sing. or plur., the open mouth; of man, esp. laughter: risu diducere rictum, Hor.; Cic., Ov.; of animals: rictūs Cerberei, Ov.

ridēō ridēre risi risum.

(1) intransit., to laugh. LIT., in gen.: ridere convivae, caccinnavit ipse Apronius, Cic.; in stomacho ridere, to laugh grimly, Cic.; with internal acc.: multum, Pl.; pass. impers.: ridetur, there is laughter, Hor. Esp., to laugh or smile in a friendly manner: cui non risere parentes, upon whom, Verg.; with internal acc.: dulce, Cat., Hor. TRANSF., to look cheerful, look bright: omnia nunc rident, Verg.; domus ridet argento, Hor.; with dat., to smile for, to please: ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor.

(2) transit., to laugh at, either pleasantly or otherwise: aliquem, Pl., Hor., Cic. L.; ioca tua, Cic. L.; periuria ridet amantum Iuppiter, Ov. Pass.: non sal sed natura ridetur, Cic.; Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Cic.

ridibundus -a -um (rideo), laughing: Pl.

ridiculārius -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, droll. N. pl. as subst. **ridiculāria** -ōrum, drolleries: Pl.

ridiculōsus -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, droll; superl.: Pl.

ridicūlus (rideo), exciting laughter. (1) in a good sense, droll, humorous, funny: cavillator facie magis quam facietis ridiculus, Cic. L.; with infin.: (Porcius) ridiculus totas simul absorbere placentas, Hor. (2) in a bad sense, laughable, absurd, ridiculous: insania quae

ridicula aliis, Cic.; ridiculum poema, Hor.; ridiculum est, with infin., Cic.

¶ As subst., m. **ridicūlus** -i, a joker, jester: Pl., Ter.; n. **ridicūlum** -i, a thing to laugh at, joke, jest: ridiculi causa, Pl.; per ridiculum dicere, Cic.; plur.: sententiose ridicula dicere, Cic.

¶ Adv. **ridicūlē**. (1) in a good sense, jokingly, humorously: Cic. (2) in a bad sense, ridiculously, absurdly: homo ridicule insanus, Cic.

rigens -entis, p. adj. (from rigeo), stiff, unbending: aqua, frozen, Mart.

rigēō -ēre (connected with frigeo), to be stiff, to stiffen.

LIT., esp. with cold: rigere frigore, Cic.; animalia gelu, Liv.; terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant, Verg.; lorica ex aere, Verg.; sine frondibus arbor, Ov.; cervix riget horrida, Ov.

TRANSF., of hair, to stand on end: gelido comae terrore rigebant, Ov.

rigesco rigescere rigui (rigeo), to grow stiff. LIT., esp. with cold: vestes rigescunt, Verg.

TRANSF., of hair, to stand on end: metu capillos riguisse, Ov.

rigidus -a -um (rigeo), stiff, unbending, rigid, hard.

LIT., esp. from cold: tellurem Boreā rigidam movere, Verg.; artūs morte, Lucr.; crura, Cic.; cervix, Liv.; silex, Ov.; ensis, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) making stiff: frigus, mors, Lucr. (2) stern, hard, inflexible: innocentia, Liv.; vultus, mores, Ov.; censor, Ov.

¶ Adv. **rigidē**, stiffly. LIT., Sen. TRANSF., severely: Ov.

rigo -are.

(1) to lead or conduct water. LIT., aquam per agros, Liv. TRANSF., hinc motūs per membra rigantur, flow, Lucr.

(2) to wet, moisten, bedew. LIT., lucum fons perenni rigabat aquā, Liv.; ora lacrimis, fletibus, Verg., Ov. TRANSF., lux terras, Lucr.; Prop.

rigor -ōris, m. (rigeo), stiffness, rigidity, hardness. LIT., esp. of rigidity or numbness produced by cold: torpentibus rigore membra, Liv. In gen.: auri, Lucr.; ferri, Verg. TRANSF., sternness, severity: Ov.

rigūsus -a -um (rigo). (1) act., watering, irrigating: amnes, Verg. (2) pass., well-watered, irrigated: hortus, Ov.

rima -ae, f. (connected with ringor), a crack, cleft, fissure: rimas agere, to be cracked, Cic. L., Ov.; exple, Cic.; naves rimis dehiscunt, spring a leak, Verg.; poet.: ignea rima micans, the lightning, Verg.

rimor -ari, dep. (rima), to cleave.

LIT., terram rastris, Verg.

TRANSF., to probe, pry into, search, examine; physically: vultur viscera epulis, Verg.; haruspex pectora pullorum, Juv.; of abstr. things: secreta, Tac.; Cic.

rimōsus -a -um (rima), full of cracks, chinks, fissures. LIT., cymba, Verg. TRANSF., quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, that cannot keep a secret, Hor.

ringor -i, dep. to show the teeth. TRANSF., to snarl, growl, be angry: Ter., Hor., Sen.

ripa -ae, f. the bank of a river. LIT., ripa magni fluminis, Cic.; Verg., etc.; plur.:

ripae, of places along one bank of a river, Liv. TRANSF., *the shore of the sea*: Hor.

ripula -ae, f. (dim. of ripa), *a little bank* (of a river): Cic. L.

riscus -i, m. (ῥίσκος), *a box, chest, trunk*: Ter.

risio -ōnis, f. (rideo), *laughing, laughter*: Pl.

risor -ōris, m. (rideo), *a laughter, mocker*: Hor.

risus -ūs, m. (rideo), *laughing, laughter*; in a bad sense, *jeering, ridicule*. Lit., risus consecutus est, non in te, sed in errorem tuum, Cic. L.; miros risus edere, Cic.; risum movere, commovere, excitare, *to cause laughter*, Cic.; risus captare, *to try to raise a laugh*, Cic.; risum continere, *to check*, Cic.; risu cognoscere matrem, Verg.

TRANSF., *an object of laughter*: deus omnibus risus erat, Ov.; Liv.

ritē, adv. (connected with ritus).

LIT., as relig. t. t., *in due form, with proper ceremonies*: deos colere, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *properly, duly, fitly, rightly*: deum rite beatum dicere, Cic.; rebus rite paratis, Verg. (2) *fortunately, luckily*: propinquare augurium, Verg.; Hor. (3) *in the ordinary manner*: quorum plastra vagas rite trahunt domos, Hor.; Verg.

ritus -ūs, m. *a religious custom, usage, ceremony, rite*. Lit., Cic., Liv., Verg. TRANSF., in gen., *a custom, usage*: ritus Cyclopium, Ov.; Liv. Esp. abl., ritu, with a genit., *after the manner of*, as: pecudum ritu, latronum ritu, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc.

rivalis -is, m. (rivus), *one who uses a brook in common with another*. TRANSF., *a rival in love, rival suitor*: Pl., Ov., etc.; prov.: se amare sine rivali, Cic., Hor.

rivalitās -ātis, f. (rivalis), *rivalry* (in love): Cic.

rivulus -i, m. (dim. of rivus), *a small brook, rivulet*; fig.: Cic.

rivus -i, m. *a stream*.

LIT., (1) of water: a fonte deductio, Cic.; rivus ducere, Ov.; Verg., etc. (2) of other fluids: lactis, Hor.; lacrimarum, Ov.; rivis currentia vina, Verg.

TRANSF., *a stream, course*: fortunae, Hor.

rixa -ae, f. *a fight, quarrel, brawl*. Lit., rixa ac prope proelium fuit, Liv.; Cic., Hor., Juv. TRANSF., (1) *strife, contention*: Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic. (2) *fighting between animals*: Ov.

rixor -ari, dep. (rixa), *to quarrel, brawl*. Lit., cum aliquo de amica, Cic.; Lucr. TRANSF., *to contend, disagree*: Hor., Mart.

robiginosus -a -um (robigo), *rusty*. Lit., Pl. TRANSF., robiginosis dentibus cuncta rodit, *with envious teeth*, Mart.

robigo (rūbigo) -inis, f. (robustus=ruber), *rust*. Lit., on metal: scabra robigine pila, Verg.; ferrum robigine roditur, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *physical; blight on plants, mildew*: Verg.; *film on the teeth*: Ov. (2) *inaction, mental rust*: ingenium longā robigine laesum torpet, Ov.

¶ Personif. **Rōbigo** (Rūbigo) -inis, f. [referred to by some authors as **Rōbigus** (Rūbigus) -i, m.], *the deity invoked by the Romans to preserve their grain from mildew*.

¶ Hence subst. **Rōbīgālīa** -ium, n. *the festival of the deity Robigo, celebrated on the 25th of April*.

rōbōrēus -a -um (robur), *oaken*: Ov.

rōbōro -are (robur), *to strengthen, make firm*. Lit., artus, Lucr. TRANSF., pectora, Hor.; gravitatem (animi), Cic.

rōbur (rōbus, archaic) -ōris, n. (connected with ῥώννυμι, ῥώμη), *hard wood*; esp., *oak, oak-wood*.

LIT., quercus antiquo robore, Verg.; sapiens non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of things made of oak or other hard wood: in robore accumbunt, *on oaken benches*, Cic.; robur sacrum, *the Trojan horse*, Verg.; robur praefixum ferro, *a lance*, Verg. (2) *the underground dungeon in the prison of Servius Tullius at Rome*, also called the Tullianum: Lucr., Hor., Liv., Tac. (3) as a quality, *hardness, strength, firmness*: robora ferri, Lucr., Verg.; of human physical strength: neque his ipsis tantum umquam virum aut roboris fuit, Liv.; Cic., Verg.; of intellectual or moral strength: alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis, Cic.; robur incredibile animi, Cic.; Hor., Liv. (4) *concr., the pick, flower, pith of anything*: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic.; senatus, Liv.; quod fuit roboris duobus proeliis interiit, Caes.; robora pubis, Verg.

rōbustus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (robur), *of hard wood, esp. of oak, oaken*. Lit., stipites, Liv. TRANSF., *physically or morally strong, powerful, firm*: si esses usu atque aetate robustior, Cic.; animus, Cic.; res publica, Cic.

rōdo rōdēre rōsi rōsum, *to gnaw, nibble at*. Lit., vivos unguēs, Hor.; Cic., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to eat away, corrode, consume*: ferrum (robigo), Ov. (2) *to disparage, backbite, slander*: absentem amicū, Hor.; absol.: in conviviis rodunt, Cic.

rōgālis -e (rogus), *of the funeral pile*: Ov.

rōgātio -ōnis, f. (rogo), *an asking*. (1) as polit. t. t., *a proposed law, a bill laid before the people*: Caecilia, proposed by Caecilius, Cic.; rogationem ad populum ferre, Caes.; ferre de, with abl., Cic., Liv.; perferre, Cic. L., Liv. (2) in gen., *a question*: Cic., Quint. (3) *a request, entreaty*: Cic.

rōgātīuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of rogatio). (1) *an unimportant proposal or bill*: Cic. (2) *a little question*: Cic.

rōgātor -ōris, m. (rogo), *one who asks*.

(1) *the proposer of a bill*: Cic. L. (2) *an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling-clerk*: Cic. (3) *a beggar*: Mart.

rōgātū, ab: as from rogatus, m. (rogo), *at the request*: rogatu tuo, Cic.; eius rogatu, Cic.

rōgītatio -ōnis, f. (rogito), *a proposed law*: Pl. **rōgito** -are (freq. of rogo), *to ask or inquire frequently or eagerly*: rogantes alii alios, Liv.; quid rei sint, rogitant, Liv.; multa super Priamo, Verg.; Pl., Ter.

rōgo -are, *to ask, inquire, question*.

LIT., in gen., with the person asked in the acc., and the question expressed by another acc., or by a phrase with de, or by an indir. quest. clause: quid me istud rogas? Cic.; quae de te ipso rogaro, Cic.; rogatus de cybaea, quid responderit, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Hor., etc.

Esp. (1) as polit. t. t.: a, rogare aliquem

sententiam, to ask a person his opinion: quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic.: **b**, rogare populum or legem, to ask the people about a law, hence, to propose a law, introduce a bill: Cic., Liv.: **c**, rogare (populum) magistratum, to propose a magistrate to the choice of the people, offer a person for election: ut consules roger praetor vel dictatorem dicat, Cic. (2) as milit. t. t.: rogare milites sacramento, to administer an oath to the troops, Caes.

TRANSF., to ask a favour, entreat, request; with the person asked usually in the acc. (rarely abl., after de or ab), and the favour expressed by another acc., or by clause with ut or ne and subj., or subj. alone: otium divos rogat, Hor.; id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. L.; Caesar consolaturs rogat finem orandi faciat, Caes.

rōgus -i, m. a funeral pile. LIT., rogam extruere, Cic.; aliquem in rogam imponere, Cic. TRANSF., destruction, death: carmina diffugiunt rogos, Ov.; Prop.

Rōma -ae, f. Rome.

¶ Hence adj. **Rōmānus** -a -um, Roman: ludi, the oldest games at Rome (also called ludi magni), Cic.; Romano more, straightforwardly, candidly, Cic. L.; Romanum est, it is the Roman custom, foll. by acc. and infin., Liv. M. as subst., sing. and plur. a Roman, the Romans: Cic., Liv., etc.

Rōmūlus -i, m. son of Ilia or Rhea Silvia and Mars, twin brother of Remus, the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death under the name of Quirinus.

¶ Hence adj. **Rōmūlūs** -a -um, of Romulus: fera, the she-wolf which suckled Romulus, Juv.; adj. **Rōmūlus** -a -um, belonging to Romulus: ficus=Ruminalis, Ov.; Verg.; plur. subst. **Rōmūlidae** -arum, poet., the Romans: Lucr., Verg.

rōrārīi -ōrum, m. pl. (ros), a kind of light-armed troops, skirmishers: Pl., Liv.

rōridus -a -um (ros), bedewed: Prop.

rōrifēr -fēra -fērum (ros/fero), dew-bringing: Lucr.

rōro -are (ros).

(1) intransit., to cause dew, to drop or distil dew. LIT., cum rorare Tithonia coniux coeperit, Ov. TRANSF., to drip, drop, be moist: pocula rorantia, Cic.; rorant pennae, Ov.; capilli rorantes, Ov.; rorabant sanguine vepres, Verg.

(2) transit., to bedew, cover with dew. LIT., rorate rosae, Ov. TRANSF., a, to moisten, water: ora lacrimis, Lucr.: **b**, to drip, let fall in drops: rorate aquae, Ov.

rōs rōris, m.

(1) dew. LIT., ros nocturnus, Caes.; Lucr., Verg., etc. TRANSF., poet., moisture: lympharum, Lucr.; rores pluvii, Hor.; stillare ex oculis rorem, Hor.; of perfume: Arabus, Ov.; Verg.

(2) ros marinus, or in one word rosmarinus, rosemary, Verg., Hor.; poet.: ros maris, Ov., or simply ros, Verg.

rōsa -ae, f. (connected with ῥόδον), a rose.

LIT., plena rosarum atria, Ov.; Cic., Hor., etc.

TRANSF., (1) sing. as collect.=roses, a garland of roses: reticulum plenum rosae, Cic.; in rosa, crowned with roses, Cic.; Hor.

(2) a rose-tree: Verg., Hor. (3) as a term of endearment: mea rosa, my rosebud, Pl.

rōsārius -a -um (rosa), made of roses: Plin.

N. as subst. **rōsārium** -i, a rose-garden: Verg., Prop., Ov.

roscidus -a -um (ros), bedewed, dewy. LIT., mala, Verg.; dea, Aurora, Ov. TRANSF., (1) mella, dripping like dew, Verg. (2) moistened, watered: Hernica saxa ravis, Verg.

Roscius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most celebrated members were:

(1) Sex. Roscius, of Ameria, accused of the murder of his father, and defended by Cicero.

(2) Q. Roscius, of Lanuvium, a celebrated actor; appellat., a Roscius=a master in his art; hence, adj. **Rosciānus** -a -um, Roscian: imitatio, Cic.

(3) L. Roscius Otho, friend of Cicero, tribune of the people, proposer of a lex Roscia.

Rōsēa (Rōsia) -ae, f. a district in the Sabine country, famous for the rearing of horses.

¶ Hence adj. **Rōsēus** (Rōsius) -a -um, Rosean.

rōsētum -i, n. (rosa), a garden of roses: Varr., Verg.

rōsēus -a -um (rosa). (1) made of roses, full of roses: strophium, Verg. (2) rose-coloured, rosy: dea, Aurora, Ov.; Phoebus, Verg.; os (of Venus), Verg.; Lucr., Cat.

rosmārinus, see ros.

rostrātus -a -um (rostrum), having a beak, beaked, curved: navis, Cic.; corona, a crown ornamented with small figures of the beaks of ships, given to the person who first boarded an enemy's ship, Plin.; hence, poet., of Agrippa: cui tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronā, with the crown of honour on his brow, Verg.; columna rostrata, the pillar adorned with ships' prows, erected in the forum to commemorate a naval victory, Liv.

rostrum -i, n. (rodo), that which gnaws; in birds, the beak; in other animals, the snout.

LIT., Cic., Liv., etc.; of human beings: Pl.

TRANSF., of things resembling a beak or snout; esp. the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak (used for ramming other ships): Caes., Verg., Liv., etc. Hence plur. **rostra** -ōrum, the speaker's platform or tribune in the forum (so called because ornamented with the prows of the ships taken from Antium in 338 B.C.): descendere in rostra, Cic., Liv.; descendere de rostris, Cic.

rōta -ae, f. a wheel.

LIT., in gen.: Lucr., Verg., Hor., etc.

Esp. (1) a wheel for torture (Gr. τροχός): in rotam descendere, Cic.; used often of the wheel of Ixion: rota orbis Ixionii, Verg.

(2) a potter's wheel: corrente rotā cur urceus exit? Hor.; Tib., Sen.

TRANSF., (1) poet., a chariot: pedibusve rotāve, Ov.; plur.: rotae, Verg. (2) the sun's orb: Lucr. (3) Fortunae rota, the wheel, the vicissitudes of fortune, Cic. (4) poet.: imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, in the unequal alternation of hexameter and pentameter, i.e. in elegiac verse, Ov.

rōto -are (rota), to cause to turn round like a wheel, to whirl round, swing round. LIT., ensem fulmineum, to brandish, Verg.; telum, Liv.; pass. as middle, rotari, to revolve, to roll round: circum caput igne rotato, Ov.; Verg. TRANSF., sermone rotato, rounded, Juv.

rōtūla -ae, f. (dim. of rota), a little wheel: Pl., Plin.

rotundē, adv. from rotundus; q.v.

rotundo -are (rotundus), to round, make round. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., to make up a round sum of money: mille talenta rotundentur, Hor.

rotundus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (rota), round, circular; sometimes spherical.

LIT., caelum, Hor.; nihil rotundius, Cic.; prov.: mutat quadrata rotundis, turns everything upside down, Hor.

TRANSF., rounded, perfect, complete, self-contained: in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus, Hor.; esp. of style: verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **rotundē**, of style, elegantly, smoothly: Cic.

rūbēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum (rubeo/facio), to redder, make red: Ov.

rūbellus -a -um (dim. of ruber), reddish, somewhat red: Plin., Mart.

rūbēo -ēre (see ruber), to be red: sanguine litus, Ov.; Verg., etc. Esp. to be red with shame, blush: Cic., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **rūbens** -entis, red: uva, Verg.; Lucr., Hor., etc. Esp. red with shame, blushing: Tib.

rūber -bra -brum (cf. ερυθρός), red, ruddy. In gen.: sanguis, Hor.; aequor rubrum oceani, reddened by the setting sun, Verg. Esp.: Rubrum Mare, the Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, Cic., Verg., Liv.; Oceanus ruber, the Indian Ocean, Hor.

rūbesco -bescere -bui (rubeo), to grow red, become red: mare rubescebat radiis, Verg.; Ov.

rūbēta -ae, f. (rubus), a species of toad found in bramble-bushes: Prop., Juv.

rūbēta -ōrum, n. (rubus), bramble-thickets: Ov.

rūbēus (rōbēus) -a -um (ruber), red, reddish: Varr.

rūbēus -a -um (rubus), made of bramble: virga, Verg.

Rūbi -ōrum, m. a town in Apulia (now Ruvo).

Rūbicō -ōnis, m. a small river in Italy, south of Ravenna (now Pisatello). Before the time of Augustus this marked the boundary between Italia and Gallia Cisalpina, and its crossing by Caesar was an act of war against the senate.

rūbicundulus -a -um (dim. of rubicundus), somewhat red (for shame): Juv.

rūbicundus -a -um (rubeo), red, ruddy: Priapus, painted red, Ov.; matrona, Ov.; Ceres, Verg.

rūbidus -a -um (ruber), red, reddish: Pl.

rūbigo = robigo; q.v.

rūbor -ōris, m. (rubeo), redness.

LIT., in gen.: fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris, Cic.; ille fusus et candore mixtus rubor, Cic.; Tyrii rubores, Verg.; saepe suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem, Ov. Esp. reddening from shame, a blush: Masinissae rubor suffusus, Liv.; Cic., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) bashfulness, modesty: Cic., Liv. (2) shame, disgrace: censoris iudicium ruborem adfert, Cic.; rubori esse, or rubor esse, Liv.

rubrica -ae, f. (ruber), sc. terra, red earth; esp. red ochre. LIT., Pl., Hor. TRANSF., a law with its title (or rubric) written in red: Pers., Quint.

rūbus -i, m. a bramble-bush. LIT., Caes., Verg., etc. TRANSF., a blackberry: Prop.

ructo -are, and **ructor** -ari, dep. to belch: Pl., Cic., Juv.; with acc., to belch out: versūs, Hor.; Mart., Juv.

ructus -ūs, m. (connected with ructo), a belching: Pl., Cic. L.

rūdēns -entis (rudo), m. (f.: Pl.), a rope, halyard, sheet: rudentis explicatio, Cic.; stridor rudentum, Verg.

Rūdīae -ārum, f. a town in Calabria, birth-place of Ennius.

¶ Hence adj. **Rūdīnus** -a -um, of Rudiae: Rudinus homo, i.e. Ennius, Cic.

rūdīārius -i, m. ('rudis'), a gladiator who had been presented with a rudis, i.e. one who had served his time, a discharged gladiator: Suet.

rūdimentum -i, n. ('rudis'), the first trial or beginning in anything, an attempt, essay. In gen.: primum regni puerilis, Liv.; esp. milit. t. t.: militare, Liv.; belli, Verg.; rudimentum adulescentiae ponere, to 'pass out' as a soldier, complete basic training, Liv.

rūdis -e, rough, raw, unwrought, uncultivated. LIT., rudis campus, Verg.; rudis indigestaque moles, chaos, Ov.; lana, unspun, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) roughly made: hasta, Verg.; Ov. (2) untried, undisciplined: agna, Mart. (3) unrefined, ignorant, unskilled, awkward: consilium, Pl.; forma quaedam ingenii admodum impolita et plane rudis, Cic.; rudis et integer discipulus, Cic.; rude carmen, Hor. With in and the abl. or the abl. alone: in disserendo, Cic.; arde, Ov. With ad and the acc.: rudis ad pedestria bella gens, Liv.; Ov. With genit.: Graecarum litterarum, Cic.

rūdis -is, f. a small stick. (1) a ladle, scoop, used for stirring and mixing: Plin. (2) a staff used by soldiers and gladiators in fencing exercises, a foil: Liv., Ov. A staff of this kind was given to a gladiator on his discharge from service: tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic.; hence the phrase rudo donari, to be discharged, Hor., Ov.

rūdo rūdere rūdīvi rūditum, to bellow, roar; of lions: Verg.; of asses, to bray: Ov.; of men: Verg.; of inanimate things: prora rudens, creaking, rattling, Verg.

rūdus (rōdus) -ēris, n. (1) broken fragments of stone used for plastering, etc.: Plin. (2) rubbish from ruined buildings: Tac.

rūdus = raudus; q.v.

Rufrae -ārum, f. a town in Campania, on the borders of Samnium.

rūfūlus -a -um (dim. of rufus), reddish, somewhat red: Pl.

rūfus -a -um (connected with ruber), red, ruddy: Pl., Ter., Mart.

rūga -ae, f. a wrinkle in the face; as a sign of age: non rugae auctoritatem adripere possunt, Cic.; rugis et instanti senectae, Hor.; of sadness: nunc ruga tristis abit, Ov.; of anger: rugas coegit, Ov.; populum rugis supercilioque decepit, Cic.

rūgo -are (ruga), to be wrinkled: Pl.

rūgōsus -a -um (ruga), full of wrinkles, wrinkled: genae, Ov.; cortex pōpuli, Ov.; pellis, Hor.

rūina -ae, f. (ruo), a falling down, collapse.

LIT., in gen., fall: iumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv.; caeli, Verg. Esp. the falling down of a building: turris, Caes.; Cic;

ruinam dare, to fall down, Verg.; trahere, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., fall, ruin, collapse, catastrophe, destruction: rerum, Lucr.; urbis, Liv.; ruinae fortunarum tuarum, Cic.; ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, Hor. (2) concr., the ruins of a building, debris; gen. in plur.: ruinae templorum, Liv.; Ov. (3) of persons, a destroyer, overthrower, bane: reipublicae, Cic.

rūinōsus -a -um (ruina), going to ruin. LIT., aedes, Cic. TRANSF., ruined, fallen: domus, Ov.

Rullus -i, m., P. Servilius, tribune of the people, against whom Cicero delivered three speeches.

rūmex -icis, f. sorrel: Pl., Verg.

rūmifico -are (rumor/facio), to report: Pl.

Rūmina -ae, f. a Roman goddess, whose temple stood near the fig-tree under which the she-wolf had suckled Romulus and Remus.

¶ Hence adj. **Rūminālis**: ficus, Liv. (also called Rūmina ficus), the fig-tree above-mentioned.

rūminatio -ōnis, f. (rumino), a chewing the cud. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., a turning over in the mind, ruminating: Cic. L.

rūmīno -are (rumen, the throat), to chew the cud, ruminates, chew over again: bos herbas, Verg.

rūmor -ōris, m.

(1) in the phrase: rumore secundo, with favouring shout, Enn., Verg., Hor.

(2) a report, rumour, common talk, hearsay: rumores incerti, Caes.; rumor multa fingebat, Caes.; rumor multa perfert, Cic.; rumor vulgatur, increbrescit, Liv. The purport of the rumour is here expressed by a genit.: belli civilis, Tac.; more often by de and the abl.: graves de te rumores, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; also by acc. and infin.: Ter., Cic. L., etc.; or by tamquam and clause: Tac.

(3) common or general opinion, popular judgment: rumorem quandam et plausum popularem esse quaesitum, Cic.; adverso rumore esse, Liv.; Hor., Tac.

rumpo rumpere rūpi ruptum, to break, shatter, burst open.

LIT., ilia, Cat.; vincula, Cic., Verg., etc.; pontem, to break down, Liv.; frigore saxa hiems, Verg.; pass.: inflatas rumpi vesiculas, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) fig. to break or burst: licentiā audacium rumpebar, Cic. L.; unde tibi redditum certo subtemine Parcae rupere, cut off, Hor. (2) esp. as milit. t. t., to break through: ordines, mediam aciem, Liv.; Verg. (3) to force open: ferro per hostes viam, Verg.; eo cuneo viam, Liv. (4) to cause to break forth: fontem, Ov.; of sounds: questūs, Verg.; often reflex., se rumpere, and pass. as middle, rumpi, to break forth: tantus se nubibus imber ruperat, Verg. (5) to destroy, violate, annul, make void: foedera, Lucr., Cic.; ius gentium, Liv.; nuptias, Hor.; Verg. (6) to break off, interrupt: visum, Cic.; somnum, Verg.; silentia, Lucr., Verg., Ov.; rumpe moras, Verg.

rūmuscūlus -i, m. (dim. of rumor), a trifling rumour, idle talk, gossip: imperitorum hominum rumusculos aucupari, Cic.

rūna -ae, f. a species of missile, a dart: Cic.

runco -are, to weed, thin out: Varr., Plin., Pers. **rūo** rūere rūi rūtūm, but fut. partic. rūtūrūs, to rush, to hasten.

(1) intransit.: a, to rush down, fall down, collapse. LIT., of persons: ruebant victores victique, Verg.; of things: ruit alto a culmine Troia, Verg.; de montibus amnes, Verg.; Lucr., Liv., etc. TRANSF., to fall, be ruined: ruere illam rempublicam, Cic.; ratio, Lucr.; Liv.: b, to rush along. LIT., of persons: in castra, ad urbem, Liv.; of things: venti ruunt, Verg.; ruit oceano nox, hastens over, Verg. TRANSF., of persons: ad interitum, Cic.; ruere in agendo, in dicendo, to be precipitate, Cic.; of things: omnia fati in peius, Verg.

(2) transit.: a, to hurl down: cumulos harenae, Verg.; immanem molem volvuntque ruuntque, Verg.: b, to cast up: spumas salis aere, Verg.; cinerem et confusa ossa focis, Verg.; unde divitias aerisque ruam acervos, Hor. As legal t. t., rūta et caesa, and, by asyndeton, rūta caesa, everything on an estate dug up (ruta), and fallen down (caesa); minerals and timber: Cic.

rūpes -is, f. (rumpo), a rock, cliff: Caes., Liv., etc.

rūptor -ōris, m. (rumpo), a breaker, violator: foederis, Liv.; pacis, Tac.

rūricōla -ae, adj. (rus/colo), inhabiting or cultivating the country: boves, Ov.; deus, Priapus, Ov. M. as subst. **rūricōla** -ae, an ox: Ov.

rūrigēna -ae, m. (rus/gigno), one born in the country, a rustic: Ov.

rūro -are and **rūrōr** -ari, dep. (rus), to live in the country: Pl., Varr.

rursus and **rusum** (also **rūsum**), adv. (contr. from revorsus, revorsum, i.e. reversus, reversum), backward, back.

LIT., in space: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., (1) on the other hand, on the contrary, in return: capiunt voluptates, capiunt rusum miseriae, Pl.; reddere rursus, Hor. (2) again, once more, afresh: Caes., Cic., etc.

rūs rūris, n. the country (in opposition to the town), lands, a country-seat, farm, estate.

LIT., habes rus amoenum, Cic.; acc., rus, to the country, Pl., Ter.; locative, ruri (or rurē), in the country: ruri vivere, Cic.; Liv., etc.; abl., rurē, from the country, Pl., Ter. In plur.: Verg., Hor., etc.

TRANSF., rusticity: manent vestigia ruris, Hor.

ruscum -i, n. butcher's broom: Verg.

Rūsellae -ārum, f. pl., a town of Etruria. Adj. **Rūsellānus** -a -um, belonging to Russellae.

russus -a -um, red, russet: Cat., Lucr.

rusticānus -a -um (rusticus), of or in the country, rustic: vita rusticana, Cic.; homines rusticani, Cic.

rusticiatio -ōnis, f. (rusticor), a living in the country: Cic.

rusticē, adv. from rusticus; q.v.

rusticitās -ātis, f. (rusticus), rustic manners, rusticity, in good or bad sense: Plin., Ov.

rusticor -ari, dep. (rusticus), to live in the country, to rusticate: Cic.

rusticūlus -a -um (dim. of rusticus), somewhat rustic: Mart. M. as subst. **rusticūlus** -i, a countryman, rustic: Cic.

rusticus -a -um (rus), of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic.

LIT., praedium, Cic.; vita, Cic.; homo, a countryman, Cic.; mus, Hor.

TRANSF., rustic, country-like. In a good sense, plain, simple, homely: mores, Cic. In a bad sense, clownish, countrified, awkward, boorish: rustica vox et agrestis, Cic.; Verg.

As subst., m. **rusticus** -i, a countryman. LIT., Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., a boor, clown: Pl., Verg., Ov.; f. **rustica** -ae, a country-girl: Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **rusticē**, in a countrified manner: loqui, Cic.; Hor.

rūta -ae, f. (ῥῆν), the herb rue. LIT., Cic. L.; plur.: Ov. TRANSF., bitterness, unpleasantness: Cic. L.

rūta caesa, see ruo.

rūtābūlum -i, n. (ruo), a fire-shovel: Suet.

rūtātus -a -um (rūta), flavoured with rue: Mart.

Rūtīlius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens. Its most famous member was P. Rutilius Rufus, an orator and historian, consul in the time of Marius.

rūtīlo -are (rutilus). (1) intransit., to shine with a reddish gleam: arma rutilare vident, Verg. (2) transit., to make red: comae rutilatae, Liv.; Tac.

rūtīlus -a -um (connected with ruber), red, golden, auburn: capilli, Ov.; ignis, Verg.; cruor, Ov.; fulgor, Cic.

rutrum -i, n. (ruo), a spade, shovel: Liv., Ov.

rūtūla -ae, f. (dim. of ruta), a little bit of rue: Cic. L.

Rūtūli -ōrum, m. pl. the Rutuli, an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea; sing. **Rūtūlus** -i, m. a Rutulian: Verg.; Rutulus audax, Turnus, king of the Rutuli, Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Rūtūlus** -a -um, Rutulian: rex, Turnus, Verg.

Rūtūpiae -ārum, f. a town in Britain (the modern Richborough).

¶ Hence adj. **Rūtūpinus** -a -um, belonging to Rutupiae.

S

S, s, the eighteenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds in the middle of a word to the Greek sigma (Σ, σ, ς), at the beginning of a word to the Greek aspirate; e.g., *sex*=ἑξ, *sal*=ἅλς, *serpo*=ἐρπω. When standing between vowels it was occasionally interchanged with *r* (e.g. *quaero*, *quases*). At the end of a word it was often dropped by poets of the older period, e.g. *vitā illā dignū* locoque, and in such conversational forms as *ain*, *satin*. By assimilation, the *s* of *dis* before *f* becomes *f*, as *difficilis*; it combines with gutturals to form *x* (e.g. *rex*=regis).

For abbreviations in which *S* is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

Sāba -ae, f. (Σάβη), a town in Arabia Felix, famous for its perfumes.

Hence adj. **Sābaeus** -a -um, Sabaeen, Arabian; f. subst. **Sābaea** -ae (sc. terra), the country of Sabaea, Arabia Felix; m. pl. subst. **Sābaei** -ōrum, the Sabaeans.

Sābāzīus -i, m. (Σαβᾶζιος), a surname of Bacchus: Cic.

¶ Hence **Sābāzīa** -ōrum, n. pl. a festival in honour of Bacchus.

sabbāta -ōrum, n. pl. (σάββατα), the Sabbath, the Jewish day of rest: Plin., Suet.; tricesima sabbata, a Jewish holiday, perhaps connected with the new moon, Hor.

¶ Hence **sabbātārii** -ōrum, m. pl. observers of the Sabbath, Jews: Mart.

Sābelli -ōrum, m. (dim. of Sabini), a poetic name of the Sabines; sing. **Sabellus** -i, m. the Sabine (i.e. Horace, as owner of an estate in the Sabine country): Hor.

¶ Hence adj. **Sābellus**, **Sābellicus** -a -um, Sabine.

Sābīni -ōrum, m. pl. an ancient people of Italy, northerly neighbours of the Latins.

¶ Hence adj. **Sābinus** -a -um, Sabine: Ov., etc. F. as subst. **Sābina** -ae, a Sabine woman: Prop., Ov. N. as subst. **Sābinum** -i (sc. vinum), Sabine wine: Hor.

Sabis -is, acc. -im, m. a river in Gallia Belgica (now the Sambre): Caes.

sābūlo -ōnis, m. gravel, sand: Varr., Plin.

sābūlōsus -a -um (sabulo), sandy, gravelly: Plin.

sābūlum -i, n. gravel, sand: Varr., Plin.

sāburra -ae, f. (sabulo), sand used as ballast: Verg., Liv.

sāburro -are (saburra), to load with ballast. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., to cram full (with food): Pl.

saccipērium -i, n. (saccus/pera), a pocket for a purse: Pl.

sacco -are (saccus), to strain or filter through a bag. LIT., Plin., Mart., Sen. TRANSF., LUC.

saccūlus -i, m. (dim. of saccus), a small bag, esp. for money: Cat., Hor.

saccus -i, m. (σάκος), a sack, bag: Cic. Esp. a purse, money-bag: Hor. Also a filtering-bag: Plin., Mart.

sācellum -i, n. (dim. of sacrum), a small shrine or chapel: Cic., Verg., etc.

sācer -cra -crum, sacred, holy, consecrated.

LIT., (1) in favourable sense; with dat. and genit.: sacra Iovi quercus, Ov.; sacrum deae pecus, Liv.; illa insula eorum deorum sacra putatur, Cic. Absol.: sacra aedes, Cic.; vates, sacred to Apollo, Hor.; poet., of deities themselves: Vesta, Prop. In the names of certain places: sacer mons, a hill three miles from Rome, to which the Plebs seceded, Liv.; sacra via, a street in Rome, leading from the Forum to the Capitol; called also sacer clivus, Cic., Hor., Mart. (2) in unfavourable sense, accursed, devoted to destruction: eius caput Iovi (Stygio) sacrum esset, old law ap. Liv.; eum qui eorum cuicumq. nocuerit sacrum sanciri, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in favourable sense, sacred: sacro digna silentio, Hor.; amantes, Prop. (2) in unfavourable sense, detestable, accursed, horrible: is intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor.; auri sacra fames, Verg.

N. sing. as subst. **sacrum** -i, a holy thing or place: Pl., Hor. Esp. a sacrifice or sacrificial victim: Cic., Liv., etc. N. pl. as subst. **sacra** -orum, holy things or places: Cic., Verg., Ov. Esp. sacred rites, worship: sacra interire maiores noluerunt, Cic.; eisdem uti sacris, Cic.; sacra Cereris, Cic.; sacra

facere Graeco Herculi, Liv.; sacra gentilitia, Liv. Poet.: sacra caelestia, poems, Ov.

sacerdōs -dōtis, c. (sacer), *a priest, priestess*: sacerdotes populi Romani, Cic.; in apposition: regina sacerdos, Rhea, *a vestal*, Verg. **sacerdōtālis** -e (sacerdos), *priestly, sacerdotal*: Plin. L.

sacerdotium -i, n. (sacerdos), *priesthood*: sacerdotium inire, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

sacramentum -i, n. (sacro), *that which binds or obliges a person*.

(1) legal t. t., *the money deposited with the tresviri capitales or praetor by the parties in a suit, which the defeated party lost*: de multae sacramento, Cic. Hence *any civil suit, legal process*: iusto sacramento contendere cum aliquo, Cic.

(2) milit. t. t., *the engagement entered into by newly enlisted soldiers, the military oath of allegiance* (originally *a preliminary engagement*, distinct from the formal iusiurandum): aliquem militiae sacramento obligare, Cic.; tenere, Caes.; milites sacramento adigere, Liv.; dicere sacramentum, Caes., or sacramento (abl.), Liv.; with dat. of person, *to swear allegiance to*: Liv., Tac. Hence *any oath or solemn promise*: perfidum sacramentum dicere, Hor.; Cic. L.

Sacrāni -orum, m. *a people in Latium*.

¶ Hence **Sacrānus** -a -um, *of the Sacrani*: acies, Verg.

sacrarium -i, n. (sacrum).

(1) *a place where sacred things are kept, the sacristy of a temple*: Cic., Liv.; Caere sacrarium populi Romani (as the Roman religious vessels, etc., were said to have once been taken to Caere), Liv. (2) *a place of worship, a chapel, shrine*: Bonae Deae, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., scelerum, Cic.

sacrātus -a -um, partic. from sacro; q.v.

sacrīcōla -ae, c. (sacrum/colo), *a sacrificing priest or priestess*: Tac., Suet.

sacrīfēr -fēra -fērum (sacra/fero), *carrying sacred things*: rates, Ov.

sacrificālis -e (sacrificus), *of sacrifices*: Tac.

sacrificātiō -ōnis, f. (sacrifico), *a sacrificing*: Cic.

sacrificiūm -i, n. (sacra/facio), *a sacrifice*: sacrificia publica ac privata, Caes.; facere sacrificium, Cic., Liv.

sacrificō -are (sacra/facio), *to offer sacrifice, to sacrifice*: in sacrificando, Cic.; with dat. of deity: Pl., Liv.; with acc. of victim: suem, Ov.; pecora, Liv.

sacrificūlus -i, m. (sacrificus), *a sacrificing priest*: Liv.; rex sacrificus, *the priest in Rome under the Republic who offered the sacrifices previously offered by the kings*: Liv.

sacrificus -a -um (sacra/facio), *sacrificial, sacrificing*: ritus, Ov.; securis, Ov.; Ancus, Ov.

sacrīlēgiūm -i, n. (sacrilegus), *robbery of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege*: sacrilegium prohibere, Liv. Hence *profanation of religious rites*: Nep., Sen.

sacrīlēgus -a -um (sacra/lego), *stealing sacred things, sacrilegious*.

LIT., bellum, Cic.; manūs, Liv. M. as subst., *a temple-robber*: Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., *profaning sacred things, irreligious, impious*: linguae, Ov.; Cic., etc. M. and f. as subst., *an impious person*: Ter., Ov. **sacro** -are (sacer).

(1) *to dedicate to a god, consecrate*. LIT., in favourable sense: aurum, Cic.; aras, Verg.; in unfavourable sense, *to pronounce accursed*: caput, Liv. TRANSF., in favourable sense, *to devote, allot*: honorem alicui, Verg.; in unfavourable sense, *to doom*, Verg.

(2) *to make holy, make inviolable*. LIT., foedus, Liv.; lex sacra, *a law, the violation of which was punished by a curse*, Cic.; sacra Vesta, Ov. TRANSF., *to make imperishable, to immortalize*: aliquem Lesbio plectro, Hor.; vivit eloquentia Catonis sacra scriptis omnis generis, Liv.; Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **sacrātus** -a -um, *holy, consecrated*: Verg., Ov.

sacrōsanctus -a -um (sacer/sancio), *consecrated with religious ceremonies*; hence, *holy, sacred, inviolable*. LIT., ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, Liv.; possessiones, Cic.; potestas (of the tribune), Liv. TRANSF., *cherished*: alicuius memoria, Plin. L.

sacrum, see sacer.

saeculāris -e (saeculum), *relating to a saeculum or age*: ludi, *secular games* (celebrated at intervals of about 100 years), Suet.; carmen, *a hymn sung at the secular games*, Hor., Suet.

saeculūm (poet. syncop. **saeculum**) -i, n.

(1) *the period of one human generation* (about 33½ years), *a generation*. LIT., multa saecula hominum, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., a, concr., *the people composing a generation*: Cic., Verg., etc. Hence plur., *successive generations of people or animals, races*: Lucr.: b, *the spirit of the age, the times*: ipse fortasse in huius saeculi errore versor, Cic.; mitescent saecula, Verg.

(2) in a wider sense, *the longest duration of a man's life, a hundred years, a century*. LIT., duobus prope saeculis ante, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., *an indefinitely long time, an age*: saeculis effeta senectus, Verg.; Cic.

saepē, adv., comp. saepius, superl. saepissimē; often, frequently: Cic., Hor., etc.; bene saepe, Cic.; minime saepe, Caes.

¶ Hence **saepenumērō**, *repeatedly, again and again*: Caes., Cic., Sall.

saepes (sēpes) -is, f. *a hedge, fence*: Caes., Verg., etc.

saepimentum -i, n. (saepio), *a hedge or enclosure*: Cic.

Saepinūm -i, n. *a small town in Samnium*.

saepio saepire saepsi saeptum, *to surround with a hedge, to hedge in*, to enclose.

LIT., vepribus sepulcrum, Cic.; vallum arboribus, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) physically, in gen., *to shut in, to confine, to surround*: urbem moenibus, Cic.; se tectis, *to shut oneself up at home*, Verg.; natura oculos membranis vestivit et saepsit, Cic. (2) abstr.: locum cogitatione, Cic.; saeptus legibus, Cic.; Liv.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **saeptum** -i, *a barrier, wall, or enclosure*: quibus saeptis beluas continebimus? Cic. Esp. in plur. **saepia** -ōrum, *the enclosure where the Romans voted at the comitia*: Cic.

saeta -ae, f. *a bristle, stiff hair*. LIT., saeta equina, *horsehair*, Cic.; of goats, cows, lions: Verg.; Lucr., etc. TRANSF., (1) of coarse, bristly, human hair: Verg., Ov., Juv. (2) *part of an angler's line*: Ov., Mart.

Saetābis -bis, f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, famous for its flax. Adj. **Saetābus** -a -um, of Saetabis.

saetigēr -gēra -gērūm (saeta/gero), having bristles, bristly: sus, Lucr., Verg., Ov. M. as subst. **saetigēr** -gēri, a boar: Ov., Mart.

saetōsus -a -um (seta), bristly: aper, Verg.; frons, Hor.

saevē, adv. from saevus; q.v.

saevīdicus -a -um (saevus/dico), angrily spoken: dicta, Ter.

saevio -ire -ii -itum (saevus), to rage, be fierce, be furious.

LIT., of animals: saevit lupus, Ov.; anguis, Verg.; saevire coepisse (of elephants), Liv.; in pecudes, Ov.

TRANSF., of persons, to be furious or take violent action: saevit animis ignobile vulgus, Verg.; in obsides, Liv.; impers.: in ceteros saevitū esse, Liv. (2) of things, to rage: saevit ventus, Lucr.; pontus, Hor.; saevit venenum in praecordiis, Hor.; saevit amor ferri, Verg.

saevitia -ae, f. (saevus), rage, ferocity.

LIT., of animals: canum, Plin.

TRANSF., (1) of persons: iudicis, Cic.; hostium, Sall.; creditorum, Tac.; in aliquem, Cic. (2) of things: undae, Ov.; annonae, Tac.

saevus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), raging, fierce, furious, violent.

LIT., of animals: leones, Lucr.; saevior leaena, Verg.

TRANSF., fierce, cruel, savage. (1) of persons: Aeneas saevus in armis, terrible, Verg.; poet. with infin.: quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, Hor. (2) of things: ventus, Cic. L., Liv.; scopulus, Verg.; verba, Hor.; hiems, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **saevē**, cruelly, barbarously, ferociously: Hor., Luc., etc. Also **saevitēr**: Pl.

sāga -ae, f. (sagus), a prophetess, fortune-teller: Cic., Hor., Ov.

sāgacitās -ātis, f. (sagax), keenness, acuteness. LIT., keenness of the senses; esp. keenness of scent in dogs: canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. TRANSF., mental acuteness, shrewdness: hominis, Cic.

sāgacitēr, adv. from sagax; q.v.

Sāgāris, acc. -im, abl. -i, m. and **Sangārius** -i, m. (Σαγγαριός), a river in Phrygia and Bithynia, flowing into the Euxine (now Sakaria).

¶ Hence f. adj. **Sāgāritis** -idis, and adj. **Sangārius** -a -um, of *Sagaris*: nympba, Ov. **sāgātus** -a -um (sagum), clothed with a sagum: Cic., Mart.

sāgax -ācis (sagio), keen, acute.

LIT., having keen senses; esp. keen-scented: canes, Cic.; compar.: sagacior anser, Ov.

TRANSF., mentally acute, shrewd, clever: mens, Lucr., Cic.; superl.: sagacissimus ad suspicandum, Cic.; with infin.: sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov.; with genit.: utillum rerum, Hor.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **sāgacitēr**, keenly. LIT., of the senses: Cic., Hor. TRANSF., of the mind, acutely, shrewdly: pervestigare, Cic.; Liv., etc.

sāgina -ae, f. (σάγω, to fill), fattening, stuffing, cramming. LIT., Pl., Cic. TRANSF., (1) food, nourishment: Tac., Juv. (2) a fat animal: Pl.

sāgino -are (sagina), to fatten, feed up, cram. LIT., porcum, Prop. TRANSF., quae copiarum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret, Liv.; sanguine reipublicae saginari, Cic.

sāgio -ire, to perceive quickly, feel keenly: sagire sentire acute est, Cic.

sāgitta -ae, f. an arrow. LIT., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., the Arrow, a constellation: Cic. poet.

sāgittārius -a -um (sagitta), of an arrow: Plin. M. as subst. **sāgittārius** -i, an archer. LIT., sing., pl., and coll. sing: Caes., Cic., Tac. TRANSF., the constellation *Sagittarius*: Cic.

sāgittifēr -fēra -fērūm (sagitta/fero), carrying arrows: pharetra, Ov.; Geloni, Verg.

Sāgittipōtens -entis, m. (sagitta/potens), the constellation *Sagittarius*: Cic.

sagitto -are (sagitta), to shoot arrows: Pl.

sagmen -inis, n. a bunch of sacred herbs plucked in the Capitol; carrying it the Roman fetiales became inviolable: Liv.

sāgūlātus -a -um (sagulum), wearing a sagulum: Suet.

sāgulum -i, n. (dim. of sagum), a small military cloak: Cic., Verg., etc.

sāgum -i, n. (perhaps a Celtic word), a mantle made of coarse wool, as worn by servants, by certain foreigners, and esp. by soldiers (opp. toga): Caes., Hor., etc.; saga sumere, ad saga ire, to take up arms, prepare for war, Cic.; in sagis esse, to be in arms, Cic.; saga ponere, to lay down arms, Liv.

Sāgutūm -i, n. and **Sāgutinus** (-ōs) -i, f. a town on the coast of Spain, south of the Ebro, the besieging of which by Hannibal led to the outbreak of the second Punic war.

¶ Hence adj. **Sāgutinus** -a -um, *Saguntine*. M. pl. as subst. **Sāgutini** -orum, the people of *Saguntum*.

sāgus -a -um (perhaps connected with *sagio*), prophetic, soothsaying: aves, Stat.

Sāis -is, f. (Σάις), the old capital of Lower Egypt. ¶ Hence subst. **Sāitae** -ārum, m. pl. the inhabitants of *Sais*.

sāl sālis, m. (cf. ἅλς), salt.

LIT., multi modii salis, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) brine, sea-water, the salt sea: campi salis, Verg.; Lucr., Ov. (2) sing. and plur., wit: sale et facetiis Caesar vicit omnes, Cic.; Hor., etc.

sālāco -ōnis, m. (σαλᾶκων), a swaggerer, boaster, braggart: Cic. L.

Sālāmis -minis; acc. -mīna; f. (Σαλαμίς). (1) an island and town in the Saronic Gulf, over against Eleusis, scene of the great naval victory of the Greeks over the Persians (now Koluri). (2) a town in Cyprus, built by Teucer.

¶ Hence adj. **Sālāminius** -a -um, relating to either *Salamis*; m. pl. as subst. **Sālāminii** -ōrum, the inhabitants of either *Salamis*.

sālāpūtium -i, n. a little man, *manikin*: Cat.

sālārius -a -um (sal), of salt: annona, yearly revenue from salt, Liv.; Via Salaria, or simply, Salaria, a road beginning at the Porta Collina and leading into the Sabine country, the Salt Road, so called because the Sabines used it for conveying their salt, Cic., Liv.

As subst., m. **sālārius** -i, a dealer in salted fish: Mart.; n. **sālārium** -i, salt allowance, money given to soldiers for salt; hence any allowance, pay: Tac., Suet., etc.

sälax -äcis (salio). LIT., of male animals, *lustful, lecherous*: aries, Ov. TRANSF., *exciting lust*: eruca, Ov.

sälebra -ae, f. (salio), *a jolting; hence a rough, uneven patch of road*. LIT., Hor., etc. TRANSF., of style, *roughness, ruggedness*: oratio haeret in salebra, Cic.

sälebrösus -a -um (salebra), *rugged, rough; of style*: Quint., Sen.

Sälientini (Sallentini) -örum, m. *a people at the south-eastern end of Italy*. Adj. **Sälientinus** -a -um, *of the Salentini*.

Sälernum -i, n. *a maritime town in Campania, south-east of Naples (now Salerno)*.

Säliäris, see Sali.

Säliätus -üs, m. (Salii), *the office or dignity of a priest of Mars, see Sali*.

sälicium -i, n. (= salicetum, from salix), *a plantation of willows*: Cic., Verg., etc.

säligmus -a -um (salix), *made of willow-wood*: fustis, Hor., etc.

Sälii -örum, m. (salio, i.e., *the leapers, jumpers*), *a college of 12 priests of Mars Gradius, instituted by Numa, who made solemn processions through Rome on the Kalends of March*: Cic., Verg., etc.

¶ Hence adj. **Säliäris** -c. LIT., *relating to the Sali*: carmen Numae, Hor. TRANSF., *splendid, magnificent* (from the sumptuous feasts that followed the procession of the Sali): epulari Saliarem in modum, Cic. L.; dapes, Hor.

säliillum -i, n. (dim. of salinum), *a little salt-cellar*: Cat.

sälinae -ärum, f. (sal), *salt-works, brine-pits*: Caes., Cic., Liv. Esp. *salt-works on the banks of the Tiber*, in full, salinae Romanae, Liv.

sälinum -i, n. (sal), *a salt-cellar*: Pl., Hor., Liv.

sälio sälire sälii (sälii, rare), saltum (cf. ἄλλομαι), *to spring, leap, jump bound*.

LIT., of living beings: de muro, Liv.; super vallum, Liv.; salient in gurgite ranae, Ov.; Verg. Esp. of sexual activity, *to leap*, as transit. verb: Lucr., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) physically, of things: salit grandio, Verg.; sal or mica (salis) saliens, *sacrificial salt, which (as a good omen) leapt up when thrown into the fire*: farre pio et saliente micä, Hor.; pectora trepido salientia motu, Ov.; dulcis aquae saliens rivus, Verg. F. pl. of partic. as subst. **sälientēs** -ium (sc. aquae), *fountains*: Cic. L. (2) mentally: negotia, Hor.

säliunca -ae, f. *wild nard*: Verg.

säliua -ae, f. (connected with ὀλισθαίνω), *spittle, saliva*. LIT., Cat. TRANSF., *appetite, taste*: Prop., Sen.

sälix -icis, f. *a willow*: Verg., etc.

Sällentini = Salentini; q.v.

Sallustius -i, m. (1) C. Sallustius Crispus, of Amiternum, *the Roman historian Sallust, contemporary of Cicero*. (2) Sallustius Crispus, *great-nephew of the historian, friend of Augustus, famous for his great riches*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sallustianus** -a -um, *of Sallustius*.

salmäcidus -a -um (sal), *brackish*: Plin.

Salmäcis -idīs, f. (Σαλμακίς), *a fountain in Caria, fabled to make those who drank of it effeminate*. Personif., *the nymph of this fountain*: Ov.

Salmōneus -ēos, m. (Σαλμωνεύς), *son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus; he imitated the thunder and lightning of Zeus, who on that account struck him with a thunderbolt, and hurled him down to Tartarus*.

¶ Hence **Salmōnis** -idīs, f. (Σαλμωνίς), *Tyro, the daughter of Salmoneus, mother of Neleus and Pelias by Neptune*.

Sälōnae -ärum, f. *a sea-port in Dalmatia*: Caes.

salpa -ae, f. *a kind of stock-fish*: Ov., Plin.

Salpinätes -um, m. *a people of Etruria*: Liv.

salsämentärius -i, m. (salsamentum), *a dealer in salt-fish*: Suct.

salsämentum -i, n. (salsus). (1) *fish-pickle, brine*: Cic. (2) *salted or pickled fish*, gen. in plur.: Ter.

salsē, adv. from salsus; q.v.

salsūra -ae, f. (salsus), *a salting, pickling*.

Hence pickle: Varr. TRANSF., *meae animae salsura evenit, I am in a bad humour*, Pl.

salsus -a -um (originally partic. from verb salo, or salio, to salt), *salted, salty*.

LIT., *aequor, Lucr.; fluctus salsi, the sea*, Verg.

TRANSF., *like salt, sharp, biting, witty, satirical*: inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, Cic.; male salsus, *with poor wit*, Hor.

¶ Hence adv. (with superl.) **salsē**, *wittily, humorously*: dicere, Cic.

saltätio -ōnis, f. (salto), *a dancing, dance*: Cic., etc.

saltätör -örīs, m. (salto), *a dancer*: Cic., Quint.

saltätörīus -a -um (saltator), *of or for dancing*: orbis, Cic.

saltätrix -trīcis, f. (saltator), *a female dancer, a dancing-girl*: Cic.

saltätör -üs, m. (salto), *a dancing, dance*: Ov., Liv.

saltem, adv. *at least, at all events*. (1) affirmative, *at least, failing an (expressed) alternative*: eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut minue saltem, Cic.; nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, Cic.; Hor., etc. (2) with the negatives non, neque, *not even, nor even*: Liv., Tac., etc. (3) interrog.: quis ego sum saltem, si non sum Sosia? Pl.

salto -are (freq. of salio), *to dance, esp. with pantomimic gestures*. LIT.. ad tibicinis modos, Liv.; saltare in convivio, Cic. With acc., *to represent in pantomimic dancing*: Cyclopa, Hor.; carmina, poemata, *sing with gestures*, Ov. TRANSF., of orators: Hegesias saltat incidens particulas, *speaks jerkily*, Cic.

saltüösus -a -um (saltus), *wooded*: Sall., Liv., Tac.

salus -üs, m. (salio), *a spring, leap, bound*: saltu uti, Cic.; saltum dare, Ov.; Verg.

salus -üs, m. (1) *a forest or mountain pasture*: saltibus in vacuis pascant, Verg.; de saltu agroque deicitur, Cic.; Lucr., etc. (2) *a pass through a mountain or forest, a dale, ravine, glade*: Thermopylarum, Liv.; saltus Pyrenaei, Caes.

sälübris -e and **sälüber** -bris -bre, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (salus), *healthful, healthy, salubrious, wholesome*.

LIT., *natura loci, Cic.; annus salubris, Cic.; somnus, Verg.; with dat.*: Hor.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *sound, serviceable, useful*: consilia, Cic.; quidquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione, Cic.; res salubrior, Liv.; sententia reipublicae saluberrima, Cic.

(2) *healthy, strong, vigorous*: corpora salubriora, Liv.; Tac.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.: Plin.) **sālūbrītēr**, *healthfully, wholesomely*. LIT., salubrius refrigerari, Cic. TRANSF., *serviceably, advantageously*: bellum trahere, Liv.

sālūbrītās -ātis, f. (saluber).

(1) *wholesomeness*: loci, Cic.; tum salubritatis tum pestilentiae signa, Cic.

(2) *soundness, healthiness, health*. LIT., corporum, Tac.; Cic. TRANSF., omnis illa salubritas Atticae dictionis et quasi sanitas, Cic.

sālūm -i, n. (σάλος), *the open sea*: propter vim tempestatis stare ad ancoram in salo non posse, Liv.; Cic.; poet., *the sea generally*: altum, Hor.; Verg., etc. Sometimes *the rolling of a ship at sea, motion of a ship*: salo nausēque confecti, Caes.

sālū -ūtis, f. (salvus), *health, soundness*.

LIT., physical: medicinā aliquem ad salutem reducere, Cic.; Pl., Ov., etc. Personif.: Salus, a goddess with a temple on the Quirinal, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *safety, welfare, well-being*: utilitati salutiue servire, Cic.; spes salutis, Cic.; restitutio salutis meae, *my recall from exile*, Cic.; salutem adferre reipublicae, *to save*, Cic.; Verg., Liv. As term of endearment: Pl. (2) *a means of safety or deliverance*: nulla salus reipublicae reperiri potest, Cic.; Pl., Verg. (3) *a wish for a person's welfare* (spoken or written); *a salutation, greeting*: salutem alicui dare, nuntiare, Pl., Cic.; at the beginning of a letter: salutem dicit (S.D.), *greet*s, Pl., Cic. L.; elliptically: Anacharsis Hannoni salutem (sc. dicit), Cic.; salutem dicere foro et curiae, *to bid farewell to, renounce*, Cic.

sālūtāris -e (salus), *healthful*.

LIT., bringing physical health: ars, Hor.; herba, Ov.; with dat.: Cic. N. pl. as subst., *remedies, medicines*: pro salutaribus mortifera conscribere, Cic. As epithet of Jupiter (cf. Σωτήρ): Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., *serviceable, wholesome, advantageous*: of things and persons: ut quae mala perniciosaeque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic.; tam beneficum, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem desiderant, Cic.; with dat.: consilium salutare utrique, Cic.; oratio, Liv. Esp.: salutaris littera—i.e. *the letter A*, abbreviation of absolvo (littera tristis, C=condemno), Cic.

¶ Adv. **sālūtārītēr**, *beneficially, advantageously*: uti armis, Cic.; se recipere, ap. Cic. L.

sālūtātio -ōnis, f. (saluto), *a greeting, salutation*. In gen.: Cic., Liv. Esp. *a call, ceremonial visit, waiting upon* a person: dare se salutationi amicorum, Cic.; concr., *the visitors*: ubi salutatio defluxit, Cic.

sālūtātor -ōris, m. (saluto), *a visitor, caller*: Mart., Suet., Juv.

sālūtātrix -trix, f. adj. (salutator), *greeting, saluting*: Mart. Esp. *paying a visit, calling*: turba, Juv.

sālūtifer -fēra -fērum (salus/fero), *health-bringing*: puer, Aesculapius, Ov.; opem salutiferam dare, Ov.

sālūtīgērūlus -a -um (salus/gero), *carrying complimentary messages*: Pl.

sālūto -are (salus), *to wish well, to greet*.

LIT., *to greet a person*. In gen., at the beginning or end of a meeting, or in a letter: aliquem, Pl., Cic., Ov. Esp. (1) with double acc., *to greet as, to name*: aliquem imperatorem, Tac.; Cic. L., etc. (2) *to call upon, to pay court to, wait upon*: venit salutandi causā, Cic. L.; Hor., etc.

TRANSF., *to pay respect to, reverence, worship a deity, place, etc.*: deos, Pl.; Italia, Verg.; Cic.

salvē, adv. from salvus; q.v.; or imperat. from salveo; q.v.

salvēo -ēre (salvus), *to be well, be in good health*. Used chiefly in the forms salve, salvete, salveto, salvebis, salvere (iubeo), as a greeting, *Good day! Good morning!* etc.

(1) in welcoming, or sending greeting to, a person: A. salve, adolescens. S. et tu multum salveto, adulescentula, Pl.; Dionysium velim salvere iubeas, *greet Dionysius for me*, Cic. L.; salvebis a meo Cicerone, *my son Cicero sends you greeting*, Cic. L.; so of respects paid to a deity, hail!: salve vera Iovis proles, Verg.; Hor. (2) in bidding farewell: vale, salve, Cic. L.; to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, Verg.

salvus -a -um (connected with salus), *safe, unhurt, well, sound*.

LIT., (1) of persons: salvus atque incolumis, Caes.; salvus revertor, Cic.; se salvo, *while he is alive*, Cic.; Hor., etc. (2) of things: navis, Pl.; clipeus, Cic. Esp. in abl. absol., *saving, without infraction of*: Cic.; salvo iure nostrae veteris amicitiae, Cic.; salvo officio, Cic.; Ov., etc.

TRANSF., in conversational formulae, *well off, all right*: ne salvus sim, si, *may I die if*, Cic. L.; salvus sis! = salve! Pl.; salva res est, *it is all right*, Pl.

¶ Hence adv. **salvē**, *well, all right*; esp.: satin salve? *is everything all right?* Pl., Ter., Liv.

Sāmārobrīva -ae, f. *a town in Gallia Belgica* (now Amiens): Caes., Cic. L.

sambūca -ae, f. (σαμβύκη), *a species of harp*: Pl.

sambūcina -ae, f. (sambuca/cano), *a female harp-player*: Pl.

sambūcistrīa -ae, f. (σαμβυκιστρια), *a female harp-player*: Liv.

Sāmē -ēs, f. (Σάμη), *older name of the island Cephalonia* (now Cefalonia), *and its capital*. Another form is **Sāmōs** -i, f.

¶ Hence **Sāmaei** -ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Same*.

Samnium -i, n. *a mountainous region of central Italy, between Campania and the Adriatic Sea*.

¶ Hence adj. **Samnis** -itis, *Samnite*: Liv.; as subst., m. sing. **Samnis**, *a Samnite*; collectively, *the Samnites*: Liv.; also *a gladiator armed with Samnite weapons*: Cic.; m. pl. **Samnites** -ium, *the Samnites*. Also adj. **Samniticus** -a -um, *Samnite*.

Sāmōs (-us) -i, f. (Σάμος), *an island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, the birth-place of Pythagoras, famous for its worship of Juno or Hera, and for its clay and the vessels made from it*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sāmīus** -a -um, *Samian*: vir, senex, Pythagoras, Ov.; as subst., m.

sing. **Sāmīus** -i, the *Samian*, i.e. *Pythagoras*: Ov.; m. pl. **Sāmīi** -ōrum, the *inhabitants of Samos*, *Sāmians*: Cic.; n. pl. **Sāmīa** -ōrum (sc. vasa), *Samian ware*: Plin. Dim. adj. **Sāmīolus** -a -um, *Samian*: Pl.

***Sāmōs** = Same; q.v.

Sāmōthrācē -ēs, f. and **Sāmōthrāca** -ae, f. and **Sāmōthrācia** -ae, f. *Samothrace*, an island in the northern Aegean, opposite the mouth of the Hebrus, famous for the mystic rites of the Cabiri (now *Samothraki*.)

¶ Hence subst. **Sāmōthrāces** -um, m. pl. the *inhabitants of Samothrace*: Ov.; adj. **Sāmōthrācius** -a -um, *Samothracian*.

sānābilis -e (sano), that can be healed, curable. LIT., physically: vulnus, Ov. TRANSF., of the mind: iracundi sanabiles, Cic.

sānatio -ōnis, f. (sano), a *healing, curing*: corporum, Cic.; malorum, Cic.

sancio sancire sanxi sanctum, and in Lucr. sanctum (connected with sacer), to *consecrate, hallow, make sacred or inviolable by a religious act*.

LIT., esp. of a law, league, etc., to *confirm, ratify, decree*: legem, Cic.; foedus sanguine alicuius, Liv.; alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic.; with ut or ne and subj.: Caes., Cic., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Liv.

TRANSF., to *forbid on pain of punishment, provide against*: incestum supplicio, Cic.; Solon capite sanxit, si qui, made it a capital offence, Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **sanctus** -a -um, *consecrated, hallowed, holy, sacred, inviolable*. LIT., fana, Lucr.; tribuni, Cic.; officium, Cic.; fides, Liv.; libertas, Liv. Of deities: Lucr.; of the dead: Sall., Verg.; of Roman emperors: Ov.; of the senate: sanctissimum orbis terrae consilium, Cic.; vates, the *Sibyl*, Verg. TRANSF., *pure, virtuous, blameless*: nemo sanctior illo (viro), Cic.; vir in publicis religionibus sanctus, Cic.; sententia, Lucr.; mores, Juv.; coniux, chaste, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **sanctē** solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously: pie sancteque colere naturam, Cic.; se sanctissime gerere, Cic.; sanctissime observare promissa, Cic.

sanctimōnia -ae, f. (sanctus). (1) *sanctity, sacredness*: ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. (2) *purity, chastity, virtue*: domum habere clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, Cic.

sanctio -ōnis, f. (sancio), the *article or clause in a law which defines the penalty*: legum sanctionem poenamque recitare, Cic.; Liv.

sanctitās -ātis, f. (sanctus). (1) *inviolability, sanctity*: tribunatus, Cic.; templi insulaeque, Tac. (2) *purity, chastity*: matronarum, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

sanctitūdo -inis, f. (sanctus), *sanctity*: Cic. **sanctor** -ōris, m. (sancio), an *enacter*: legum, Tac.

sancus -a -um, partic. from sancio; q.v. **Sancus** -i, m. a *Sabine deity, worshipped also at Rome*.

sandaliārius -a -um (sandalium), relating to sandals: Apollo, with a statue in the Street of the *Sandal-makers*, Suet.

sandāligērūlae -ārum, f. (sandalium/gero),

female slaves who carried their mistresses' sandals: Pl.

sandālium -i, n. (σανδάλιον), a *slipper, sandal*: Ter.

sandāpila -ae, f. a *kind of bier used for poor people*: Mart., Juv.

sandyx -dŷcis, f. (σάνδυξ), *vermilion or some similar colour*: Verg., Prop.

sānē, adv. from sanus; q.v.

Sangārius, see *Sagaris*.

sanguinans -antis (sanguis), *bloodthirsty*: eloquentia, Tac.

sanguinārius -a -um (sanguis), of *blood*; hence *bloodthirsty, savage*: iuventus, Cic. L.; Plin. L.

sanguinēus -a -um (sanguis), of *blood, bloody*. LIT., imber, Cic.; guttae, Ov.; Mavors, Verg.; rixae, Hor.

TRANSF., *blood-red*: luna, Ov.; Verg., Liv. **sanguinolentus** -a -um (sanguis), *stained with blood, bloody*. LIT., coniugis imago, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *wounding, injuring*: nulla exstat littera Nasonis sanguinolenta legi, Ov. (2) *blood-red*: color, Ov.

sanguis -inis, m. and old form **sanguen**, n. *blood*.

LIT., tauri sanguis, Cic.; sanguinem mittere, of doctors, to *bleed, let blood*, Cic. L.; sanguinem effundere, to *shed freely*, Cic. Sometimes *bloodshed*: odio civilis sanguinis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *blood-relationship, race, family*: magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic.; Troiano a sanguine, Verg. (2) *a descendant, progeny*: reges, deorum sanguinem, Hor.; saevire in suum sanguinem, Liv.; Verg., Tac. (3) *fig., life-blood, strength, vigour*: amissum sucum et sanguinem, Cic.; of orators: verum sanguinem deperdebat, Cic.; de sanguine aerarii detrahare, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.; Verg.

sāniēs -ēi, f. (connected with sanguis), *corrupted blood, bloody matter*. LIT., Lucr., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *venom, poison, slaver*: perfusus sanie atroque veneno, Verg.; sanies manat ore trilingui, Ov.; Hor.

sānitās -ātis, f. (sanus), *health, soundness*.

LIT., physical: Pl., Cic., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *mental; reasonableness, good sense, sanity*: ad sanitatem se convertere, or redire, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (2) of style, *soundness or correctness, purity*: orationis, Cic.; Tac. (3) in gen.: *victoriae, genuineness*, Tac.

sanna -ae, f. (σάνας), a *mocking grimace*: Pers., Juv.

sannio -ōnis, m. (sanna), *one who makes grimaces, a buffoon*: Cic.

sāno -are (sanus), to *heal, cure, restore to health*.

LIT., tumorem oculorum, Cic.; aliqueum, Cic.; Ov., etc.

TRANSF., in gen., to *restore, repair*: mentem, Lucr.; incommodum commodis, Caes.; Cic.

Sanguālis (**Sanguālis**) -e (Sancus), belonging to *Sancus*: avis, the *bird sacred to Sancus, the osprey*, Liv.

Santōnes -um, m. and **Santōni** -ōrum, m. a *people in Aquitanian Gaul*.

¶ Hence adj. **Santōnicus** -a -um, belonging to the *Santones*.

sānus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *sound, healthy*.

LIT., physically: pars corporis, Cic.; aliquem sanum facere, Cic.; Hor., etc.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *sound, uninjured*: res publica, Cic. L.; civitas, Liv. (2) of *sound mind, rational, sane*: homo, Cic.; vix sanae mentis, Liv.; mens sana in corpore sano, Juv. (3) of *style, sound, correct*: genus dicendi, Cic.; Plin. L.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) *sānē*. LIT., *rationally, sensibly*: non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, Hor.; Pl. TRANSF., *really, indeed, to be sure*. In gen.: res sane difficilis, Cic.; sane vellem, *I could indeed wish*, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc. Esp. (1) in answers, *surely, to be sure*: Pl., Ter., Cic. (2) in concessions, *admittedly, to be sure*: sint falsa sane, Cic. (3) with imperatives, *then, if you will*: age sane, Cic. (4) ironically: beneficium magnum sane! Phaedr. (5) *sane quam, how very much! hence exceedingly, extremely*; with verbs and adjectives: Cic.

sāpa -ae, f. *must or new wine boiled down*: Varr., Ov.

sāperda -ae, m. (σαπέρης), *a salted fish from the Euxine*: Varr., Pers.

sāpiens -entis, partic. from sapio; q.v.

sāpientia -ae, f. (sapientis). In gen., *wisdom, good sense, discernment, prudence*: pro vestra sapientia, Cic.; Hor., etc. Esp. *proficiency in philosophy, in science, or in any department of knowledge*: princeps omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφία Graeci vocant, Cic.; sapientia, quae ars vivendi putanda est, Cic.; sapientia constituendae civitatis, Cic.; Lucr.

sāpio *sāpere* sapīvi or sapīi, *to taste, have a flavour*.

LIT., physically. (1) *to taste*: Cato, Plin.; with acc., *to taste of*: mare ipsum, Sen.; Juv.; sometimes *to smell of*: crocum, Cic. (2) *to have taste, be able to taste*: nec sequitur ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic.

TRANSF., mentally, *to discern, be sensible, be wise, think*: animus sibi per se, Lucr.; si sapiat, Cat.; Cic., etc. With acc.: nullam rem, Pl.; nihil, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **sāpiens** -entis, of persons and things, *wise, sensible, judicious*: rex aequus ac sapiens, Cic.; vera et sapiens animi magnitudo, Cic.; mores, Pl.; consilium, Ov. As subst. (1) *a sensible, judicious person*: insani sapiens nomen ferat, Hor. (2) *a wise man, a philosopher, a sage*: septem sapientes, *The Seven Wise Men of Greece*, Cic.; Hor., etc.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **sāpiēnter**, *wisely, discreetly, judiciously*: facere, Cic.; Pl., Ov., etc.

sāpo -ōnis, m. (a Celtic word), *soap*: Plin.

sāpor -ōris, m. (sapio), *taste*.

LIT., *the taste of a material thing*: qui non sapore capitur, Cic.; dulcis, Cic., Hor.; salsus, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *sense of taste*: Lucr. (2) *taste in style or conduct*: vernaculus, Cic.; homo sine sapore, Cic. (3) *flavouring, juice*: gallae admiscere saporem, Verg.; Tib., Plin.

Sapphō -ūs, acc. Sapphō; f. (Σαπφώ), *a lyric poetess of Mytilene in Lesbos*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sapphic** -a -um, *Sapphic*. **sarcina** -ae, f. (sarcio), *a bundle, pack, portable luggage*. LIT., sing.: Pl., Hor.; plur.:

sarcinas conferre, Caes.; legionem sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes. TRANSF., (1) abstr., *a burden, load*: publica rerum, *burden of government*, Ov. (2) *of the womb*: Ov.

sarcinārius -a -um (sarcina), *of burdens or baggage: iumenta, beasts of burden*, Caes.

sarcinātor -ōris, m. (sarcio), *a patcher, mender, cobbler*: Pl.

sarcinātus -a -um (sarcina), *loaded, burdened*: Pl.

sarcinūla -ae, f. (dim. of sarcina), *a little bundle*: Cat., Juv.

sarcio sarcire sarsi sartum, *to mend, patch, repair*. LIT., aedes, Pl.; lapsas ruinas generis (apum), Verg. TRANSF., *to make good, repair*: damna, Cic. L.; detrimentum, Caes.; iniuriam, Caes.; gratia male sarta, *not completely restored*, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **sartus** -a -um, esp. in phrase, *sartus et tectus, or sartus tectus, in good condition*. LIT., of buildings, *in good repair*: aedem Castoris sartam tectam tradere, Cic.; omnia sarta tecta exigere, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., *in good condition, well-preserved, safe*: M. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omni incommodo conserves, Cic. L.; Pl.

sarcōphāgus -a -um (σαρκοφάγος). LIT., *flesh-eating*: lapis, *a kind of stone used for coffins, which was believed to consume the body*, Plin. M. as subst. **sarcōphāgus** -i, *a coffin, grave*: Juv.

sarcūlum -i, n. (sarrio), *a light hoe*: Hor., Ov. **Sardēs** (Sardis) -ium, f. pl. (Σάρδεες), *Sardis, the old capital of Lydia on the Pactolus, residence of King Croesus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sardiānus** -a -um, *Sardian*; m. pl. as subst. **Sardiāni** -ōrum, *the Sardiāns*.

Sardi -ōrum, m. (Σαρδῶ = Sardinia), *the inhabitants of the island of Sardinia, the Sardiāns; notorious for their perfidy*: Cic.

¶ Hence adj. **Sardus, Sardonius, Sardōus** (Σαρδῶος) -a -um, *Sardinian*.

Subst. **Sardinia** -ae, f. *the island of Sardinia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sardinēnsis** -e, *Sardinian*. **sardōnyx** -nŷchis, m. and f. (σαρδόνυξ), *a precious stone, the sardonix*: Juv., Mart., Pers.

sargus -i, m. *an edible salt-water fish, the sargo*: Enn., Ov.

sārio = sarrio; q.v.

sārisa -ae, f. (σάρισα), *the long Macedonian pike*: Liv., Ov.

sārisōphōrus -i, m. (σαρισοφόρος), *a Macedonian pikeman*: Liv.

Sarmāta -ae, m. (Σαρμάτης), *a Sarmatian*; plur. **Sarmātae** -arum, *the Sarmatians, a people living in what is now South Russia*.

¶ Hence subst. **Sarmātia** -ae, f. (Σαρματία), *Sarmatia, the country of the Sarmatae*; adj. **Sarmāticus** -a -um (Σαρματικός), *Sarmatic*: mare, *the Black Sea*, Ov.; adv. **Sarmāticē**: loqui, Ov.; f. adj. **Sarmātis** -idis, *Sarmatian*.

sarmen -inis, n. = sarmentum; q.v.: Pl.

sarmentum -i, n. *twigs, small branches, brushwood*. (1) *green, esp. of the vine*: Cic. (2) *dry: fascēs sarmentorum, fascines*, Liv.; ligna et sarmenta circumdare, Cic.

Sarnus -i, m. *a river in Campania (now Sarno)*.

Sarra (**Sára**) -ae, f. *the Hebrew Zor, old name of the city of Tyre.*

¶ **Hence** adj. **Sarrānus** -a -um, *Tyrian, Phoenician*: ostrum, Verg.

sarrācum -i, n. = *serracum*; q.v.

Sarrastes -um, m. *a people in Campania, living near the Sarnus.*

sarrío (**sário**) -ire -ūi and -īvi, *to hoe, to weed*: Pl., Varr.

sarrītor -ōris, m. (*sarrío*), *a hoer, weeder*: Varr.

sartāgo -inis, f. *a frying-pan*. **LIT.**, Plin., Juv. **TRANSF.**, *sartago loquendi, medley, hotch-potch*, Pers.

sartor = *sarrītor*; q.v.: Pl.

sartus -a -um, *partic. from sarcio*; q.v.

sāt, **sātāgīto**, **sātāgo**, *see satis*.

sātēllēs -ītis, c. *a guard, attendant*; plur. *escort, suite, train*.

LIT., Cic., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *a companion, attendant*: Aurorae, *Lucifer*, Cic.; Orci, *Charon*, Hor. (2) in a bad sense, *accomplice, abettor*: audaciae, Cic.; scelerum, Cic.

sātiās -ātis, f. (*satis*), *a sufficiency, abundance*: cibi, Lucr.; frumenti, Sall. Sometimes *over-abundance, satiety*: quo de die epulatis iam vini satias esset, Liv.; amoris, Liv.; Ter.

Saticula -ae, f. *a town of Samnium.*

¶ **Hence** adj. **Saticūlanus** -a -um, *Saticula*; subst. **Saticūlus** -i, m. *an inhabitant of Saticula*.

sātiētās -ātis, f. (*satis*), *a sufficiency, abundance*: ornandi, Pl. Sometimes (like *satias*), *over-abundance, satiety*: cibi, Cic.; amoris, Ter.; studiorum omnium satietas vitae facit satietatem, Cic.; Liv.

sātīnē, **sātīn** = *satisne*, *see satis*.

¹satio -are (*satis*), *to satisfy, fill*.

LIT., physically: satiati agni, Lucr.; desideria naturae, Cic.; sitim, Mart.; ignes odoribus, Ov.

TRANSF., abstr. (1) *to satisfy, sate*: aviditatem legendi, Cic.; populum libertate, Cic.; Liv., etc. (2) *to overfill, to cloy, to satiate*: numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic.; Tib., Tac.

²satio -ōnis, f. (*sero*), *a sowing or planting*: Cic., Verg., Liv.; plur.: sationes, *sown fields*, Cic.

sātīra, *see satur*.

sātīs or **sāt**, *enough*.

(1) as indecl. adj. or subst., *enough, sufficient*: satis habeo, or sat habeo, Pl., Ter.; tantum quantum sat est, Cic.; satis superque, *enough and more than enough*, Cic., Liv., etc.; with genit.: ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic.; nec sat rationis in armis, Verg.; as complement to infin.: satis erat respondere, Cic.; satis habeo, with infin.: Sall.; with quod: Liv.; satis est si, Pl., Cic., Hor.

(2) as adv., *enough, sufficiently, fairly, quite*. With verbs: Cic., Verg., etc. With adj.: satis multa restant, Cic.; ipse satis ut in re trepida impavidus, Liv. With another adv.: sat diu, Cic.; satis honeste, Cic.; Caes., etc.

Compar. **sātius**, *better, more advantageous*; esp. with infin., or acc. and infin.: mori satius esse, Cic.; mori me satius est, Ter.; Pl., Verg., Liv.

sātīnē, **sātīn** = *satisne*, *introducing questions, esp. in phrase, satine salve? see salve.*

¶ **Hence** **sāt āgīto** or **sātāgīto** -are, *to have enough to do, have one's hands full*: Pl.

¶ **sātīs āgo** or **sāt āgo** or **sātāgo** -āgēre.

(1) *to satisfy or pay a creditor*: Pl. (2) *to have enough to do, have one's hands full*: Pl., Ter., Cic. L.

¶ **sātīs do** dare dēdi dātum, *to give bail or security*: Pl., Cic.; satis dato, by bail, by security, Cic. Similarly **sātīs accipio** accipere, *to take bail or security*: Cic.

¶ **sātīs faciō** or **sātīsfaciō** faciēre fēcī factum, *to give satisfaction, satisfy, content*. In gen., usually with dat.: Cic. Esp. (1) *to satisfy, i.e. pay a creditor*: ipse Fufius satisfacit, Cic.; Caes. (2) *to give satisfaction, make amends, make reparation*: alicui, Caes., Cic.; omnibus rationibus de iniuriis, Caes. (3) *to prove sufficiently*: alicui, with acc. and infin., Cic.

sātīsdātio -ōnis, f. (*satis/do*), *a giving bail or security*: Cic. L.

sātīsfactio -ōnis, f. (*satis/facio*), *amends, reparation, apology*: satisfactionem alicuius accipere, Cic., Caes.; recipere, Tac.

sātīus, comp. of *satis*; q.v.

sātor -ōris, m. (*¹sero*), *a sower, planter*. **LIT.**, Lucr., Cic. **TRANSF.**, *begetter, father, producer*: sator hominum atque deorum, i.e. *Jupiter*, Verg.; litis, Liv.; Pl.

satrāpēs -is; plur. *satrapae* -arum; m. (*σατράπης*, from a Persian word), *the governor of a Persian province, a satrap, viceroy*: Ter., Nep.

satrāpia (**satrāpēa**) -ae, f. (*σατραπεία*), *a province governed by a satrap, satrapy*: Curt., Plin.

Satricum -i, n. *a Latin town on the Appian Way, near Antium*.

¶ **Hence** **Satricāni** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Satricum*: Liv.

sātur -tūra -tūrum (*satis*), *full, sated*.

LIT., pullus, Cic.; with abl., *full of*: Pl., Ov.; with genit.: Ter., Lucr., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of things or places, *rich*: Tarentum, Verg. (2) of colour, *full, rich*: color, Verg. (3) of rhetorical themes, *rich, copious*: nec satura ieiune (dicet), Cic.

¶ **F.** as subst. **sātūra** -ae (sc. lanx). **LIT.**, *a dish of various ingredients, a medley*. **TRANSF.**, (1) in phrase, *per saturam, indiscriminately, confusedly*: quasi per saturam sententiis exquisitis, Sall. (2) **sātūra** (or **sātīra**), *'satire', a literary form loosely combining a variety of topics, claimed as a Roman invention*: satura quidem tota nostra est, Quint.; difficile est saturam non scribere, Juv.; Hor., Liv.

Sātūrae palus, *a marsh in Latium*.

sātūrēia -ae, f.: Plin.; plur. **sātūrēia** -ōrum, n.: Ov., *the herb savory*.

Sātūrēiānus -a -um, *belonging to a district of Apulia, hence poet. = Apulian*: Hor.

sātūrītās -ātis, f. (*satur*). **LIT.**, *satiety, repletion*: Pl. **TRANSF.**, *abundance*: saturitas copiaque rerum omnium, Cic.

Sātūrnālīa, etc., *see Saturnus*.

Sātūrnīnus -i, m. *a Roman surname*; esp. of L. Appuleius, *tribune of the plebs in 102 B.C.*

Sātūrnus -i, m.

(1) *the planet Saturn*: Hor.

(2) *a mythical king of Latium, honoured as the god of agriculture and of civilization in general; identified with the Κρόνος of the*

Greeks and regarded as father of Jupiter: Verg., Ov., etc.

¶ Hence adj. **Sāturniūs** -a -um, *Saturnian*: tellus, or arva, *Italy*, Verg.; gens, *the Italians*, Ov.; numerus, *the Saturnian metre*, Hor.; domitor maris, *Neptune, his son*, Verg. As subst., m. **Sāturniūs** -i, *Jupiter or Pluto*: Ov.; f. **Sāturnia** -ae, *Juno*: Verg.; also an old town on the Capitoline Hill: Verg.

¶ Adj. **Sāturnālis** -e, *belonging to Saturn*; n. pl. as subst. **Sāturnālia** -ium and -iorum, *a festival of Saturn beginning on the 17th of December, at which there were public spectacles and banquets, presents were exchanged, slaves were waited upon by their masters*. The festival lasted several days, the first of which was called *Saturnalia prima*, the next *Saturnalia secunda*, and the third *Saturnalia tertia*: Cic. L., Liv.

¶ Hence adj. **Sāturnālicius** -a -um, *of the Saturnalia*: Mart.

sātūro -are (satur), *to satisfy, fill*.

LIT., physically: animalia ubertate marmarum, Cic.; Verg., Ov.; sola fimo, *to manure*, Verg.

TRANSF., mentally: se sanguine civium, Cic.; crudelitatem suam odiumque, Cic.; homines saturati honoribus, Cic. Rarely, *to give more than enough, to make weary of*: me vitae, Pl.

***sātus** -a -um, partic. from 'sero; q.v.

***sātus** -ūs, m. ('sero), *a sowing, planting*. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., (1) *metaphorical planting, seed*: haec preparat animos ad satus accipendos, Cic. (2) *betting, origin*: Hercules Iovis satu editus, Cic.; a primo satu, Cic.

sātýris -i, m. (σατυρικός), *a little satyr*: Cic. **sātýrus** -i, m. (σάτυρος), *a satyr; a sylvan deity, like an ape, with a horse's tail and two goat's feet*. LIT., Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., *Greek Satyrical drama, in which Satyrs formed the chorus*: Satyrorum scriptor, Hor.

sauciātiō -ōnis, f. (saucio), *a wounding*: Cic. **sauccio** -are (saucius), *to wound, hurt*. LIT., aliquem, Pl., Cic.; ungue genas, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to break up the ground with the plough*: durum humum, Ov. (2) *fig.*: cor, famam, Pl.

saucius -a -um, *wounded, injured, hurt*.

LIT., paucis sauciis, Caes.; Cic., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *of things, stricken, injured*: malus saucius Africo, Hor.; glacies saucia sole, Ov. (2) *of persons, stricken, distressed*: gladiator ille, Cic.; animus eius, Cic. L. Esp. *love-sick*: mens amore, Lucr.; regina gravi saucia curā, Verg.; Ov.

Saurōmātēs -ae, m. (Σαυρομάτης), *a Sarmatian*, see Sarmata.

sāvīatiō -ōnis, f. (savior), *a kissing*: Pl.

sāvīōlium -i, n. (dim. of saviūm), *a little kiss*: Cat.

sāvior -ari, dep. (saviūm), *to kiss*: aliquem, Cic.; Cat.

sāvium (suāvium) -i, n. (1) *a mouth ready for kissing*: Pl. (2) *a kiss*: Atticae meis verbis saviūm des volo, Cic. L.; Pl.

saxātīlis -e (saxum), *frequenting rocks, to be found among rocks*: Varr., Plin.

saxētum -i, n. (saxum), *a rocky place*: Cic.

saxēus -a -um (saxum), *of rock, rocky, stony*: scopulum, Ov.; umbra, *cast by a rock*, Verg.; Niobe saxea facta, *turned to stone*, Ov.

saxificus -a -um (saxum/facio), *turning into stone, petrifying*: vultus Medusae, Ov.

saxifragus -a -um (saxum/frango), *stone-breaking, stone-crushing*: Plin.

saxōsus -a -um (saxum), *full of rocks, rocky*: valles, Verg. N. pl. as subst. **saxōsa** -ōrum, *rocky places*: Plin., Quint.

saxūlum -i, n. (dim. of saxum), *a little rock*: Cic.

saxum -i, n. *a rock or large stone, a detached fragment of rock*.

In gen.: saxo undique absciso rupes, Liv.; saxa latentia, reefs, Verg.; saxum quadratum, for building, Liv.; saxo lucum circumdedit alto, i.e. *a stone wall*, Ov.

Esp. (1) *Saxum sacrum, the holy rock, the place on the Aventine where Remus took the auspices*, Cic. (2) *the Tarpeian rock*: Pl., Lucr., Cic. L.

scābellum (scābillum) -i, n. (dim. of scamnum). LIT., *a small stool, footstool*: Varr. TRANSF., *a musical instrument played with the foot, used to accompany dancing*: Cic.

scāber -bra -brum (scabo), *scabby, mangy*: oves, Pl. Hence, in gen., *rough, scurfy*: unguis, Ov.; robigo, Verg.; scaber intonsusque homo, Hor.

scābiēs -ēi, f. (scabo). LIT., *the scab, mange, itch*. TRANSF., (1) *roughness*: Verg., Juv. (2) *an itch, itching desire*: luci, Hor.; Cic.

scābiōsus -a -um (scabies), *scabby, mangy*: Pers. TRANSF., (1) *rough*: Plin. (2) *mouldy*: Pers.

scābo scābere scābi (cf. σκαπτω), *to scratch, rub*: caput, Hor.

Scaea porta -ae, f. and **Scaee portae** (Σκαυα πύλαι), *the west gate of Troy*.

scæna (scēna) -ae, f. (σκηνή), *the boards of the theatre, the stage, the scene, the theatre*.

LIT., de scaena decedere, *to go off the stage*, Cic.; sphaeram in scaenam adferre, Cic.; scaenis agitur Orestes, *on the stage*, i.e. *in the tragedies*, Verg.; Hor., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *of nature, a background*: tum silvis scaena coruscis, Verg. (2) *publicity, the public eye, the world*: in scaena, id est, in contione, Cic.; minus in scaena esse, *to be less before the eyes of the world*, Cic.; scaenae servire, Cic. L.; Hor. (3) *of schools of rhetoric*: Tac. (4) *pretext, parade, outward show*: scaenam ultro criminis parat, Tac.

scænalīs -e (scæna), *belonging to the theatre, theatrical*: Lucr.

scaenicus -a -um (scæna), *of the stage, scenic, theatrical*: ludi, Liv.; venustas, Cic. M. as subst. **scaenicus** -i, *a stage-hero, an actor*: Cic., Tac.

Scaevōla -ae, m. (scaevus), *the left-handed, a surname of the gens Mucia*; see Mucius.

scaevus -a -um (cf. σκαός), *left, on the left*.

TRANSF., *awkward*: Sall.

¶ F. as subst. **scaeva** -ae, *an omen, portent*: Pl.

scālae -ārum, f. pl. (scando), *a flight of stairs, staircase, ladder*: se in scalas tabernae librariae conicere, Cic.; scalas admove (murus, moenibus), *scaling-ladders*, Caes., Liv.; muros scalis adgredi, Sall.; Verg.

Scaldis -is, m. *a river in Gallia Belgica (now the Scheldt)*: Caes.

scalmus -i, m. (σκαλμός), *a thole-pin, a rowlock*: navicula duorum scalmorum, *two-oared*, Cic.

scalpellum -i, n. (dim. of scalprum), a small surgical knife, lancet, scalpel: Cic.

scalpo scalpere scalpsi scalptum (perhaps connected with γλάφω), to carve, scrape, scratch. LIT., apta manus est ad fingendum, ad scalpendum, Cic.; sepulcro querellam, Ov.; terram unguibus, Hor.; caput, Juv. TRANSF., to tickle: Pers.

scalprum -i, n. (scalpo), a cutting instrument; a chisel: Liv.; a penknife: Tac.

scalptor -ōris, m. (scalpo), a cutter, engraver: Plin.

scalptūra -ae, f. (scalpo), a cutting, engraving. LIT., gemmarum, Plin. TRANSF., a figure engraved, an engraving: Suet.

scalpurrio -ire (scalpo), to scratch: Pl.

Scamander -dri, m. (Σκάμανδρος), a river at Troy, rising on Mount Ida and joining the Simois, also called Xanthus, on account of its red colour.

scambus -a -um (σκαμβός), bow-legged: Suet.

scammōnēa and **scammōnīa** -ae, f. (σκαμμόνιον), the plant scammony: Cic.

scamnum -i, n. (connected with σκήπτω), a bench, stool: cava sub tenerum scamna dare pedem, Ov.; ante focos scamnis considerare longis, Ov.; Mart.

scando scandēre scandi scansum, to climb.

LIT., in aggerem, Liv.; in domos superas, Ov. With acc. object: superas, Ov.; malos, Cic.; muros, Verg., Liv.; Capitolium, Hor.

TRANSF., to mount, rise: supra principem, Tac.; with acc.: scandit aeratas vitiosa naves cura, Hor.

scāpha -ae, f. (σκάφη), a small boat, skiff: Caes., Cic., Hor.

scāphium -i, n. (σκαφίον), a pot, bowl; esp. a drinking-vessel: Pl., Lucr., Cic.

Scāpūla -ae, m. a surname of the Cornelian gens; adj. **Scāpūlānus** -a -um, belonging to Scapula: horti, Cic. L.

scāpūlae -ārum, f. pl. the shoulder-blades; in gen., the shoulders, the back: Pl., Sen.

scāpus -i, m. (see scamnum). (1) the stalk of plants: Plin. (2) a weaver's beam, or perhaps a leash-rod: Lucr.

scārifo -are (σκαρφόμαι), to scratch up, scarify: Plin., Mart.

scārus -i, m. (σκάρος), a salt-water fish; perhaps the parrot-fish: Hor.

scātebra -ae, f. (scateo), a spouting up, bubbling up of water: Verg.

scātēo -ēre and (archaic) **scāto** -ēre, to gush, spout up, bubble out. LIT., Lucr. TRANSF., to teem, abound, with liquid or other things; with abl.: arx scatens fontibus, Liv.; beluis pontus, Hor.; with genit.: terra ferarum, Lucr.; with acc.: Pl.

scāturrigo -ginis, f. (scaturrio), a spring of bubbling water; in plur.: scaturigines turbidae, Liv.

scāturrīo -ire (scateo), to gush, bubble. TRANSF., Curio totus hoc scaturrit, is full of (love for this party), ap. Cic. L.

scaurus -a -um (σκαυρός), having projecting or swollen ankles: Hor. As name, **Scaurus**, a Roman surname in the gens Aemilia and gens Aurelia.

scazōn -ontis, m. (σκάζων, limping), an iambic trimeter with a spondee or trochee in the last foot: Plin. L., Mart.

scēlēro -are (scelus), to pollute, profane with guilt: manūs, Verg.; Cat.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **scēlērātus** -a -um, polluted, profaned by guilt. LIT., terra, Verg.; limina Thracum, Ov.; esp.: Sceleratus Vicus, the street on the Esquiline, where Tullia, the daughter of Servius Tullius, drove over the corpse of her father, Liv.; Sceleratus Campus, near the porta Collina, where unchaste Vestal virgins were buried alive, Liv. TRANSF., (1) impious, wicked, profane, infamous: hasta scelerator, Cic.; homo sceleratissimus, Cic.; insania, Verg.; coniuratio, Liv.; m. as subst.: Pl., Cic. (2) wretched, tiresome, noxious: frigus, Verg.; Pl.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **scēlērātē**, impiously, wickedly: facere, Cic.; dicere in aliquem, Cic.; sceleratissime machinari omnes insidias, Cic.

scēlērōsus -a -um (scelus), full of guilt, wicked, accursed; often together with impius: facta, Lucr.; Ter.

scēlestus -a -um (scelus). LIT., wicked, accursed, infamous: facinus, Cic.; sermo scelerator, Liv.; sceleratissimum te arbitror, Pl. TRANSF., unlucky, pernicious: Pl.

¶ Adv. **scēlestē**, wickedly, impiously: facere, Liv.; suspicari, Cic. L.; Pl.

scēlus -ēris, n. a crime, evil deed, impious action.

LIT., scelus facere, admittere, committere, edere, concipere in se, suscipere, Cic.; scelus est (civem Romanum) verberare, Cic.; minister sceleris, Liv.; Tac., etc.

TRANSF., (1) misfortune, calamity: Pl., Ter., Mart. (2) as a term of abuse, scoundrel, rascal: scelus viri, a rogue of a man, Pl.; Ter.

scēna = scaena; q.v.

scēnālis = scaenalis; q.v.

scēnicus = scaenicus; q.v.

Scepsis -is, f. (Σκήψις), a town in Mysia.

¶ Hence adj. **Scepsius** -a -um, of Scepsis: Metrodorus, Cic.

sceptrifēr -fēra -fērum (sceptrum/fero), sceptre-bearing: Ov.

sceptrum -i, n. (σκήπτρον), a sceptre, royal wand or staff. LIT., Cic., Verg., etc.; jestingly: paedagogorum, Mart. TRANSF., dominion, kingdom, royal authority: sceptra petit Evandri, Verg.; Lucr., Ov.

sceptūchus -i, m. (σκηπτούχος), the wand-bearer, a high official in Eastern courts: Tac.

schēda and **scīda** -ae, f. (σχίζω), a strip of papyrus bark: Plin. Hence a leaf of paper: ut scīda ne qua depereat, Cic. L.; Mart., Quint.

schēma -ae, f. and -ātis, n. (σχῆμα), shape, figure, form, fashion: Pl., Suet.; of speech: Quint.

Schoeneus -ēi, m. (Σχοινεύς), a king of Boeotia, father of Atalanta.

¶ Hence adj. **Schoenēius** -a -um, belonging to Schoeneus: Schoeneia virgo, Atalanta, Ov.; subst. **Schoenēis** -īdis, f. Atalanta: Ov.

schoenōbātēs -ae, m. (σχοινωβάτης), a rope-walker, rope-dancer: Juv.

schoenus -i, m. (σχοινός). (1) an aromatic reed used by the Romans to flavour wine, and as an ingredient in an unguent: Cato. (2) a Persian measure of distance: Plin.

schōla -ae, f. (σχολή).

LIT., *learned leisure; learned conversation, debate, dispute; a lecture, dissertation*: certae scholae sunt de exilio, de interitu patriae, etc., Cic.; scholas Graecorum more habere, Cic.; vertes te ad alteram scholam, matter, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a place where learned disquisitions are carried on, a school*: Cic., Quint., Plin. L. (2) *the disciples of a philosopher, a school, sect*: clamabant omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic.; Plin. L.

scholasticus -a -um (σχολαστικός), *of a school; esp. of a school of rhetoric, rhetorical*: controversiae, Quint.; Tac., Plin. L. As subst., n. pl. **scholastica** -ōrum, *rhetorical exercises*: Quint.; m. **scholasticus** -i, *a student or teacher of rhetoric*: Suet., Tac., etc. **scida** = schedā, q.v.

sciens -entis, partic. from scio; q.v.

scientia -ae, f. (sciens), *a knowing, knowledge of, acquaintance with, skill in*. With subjective genit.: militum, Caes. With objective genit.: linguae Gallicae, Caes.; futurorum malorum, Cic.; iuris, Cic.; rei militaris, Cic. With in, or de: Cic., Plur.: tot artes, tantae scientiae, Cic.

scilicet, adv. (contr. from scire licet, *one may know*), *evidently, certainly, of course*.

In gen. With acc. and infin.: Pl., Ter., Lucr., Sall. Usually as ordinary adv., to give emphasis: rogat et prece cogit, scilicet ut tibi se laudare et tradere cogar, *if you please*, Hor.; cur igitur eos manumisit? metuebat scilicet, *he was afraid, of course*, Cic.

Esp. (1) foll. by an adversative (tamen, sed tamen, or sed): nihil scilicet novi, ea tamen, quae te ipsum probaturum confidam, *to be sure*, Cic. (2) *ironically, of course, no doubt*: id populus curat scilicet, *much the people care about that!* Ter.; ego istius pecudis consilio scilicet aut praesidio uti volebam, Cic. (3) elliptically, esp. in answers: scilicet, *certainly*, Pl., Ter., Lucr. (4) explanatory, *namely*: Suet., Nep.

scilla (squilla) -ae, f. (σquilla). (1) *a sea-leek, squill*: Varr., Plin. (2) *a small lobster, or perhaps a crayfish or prawn*: Cic., Hor.

scin = scisne, see scio.

scindo scindere scidi scissum (connected with σχίζω), *to cut, rend, tear asunder, split*.

LIT., epistulam, Cic.; vestem de corpore, Prop.; lignum cuneis, Verg.; crines, Verg.; mater scissa comam, *with torn hair*, Verg.; prov.: paenulam alicui, *to tear off a person's travelling cloak, i.e. to urge him to stay*, Cic. L. With reflex., or pass. in middle sense, *to split up*: Verg., etc.

TRANSF., *to part, divide, separate*: ne scindam ipse dolore meum, Cic.; genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, Verg.; in contraria studia scinditur vulgus, Verg.; verba fletu, *to interrupt*, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **scissus** -a -um, *torn, rent*. TRANSF., genus vocum, *harsh*, Cic.

scintilla -ae, f. a spark. LIT., silici scintillam excudere, Verg.; Lucr., Liv., etc. TRANSF., *a glimmer, faint trace*: ingenii, Cic.; belli, Cic. L.

scintillo oleum (scintilla), *to sparkle, glitter*: scintillat oleum testā ardente, Verg.; Lucr., etc.

scintillula -ae, f. (dim. of scintilla), *a little spark*: virtutum quasi scintillulae, Cic.

scio scire scivi or scii scitum (old fut., scibo: Ter.; imperf., scibam: Cat.; syncop. perf., scisti: Ov.; infin., scisse: Cic.); *to know, understand, have knowledge of* (opp. nescio). Absol.: scio, in parenthesis, *I know*, Pl.; quod sciam, *as far as I know*, Cic. With acc. object: litteras, Cic.; istarum rerum nihil, Cic.; Hor., etc. With acc. and infin.: scio tibi ita placere, Cic.; scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter, Pers.; Hor., etc. With indir. quest.: cum sciat, quo quaeque res inclinet, Cic.; Hor., etc. With de and the abl.: cum is, qui de omnibus scierit, de Sulla se scire negavit, Cic. With infin., *to know how to*: vincere scis, Hannibal, Liv.; Cic., Hor. With adv.: scire Graece, Latine, *to understand Greek, Latin*.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **sciens** -entis. (1) *knowing, aware*; hence like adv., *knowingly, intentionally*: ut offenderet sciens neminem, Cic.; Pl., Ter. (2) *knowing, understanding, versed in, acquainted with*; with genit.: belli, Sall.; citharae, Hor.; scientissimus reipublicae gerendae, Cic.; with infin.: flectere equum sciens, Hor.; absol.: quis hoc homine scientior? Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **scienter**, *skilfully, expertly*: Caes., Cic.

¶ For **scitus** -a -um, see scisco.

scipio -ōnis, m. (connected with sceptrum), *a staff, wand*: Pl., Cat.; eburneus, carried by viri triumphales, Liv.

Scipio -ōnis, m. (perhaps connected with σκήπτω), *a family of the gens Cornelia; see Cornelius*.

¶ Hence subst. **Scipiādēs** -ae, m. *one of the family of the Scipios, a Scipio*: Lucr., Verg.

Sciron -ōnis, m. (Σκίρων, Σκίρων), (1) *a noted robber on the coast between Megaris and Attica, killed by Theseus*. (2) *an Epicurean philosopher, contemporary of Cicero*.

scirpēus (sirpēus) -a -um (scirpus), *of rushes*: simulacra (see Argei), Ov. F. as subst. **scirpēa** or **sirpēa** -ae, *basket-work made of rushes* (to form the body of a waggon): Ov.

scirpicūlus (sirpicūlus) -a -um (scirpus), *of rushes*: Cato. M. and f. as subst. **scirpicūlus** -i and **scirpicūla** -ae, *a rush-basket*: Pl., Varr., Prop.

scirpus (sirpus) -i, m. *a rush, bulrush*; prov.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to find a difficulty where there is none*, Pl., Ter.

sciscitātor -ōris, m. (sciscitor), *an inquirer, examiner*: Mart.

sciscitor -ari, dep. and **sciscito** -are: Pl. (freq. of scisco), *to inquire thoroughly, examine, ask, interrogate*. With acc. of thing inquired into: consulis voluntatem, Liv.; ex eo eius sententiam, Cic.; Pl., Tac. With indir. quest.: sciscitari, uter Porsena esset, Liv.; Cic., etc.

scisco sciscere scivi scitum (scio).

LIT., (1) *to seek to find out, investigate, inquire*: Pl. (2) *to find out by inquiry*: Pl.

TRANSF., as polit. t. t., *to approve by voting, vote, ordain, resolve*: quae scisceret plebes, Cic.; Pl., Liv. With ut and the subj.: Athenienses sciverunt ut, Cic. Of an individual, *to vote for*: legem, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **scītus** -a -um. LIT., *knowing, shrewd, sensible, judicious*; mainly of persons: Pl., Ter., Liv.; with genit.: **scītus vadorum**, *acquainted with*, Ov.; **lyrae**, Ov.; also of things: **sermo**, Cic.; **vetus illud Catonis admodum scītum est**, *is a shrewd remark*, Cic. TRANSF., *pretty, fine*: Pl., Ter.

¶ Adv. **scītē**, *skilfully*: loqui, Liv.; Pl., Cic.

¶ N. of partic. as subst., *a decree, statute, ordinance*. In gen.: pontificis, Liv.; populi, Cic., Liv. Esp.: **plebis**, or **plebi**, or **plebei scītum**, *a decree of the people of Rome* (opp. **senātus consultum**), Pl., Cic., Liv.

scissūra -ae, f. (**scindo**), *a splitting, separating, parting*: Sen., Plin.

scissus -a -um, partic. from **scindo**; q.v.

scītāmēta -ōrum, n. (**scītus**), *dainties, titbits*: Pl.

scītē, adv. from **scisco**; q.v.

scītor -ari, dep. (freq. of **scio**), *to seek to know, inquire, ask*: causas, Verg.; oracula, *to consult*, Verg.; with indir. quest.: *quid veniat, scītatur*, Ov.

scītū, abl. as from **scītus**, m. (**scisco**), by (with de, about) *a decree, esp. a decree of the Roman people*; cf. **scitum** (under **scisco**).

scītūlus -a -um (dim. of **scītus**), *neat, pretty, elegant*: facies, Pl.

scītum -i, n. subst. from **scisco**; q.v.

scītus -a -um, partic. from **scisco**; q.v.

scīūrus -i, m. (**σκίουρος**), *a squirrel*: Plin., Mart.

scōbis -is, f. (**scabo**), *that which is scratched or scraped off, filings, chips, shavings, sawdust*: Hor., Juv.

Scodra -ae, f. *a town in Illyria* (now *Shkodër*).

¶ Hence **Scodrenses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Scodra*.

scomber -bri, m. (**σκόμβρος**), *a sea-fish, a mackerel*: Pl., Cat., etc.

scōpae -ārum, f. pl. *a besom or broom, made of a number of twigs or branches*: **scopae viles**, Hor.; Pl.; prov.: **scopas dissolvere**, *to untie a broom, i.e. throw anything into confusion*, Cic.

scōpos -i, m. (**σκοπός**), *a mark set up to shoot at*: Suet.

scōpūlōsus -a -um (**scopulus**), *rocky, full of cliffs, craggy*. LIT., mare, Cic.; Luc. TRANSF., *intellego quam scopuloso difficilique in loco verser*, Cic.

scōpūlus -i, m. (**σκόπελος**), *a rock, crag, cliff*; esp. *a rock in the sea*.

LIT., ad **scopulos** **adlidi**, Caes.; **adfligi**, Cic.; poet., of a promontory: **infames scopuli**, **Acrocerania**, Hor.; in comparisons: o **scopulis** **undāque ferocior**, Ov.

TRANSF., *danger, ruin*: ad **scopulum ire**, Lucr.; in hos **scopulos incidere vitae**, Cic.; of persons: **vos geminae voragines scopulique reipublicae** (of Piso and Gabinius), Cic.

scorpio -ōnis, m. and **scorpius** (-ōs) -i, m. (**σκόρπιον**), *a scorpion*. LIT., Pl., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *the Scorpion, as one of the signs of the Zodiac*: Cic., Ov. (2) *a military engine for throwing missiles*: Caes., Liv. (3) *a salt-water fish, perhaps the sculpin*: Ov., Plin.

scortātor -ōris, m. (**scortor**), *a fornicator*: Hor. **scortēus** -a -um (**scortum**), *of hides, leathern, made of leather*: Ov. F. as subst. **scortēa** -ae (sc. vestis), *a leathern garment*: Mart.

scortillum -i, m. (dim. of **scortum**), *a little harlot*: Cat.

scortor -ari, dep. (**scortum**), *to whore, associate with harlots*: Pl., Ter.

scortum -i, n. LIT., *a skin, hide*: Varr.

TRANSF., *a harlot, prostitute*: Cic., Hor., etc. **scrēātor** -ōris, m. (**screo**), *one who hawks or hems*: Pl.

scrēātus -ūs, m. (**screo**), *a hawking, hemming*: Ter.

scrēo -are, *to clear the throat, to hawk, hem*: Pl.

scriba -ae, m. (**scribo**), *a clerk, secretary, or notary in the service of the senate or magistrates*: **scriba aedilicius**, Cic.; Hor., etc.

scriblita -ae, f. *a kind of pastry*: Pl., Mart.

scribo **scribēre** **scripsi** **scriptum** (connected with **γράφω**), *to engrave with a sharp-pointed instrument, draw lines*; hence *to write*.

(1) of the physical action only, *to write, draw*: **lineam**, Cic.; **litteram**, Pl., Cic.; **carmen**, Prop.; pass.: **mea manu scriptae litterae**, Cic. Sometimes *to write on* a thing, with acc.: **tabellas**, Pl.; **lapidem**, Tib.

(2) with the additional idea of intellectual action, *to write letters, poems, books, etc., to compose*. In gen.: **versūs**, Lucr., Hor.; **carmina**, **epistulam**, **litteras**, Cic.; de **republicā multa**, Cic.; se ad **scribendi studium contulit**, Cic. Absol., *to write a letter*: **alicui**, Cic.; ad **aliquem**, Cic.; **scriberem ad te de hoc plura**, Cic. L. With acc. and infin.: **scribitur nobis multitudinem convenisse**, ap. Cic. L.; with indir. command: **velim domum ad te scribas ut mihi tui libri pateant**, Cic. L.; **Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret**, Liv.; with subj. alone: **scribit Labieno, veniat**, Caes. Sometimes *to write about* a subject, with acc.; pass.: **scriberis Vario fortis**, Hor. Esp.: **a**, polit. t. t., *to draw up laws, etc.*; **leges**, Cic.; **senātus consultum**, Cic. L.; Liv.: **b**, legal: **dicam scribere (alicui)**, *to bring an action (against)*, Pl., Ter., Cic.; **testamentum scribere**, Cic. With double acc., *to appoint in writing*: **aliquem heredem**, Cic.: **c**, commercial t. t., *to order the payment of money*: **nummos**, Pl.; **scribe decem a Nerio**, Hor.: **d**, milit. t. t., *to enrol*: **milites, legiones**, Sall.; **supplementum legionibus**, Cic. L.; **quinque milia colonorum Capuam**, Liv.; fig.: **scribe tui gregis hunc, enrol him as one of your friends**, Hor.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **scriptum** -i, *something written or drawn*. (1) *a mark or line*: **ludere duodecim scriptis**, *to play a game like draughts*, Cic. (2) *a composition, piece of writing*: **Latina scripta**, Cic.; **mandare scriptis**, Cic.; Hor., etc. Esp. *a written decree, a law*: Cic.

scrīnium -i, n. *a case or box for books, papers, etc.*: Sall., Hor., Juv., etc.

scriptio -ōnis, f. (**scribo**). (1) *writing, the act of writing*: Cic. L. (2) *authorship, composition*: **nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio**, Cic. (3) *the wording of a document*: Cic.

scriptito -are (freq. of **scribo**), *to write often*; esp. of letters, drafts of speeches, etc.: et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, Cic. L.; **orationes multas**, Cic.

scriptor -ōris, m. (**scribo**), *a writer*. (1) *a scribe, clerk, secretary*: Cic., Hor. (2) *a writer, author, composer*: **rerum suarum domestici scriptores et nuntii**, Cic.; **scriptor rerum, an**

historian, Liv.; *subtilis scriptor* (Lysias), Cic.; Esp. as polit. t. t., *a draftsman of bills*: legis, Cic.; Quint.

scriptūla -ōrum, n. (dim. of scriptum), *the lines on the board in the game of duodecim scripta*: Ov.

scriptum -i, n. subst. from scribo; q.v.

scriptūra -ae, f. (scribo), *a writing*.

LIT., esp. of literary composition: *scriptura adsidua ac diligens*, Cic.; *scripturā aliquid persequi*, Cic.; Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *a piece of writing, composition*: Tac. (2) *a testamentary disposition*: *deinde ex superiore et ex inferiore scriptura docendum id, quod quaeratur*, Cic. (3) *a tax or rent paid on public pastures*: *vectigal ex scripturā*, Cic.; *magistri scripturae*, Cic.

scrīpulum (**scrīpulum**, **scriptulum**) -i, m. (scrupulus), *a small weight or measure*: *argenti scrīpulum*, Cic. L.; Plin., Mart.

scrōbis -is, c. (1) *a ditch*: Pl., Cic., etc. (2) *a grave*: Mart., Tac.

scrōfa -ae, f. (γροφάς), *a breeding sow*: Varr., Juv.

scrōfipascus -i, m. (scrofa/pasco), *a keeper of pigs*: Pl.

scrūpēus -a -um (scrupus), *of sharp stones, rugged, rough*: spelunca, Verg.

scrūpōsus -a -um (scrupus), *of sharp stones, rugged, rough*. LIT., via, Pl. TRANSF., ratio, Lucr.

scrūpūlosus -a -um (scrupulus). LIT., *full of sharp stones, rough, rugged*: cotes, Cic. TRANSF., *exact, accurate, scrupulous, precise*: Plin. L.

¶ Adv. **scrūpūlosē**, *accurately, exactly, scrupulously*: Quint.

scrūpulum = scrīpulum; q.v.

scrūpulus -i, m. (dim. of scrupus), *a small stone*. TRANSF., *a worry, uneasiness, anxiety, doubt, scruple*: *scrupulum alicui incire*, Ter., Cic.; *scrupulus tenuissimus residet*, Cic.; *scrupulum ex animo evellere*, Cic.

scrūpus -i, m. *a sharp stone*: Petr. TRANSF., *a worry, anxiety*: Cic.

scrūta -ōrum, n. pl. (cf. γρῦτη), *frillery, trash*: Hor.

scrūtār -ōris, m. (scrutor), *one who searches, an investigator*: Luc., Suet.

scrūtōr -ari, dep. (scruta), *to turn over carefully, search through, investigate, examine, inspect*.

LIT., domos, naves, Cic.; *non excutio te, non scrutor*, Cic.; *abditā loca*, Sall.

TRANSF., *to examine thoroughly, hunt out*: *reconditas litteras*, Cic.; *locos ex quibus argumenta eruamus*, Cic.; *arcanum*, Hor.; *mentes deum*, Ov.; *sua Caesarisque fata*, Tac.

sculpo *sculpere* *sculpsi* *sculptum* (connected with scalpo; q.v.), *to carve, grave, cut, chisel*: ebur, Ov.; *e saxo sculptus*, Cic.

sculpōnēae -ārum, f. pl. *wooden shoes, clogs*: Pl.

sculptilis -e (sculpo), *carved*: *opus dentis Numidae, work in ivory*, Ov.

sculptōr -ōris, m. (sculpo), *a sculptor*: Plin., Plin. L.

sculptūra -ae, f. (sculpo). (1) *the work of carving, graving, etc.*: Quint. (2) esp. in plur., *works of plastic art*: Plin.

scurra -ae, m. (1) *a dandy, man-about-town*: *scurrae locupletes*, Cic.; Pl., Cat. (2) *a jester,*

buffoon, esp. in a rich man's service: *Zeno Socratem scurram Atticum fuisse dicebat*, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc.

scurrilis -e (scurra), *like a buffoon, mocking, jeering*: iocus, Cic.; *dicacitas*, Quint.

¶ Adv. **scurrilitēr**, *like a buffoon*: Plin. L.

scurrilitās -ātis, f. (scurrilis), *buffoonery*: Quint., Tac.

scurror -ari, dep. (scurra), *to play the buffoon*: *scurrantis speciem praebere*, Hor.

scūtāle -is, n. (scutum), *the thong of a sling*: Liv.

scūtārius -i, m. (scutum), *a shield-maker*: Pl. **scūtātus** -a -um (scutum), *armed with a shield*: cohortes, Caes.; Verg., Liv.

scūtella -ae, f. (dim. of scutra), *a flat dish or saucer*: *dulciculae potionis*, Cic.

scūtīca -ae, f. *a whip*: Hor., Ov., Juv.

scūtīgērūlus -i, m. (scutum/gero), *a shield-bearer*: Pl.

scutra -ae, f. *a dish*: Pl.

scūtūla -ae, f. (dim. of scutra), *a little square-shaped dish*: Mart., Tac. Also *a patch on an eye*: Pl.

scūtūla -ae, f. (σκυτάλη), *a roller, cylinder*. (1) *a roller for moving weights*: Caes. (2) *a cylinder round which Spartan dispatches were rolled*: Nep. (3) *a kind of snake*: Plin., Luc.

scūtūlātus -a -um ('scutula), *lozenge- or diamond-shaped*: Plin. Of cloth, *checked*: Plin.; n. pl. as subst. **scūtūlāta** -ōrum (sc. vestimenta), *checked cloths, checks*: Juv.

scūtulum -i, n. (dim. of scutum), *a little shield*: Cic.

scūtum -i, n. (cf. σκυτός, leather), *a large quadrangular shield, made of wood covered with hides* (clipeus = *a smaller oval shield of metal*).

LIT., *pedestre, of a foot-soldier*, Liv.; *scutum abicere*, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., *defence*: *scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est*, Liv.; Cic.

Scylācēum (**Scylācium**) -i, n. *a town in southern Italy* (now Squillace): *navifragum*, Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Scylācēus** -a -um, *of Scylaceum*: litora, Ov.

Scylla -ae, f. (Σκύλλα). (1) *a rock at the entrance to the straits between Sicily and Italy, opposite to Charybdis*. Personif., *daughter of Phorcus, changed by Circe into a monster, with dogs about the lower part of her body*. (2) *daughter of Nisus, king of Megara, who cut off her father's hair, on which his happiness depended, and was turned into the bird Ciris*.

¶ Hence adj. **Scyllaeus** -a -um (Σκυλλαιός), *belonging to Scylla, esp. to Scylla* (1): Cic., Verg., etc.

scymnus -i, m. (σχύμνος), *a young animal, cub, whelp*: leonum, Lucr.

scyphus -i, m. (σκόφος), *a drinking-cup, goblet*: *inter scyphos, over our wine, in our cups*, Cic., Verg., etc.

Scýrus (-ōs) -i, f. (Σκύρος), *an island in the Aegean Sea, near Euboea, where Achilles was concealed by Lycomedes* (now Skyros).

¶ Hence f. adj. **Scýriās** -ādis, *of Scyros*: *puella, Deidamia, daughter of Lycomedes*, Ov.; and adj. **Scýrius** -a -um, *of Scyros*: *membra, of Pyrrhus* (son of Achilles and Deidamia), Ov.

scýtāla -ae, f. and **scýtālē** -ēs, f. = scutula; q.v.

Scýthēs (Scýtha) -ae, m. (Σκυθης), a Scythian; plur. **Scýthae** -arum, the Scythians, a name for all the nomadic tribes to the north of the Black and Caspian seas.

¶ Hence subst. **Scýthia** -ae, f. (Σκυθία), Scythia; adj. **Scýthicus** -a -um (Σκυθικός), Scythian; amnis, the Tanais, Hor.; f. subst. **Scýthis** -idis and **Scýthissa** -ae, a Scythian woman.

se = sed (set); q.v.

se or **sēsē**, acc. sing. and plur.; **sūi**, genit.; **sībī**, dat.; **se** or **sese**, abl.; old form, **sed** for **se**; strengthened forms, **sepe** (= se ipse): Cic.; **semet**: Hor., Liv.; (cf. *ἐ, σφε*), reflexive pronoun of the third person.

(1) as reflexive proper, *himself, herself, itself, themselves*. The person referred to is usually the subject of the clause containing **se**: **se** ipsum amat, Cic.; sui conservandi causā profugerunt, Cic.; qui hoc sibi nomen adrogaverunt, Cic. But often, when **se** stands in a subordinate clause, it refers to the subject of the main sentence. Sometimes the reference is made clear by the context only: **deforme est de se ipsum praedicare**, Cic. Special phrases: **apud se**, at one's house, Pl., Cic.; **in one's senses**: Ter.; **sibi velle**, to mean, Liv.; **secum** = cum **se**.

(2) as reciprocal pronoun, esp. with **inter**, each other: **ut inter se contingant trabes**, Caes.

Sēbēthīs -i, m. a river in Campania.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Sēbēthīs** -idis, of Sebethos: **nympha**, Verg.

sēbum -i, n. tallow, suet, fat, grease: Pl., Plin. **sēcēdo** -cēdere -cessi -cessum, to go apart, go away, withdraw.

LIT., **secedant** improbi, Cic.; in **abditam partem aedium**, Sall.; **ad deliberandum**, Liv.; **polit. t. t.**, to withdraw, **secede**: **plebs a patribus secessit**, Sall.; in **Sacrum Montem**, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) mentally: Sen., Quint. (2) of things: **tantum secessit ab imis terra**, Ov.; **Lucr.**, Cat.

sēcerno -cernēre -crēvi -crētum, to separate, part, sunder.

LIT., **nihil praedae in publicum**, Liv.; **se a bonis**, Cic.; **inermes ab armatis**, Liv.; **aliquem e grege imperatorem velut inestimabilem**, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to distinguish in thought: **blandum amicum a vero**, Cic.; poet., with **abl.**: **honestum turpi**, Hor. (2) to set aside, to reject: **frugalissimum quemque**, Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **sēcērētus** -a -um, **set apart**. In gen., **separate, alone, separately**: **facultas**, **Lucr.**; **imperium**, Liv.; Verg., etc. Esp. (1) of places, **retired, solitary**: **colles**, **Tac.**; **secreta petere loca**, Hor.; Ov. (2) **hidden, secret**: **artes**, Ov.; **nec quicquam secretum alter ab altero habent**, Liv.; Tac. (3) **deprived of**; with **abl.**: **secreta cibo natura**, **Lucr.**; with **genit.**: **corpora secreta teporis**, **Lucr.**

N. as subst. **sēcērētum** -i. (1) **retirement, solitude, a solitary place**: **secreta Sibyllae**, Verg.; **abducere aliquem in secretum**, Liv.; n. pl. of compar.: in **secreta Germania**, Tac. (2) **a secret, mystery**: **omnium secreta**

rimari, Tac.; in **secretis eius**, in his private papers, Suet.; Ov.

¶ Abl. as adv. **sēcērētō**, **apart, separately**: **consilia secreto ab aliis coquebant**, Liv.; **secreto hoc audi**, **tecum habeto**, Cic. L.; Pl., Caes.

sēcēspīta -ae, f. (seco), a sacrificial knife: Suet. **sēcēssio** -ōnis, f. (secedo), a going apart, withdrawal: **secessionem factā**, Liv.; **secessionem subscriptorum**, Cic.; **milites vesperi secessionem faciunt**, Caes. Esp. a political withdrawal, **secession**: **plebis**, Cic., Liv.; in **Aventinum montem**, Liv.; Sall.

sēcēssus -ūs, m. (secedo), a going apart, withdrawal.

LIT., **avium, migration**, Plin. Esp. **withdrawal into solitude, retirement**: **carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt**, Ov.; Quint., Tac.

TRANSF., a place of retirement, a retreat, recess: Verg., Sen., Suet.

sēcūdō -clūdēre -clūsi -clūsum (claudio), to shut off; to confine alone or to separate from another. LIT., **munitione flumen a monte**, Caes.; **carmina, antrum seclusa**, Verg.; Cic., Liv. TRANSF., **supplicium a conspectu parentum ac liberum seclusum**, Cic.; **curas, to banish**, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **sēcūdus** -a -um, as adj., secluded: Verg.

sēcūs, see **secus**.

sēcō scāre scēui secum, to cut.

LIT., in gen.: **pubula**, Caes.; **unguis sectus**, Hor.; Cic., Verg., etc. Esp. (1) medical t. t., to cut, amputate, lance: **varices** Mario, Cic.; Pl., Liv. (2) to castrate: Mart.

TRANSF., (1) to wound, scratch, injure, hurt: **securunt corpora vepres**, Verg.; si quem **podagra secat, torments**, Cat. (2) to divide, cleave, part: **populos Allia**, Verg.; **sectus orbis**, Hor.; of motion through: **avis secat aethera pennis**, Verg.; **aequor puppe**, Ov. (3) to cut out, make by cutting: **viam**, Verg. hence, fig.: **spem**, Verg. (4) to lash in words, **satirize**: **urbem**, Pers. (5) to divide: **causas in plura genera**, Cic.; hence, to settle, decide: **lites**, Hor.

sēcērētus -a -um, partic. from **secerno**; q.v.

secta -ae, f. (often associated with, and perhaps derived from, **sequor**), a way, mode of life, procedure, plan. In gen.: **nos qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae secuti sumus**, Cic. Esp. (1) **political school of thought, party**: **sequi eius auctoritatem cuius sectam atque imperium secutus est**, Cic.; Liv. (2) a philosophical school: **philosophorum sectam secutus es**, Cic.; Tac., Quint.

sectārius -a -um (seco), cut, gelded: Pl.

sectātor -ōris, m. (sector), a follower, hanger-on; plur., a suite of attendants, train, retinue. In gen.: **lex Fabia quae est de numero sectatorum**, Cic.; Tac. Esp. a member of a philosophical school: Tac., Suet.

sectilis -e (seco). (1) cut: **ebur**, Ov.; **pavimenta, made up of small pieces, mosaic**, Suet. (2) that can be cut: Mart., Juv.

sectiō -ōnis, f. (seco), a cutting. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., **the buying up at auctions of state property (confiscated, taken in war, etc.)**: **ad illud sectionis scelus accedere**, Cic.; **exercendis apud aerarium sectionibus famosus**, Cic.; Tac. Concr., **property so auctioned**,

a lot: sectionem eius oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes.

***sector** -ōris, m. (seco), a cutter. LIT., collo- rum, a cut-throat, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., a buyer of state property: bonorum, Cic.; Pompei, of the property of Pompey, Cic.

***sector** -ari, dep. (freq. of sequor), to follow eagerly or continually.

LIT., (1) in a friendly way, to accompany, attend: aliquem totos dies, Cic.; esp. as a servant: ii servi ubi sunt? Chrysogonum sectantur, Cic.; Pl., Hor. (2) in a hostile manner, to run after, harass, chase: mulieres, Pl.; leporem, Hor.; apros, Verg.; Cic.

TRANSF., to strive after, try to get or to find out: praedam, Caes., Tac.; nomina, Hor.; virtutes, Tac.; with indir. quest.: Hor.

sectūra -ae, f. (seco), a cutting. LIT., Varr., Plin. TRANSF., a place where something is cut or dug out: aeriae secturae, copper-mines, Caes.

secūbitus -ūs, m. (secumbo), a lying alone: Cat., Ov.

secūbo -are -ūi, to lie alone, sleep by one's self. LIT., Ov., Liv. TRANSF., to live a solitary life: Prop.

secūlāris = saecularis; q.v.

secūlum = saeculum; q.v.

secum = cum se; see ²se.

secundāni -ōrum, m. (secundus), soldiers of the second legion: Liv., Tac.

secundārius -a -um (secundus), second-rate: panis, Suet.; status de tribus secundarius, Cic.

secundo -are (secundus), to favour, assist, second: di nostra incepta secundent, Verg.; secundante vento, Tac.; Ov.

secundum, adv. and prep. (sequor).

Adv., after, behind: ite hac secundum, Pl.

Prep. with acc., following, after. (1) in space: a, close behind: aram, Pl.; b, along, by: secundum flumen, Caes.; Cic. L. (2) in time: a, just after: secundum comitia, Cic.; secundum haec, after this, Liv.; Lucr., etc.: b, during: secundum quietem, in the course of a dream, Cic. (3) in other relations: a, in addition to: Caes., Cic.; b, of rank or preference, after, next to: secundum te, nihil mihi amicus est solitudine, Cic. L.; Pl., Liv.: c, according to, in accordance with: secundum naturam vivere, Cic.; Caes., Liv.: d, in favour of, to the advantage of: discernere secundum aliquem, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

secundus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (sequor), following.

(1) going after, second. LIT., in time: lumine secundo, on the following day, Enn.; vigilia, Caes.; mensa, dessert, Cic. L., Verg. TRANSF., of rank or preference: heres, a person to inherit in case the first heir dies, Cic.; partes secundae, the second role, Hor.; tu secundo Caesare regnes, Hor.; Liv. Esp. indicating inferiority: panis, second-rate, Hor.; nulli Campanorum secundus, Liv.

(2) going the same way, attending. LIT., esp. of wind or water, following (i.e., favourable): secundo flumine, with the stream, downstream, Caes.; et ventum et aestum nactus secundum, Caes.; navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem, Cic.; superl.: vento secundissimo, Cic.; poet.: secunda vela dato, Ov.; curruque (dat.) volans dat lora secundo,

Verg. TRANSF., supporting, favourable: res secundae, prosperity, success, Cic., Verg., etc.; voluntas contionis, Cic.; secundo populo, with the good-will of the people, Cic.; secundo Marte, with success in battle, Verg.; superl.: leges secundissimae plebi, Liv.

¶ As subst. n. abl. sing. **secundō**, secondly: Cic.; f. pl. **secundae** -arum (sc. partes), the second role: secundas agere, Sen.; ferre, Hor.; Sen.; fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, played second fiddle to Crassus, Cic.; n. pl. **secunda** -orum, prosperity, success: Ter., Hor., Liv., Tac.

secūrē, adv. from securus; q.v.

secūricūla -ae, f. (dim. of securis), a little axe: Pl.

secūrifēr -fēra -fērum (securis/fero), carrying an axe: Ov.

secūrigēr -gēra -gērum (securis/gero), carrying an axe: puellae, the Amazons, Ov.

secūris -is; acc. -im or -em, abl. -i or -e; f. (seco), an axe, hatchet.

LIT., in gen.: Pl., Verg.; as a weapon of war, a battle-axe: Verg., Ov.; for killing victims at a sacrifice: Verg., Hor., Ov. Esp., for executing criminals, the headman's axe: securi ferire, percutere, Cic.; saevus securi Torquatus (who had his own son beheaded), Verg.

TRANSF., (1) a mortal wound, disaster: graviorem infligere securim reipublicae, Cic. (2) (because secures, fasces, and virgae were carried by the lictors of the highest magistrates at Rome), supreme power, Roman supremacy: Gallia securibus subiecta, completely subdued, Caes.; Germania colla Romanae praebens animosa securi, Ov.

secūrītās -ātis, f. (securus). LIT., freedom from care. In a good sense, peace of mind, composure: Cic., Liv., etc. In a bad sense, carelessness, false confidence: Quint., Tac. TRANSF., freedom from danger, security: Plin., Tac.

secūrus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (cura), free from care.

LIT., of persons, unconcerned, fearless: animus securus de aliqua re, Cic.; securior ab aliquo, Liv. With genit.: amorum, Verg.; famae, Ov. With indir. quest.: quid Tiri-daten terreat, unice securus, Hor. Followed by ne and the subj.: ne quis etiam errore labatur vestrum quoque non sum securus, Liv. In a bad sense: reus, Quint.

TRANSF., of inanimate things. (1) carefree, tranquil: otia, Verg.; tempus, Quint.; Lucr., etc. In a bad sense, careless: castrensis iurisdic-tio, Tac. (2) objectively, safe, secure: tempus, locus, Liv.; with genit.: sint tua vota licet securā repulsae, safe against, Ov. (3) dispelling care: latices, Verg.

¶ Hence adv. **secūrē**. LIT., without care, unconcernedly: Plin. L., Suet. TRANSF., safely: Plin. L.

***secus**, n. indecl., sex: virile et muliebre secus, Liv.; Pl., Tac.

***secūs**, adv. (very rarely prep. with acc., in sense of secundum: Enn., Cato).

Posit., otherwise, not so. LIT., id secus est, Cic. Often foll. by atque (ac), or quam, otherwise than, differently from: Cic. With neg.: non secus, haud secus, just so; often foll. by atque (ac), or quam: Cic., Verg.,

Liv., Ov. TRANSF., *otherwise than one would wish, i.e. wrongly, badly*: secus existimare de aliquo, Cic.; scribere, Liv.; cadere, Tac.

Compar. **sēquīus** or **sētiūs**, *otherwise, not so; esp. less*. LIT., nihilo setius, none the less, Caes.; haud setius, non setius, Verg. TRANSF., *less well than one could wish, rather badly*: invitus quod sequius sit de meis civibus loquor, Liv.

sēcūtor -ōris, m. (secur), *a gladiator armed with a sword and shield who fought with a retiarius*: Juv., Suet.

sēd (sē, sēt), conj. (adv. only in compounds; prep. in old Latin = *without*).

(1) after a negative, to introduce the complementary positive, *but*: non cauponantes bellum sed belligerantes, Enn.; Pl., etc. Esp. in such phrases as non modo (non solum) ... sed etiam (sed ... quoque), *not only ... but also*: non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, Cic.; negotiis non interfuit solum, sed praefuit, Cic.; Liv., Tac., etc.

(2) adversative in gen., *but, however*: vera dico, sed nequicquam, Pl. Often strengthened: sed tamen, Cic., Ov.; sed enim, *but in fact*, Pl., Cic., Verg.

(3) in transitions, esp. back to a main theme, *but however*: sed redeamus ad Hortensium, Cic.; ut peroravit (nam ... peregerat), sed ut peroravit, Cic. Also in breaking off a discussion: sed haec hactenus, Cic.; Verg.

(4) in emphatic confirmation or amplification, *and indeed, and, what is more* (sometimes, in slang, *but*): scelus est, mihi crede, sed ingens, Mart.; Pl. Strengthened by etiam, or et: Cic. L.

sēdāmen -inis, n. (sedo), *a sedative*: Sen.

sēdātē, adv. from sedo; q.v.

sēdātio -ōnis, f. (sedo), *an allaying, soothing, esp. of violent emotion*: animi, Cic.; maerendi, Cic.; aegritudinis, Cic.

sēdātus -a -um, partic. from sedo; q.v.

sēdēcīm (sex/decem), *sixteen*: Pl., Caes., Liv.

sēdēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of sedes), *a low seat or stool*: Cic. L.

sēdētārius -a -um (sedens), *sitting, sedentary*: sutores, Pl.

sēdēo sēdēre sēdi sessum, *to sit*.

LIT., of persons and animals. In gen.: cum tot summi oratores sedeant, Cic. With in and the abl: in sella, in solio, in equo, Cic.; cornix sedet in humo, Ov. With abl. alone: carpento, sēde regiā sedere, Liv.; Verg., Ov. Esp. (1) of magistrates, etc., *to sit in council, sit in judgment*: Scaevolā in rostris sedente, Cic.; pro tribunali, Cic.; in tribunali, Cic.; Liv., etc. (2) with a suggestion of blame, *to sit about, linger, be inactive*: consulibus sedentibus, Cic.; prov.: compressis manibus sedere, *to sit with folded hands*, Liv.; sedemus desides domi, Liv.; Verg. (3) milit. t. t., *to remain encamped, or to sit down before a place*: sedendo bellum gerere, Liv.; Verg.

TRANSF., of things. (1) *to be settled, stay fixed, lie still*: in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro, Ov.; clava sedet in ore viri, Ov.; of clothes: Quint.; of abstr. things: pallor in ore sedet, Ov. (2) of resolves, *to be firmly determined, to remain fixed*: idque pio sedet Aeneae, Verg.

sēdēs -is, f. (sedeo), *a seat*.

LIT., *a stool, chair, throne*: sedes honoris, sella curulis, Cic.; sedes ponere, Liv.; fig: priores sedes tenere, *the first rank*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *an abode, habitation, home*: sedes habere in Gallia, Caes.; eam sibi domum sedesque deligere, Cic.; sedes fundatur Veneri, *a temple*, Verg.; sceleratorum, *the infernal regions*, Cic.; Lucr., Liv. Of the dead, *the grave*: sedibus hunc refer ante suis et conde sepulcro, Verg. (2) of things, *place, seat, base, foundation*: suis sedibus convulsa Roma, Cic.; turrim convellimus altis sedibus, Verg.; montes moliri sede suā, Liv.

sēdile -is, n. (sedeo), *a seat*: Verg., Ov., etc. In plur., sēdilia, *seats or benches*; in the theatre: Hor.; in a ship, *benches for rowers*: Verg.

sēditio -ōnis, f. (sed = *apart*/itio), *a going apart; hence, a civil or military revolt, insurrection, sedition, rising, mutiny*.

LIT., seditiōem ac discordiam concitare, Cic.; conflare, Cic.; concire, Liv.; facere, Caes., Cic.; restinguere, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) between individuals, *a dissension, quarrel*: domestica (of brothers), Liv.; Ter., Ov. (2) between things: intestina corporis, Liv.; Pl.

sēditiosus -a -um (seditio). LIT., *seditious, quarrelsome, turbulent*: civis, Cic.; oratio, Caes.; voces, Liv. TRANSF., *restless*: seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.)

sēditiosē, *seditiously*: Cic., Liv., Tac.

sēdo -are (connected with sedeo), *to settle, soothe, still, calm, allay*. LIT., flammam, Cic.; incendium, Liv.; pulverem, Phaedr. TRANSF., *to calm, assuage* any physical or mental disturbance: bellum, pugnam, invdiam, Cic.; rabiem, Hor.; contentionem, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **sēdātus** -a -um, *calm, composed*: amnis, Cic., Hor.; animus, Cic. L.; cor, Verg.; sedato gradu abire, Liv.

¶ Adv. **sēdātē**, *calmly, tranquilly*: dolorem ferre, Cic.; Pl.

sēdūco -dūcere -duxi -ductum, *to take or lead apart*.

LIT., of persons: aliquem a debita peste, *to rescue from danger*, Cic.; singulos separatim, Liv.; Pl., Ov.

TRANSF., of things: vacuos ocellos, *to turn aside*, Prop.; vina paulum seducta, *put on one side*, Ov. Poet., *to separate, sever*: seducit terras unda duas, Ov.; mors animā seduxerit artus, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **sēductus** -a -um, *remote, distant*: recessus gurgitis, Liv.; consilia seducta a plurium conscientia, *withdrawn*, Liv.

sēductio -ōnis, f. (seduco), *a leading aside*: testium, Cic.

sēdūlītās -ātis, f. (sedulus), *assiduity, zeal, application*: Cic.

sēdūlus -a -um (perhaps from se/dolus).

(1) *busy, diligent, assiduous*: homo, Cic.; apīs, Tib., Ov. (2) in bad sense, *officious*: Hor., Prop., Ov.

¶ N. abl. as adv. **sēdūlō**, *busily, zealously*: sedulo argumentaris, Cic.; Pl., Ter. Hence, *purposely, designedly*: Pl., Ter., Liv.

sēgēs -ētis, f.

LIT., originally *a cornfield*; hence *standing corn, a crop*: in proximas segetes, Caes.; laetae segetes, Verg.; iam seges est, ubi Troia fuit, Ov.; with genit.: seges farris est matura messi, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *field, ground, soil*, in gen.: fert casiam non culta seges, Tib.; ubi prima paratur arboribus seges, Verg. (2) *fig., ground, source, origin*: quid iisset Clodium Milos egetem ac materiem suae gloriae? Cic. (3) *any thickly packed mass*: seges clipeata virorum, Ov.; telorum, Verg. (4) *profit*: quae inde seges, Juv.; Ov.

Sēgesta -ae, f. *a city on the north-west coast of Sicily*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sēgestānus** -a -um, of *Segesta*; m. pl. as subst. **Sēgestāni** -ōrum, *the inhabitants of Segesta*; also subst. **Sēgestenses** -ium, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Segesta*.

sēgestre -is, n. *a covering, wrapper of straw or skins*: Plin., Suet.

segmentātus -a -um (segmentum), *ornamented with purple or gold borders or patches*: cunae, Juv.

segmentum -i, n. (seco), *a piece cut off, cutting, shred*. LIT., Plin.; plur.: segmenta, *borders or patches of purple or gold sewn on women's dresses, gold or purple border*, Ov. TRANSF., *a zone or region of the earth*: Plin.

segnipēs -pēdis (segnis/pes), *slow-footed*; of a horse: Juv.

segnis -e, adj. (with compar.), *slow, slothful, tardy, sluggish*. Absol., of persons: signiores castigat, Caes.; propter onus, Hor.; of things: obsidio, pugna, bellum, *sluggishly prosecuted*, Liv.; mors, *a lingering death*, Liv.; voluptas, Ov.; otium, Tac.; campus, *fallow*, Verg. With ad: signiores ad imperandum, Cic.; nec ad citharam signis nec ad arcum, Cic.; Liv., Tac. With in and acc.: non in Venerem segnes, Verg.; with in and abl.: Suet. With genit.: laborum, Tac. With infin.: solvere nodum, Hor.; Ov.

N. acc. as adv. **segnē**, and adv. **segnitē** (with compar.), *slowly, sluggishly, slothfully*: Liv., etc.; nihilo signius, Sall., Liv.

segnitia -ae, f. and **segnitiēs** -ēi, f. (segnis), *sluggishness, slothfulness, slowness, tardiness*: Cic., Liv., etc.

Sēgontiāci -ōrum, m. *a people in the south of Britain*: Caes.

sēgrēgo -are (grex), *to separate from the flock, segregate*. LIT., oves, Phaedr. TRANSF., in gen., *to separate, sever, remove*: aliquem a numero civium, Cic.; aliquem a se, Cic.; virtutem a summo bono, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

Sēiānus, see **Seius**.

sēiūgātus -a -um, *disjointed, separated*: animi partem non ab actione corporis seiugatam, Cic.

sēiūgis -is, m. (sex/iugum; sc. currus), *a chariot drawn by six horses*: Liv.

sēiunctum, adv. (seiungo), *separately*: Tib.

sēiunctio -ōnis, f. (seiungo), *a separation*: Cic., Quint.

sēiungo -iungere -iunxi -iunctum, *to separate, sever, disjoint*.

LIT., Alpes Italiam a Gallia seiungunt, Nep.; sejab aliquo, Cic.; Lucr.

TRANSF., *se a libertate verborum, to refrain from*, Cic.; bonum quod non possit ab honestate seiungi, Cic.; corpore seiunctus dolor absit, Lucr.

Sēius -i, m. *a Roman name*.

¶ Hence **Sēiānus** -a -um; as adj., of *Seius*: Varr.; as name, esp. of L. Aelius Seianus, son of *Seius Strabo*, the praefectus praetorii of *Tiberius*: Tac., Juv.

sēlectio -ōnis, f. (seligo), *a choosing out, selection*: si selectio nulla sit ab iis rebus, Cic.

Sēleucus -i, m. (Σέλευκος), *name of several kings of Syria, descended from Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great*.

sēlibra -ae, f. (semi/libra), *half a pound*: Cato, Liv.

sēligo -ligere -lēgi -lectum (se/lego), *to choose, pick out, select*: exempla, Cic.; aliquem socium, Ov. Esp.: iudices selecti, *the judges appointed by the praetor in a criminal case*, Cic.

Sēlinūs -nuntis, f. (Σελινούς). (1) *a sea-port in Sicily*. (2) *a town on the coast of Cilicia, afterwards called Trajanopolis*.

sella -ae, f. (= sedla, from sedeo), *a seat, chair, stool*: in sellā sedere, Cic.; Pl. Esp. (1) *a work-stool*: in foro sellam ponere, Cic. (2) *the chair of a teacher*: Cic. L. (3) *a magistrate's seat*; also called sella curulis: Caes., Cic., etc. (4) *a sedan-chair*; also called sella gestatoria: Juv., Mart., etc.

sellārius -a -um (sella), *relating to a seat or stool*. F. as subst. **sellāria** -ae, *a room furnished with seats, a sitting-room*: Plin., Suet.

sellisterniā -orum, n. pl. (sella/sterno), *religious banquets in honour of goddesses, at which their images were placed on seats and food put before them*: Tac.

sellūla -ae, f. (dim. of sella), *a little chair*: Tac.

sellūlārius -a -um (sellula), *of a seat*: Gell. M. as subst. **sellūlārius** -i, *a workman (one that works seated)*: Liv.

sēmēl, numer. adv. *once, a single time*.

LIT., semel atque iterum, *more than once*, Caes., Cic.; semel atque iterum ac saepius, Cic.; plus quam semel, Cic.; non semel sed saepe, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *for the first time, first*: semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania, Caes.; Cic., Liv. (2) *once for all*: semel exorari soles, Cic.; aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finirent, Liv.; Verg., Ov. (3) *indef., once, ever, at any time*; esp. in subordinate clause, or with participle: interrupta semel cum sit repetentia nostri, Lucr.; qui semel verecundiae fines transierit, eum bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic.; incitato semel militi, Liv.

Sēmēla -ae, f. and **Sēmēlē** -ēs, f. (Σεμέλη), *daughter of Cadmus, mother of Bacchus by Jupiter*: Semeles puer, Bacchus, Hor.

¶ Hence adj. **Sēmēlēiūs** -a -um, of *Semele*: Semeleia proles, Bacchus, Hor.

sēmen -inis, n. (cf. 'sero), *what is sown or planted, seed*.

LIT., of living creatures. (1) *seed of men, animals, plants*: semen manu spargere, Cic.; Lucr., Ov., etc. (2) *what has recently grown from seed, a seedling, scion, young shoot, etc.*; of plants: Verg.; *a child*: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *a stock, the race*: Romanum, Cic.; regio semine orta, Liv. (2) *of lifeless things, elements*, e.g. of water, fire, stone, etc.: Lucr., Verg., Cic. (3) *fig., cause, origin*; of persons, author, instigator: stirps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic.; discordiarum, Liv.; Tac.

sēmentifēr -fēra -fērūm (sementis/fero), *seed-bearing, fruitful*: Verg.

sēmentis -is; acc. -em and -im; f. (semen), *a sowing or planting*.

LIT., sementes quam maximas facere, Caes.; prov.: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, Cic.

TRANSF., plur.: sementes, *the young growing corn*, Ov.

sēmentivus -a -um (sementis), *of seed or seed-time*: dies, Ov.

sēmestris (sēmestris) -e (sex/mensis), *of six months, lasting six months*: regnum, Cic.; dux, Liv.; semestri digitos circumligat auro, *the ring of the tribunes, worn for six months*, Juv.

sēmēsus -a -um (semi/edo), *half-eaten, half-consumed*: praeda, ossa, Verg.; Hor., Ov.

sēmīadāpērtus -a -um (quinquesyll.), *half-open*: Ov.

sēmīambustus -a -um (semi/amburo), *half-burnt*: Suet.

sēmīānīmīs -e and **sēmīānīmīs** -a -um (semi/anima; both found as quadrisyll. in verse), *half-alive, half-dead*: corpora semi-anima, Liv.; Lucr., Verg., etc.

sēmīāpērtus -a -um (semi/aperio), *half-open*: portuaria fores, Liv.

sēmībarbārus -a -um, *semi-barbarous*: Suet.

sēmībōs -bōvis, m. adj., *half-ox*: vir, *the Minotaur*, Ov.

sēmīcāper -pri, m. *half-goat*: Ov.

sēmīcrēmātus -a -um (semi/cremo), *half-burnt*: Ov.

sēmīcrēmūs (semi/cremo), *half-burnt*: Ov.

sēmīcrūdus -a -um. (1) *half-raw*: Suet. (2) *having half-digested*: Stat.

sēmīcūbītālīs -e, *half a cubit long*: Liv.

sēmīdēus -a -um, *half-divine*: semideum genus, *the Nereids*, Ov. M. as subst., *a demi-god*: Ov.

sēmīdoctus -a -um (semi/doceo), *half-taught*: haec ut apud doctos et semidoctos ipse percurro, Cic.; Pl.

sēmīermīs (sēmermis) -e and **sēmīermūs** (sēmermus) -a -um (semi/arma): *half-armed, half-equipped*: Liv., Tac.

sēmīēsūs=semesus; q.v.

sēmīfactus -a -um (semi/facio), *half-done, half-finished*: Tac.

sēmīfēr -fēra -fērūm (semi/ferus), *half-animal*. LIT., pectus Tritonis, Verg.; subst., of the centaurs: Ov. TRANSF., *half-wild, half-savage*: Verg.

sēmīfultus -a -um (semi/fulcio), *half-propped*: Mart.

sēmīgermānus -a -um, *half-German*: Liv.

sēmīgraecus -a -um, *half-Greek*: Suet.

sēmīgrāvīs -e, *half-overcome*: vino, Liv.

sēmīgro -are, *to go away, depart*: a patre, Cic.

sēmīhīans -antis (from semi/hio; trisyll.), *half-open*: labellum, Cat.

sēmīhōmō -hōmīnis, m. adj. (trisyll., poet.), *half-man*. LIT., Centauri, Ov. TRANSF., *half-wild*: Cacus, Verg.

sēmīhōra -ae, f. *half an hour*: Cic.

sēmīlācer -cēra -cērūm, *half-mangled*: Ov.

sēmīlavus -a -um (semi/lavo), *half-washed*: Cat.

sēmīliber -bēra -bērūm, *half-free*: Cic. L.

sēmīlīxa -ae, m. *half a sutler*; used as a term of reproach: Liv.

sēmīmārīnus -a -um, *half in the sea*: corpora (Scyllarum), Lucr.

sēmīmas -māris, m. (1) *half-male, hermaphrodite*: Ov., Liv. (2) *castrated*: oves, Ov.

sēmīmortuus -a -um, *half-dead*: Cat.

sēmīnārīum -ī, n. *a plantation, nursery*. LIT., Cato. TRANSF., triumphorum, Cic.; senatūs, Liv.

sēmīnātōr -ōris, m. (semino), *a begetter, author*: qui est verus omnium seminator malorum, Cic.

sēmīnex -nēcīs (not found in nom.), *half-dead*: Verg., Liv., Ov., Tac.

sēmīnium -ī, n. (semen). LIT., *a begetting*: Pl., Varr. TRANSF., *a race or breed*: Lucr.

sēmīno -are (semen), *to sow or plant*: Col. Hence *to beget, produce*: Pl.; of plants: viscum, quod non sua seminat arbos, Verg.

sēmīnūdus -a -um. (1) *half-naked*: Liv. (2) *pedes prope seminudus, nearly defenceless, without arms*, Liv.

sēmīpāgānus -ī, m. *half-rustic*: Pers.

sēmīperfēctus -a -um (semi/perficio), *half-finished*: Suet.

sēmīpēs -pēdis, m. *a half-foot*: Cato, Varr., Plin.

sēmīplēnus -a -um, *half-full, half-manned*: naves, Cic.; stationes, Liv.

sēmīpūtātus -a -um (semi/puto), *half-pruned*: vitis, Verg.

Sēmīrāmīs -īs or -īdis, f. (Σεμιράμις), *wife and successor of Ninus, king of Assyria*. Adj.

Sēmīrāmīus -a -um.

sēmīrāsus -a -um (semi/rado), *half-shaven, half-shorn*: Cat.

sēmīrēductus -a -um (semi/reduco), *half bent back*: Ov.

sēmīrēfectus -a -um (semi/reficio), *half-repaired*: Ov.

sēmīrūtus -a -um (semi/ruo), *half-ruined, half pulled down*: urbs, Liv.; castella, Tac.

N. pl. as subst. **sēmīrūta** -ōrum, *half-demolished places*: Liv.

sēmīs -īssis, m. (semis/as), *the half of anything*. In gen.: Africae, Plin. Esp. (1) *half an as*: Cic. (2) *as a rate of interest=6 per cent per annum*: semissibus magna copia, *plenty of money to be had at 6 per cent*, Cic. (3) *as a measure of land, half a iuger*: Liv., Plin.

sēmīsēnex -senis, m. *an elderly man*: Pl.

sēmīsēpultus -a -um (semi/sepelio), *half-buried*: Ov.

sēmīsōmnuS -a -um and **sēmīsōmnuS** -e, *half-asleep, drowsy*: Pl., Cic. L., Liv., etc.

sēmīsūpīnus -a -um, *half-supine, half on the back*: Ov., Mart.

sēmīta -ae, f. *a narrow way, footpath*.

LIT., angustissimae semitae, Cic.; omnibus viis semitisque, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., pecuniam, quae viā vias est exire ab isto, eandem semitā revertisse, Cic.; fallentis vitae, Hor.; tranquillae vitae, Juv.

sēmīfactus -a -um (semi/tango), *half-touched*: Mart.

sēmītālīs -e (semita), *of the footpaths*: dei, Verg.

sēmītārius -a -um (semita), of the footpaths: Cat.

sēmītectus -a -um (semi/tego), half-covered: Sen.

sēmīustulātus = semustulatus; q.v.

sēmīustus (sēmustus) -a -um (semi/uro), half-burnt. LIT., Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus, Verg.; Tac. TRANSF., se populare incendium priore consulatu semustum effugisse, Liv.

sēmivir -viri, m. adj., half-man.

LIT., (1) half-man, half-animal: Chiron, the centaur, Ov.; bos, the Minotaur, Ov. (2) a hermaphrodite: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) castrated: Juv. (2) effeminate, unmanly: Verg.

sēmivivus -a -um, half-dead, almost dead.

LIT., Cic. TRANSF., voces, faint, Cic.

sēmivocālis -is, f. (sc. littera), a semivowel (i.e. one of seven, f, l, m, n, r, s, x): Quint.

Semnonēs -um, m. pl. a people of northern Germany: Tac.

sēmōdius -i, m. (semi/modius), a half-modius: Mart., Juv.

sēmōvēo -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, to move away, set aside, separate. LIT., qui voce praeconis a liberis semovebantur, Cic.; Ter. TRANSF., voluptatem, Cic.; Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, Cic.; Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **sēmōtus** -a -um, removed, remote, distant. LIT., locus a militibus semotus, Caes.; n. pl. as subst.: quae terris semota ridet, Hor. TRANSF., semota ab nostris rebus, Lucr.; arcana semotae dictionis, exclusive, private, Tac.

semper, adv. always, at all times, on each occasion; with verbs, adjectives, and adverbs: tu semper urges, Hor.; Pl., Cic., Verg., etc. Also with subst., almost as an adj.: heri semper lenitas, the constant mildness, Ter.; Hasdrubal pacis semper auctor, Liv.; Verg.

sempiternus -a -um (semper), continual, everlasting: tempus, Cic.; ignes Vestae, Cic. Sometimes lasting a long time (but not for ever): gratiae, Pl.; amicitia, Cic. N. acc. as adv. **sempiternum**, for ever: Pl.

Semprōnius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were the brothers Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, and Gaius Sempronius Gracchus, tribunes of the people. As adj., *Sempronian*: lex Cic.

¶ Hence adj. **Semprōniānus** -a -um: senatus consultum, proposed by C. Sempronius Rufus, Cic.; clades, the defeat of the consul, C. Sempronius Atratinus.

sēmūnciārius -ae, f. (semi/uncia), half an uncia, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an as. (1) as a weight: auri, Cic., Liv. (2) in gen., as a fraction, $\frac{1}{2}$: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecina, Cic.; Pers.

sēmūnciārius -a -um (semuncia), relating to the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$: faenus, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent monthly, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, Liv.

sēmūstulātus (sēmīustulātus) -a -um (semi/ustulo), half-burnt: Cic.

Sēna -ae, f. a town in Umbria on the Adriatic Sea, where Livius Salinator defeated Hasdrubal (now Senigallia).

¶ Hence adj. **Sēnensis** -e, of Sena: proelium, Cic.

sēnāculum -i, n. (senatus), an open space in the Forum, used for meetings of the Senate: Liv.

sēnāriōlus -i, m. (dim. of senarius), a trifling senarius: Cic.

sēnārius -a -um (seni), composed of six in a group: senarius versus, and m. as subst. **sēnārius** -i, a senarius, a verse of six feet (generally iambic): Cic., Quint.

sēnātor -ōris, m. (connected with senex). LIT., a member of the Roman senate, a senator: Caes., Cic., etc. TRANSF., outside Rome, a member of any similar council; among the Nervii: Caes.; the Rhodians: Cic.; the Macedonians: Liv.

sēnātorius -a -um (senator), of a senator, senatorial: ordo, Caes.; gradus, Cic.

sēnātus -ūs (genit. occasionally -i), m. (senex), a council of elders, the Senate.

LIT., at Rome: senatus populusque Romanus, Cic.; princeps senātus, the senator whose name stood at the head of the censor's list, Liv.; in senatum venire, to become a senator, Cic.; de senatu movere, to expel from the senate, Cic.; senatum cogere, convocare, Cic.; vocare, Liv.; dimittere, Cic.; senātus (senati) consultum, a formal resolution of the senate, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) any similar council in other nations: Aeduorum, Caes.; Carthaginiensis, Liv. (2) in gen., a council, meeting: Pl.

Sēnēca -ae, m. a family name of the Annaean gens; esp. of (1) M. Annaeus Seneca, a rhetorician from Corduba (now Cordova), in Spain. (2) L. Annaeus Seneca, his son, the Stoic philosopher and writer, tutor of Nero, who compelled him to commit suicide.

sēnēcta, see 'senectus.

'senectus -a -um (senex), old, aged: aetas, Pl., Lucr., Sall. F. as subst. **sēnēcta** -ae, old age: Lucr., Verg., etc.

***senectus** -ūtis, f. (senex), old age.

LIT., vivere ad summam senectutem, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) concr., old men: Cic., Juv. (2) gloom, moroseness: Hor. (3) grey hair: Verg. (4) the slough of a serpent: Plin. (5) of a thing, age: vini, Juv.; cariosa (tabellarum), Ov.

sēnēo -ēre (senex), to be old: Cat.

sēnescō sēnescēre sēnūi (seneo), to grow old.

LIT., tacitis senescimus annis, Ov.; senescens equus, Hor.; Cic., etc.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, to flag, lose power: Hannibal famā et viribus, Liv.; Cic., Hor. (2) of things, to wane, grow weak: luna, hiems, laus, morbus, Cic.; Liv., etc.

senex sēnis (with compar., **sēnior**, n. sēnius, genit. sēnioris); adj. and subst., old, aged, an old person.

Adj. of persons: miles, Ov.; senem fieri, to age, Cic.; of animals: cervus, Ov.; of things: vis est senior, Cic.; senior, ut ita dicam, quam illa aetas ferebat, oratio, maturer, Cic.

Subst. an old or elderly man: Pl., Cic., etc.; woman: Tib., Stat. Compar., esp. at Rome, a man over 45 years old (opp. iunior): (Servius Tullius) seniores a iunioribus divisit, Cic.; Liv., etc.

sēni -ae -a (sex), six at a time, or six each: Caes., Verg., Liv., Ov.

sēnilis -e (senex), of an old man, senile: prudentia, Cic.; stultitia, Cic.; statua incurva, Cic.; animus, Liv.; amor, Ov.

¶ Adv. **sēnilitēr**, like an old man: Quint. **sēnio** -ōnis, m. (seni), the number six upon dice: Pers., Mart.

sēnior, compar. of senex; q.v.

sēnium -i, n. (senex), old age; esp. the weakness of old age, decline, decay.

LIT., of persons: Tac., Suet.

TRANSF., (1) of things: lentae velut tabis, Liv.; mundus se ipse consumptione et senio aiebat sui, Cic. (2) gloom, moroseness: Hor. (3) grief, chagrin, sadness: tota civitas confecta senio, Cic.; Pl., Liv. (4) concr., an old man: Ter.

Sēnōnes -um, m. two inter-related peoples, one in Gallia Lugdunensis, with chief town Agendicum (now Sens), the other in Gallia Cisalpina: Caes., Liv.

sensibilis -e (sentio), that can be perceived by the senses: Sen.

sensicūlus -i, m. (dim. of sensus), a little sentence: Quint.

sensifer -fēra -fērum (sensus/fero), producing sensation: Lucr.

sensilis -e (sentio), endowed with sensation, sensitive: Lucr.

sensim, adv. (sentio), perceptibly; hence just perceptibly, gradually, by degrees, slowly: Pl., Cic., Liv., etc.

sensus -ūs, m. (sentio), sense.

(1) physically; sensation, feeling by the senses; plur., the senses: voluptatis sensum capere, Cic.; sensus videndi, audiendi, Cic.; moriendi, the sensation, Cic.; so often in Lucr.

(2) emotionally: a, feeling of amoris, amandi, diligendi, Cic.: b, way of feeling, attitude; esp.: communis sensus, common humanity, fellow-feeling, Cic., Hor., etc.

(3) intellectually: a, judgment, perception, understanding: misero quod omnes eripit sensūs mihi, Cat.; Cic., Verg.: b, way of thinking, attitude of mind: Cic.: c, the sense, meaning of words, etc.: verbi, Ov.; testamenti, Hor.: d, concr., a sentence: Quint., Tac.

sententia -ae, f. (sentio), a way of thinking, opinion, thought, meaning, purpose.

In gen.: sententiam fronte tegere, Cic.; in sententia manere, Cic.; ex sententia, to one's mind, Pl., Cic.; meā sententiā, in my opinion, Pl., Cic.; de sententia alicuius, as someone wishes, Pl., Cic., Liv.; prov.: quot homines tot sententiae, Ter., Cic.

Esp., an opinion formally expressed, a decision, a vote: sententiam dicere, Cic.; dare, Liv.; in sententiam alicuius discedere, to support a proposition, Liv.; so: (pedibus) ire in sententiam, Liv.; rogare aliquem sententiam, Cic. L.; ex animi mei sententiā, to the best of my knowledge and belief, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) the meaning, signification, sense of words, etc.: verborum, Lucr.; id habet hanc sententiam, Cic.; legis, Cic. (2) concr., a thought expressed in words, a sentence, period; esp., a maxim, aphorism: Cic., Hor., Quint.

sententiōla -ae, f. (dim. of sententia), a short sentence, maxim, aphorism: Cic., Quint.

sententiōsus -a -um (sententia), pithy, sententious: Cic.

¶ Adv. **sententiōsē**, sententiously: dicere, Cic.

senticētum -i, n. (sentis), a thorn-brake: Pl. **sentina** -ae, f. bilge-water in the hold of a ship.

LIT., sentinae vitii conflictari, Caes. In metaphor: sedebamus in puppi et clavum tenebamus; nunc autem vix est in sentinā locus, Cic. L.

TRANSF., rabble, dregs of the population: reipublicae, Cic.; urbis, Cic.

Sentinum -i, n. a town in Umbria.

¶ Hence adj. **Sentinās** -ātis, belonging to Sentinum.

sentio sentire sensi sensum, to feel.

(1) physically: calorem et frigus, Lucr.; suavitatem cibi, Cic.; colorem, to see, Lucr.; pass.: posse prius ad angustias venirī quam sentirentur, Caes.; with acc. and infin., to perceive (by the senses) that: Pl., Lucr.

(2) emotionally, to experience, feel the force of: a, with a feeling as object: voluptatem et dolorem, Cic.; gaudium victoriae, Liv.: b, more often, with an event or experience as object: quid ipse sensisset ad Avaricum, Caes.; tecum Philippos et celerem fugam sensi, Hor.; with acc. and infin.: fieri sentio et excrucior, I feel it happening, Cat. TRANSF., of things: ora senserat vastationem, Liv.; Verg., Hor.

(3) intellectually: a, of the truth, to realize, perceive: id iam pridem sensi, Pl.; ex nocturno fremitu de protectione eorum senserunt, Caes.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Cic., Hor., etc.; with Gr. construction: sensit medios delapsus in hostes, realized that, Verg.: b, of opinion, to judge, think, suppose: idem, Cic.; recte, Cic.; humiliter, Cic.; cum aliquo, Pl., Cic.; omnia praeclara atque egregia, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Ter., Cic.; with double acc.: aliquem bonum civem, Cic.; as legal t. t., to decide, to vote: sentire lenissime, Cic. L.

¶ N. pl. of partic. as subst. **sensa** -orum, thoughts, sentiments: Cic., Quint.

sentis -is, c. a thorn-bush, briar; usually plur.: rubi sentesque, Caes.; Lucr., Verg., etc.

sentisco -ēre (sentio), to begin to perceive, observe: Lucr.

sentus -a -um, neglected, rough: loca, Verg.; Ter., Ov.

sēorsum and poet. dissyll. **sorsum**, **sorsus** (se/verto), apart, separately: in custodiā habitus, Liv.; seorsum ab rege exercitum ductare, Sall.; abs te seorsum sentio, I am of a different opinion, Pl.; with abl. alone: seorsus corpore, without a body, Lucr.

sēparābilis -e (separo), separable: Cic.

sēparātīm, adv. (separos), apart, separately, differently: nihil accidit ei separatim a reliquis civibus, Cic.; castra separatim habebant, Liv.; with ab: dii separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic.

sēparātiō -ōnis, f. (separo), a separation, severance: distributio partium ac separatio, Cic.; Tac.

sēpāro -are, to disjoin, sever, separate.

LIT., nec nos mare separat ingens, Ov.; senatoria subsellia a populari consensu, Cic.; Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov.

TRANSF., to consider or treat separately: a perpetuis suis historiis bella ea, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **sēparātus** -a -um, separate, apart, distinct: volumen, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.

¶ Compar. adv. **sēpārātīus**, *less closely*: Cic.

sēpēlībilis -e (sepelio), *that can be buried; fig., that can be concealed*: Pl.

sēpēlio -pēlire -pēlivi and pēlii -pultum, *to bury*.

LIT., aliquem, Cic.; ossa, Ov.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to put an end to, ruin, destroy*: patriam, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; Lucr.; Ov. (2) *partic., sepultus, poet., buried, sunk, immersed*: somno vinoque sepultus, Verg.; absol., *slumbering*: Verg., Hor.

sēpes = saepes; q.v.

sēpia -ae, f. (σῆπια), *the cuttle-fish*: Pl., Cic.

TRANSF., *its fluid, used as ink*: Pers.

sēpimentum = saepimentum; q.v.

sēpio = saepio; q.v.

sēpiola -ae, f. (dim. of sepia), *a small cuttle-fish*: Pl.

Sēplāsia -ae, f. *a street in Capua, where unguents were sold*.

sēpono -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum, *to put on one side, place apart, reserve*.

LIT., aliquid ad fanum, Cic.; captivam pecuniam in ædificationem templi, Liv.; primitias magno Iovi, Ov.; de mille sagittis unam, Ov. Esp. *to put a person out of the way, banish*: aliquem in insulam, Tac.; Suet.

TRANSF., (1) *to reserve*: sibi ad eam rem tempus, Cic.; Tac. (2) *to distinguish, divide*: a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, Cic.; inurbanum lepido dicto, Hor. (3) *to put aside*: graves curas, *to banish*, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **sēpōsitus** -a -um. (1) *distant, remote*: fons, Prop. (2) *choice, select*: vestis, Tib.

seps sēpis, c. (σῆψ). (1) *a species of venomous snake*: Plin., Luc. (2) *an insect, perhaps the wood-louse*: Plin.

sepsē = se ipse; see ipse.

septem, indecl. numer. (cf. ἑπτά), *seven*: Pl., Cic., etc. Absol.: septem (οἱ ἑπτά), *the Seven Wise Men of Greece*, Cic.

September -bris, adj. (septem), *belonging to September*: mensis September, *the seventh month of the Roman year* (reckoning from March), September: kalendae, nonae, idus (the 1st, 5th, 13th of September); horae, *the unhealthy time of September*, Hor.

septemdecim (septendecim), numer. *seventeen*: Cic., Liv.

septemflūus -a -um (fluo), *having a seven-fold flood, with seven mouths*: Nilus, Ov.

septemgēminus -a -um, *sevenfold*: Nilus, with seven mouths, Cat.; Verg.

septempēdālis -e, *seven feet high*: Pl.

septemplex -plicis (septem/plico), *seven-fold*: clipeus, *with seven layers of hide*, Verg.; Nilus, *with seven mouths*, Ov.

septemtrionālis -e (septemtrio), *northern*: Plin. N. pl. as subst. **septemtrionālia** -ium, *the northern regions*: Tac.

septemtrionēs (septentrionēs) -um, m. pl. *the seven plough-oxen*.

Hence (1) *the seven stars of either the Great Bear or the Little Bear constellation*: Pl., Cic., Ov. In sing., septemtrio -ōnis, *either of these constellations as a whole*: Cic. (2) in gen., *the north*; sing.: spectant in septemtrionem, Caes.; septemtrio a Macedonia obicitur, Liv.; in tmesis: septem subiecta trioni, Verg.; plur.: inflectens sol cursum

tum ad meridiem, tum ad septemtriones, Cic.; Caes. (3) *the north wind*: Cic. L., Liv. **septemvir** -viri, m.; plur. **septemviri** -ōrum, *a college or guild of seven persons*. (1) *of the epulones, see epulo*. (2) *a commission to divide public land*: Cic.

septemvirālis -e, *of septemviri*: auctoritas, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **septemvirāles** -ium = septemviri; q.v.

septemvirātus -ūs, m. *the office or dignity of a septemvir*: Cic., Plin. L.

septēnārius -a -um (septeni), *containing seven*: numerus, Plin. M. pl. as subst.

septēnārii -ōrum (sc. versus), *verses containing seven feet, heptameters*: Cic.

septendēcim = septemdecim; q.v.

septēni -ae, a (septem), *seven at a time or seven each*: duo fascēs septenos habere libros, Liv.; septena fila lyrae, *the seven strings*, Ov. In sing.: gurgite septeno, of the Nile, Luc.

septemtrio = septemtrio; see septemtriones.

septiēs (septiens), adv. (septem), *seven times*: Cic., Liv.

septimānus -a -um (septimus), *relating to the seventh*: nonae, *when falling on the seventh day of the month*, Varr. M. pl. as subst.

septimāni -ōrum, *soldiers of the seventh legion*: Tac.

septimontīālis -e, *of the festival of the seven hills, the Septimontium*: Suet.

septimus (septūmus) -a -um (septem), *seventh*: Pl., Cic., Ov. N. acc. sing. as adv.

septimum, *for the seventh time*: Cic.

septimus decimus -a -um, *seventeenth*: Cic.

septingentēsimus (-ensīmus) -a -um (septingenti), *seven hundredth*: Liv.

septingenti -ae -a (septem/centum), *seven hundred*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

septiziōnium -i, n. (septem/zona), *a building in Rome*: Suet.

septuāgēsīmus (-ensīmus) -a -um (septuaginta), *seventieth*: Cic., Liv.

septuāginta, indecl. numer., *seventy*: Cic., Liv.

septuēnnis -e (septem/annus), *of seven years, seven years old*: puer, Pl.

septum = saeptum; see saepio.

septunx -uncis, m. (septem/uncia), *seventwelfths of the as, or of any unit*: auri, *seven ounces*, Liv.

sēpulcrālis -e (sepulcrum), *of a tomb, sepulchral*: arae, Ov.; fax, *funeral torch*, Ov.

sēpulcrētum -i, n. (sepulcrum), *a burial-place, cemetery*: Cat.

sēpulcrum -i, n. (sepelio), *a place of burial, a grave, tomb*.

LIT., monumenta sepulcrorum, Cic.; onerare membra sepulcro, Verg. Also *the place where a corpse is burnt*: Ter., Verg. A cenotaph: Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *any place of destruction*: Enn., Cat. (2) *plur., the dead*: Cat., Ov. (3) *comically*: sepulcrum vetus, of an old man, Pl.

sēpultūra -ae, f. (sepelio), *a burying, burial, interment*: sepulturā aliquem adficere, *to bury*, Cic. Also *the burning of the body of the dead*: Tac.

Sēquāna -ae, m. *a river of Gaul (now the Seine)*: Caes., Luc.

sēquax -ācis (sequor), *following, attending*.

LIT., undae, fumus, Verg.; Latio dare terga sequaci, *purrsuing*, Verg.; curae sequaces, *haunting*, Lucr.

TRANSF., naturas hominum varias morresque sequaces, *attendant*, Lucr.

sequester -tri or -tris, m. (1) *a depository, a person in whose hands the matter in dispute is deposited till the dispute is settled*: Pl. (2) *a go-between or agent* (in cases of bribery): quo sequestre in illo iudice corrupendo dicebatur esse usus, Cic. (3) *a mediator*: Sen., Lucr.

sequestra -ae, f. (sequester), *a mediator*: pace sequestrā, Verg.

sequestrum -i, n. (sequester), *a deposit*: sequestro deponere, *by way of deposit*, Pl.

sequiū = secius, compar. of secus; q.v.

sequor sequei secūtus sum, dep. (connected with *ἐπομαι*), *to follow, accompany, attend*.

LIT., in gen., usually with acc.; of persons: qui ex urbe amicitiae causā Caesarem secuti, Caes.; vestigia alicuius, Ov.; Pl., Hor., etc.; of things: zonā bene te secutā, Hor.; neque arborum ulla te sequetur, Hor. Esp. *to follow in order to catch, to pursue*: hostes, Caes.; moechas, Hor.; feras, Ov.; *to follow a person to a place*: Formias, Cic.; secutae sunt nares vicinitatem oris, *have sought for*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *of time or order, to follow, ensue*: sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Caudinā pax, Liv.; sequenti anno, Liv.; sequenti die, Liv.; sequitur clamor, Verg. (2) *to follow as a consequence, be the consequence of, be caused by*: moneo ne summa turpitudine sequatur, Cic.; gloria virtutem tamquam umbra sequitur, Cic. Hence, *to follow logically*: si hoc enuntiatum verum non est, sequitur, ut falsum sit, Cic. (3) *of property, to go to, fall to the share of*: urbes captae Aetolos sequerentur, Liv.; heredes monumentum ne sequeretur, Hor. (4) *of things, to follow easily, come of itself, yield*: ipse (ramus) facilis sequetur, Verg.; verba provisam rem, Hor.; Cic., Liv. (5) *to follow, conform to, a leader, an order, plan, etc.*: naturam ducem, Cic.; amicum, Cic.; auctoritatem, Caes., Cic. L.; rationem, leges, Cic. (6) *to strive after, aim at, seek to gain an object*: amicitiam fidemque populi Romani, Cic.; mercedes, Hor.; Caes., Liv., etc.

sēra -ae, f. (*sero), *a movable bar or bolt for fastening doors*: centum postibus addere seras, Ov.

Sērāpis -pis and -pidis, m. (Σεράπις, Σαράπις), *a deity of the Egyptians, later worshipped in Greece and at Rome*.

sērēnitās -ātis, f. (serenus), *clear, bright, fair weather*. LIT., caeli, Liv. TRANSF., fortunae, Liv.

sērēno -are (serenus), *to make clear, serene, bright*. LIT., caelum, Verg. TRANSF., spem fronte, Verg.

sērēnus -a -um, *clear, bright, fair, serene*.

LIT., caelum, Lucr., Cic. L., Verg.; nox, Lucr., Cic., Verg.; pelagus, Verg.

TRANSF., aevum, Lucr.; frons, Cic.; animus, Ov.

N. as subst. **sērēnum** -i, *fair weather*: Liv., Luc., Pl.; soles et aperta serena, Verg.; Lucr.

Sērēs -um, m. (Σήρες), *a people in eastern Asia, famous for their silken stuffs, the modern Chinese*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sērīcus** -a -um, *Chinese*: pulvillus, *silken*, Hor.; Tac., etc. N. pl. as subst. **Sērīca** -ōrum, *silken garments*: Prop.

sērresco -ēre (serenus), *to become dry*: Lucr.

Sergius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of L. Sergius Catilina, *the head of a conspiracy suppressed in the consulship of Cicero*.

***sēria** -ae, f. *a large jar for holding wine, oil, etc.*: Pl., Ter., Liv.

***sēria**, *see serius*.

sērīcātus -a -um (Seres), *clothed in silk*: Suet.

Sērīcus, *see Seres*.

sērīēs, acc. -em, abl. -e; genit. and dat. not found; f. (*sero), *a row, succession, chain, series*. LIT., iuvenum, *dancing hand in hand*, Tib. TRANSF., rerum, Cic.; innumerabilis annorum, Hor.; Ov. Esp., *a line of descent, lineage*: digne vir hac serie, Ov.; Prop.

sērīōla -ae, f. (dim. of *seria), *a small jar*: Pers.

Sērīphus (-ōs) -i, f. (Σέριφος), *an island in the Aegean Sea*. Adj. **Sērīphius** -a -um, *Seriphian*; m. as subst. **Sērīphius** -i, *a Seriphian*.

sērīus -a -um, *serious, earnest* (used gen. of things, not persons): res, Pl., Cic.; with supine: verba seria dictu, Hor.

N. as subst. **sērīum** -i, *earnest, seriousness*: Pl.; abl. **sērīo** as adv., *in earnest, earnestly, seriously*: serio audire, Liv., Pl., Ter.; plur. **sēria** -orum, *serious things*: seria ac iocos celebrare, Liv.

sermo -ōnis, m. (*sero), *talk, conversation, discourse*.

LIT., in gen.: sermonem conferre cum aliquo, Cic.; esse in sermone omnium, *the subject of everyone's conversation*, Cic.; fit sermo inter eos, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc. Esp. (1) *learned conversation, serious discussion*: sermonem cum aliquo habere de amicitia, Cic.; Hor. (2) *common talk, report, rumour*: vulgi, hominum, Cic.; Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *a subject of conversation*: Catapilius ille Puteolanus, sermo illius temporis, Cic. L.; Pl., Prop. (2) *in writing or speaking, a familiar, conversational style, or prose*: sermonis plenus orator, Cic.; scribere sermoni propiora, Hor.; hence, in Horace, of his *Letters* and *Satires* as opposed to his more ambitious poems. (3) *manner of speaking, language, style, expression, diction*: elegantia sermonis, Cic. L.; sermo rusticus, urbanus, Liv. (4) *language, dialect*: sermone debemus uti, qui natus est nobis, *our mother-tongue*, Cic.; quae philosophi Graeco sermone tractavissent, Cic.; patrii sermonis egestas, Lucr.

sermocinatio -onis, f. (sermocinor), *a discussion, disputation*: Quint.

sermocinor -ari, dep. (sermo), *to converse, talk, discuss*. In gen.: sermocinari cum isto diligenter, Cic. Esp., *to hold a learned discussion*: Suet.

sermunculus -i, m. (dim. of sermo), *rumour, tittle-tattle*: urbani malevolorum sermunculi, Cic.; Plin. L.

***sēro** sērēre sēvi sātum, *to sow, set, plant*.

LIT., (1) *of plants*: oleam et vitem, Cic.; frumenta, Caes.; Verg. Also with land as object: iugera, Cic.; agrum, Ov. N. pl. of partic. as subst., sātā -ōrum, *standing corn, crops*: Verg., Ov. (2) *of human beings, to beget, engender, bring forth*; esp. in partic.,

sātus -a -um, *sprung, born*: non temere sati et creati sumus, Cic.: with abl.: Anchisā satus, son of Anchises, Verg.; satus Nereide, son of Thetis, Ov.; satae Peliā, daughters of Pelias, Ov.; also with de, and ab: Ov.

TRANSF., to produce, give rise to, spread, abstr. things: mores, Cic.; diuturnam rempublicam, Cic.; rumores, Verg.; cum patribus certamina, Liv.; discordias, Liv.; crimina, Liv.

sēro sērere sērui sertum (cf. εἶρω), to join together, put in a row, connect. LIT., only in perf. partic., sertus; see below. TRANSF., fatis lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, Liv.; fabulam argumento, Liv.; conloquia cum hoste, Liv.; multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **sertus** -a -um, linked, connected: loricae, Nep.; sertas nardo florente coronas, Luc. N. as subst. **sertum** -i, usually plur. **serta** -orum, a garland, wreath of flowers: sertis redimiri, Cic.; Verg., etc. So also f. **serta** -ae, a garland: Prop.

serpens -entis, c. (serpo), a creeping animal; hence, usually, a snake, serpent. LIT., Lucr., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., a constellation in the northern hemisphere (also called Draco and Anguis): Ov.

serpentigēna -ae, m. (serpens/gigno), sprung from a serpent: Ov.

serpentipēs -pēdis (serpens/pes), snake-footed: Ov.

serpērastra -ōrum, n. bandages or knee-splints for straightening the crooked legs of children: Varr. In jest, of officers who keep their soldiers in order: Cic. L.

serpillum = serpyllum; q.v.

serpo serpēre serpsi serptum (ἐρπω), to creep, crawl.

LIT., of animals: quaedam bestiae serpentes, quaedam gradientes, Cic.; serpere per humum, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of the slow motion of material things: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.; flamma per continua serpens, Liv.; of a river: tectis in mare serpit aquis, Ov. (2) of the slow progress of abstract things; of prosaic poetry: serpit humi tutus, Hor.; esp. of influences, rumours, etc.: si paullatim haec consuetudo serpere ac prodire coeperit, Cic.; serpit hic rumor, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.; Verg., Liv.

serpyllum (serpillum, serpullum) -i, n. (ἐρπυλλον), wild thyme: Varr., Verg.

serra -ae, f. (perhapp=sec-ra, from seco), a saw: Lucr., Cic., Verg., etc.

serrācum (sarrācum) -i, n. a kind of waggon: Juv. TRANSF., a constellation, the Wain: Juv.

serrātus -a -um (serra), toothed like a saw, serrated: dentes, Plin. M. pl. as subst.

serrāti -ōrum (sc. nummi), silver coins notched on the edge, milled coins: Tac.

serrūla -ae, f. (dim. of serra), a little saw: Cic. **serta**, see sero.

Sertōrius -i, m., Q., a general of Marius who, when Sulla gained the upper hand in Rome, fled to Spain, and resisted there till he was murdered by Perperna. Adj. **Sertōriānus** -a -um, Sertorian.

sertūm, see sero.

sērūm -i, n. the watery part of curdled milk,

whey: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., the watery part or serum of other things: Plin.

sērūs -a -um, adj. (with compar.).

(1) late: gratulatio, Cic.; hora serior, Ov.; serā nocte, Prop., Liv.; dies, Tac. Predicatively, acting late: serus abi, go late away, Ov.; Hor.; with genit.: o seri studio-rum! late learned (ὀσημαβεῖς), Hor.

(2) too late: Kalendae, Cic.; serum auxilium post proelium, Liv.

¶ N. as subst. **sērūm** -i, a late hour: rem in serum trahere, to retard, Liv.; serum diei, late in the day, evening, Liv. N. acc., sing. and plur., **sērūm** and **sērā**, as adv., late: Verg.

¶ N. abl. sing. as adv. **sērō**. (1) late: Cic. (2) too late: Pl., Cic., Liv.; prov.: sero sapiunt (sc. Phryges), Cic. Compar. **sērīus**, later: biduo serius, Cic.; serius ocius, sooner or later, Hor. Superl. **sērissimē**: Caes.

serva -ae, f. see servus.

servābilis -e (servo), that can be saved: Ov.

servans -antis, partic. from servo; q.v.

servātor -ōris, m. (servo). (1) a preserver, saviour: reipublicae, Cic.; salutis, Ov.; Liv.

(2) a watcher: Olympi, Luc.

servātrix -icis, f. (servator), she that preserves, a preserver, saviour: Ter., Cic., Ov.

servilis -e (servus), of a slave, slavish, servile: vestis, Cic.; tumultus, a slaves' revolt, Caes.; servilem in modum, Caes.; servilis indoles, Liv.

¶ Adv. **servilitēr**, adv. (servilis), slavishly, servilely: ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic.; Tac.

Servilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most celebrated members were (1) C. Servilius Ahala, who as magister equitum under Cincinnatus killed Maelius. (2) P. Servilius Rullus, composer of the lex Servilia, concerning the selling of the Italian public lands, against which Cicero delivered his agrarian speeches.

servio -ire (servus), to be subject to (with dat.), to be a servant or slave.

LIT., (1) in a household: alicui, Pl., Cic., etc.; apud aliquem, Pl., Cic., Liv.; with internal acc.: servitutum, Pl., Cic., Liv. (2) politically: rēgi, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to serve, help, comply with, gratify: alicui, Cic.; incertis rumoribus, Caes.; temporis, Cic.; amoris aliorum, Cic.; iracundiae, Cic. (2) as legal t. t., of buildings, etc., to be subject to certain rights other than the owner's, to be mortgaged, etc.: Cic.

servitium -i, n. (servus), slavery, service, servitude, subjection.

LIT., domestic and political: ducere aliquem in servitium, Liv.; civitatem a servitio abstrahere, Cic.; servitio exire, Verg. TRANSF., (1) animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, the mind as master, the body as slave, Sall.; Verg., Tac. (2) concr., slaves, servants, a household of slaves; used both sing. and plur.: servitia concitare, Cic.; servitium in scaenam immissum, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

servitritiūs -a -um (servus/tero), galled by slavery, as a term of abuse: Pl.

servitūdo -inis, f. (servus), slavery, servitude: Liv.

servitūs -ūtis, f. (servus), the condition of a slave; slavery, servitude.

LIT., domestic and political: diutina, Cic.;

perpetua, Caes.; muliebris, Liv.; aliquem in servitum abducere, Cic.; addicere, Caes., Liv.; adserere, Liv.; anteponeere mortem servituti, Cic.; servitute Graeciam liberare, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *subjection, obedience*: officii, Cic. (2) as legal t. t., of houses, lands, etc., *liability to certain burdens*, e.g., *a right of way*: fundo servitum imponere, Cic. L. (3) concr., *slaves*: servitus crescit nova (of lovers), Hor.

Servius -a, a Roman name, esp. in the Sulpician gens; see Sulpicius.

servo -are, to watch over, to keep.

LIT., (1) to watch, observe. Absol.: serva! look out! Pl., Hor. With object: uxor scelerata me omnibus servat modis ne, Pl.; iter alicuius, Caes.; sidera, to observe, Verg.; esp. of augurs: servare de caelo, Cic. (2) to keep, protect, preserve, save: populum, Cic.; aliquem liberā custodiā, Cic.; aliquem ex iudicio, Cic.; rem suam, Hor.; with double acc.: se integros castosque, Cic. Esp., to keep for the future, lay up, reserve: Caecuba centum clavibus, Hor.; se ad maiora, Liv.; eo me servavi, Cic.; with dat.: res iudicio voluntate multitudinis, Cic.; vosmet rebus servate secundis, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to keep, retain, observe an abstr. thing: promissum, Pl., Cic.; fidem, Pl., Cic.; ordines, Caes.; amicitiam, Cic.; legem, Cic.; pacem cum aliquo, Cic.; amorem, Verg.; aequam mentem, Hor.; with ut or ne and the subj.: cum ita priores decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. (2) to keep to, stay in a place: limen, stay at home, Verg.; silvas et flumina, Verg.; atria, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **servans** -antis as adj. (with superl.), *observing*: servantissimus aequi, Verg.

servūla (servōla) -ae, f. (dim. of serva), a young female slave, servant-girl: Cic. L.

servūlus (servōlus) -i, m. (dim. of servus), a young slave: Pl., Cic.

servus, adj., *serving*, and subst., a slave.

Adj., servus -a -um, *serving, servile, subject*. LIT., homo, Pl.; capita, Liv.; Graeciae urbes, Liv. TRANSF., (1) in gen.: imitatores, servum pecus, Hor. (2) as legal t. t., of lands or buildings, *subject to rights other than those of the owners*: praedia serva, Cic.

Subst., m. servus -i, a slave, servant. LIT., servi publici, slaves of the state, Cic.; Pl., etc. TRANSF., servi cupiditatum, Cic.; legum, Cic.; Plin. L. F. serva -ae, a female slave: Pl., Hor., Liv.

sēsāmur (sis-) -i, n. and **sēsāma** -ae, f. (σῖσᾱμῶν, σῖσᾱμη), sesame, an oily plant: Pl., Plin.

sescēnāris -e (perhaps sesqui/annus), a year and a half old: bos, Liv.

sescēnārius -a -um (sesceni), consisting of six hundred: cohortes, Caes.

sescēni -ae -a (sescenti), six hundred at a time or six hundred each: Cic.

sescentēni = sesceni; q.v.: Suet.

sescentēsīmus (-ensīmus) -a -um (sescenti), six hundredth: Cic.

sescenti -ae -a (sex/centum), six hundred: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., to denote an indefinite round number, countless: epistulae, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

sescentiēs (sescentiens), adv. (sescenti), six hundred times: Cic. L., Plin. L.

sescentoplāgus -i, m. (sescenti/plaga), one who receives innumerable stripes: Pl.

sescuncia -ae, f. (sesqui/uncia), one eighth of any unit: Plin. As adj.: copulae sescunciae, an inch and a half thick, Pl.

sēsēlis -is, f. (σέσᾱλις), a plant, hartwort: Cic. **Sēsōstris** -is and **Sēsōsis** -sidis, m. (Σέσωστρις), a famous king of Egypt.

sesqui, adv. (perhaps from semis/que), one half more, half as much again: sesqui maior, Cic.

sesquialter -altera -alterum, one and a half: Cic.

sesquihōra -ae, f. an hour and a half: Plin. L.

sesquiblibra -ae, f. a pound and a half: Cato.

sesquimēnsis -is, m. a month and a half: Varr.

sesquimōdius -i, m. a peck and a half: Cic.

sesquiōbōlus -i, m. an obolus and a half: Plin.

sesquioctāvus -a -um, containing $\frac{1}{8}$ of a thing: Cic.

sesquiōpus -ēris, n. the work of a day and a half: Pl.

sesquipēdālīs -e, a foot and a half long: tigna, Caes. Hence inordinately long: dentes, Cat.; verba, Hor.

sesquipēs -pēdis, m. a foot and a half long, wide, etc.: Pl.

sesquiplāga -ae, f. a blow and a half: Tac.

sesquipleX -plicis, one and a half times as much: Cic.

sesquitertius -a -um, containing $\frac{1}{3}$ of anything: Cic.

sessibulum -i, n. (sedeo), a seat, stool, chair: Pl.

sessilis -e (sedeo), fit for sitting. (1) pass.: tergum (equi), Ov. (2) act., of plants, low, dwarf: lactuca, Mart., Plin.

sessio -ōnis, f. (sedeo). LIT., sitting, the act of sitting: status, incessio, sessio, Cic.; sessiones quaedam (postures in sitting) contra naturam sunt, Cic.; esp. (1) a sitting idle, loitering: Capitolina, Cic. L. (2) a session for discussion: post meridia, Cic. TRANSF., a place for sitting, seat: Cic.

sessito -are (freq. of sedeo), to sit much, sit often: quam deam (Suadam) in Pericli labris scripsit Eupolis sessitavisse, Cic.

sessiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of sessio), a little company or assembly for conversation: Cic.

sessor -ōris, m. (sedeo). LIT., one who sits, a sitter: Hor., Suet. TRANSF., an inhabitant: urbis, Nep.

sestertius -a -um (semis/tertius), consisting of two and a half; as adj., only with nummus and milia: nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo, for a mere trifle, Cic., Varr.

M. as subst. **sestertius** -i; genit. plur. usually sestertium; a sesterce, a silver coin = $\frac{1}{2}$ denarius = $2\frac{1}{2}$ asses; often written HS. Numbers of sesterces are expressed as follows. Below 2,000, by sestertii with cardinal num., e.g. centum sestertii. From 2,000 to 1,000,000, by milia sestertium or by sestertium without milia, treated as a n. noun, and so declined (= 1,000 sesterces), with cardinal or distrib. num.: bis dena super sestertia nummum, 20,000 sesterces, Hor. From 1,000,000 upwards, by sestertium (as genit. pl. or declined; = here 100,000 sesterces) with numeral adv.: sestertium

decies, 1,000,000 *sesterces*, Cic.; *sestertium* ducenties, 20,000,000 *sesterces*, Liv.

Sestius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were (1) L. Sestius, tribune of the people, the author of a law enacting that one of the consuls should always be a plebeian. (2) P. Sestius, tribune of the people, who proposed the recall of Cicero from exile.

¶ Hence adj. **Sestiānus** -a -um, *Sestian*.

Sestus (**Sestōs**) -i, f. (Σηστός), a town on the Hellespont, home of Hero. Adj. **Sestus** -a -um, *Sestian*: puella, Hero, Ov.

set = sed; q.v.

seta = saeta; q.v.

seu, see *siue*.

sēvēritās -ātis, f. (*severus*), *gravity, seriousness, austerity, sternness*: censorum, censoria, Cic.; *severitatem in filio adhibere*, Cic.; imperii, Caes.

sēvēritūdō -inis, f. (*severus*), *gravity, sternness*: Pl.

sēvērus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *grave, serious, strict, rigid, stern, austere*.

Of persons; in a good sense: *Tubero vitā severus*, Cic.; *familia cum ad ceteras res tum ad iudicandum severissima*, Cic. M. as subst.: Cat., Hor. In a bad sense, *hard, cruel*: *Neptunus saevus severusque*, Pl.; *turba Eumenidum*, Prop.; in aliquem, Cic., Liv.

Of things: *frons*, Pl., Ov.; *iudicia*, Cic.; *Falernum (vinum), harsh*, Hor.; *amnis Cocyti, grim*, Verg. N. pl. as subst.: Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **sēvērē**, *seriously, gravely, austere*: Caes., Cic.

Sēvērus -i, m. a Roman family name, esp. of (1) Cornelius Severus, epic poet in the time of Augustus, friend of Ovid. (2) L. Septimius Severus, emperor A.D. 193-211. (3) Aurelius Alexander Severus, emperor A.D. 222-34.

Sēvērus mons, a mountain in the Sabine country, a branch of the Apennines.

sēvōco -are, to call aside, call away. LIT., singulos, Caes.; *plebem in Aventinum*, Cic. TRANSF., to withdraw, separate: *animum a voluptate*, Cic.

sēvum = sebum; q.v.

sex, indecl. numer. (ἑξ), *six*: Pl., Cic., etc.: *sex septem, six or seven*, Ter., Hor.

sexāgēnārius -a -um (*sexageni*), *containing sixty*; esp., *sixty years old*: Quint

sexāgēni -ae -a (*sexaginta*), *sixty at a time*, or *sixty each*: Cic., Liv.

sexāgēsīmus (-ensīmus) -a -um (*sexaginta*), *sixtieth*: Ter., Cic., Mart.

sexāgiēs (**sexāgiēs**), adv. (*sexaginta*), *sixty times*: Caes., Cic.

sexāgīnta, indecl. num. (*sex*), *sixty*: Pl., Cic., etc.

sexangūlus -a -um, *hexagonal*: Ov., Plin.

sexcen-, see *sescen-*.

sexdecīm = sedecim; q.v.

sexennis -e (*sex/annus*), *six years old*: Pl., Caes.

sexennium -i, n. (*sexennis*), *a period of six years*: Pl., Cic.

sexiēs (**sexiens**), adv. (*sex*), *six times*: Liv.

sexprimi (or **sex primī**) -ōrum, m. *a board of six magistrates in a provincial town*: Cic.

sexadēcīmāni -ōrum, m. (*sextusdecimus*), *soldiers of the 16th legion*: Tac.

sexans -antis, m. (*sex*), *the sixth part of an as, or of any unit*. In gen., as a fraction: *heredes in sextante*, Cic. L. Esp. (1) as a coin, *two unciae*: Liv. (2) in weight, *the sixth part of a pound*: Ov., Plin. (3) in area, *a sixth of an acre*: Varr. (4) of liquid, *a sixth of a sextarius*: Mart.

sexārius -i, m. (*sextus*), *the sixth part*. Esp. in liquid measure, *the sixth part of a congius* (about a pint): Cic.

Sextilis -e (*sextus*), of the sixth month of the old Roman year (reckoning from March): Hor., Liv. M. as subst. (sc. mensis), *the sixth month*, afterwards called *Augustus*: Cic.

sexūla -ae, f. (sc. pars; from *sextulus*, dim. of *sextus*), *the sixth part of an uncia*, 1/2 of an as: Varr.; as a fraction, 1/2: Cic.

sextus -a -um (*sex*), *sixth*: Pl., Cic., etc. N. acc. as adv. **sextum**, *for the sixth time*: *sextum consul*, Cic.

sextusdecīmus -a -um, *sixteenth*: Cic.

sexungūla -ae, f. *six-claws*; nickname for a rapacious woman: Pl.

sexus -ūs, m. (connected with *secus* and *seco*), *sex*: *hominum genus et in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebne sit*, Cic.; Liv., etc.

si, conj., *if, supposing that*. Often preceded by *quod*, *quod si*, and *if, but if*; foll. by *modo*, *si modo*, *if only*; *si quis*, *if anybody*; *si non*, *si minus*, *nisi*, *if not, unless*.

(1) with indic. verb (in any tense): **a**, indicating simply possibility: *si falsum est, accingere contra*, Lucr.; Cic., etc.: **b**, implying fact, esp. foll. by *quidem*: *si quidem, or siquidem, since, considering that*, Cic., etc.

(2) with subj. verb: **a**, with pres. subj., for a future condition which is possible but not likely: *possis ignavus haberi ad cenam si intestatus eas*, Juv.; Cic., etc.: **b**, with imperf. subj. for a present unfulfilled condition, pluperf. for a past unfulfilled: *si id fecisses, melius famae consuluisse*, Cic.; *me truncus sustulerat nisi Faunus ictum dextra levasset*, Hor.; *emendaturus, si licuisset, eram*, Ov.: **c**, to express a wish: *si nunc foret illa iuventus!* Verg.; esp. after *o*: *o si solitae quicquam virtutis addeset*, Verg.; *o mihi praeteritos referat si Iuppiter annos*, Verg.; Hor.: **d**, after *perinde ac*, etc., in comparisons: *perinde existimans ac si usus esset*, Caes.; Cic., etc.: **e**, with imperf. subj., of what often used to happen: *chommoda dicebat si quando commoda vellet dicere*, Cat.; Hor.: **f**, elliptically = *in the hope that, on the chance that, to see if*: *pergit ad speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent*, Liv.; Cic., Caes., etc.: **g**, rarely, in indir. quest., *whether*: *fatis incerta feror si Iuppiter unam esse velit urbem*, Verg.

(3) elliptically, without verb; esp., *si minus, if not, si non, si nihil aliud*: Cic., Liv., etc.

sibila -orum, n. pl. (1) as adj., *hissing*: *colla colubrae*, Verg. (2) as subst., used by poets as plur. of *sibilus* (q.v.): *calamorum sibila*, Lucr.; *serpens horrenda sibila misit*, Ov.

sibilo -are (*sibilus*). (1) intransit., *to hiss, to whistle*: *serpens*, Verg.; *anguis*, Ov.; of red-hot iron in water: in tepida submersum *sibilat unda*, Ov. (2) transit., *to hiss at, hiss down*: *aliquem*, Cic. L., Hor.

sibilus -i, m. (poet. plur. *sibila*; q.v.), *a hissing, whistling*. In gen.: *austri*, Verg.; of persons,

whistling: sibilo signum dare. Liv. Esp., *a contemptuous hissing*: sibilum metuus? Cic.; sibilis aliquem explodere, Cic.

Sibylla -ae, f. (Σιβύλλα), *a prophetess and priestess of Apollo, a Sibyl*; esp., *the Sibyl of Cumae, whom Aeneas consulted, and another who was said to have composed the Sibylline books, which were bought by Tarquin from an old woman, and kept in the Capitol, and consulted in time of danger.*

¶ Hence adj. **Sibyllinus** -a -um, *of the Sibyl, Sibylline*: libri, Cic., Liv.; vaticinatio, Cic.; versus: Cic., Hor.

sic (seic, sice), *so, thus, in this way.*

In gen., with exact sense shown by general context, gesture, etc.: sive enim sic est, sive illo modo, Cic.; illa civitas popularis (sic enim appellant in qua in populo sunt omnia, Cic.; Liv., etc. Sometimes with disparaging sense, so so: Pl. In the sense just like that, without further ado: sic armatus, accounted as he was, Liv.; Cic. In affirmative answers, just so, yes: Ter., Cic., etc.

Esp. (1) introducing a description, quotation, etc., like this, as follows: ingressus est sic loqui Scipio, Cic.; sic velim existimes, te nihil gratius facere posse, Cic.; sic est vulgus; ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa, existimant, Cic.; Verg., etc. (2) referring to a conditional or restrictive clause, in that case, with this limitation: recordatione amicitiae sic fruor, ut beate vixisse videar, Cic.; decreverunt, id sic ratum esset, si patres auctores fierent, Liv.; so in wishes: sic tua Cyreans fugiant examina taxos, Verg. (3) in comparisons, so; gen. corresponding to ut: Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, Cic.; quemadmodum . . . sic, Cic.; sic . . . tanquam, Cic.; sic . . . quasi, Cic.; velut . . . sic, Liv.; ceu . . . sic, Verg. (4) leading up to consecutive clause, so much, to such a degree: Caecinam a puero semper sic dilexi ut non ullo cum homine coniunctius viverem, Cic.; Caes., etc.

¶ Hence interrog. **sicinē** (siccine) *'sicinē'?* is it thus that?: Cat., etc.

sica -ae, f. (seco), *a dagger, dirk, poniard*: maximus sicarum numerus et gladiatorum, Cic.; Suet., etc.

Sicāni -ōrum, m. pl. *an ancient people who migrated from Italy to Sicily.*

¶ Hence adj. **Sicānus** and **Sicānius** -a -um, *Sicanian*; poet. = *Sicilian*; subst. **Sicānia** -ae, f. *Sicania* = *Sicily*; and f. adj. **Sicānis** -idis, *Sicanian, Sicilian.*

sicārius -i, m. (sica), *an assassin, murderer*: Cic., Hor., etc. Esp.: accusare aliquem inter scarios, *of murder*, Cic.

siccē, adv. from siccus; q.v.

siccine (sicinē), see sic.

siccitās -ātis, f. (siccus), *dryness.*

LIT., paludum, Caes.; Pl., Cic.; of weather, drought: Cic. L., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *freedom from humours, firm health*: Cic. (2) of style, *plainness, simplicity, dryness*: orationis, Cic.

sicco -are (siccus), *to make dry, to dry*: paludes, Cic.; vellera, Verg.; herbas, Ov.; vulnera, *to stanch*, Verg.; calices, *to drain*, Hor.; ovis ubera, Verg.; ovem, Ov.

siccōculus -a -um (siccus/oculus), *with dry eyes*: Pl.

siccus -a -um, *dry.*

LIT., in gen.: harena, lignum, Verg.; oculi, tearless, Hor.; panis, Sen. Of weather: dies, Hor.; fervores, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of the body, *free from humours, sound, firm, healthy*: corpora, Plin.; Pl., Cat. (2) *thirsting, thirsty*; sometimes *sober, temperate*: Pl., Cic., Verg., Hor. (3) of style, *plain, dry, simple*: oratio, Cic.; Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **siccē**, *dryly*; of style, *plainly*: Cic.

Sicilia -ae, f., see Siculi.

sicilicūla -ae, f. (dim. of sicilis), *a small sickle*: Pl.

sicilissito -are (Siculi), *to imitate Sicilian ways*: Pl.

sicilis -is, f. (sica), *a sickle*: Plin.

sicinē (siccine), see sic.

Sicōris -is, m. *a tributary of the Hiberus in Spain (now Segre)*: Caes., Luc.

sicūbi, adv. *if anywhere*: Cic., Verg., etc.

Siculū -ōrum, m. *a people of Italy who migrated to Sicily, and gave the island its name*: Cic., etc.; sing. **Siculūs** -i, m. *a Sicilian*: Pl., Cic.; adj. **Siculūs** -a -um, *Sicilian*: tyrannus, Phalaris, Ov.

¶ Hence subst. **Sicilia** -ae, f. *Sicily*; adj. **Siciliensis**-e, and f. adj. **Sicēlis** -idis, *Sicilian.*

sicundē, adv. *if from anywhere*: Cic. L., Liv. **sicūt** and **sicūtī**, adv. *as, just as.*

In gen., with a verb: sicut sapiens poeta dixit, Cic.; sicut, sicuti . . . ita, Pl., Caes., Cic.; sicuti . . . sic, Caes.; without a verb: sicut apud nos, Cic.; viri in uxores, sicut in liberos, potestatem, Caes.

Esp. (1) to confirm the truth of something stated hypothetically, with esse, as: quamvis felix sit, sicuti est, Cic.; Caes., etc. (2) in a comparison, as it were: hic locus sicut aliquod fundamentum est huius constitutionis, Cic.; with verb in subj., just as if: sicuti foret lacessitus, Sall. (3) to add an example, as for example: quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsā M. Curii, Cic. (4) to express a state or condition, just as: sicut eram, fugio, Ov.

Sicyōn -ōnis, f. (Σικυών), *a city in north-eastern Peloponnesus.*

¶ Hence adj. **Sicyōnius** -a -um, *Sicyonian*: calcei, Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **Sicyōnia** -ōrum, *a kind of soft shoes from Sicyon: Lucr.: m. pl. as subst. **Sicyōnii** -orum, *the Sicyonians*: Cic.*

siderēus -a -um (sidus), *of the stars, starry.*

LIT., caelum, Ov.; ignes, *the stars*, Ov.; Canis, *the Dog-star*, Ov.; dea = Nox, Prop.

TRANSF., *heavenly*, or perhaps *gleaming, glittering*: clipeus, Verg.

Sidicini -ōrum, m. *a people of Campania, whose chief town was Teanum.*

¶ Hence adj. **Sidicinus** -a -um, *Sidicine*. **sido** sidere sidem et sēdi sessum (cf. ἵω), *to sit down, settle, alight.*

LIT., of living creatures: columbae super arbore sidunt, Verg.

TRANSF., of inanimate things. (1) *to sink down, settle*: orta ex lacu nebula campo quam montibus densior sederat, Liv.; Lucr., Ov., etc. (2) *to remain lying or fixed*: cum sederit glans, Liv.; as naut. t. t., *to stick fast, to be stranded*: ubi cymbae siderent, Liv.; Prop.

(3) to vanish, disappear: Prop. (4) of feelings, to subside: Tac.

Sidōn -ōnis, f. (Σιδών), an ancient city of Phoenicia.

¶ Hence adj. **Sidōniūs** -a -um, *Phoenician, Sidonian*: amor, of Jupiter for Europa, Mart.; of purple: ostrum, Ov.; m. pl. as subst. **Sidōnii** -ōrum, the Sidonians; also adj. **Sidōnicus** -a -um, *Sidonian*; f. adj. **Sidōnis** -idis, *Sidonian, Tyrian*: concha, Tyrian purple, Ov.; tellus, *Phoenicia*, Ov.; as subst., the Sidonian woman: Europa, Ov.; Dido, Ov.; Anna, sister of Dido: Ov.

sidus -ēris, n. a group of stars, constellation, or a single star, luminary.

LIT., (1) strictly, a constellation; sing.: sidus Vergiliarum, Liv.; sidus aetherium, Ov.; plur.: illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellae vocatis, Cic.; Lucr., etc. (2) a luminary, heavenly body; esp. a star: Cic., Ov., etc. (3) more generally, the time of year: hiberno sidere, in winter, Verg.; mutato sidere, at another season, Verg. (4) weather: grave sidus et imber, Ov.; Minervae, storm raised by Minerva, Verg. (5) in astrology, a star, affecting human fortunes (cf. sideratio): haud secus quam pestifero sidere icti, Liv.; Cic., etc. (6) plur., in gen., the heavens: ad sidera missus, Juv.; ad sidera ferre, to praise to the skies, Verg.; esp. of exalted feeling or station: sublimi feriam sidera vertice, Hor.; Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., of any glorious or beautiful object: of eyes: geminum, sua lumina, sidus, Ov.; O sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis, pride, glory, Ov. As a term of endearment: Hor.

Sigambri = Sugambri; q.v.

Sigaeum -i, n. (Σιγαιον), a promontory and port in Troas, where was the grave of Achilles.

¶ Hence adj. **Sigēus, Sigēiūs** -a -um, *Sigean*.

sigilla -ōrum, n. pl. (dim. of signum), small figures, images: patella in qua sigilla erant egregia, Cic.; figures cut upon a signet-ring: Cic.; hence a seal: Hor.

sigillātus -a -um (sigilla), ornamented with small figures: scyphi, Cic.

sigma -ātis, n. (σίγμα), the Greek letter sigma, and hence, a semicircular dining-couch in the original shape of a capital sigma (C): Mart.

signātor -ōris, m. (signo), one who seals or signs a document. Hence (1) a witness to a will: signatores falsi, forgers of wills, Sall. (2) a witness to a marriage-contract: Juv.

Signia -ae, f. a city in Latium (now Segni).

¶ Hence adj. **Signinus** -a -um, of Signia; m. pl. as subst. **Signini** -ōrum, the inhabitants of Signia.

signifer -fēra -fērum (signum/fero), bearing signs or figures, adorned with figures. In gen.: puppis, Luc. Esp., bearing stars, covered with constellations: aether, Lucr.; orbis, the Zodiac, Cic.

¶ M. as subst. **signifēr** -fēri, a standard-bearer. LIT., as milit. t. t.: Caes., Cic., etc. TRANSF., in gen., a leader, head: calamitosorum, Cic.; iuventutis, Cic.

significatio -ōnis, f. (significo), an indication, sign, token, signal.

In gen.: declarare aliquid significatione, Cic.; Caes.; with subjective genit.: litterarum, Cic.; with objective genit.: virtutis,

Cic.; with acc. and infin.: significatio fit non adesse constantiam, Cic.

Esp. (1) a sign of assent, approbation: omni significatione florere, Cic.; Caes. (2) emphasis: Cic. (3) the meaning, signification of a word: Cic., Quint.

significo -are (signum/facio), to give a sign, to indicate, notify, show.

In gen., with acc.: hoc mihi significasse et adnuisse visus est, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: omnes significabant ab eo se esse admodum delectatos, Cic.; Caes.; with indir. command: ut statim dimitterentur, Caes.; With indir. quest.: litterae neque unde neque quo die datae essent significabant, Cic.; with de and the abl.: de fuga, Caes.

Esp. (1) to indicate what is to come, foreshow: futura, Cic.; Ov., etc. (2) to mean, signify: uno verbo significari res duas, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **significans** -antis, of style or delivery, graphic, distinct, clear: Quint.; compar.: Quint.

¶ Adv. **significantēr**, plainly, distinctly, clearly: Quint.; compar.: acrius, apertius, significantius dignitatem alicuius defendere, Cic. L.

Signinus, see Signia.

signo -are (signum), to put a mark upon, mark, inscribe.

LIT., in gen. (1) with acc. of the thing marked: humum pede certo, Hor.; silicem, Juv.; Verg., Ov. (2) with acc. of the mark made: summo vestigia pulvere, Verg.; caeli regionem in cortice signant, cut in, Verg.; nomina saxo, Ov. Esp. (1) to mark with a seal, seal, seal up: libellum, Cic. L.; volumina, Hor.; arcanas tabellas, Ov. (2) to coin, stamp money: argentum signatum, Cic.; Liv., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to impress, to indicate: signatum memori pectore nomen habe, Ov.; ossa nomen (Caieta) signat, Verg. (2) to observe, notice: ora sono discordia, Verg.; Ov.

signum -i, n. a sign, mark, token.

In gen.: signa et notas locorum, Cic.; signum imprimere pecori, Verg.; with genit.: signa pedum sequi, to follow the footsteps, Ov.; signa doloris ostendere, Cic.

Esp. (1) as milit. t. t., a standard, banner, ensign: signa relinquere, to desert, Sall., Liv.; signa ferre, to break up camp, march away, Caes., Liv.; signa convelli iubere, to give the signal for marching away, Liv.; signa inferre, to attack, Caes., Cic., Liv.; signa conferre, either to bring the standards together, to concentrate, Caes., Liv.; or to engage, to fight: cum Alexandrinis, Cic.; Liv., etc. (2) milit. t. t., a signal, order, command: signum pugnae proponere, Liv.; signum tubā dare, Caes. (3) milit. t. t., a watchword, password: Tac., Suet. (4) a signal for races to begin: signum mittendis quadrigis dare, Liv. (5) an indication of the future, a warning, symptom: medici signa habent ex venis, Cic.; morborum, Verg. (6) a physical representation of a person or thing, a figure, image, statue: signum aëneum, marmoreum, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., etc. Esp. a seal, signet: Cic., Hor., etc. (7) a group of stars, constellation: Lucr., Cic.

silānus -i, m. (Σιληνός, Doric Σιλανός), a fountain; originally one with water gushing from the mouth of a statue of Silenus; later, in gen., of water carried by pipes: Lucr.

Silārus -i, m. *a river in Lucania (now the Sele)*.
silens, partic. from *sileo*; q.v.
silentium -i, n. (*sileo*), *silence, stillness, quietness*.

LIT., of persons: *audire aliquid magno silentio*, Cic.; *silentium fieri iubere*, Cic.; *silentio praeterire*, Cic.; *silentium tenere*, obtinere, Liv.; *alta silentia rumpere*, Verg.; Caes., etc. Esp. *ceremonial silence during the taking of auspices*: *id silentium dicimus in auspiciis, quod omni vitio caret*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of nature, *stillness*: *noctis*, Caes., Lucr., Liv.; *ruris*, Ov. (2) *quiet, repose, inactivity*: *iudiciorum ac fori*, Cic. (3) *obscurity, ingloriousness*: *vitam silentio transire*, Sall.

Silēnus -i, m. (Σιληνός), *the tutor and attendant of Bacchus, represented with a bald head, and riding on an ass, usually drunk*.

sileo -ēre -ūi, *to be still, noiseless, silent*.

LIT., of persons: *ceteri de nobis silent*, Cic. With acc., *to be silent about*: *tu hoc silebis*, Cic.; *neque te silebo*, Hor.; in pass.: *res siletur*, Cic.; n. pl. of gerundive as subst., *silenda, things to be silent about, secrets, mysteries*: Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of nature: *silet aer*, Ov.; *aequor*, Verg.; *nox*, Verg.; *late loca*, Verg. (2) of abstr. things, *to be still, to rest, to be inactive*: *leges inter arma, si quando ambitus sileat*, Cic.; Tac. (3) fig., *to leave unsaid*: *si chartae sileant quod bene feceris*, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **silens** -entis, *silent, still*: *nox*, Verg., Liv., etc.; *umbrae, the dead*, Verg. Plur. as subst. **silentēs**, *the dead*: Ov.; also *the Pythagoreans*: Ov.

siler -ēris, n. *a species of willow, the brook-willow*: Verg.

silesco -ēre (*sileo*), *to become silent, grow still*: Verg., Ov., etc.

silex -icis, m. (rarely f.), *any hard stone, such as flint, esp. as material for pavement*.

LIT., certo in loco *silecem caedere*, Cic.; *vias in urbe silece sternere*, Liv.; Juv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *a crag, rock, cliff*: *acuta silex praecisis undique saxis*, Verg.; Lucr. (2) of *hardheartedness*: *dicam siles pectus habere tuum*, Ov.

silicernium -i, n. *a funeral feast*: Varr.; hence, as a term of abuse, applied to an infirm old man: Ter.

siligo -inis, f. *a kind of very white wheat*: Cato, Varr., Plin. Hence *wheaten flour*: Juv.

siliqua -ae, f. *a husk, pod, shell*: Verg. TRANSF., in plur., *pulse*: Hor.

Silius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of (1) A. Silius, *a friend of Cicero*. (2) P. Silius Nerva, *propraetor in Bithynia and Pontus, 51 B.C.* (3) C. Silius Italicus, *an epic poet of the first century A.D., author of an epic poem on the second Punic war in seventeen books*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Siliānus** -a -um, *relating to Silius*.

silō -ōnis, m. (*silus*), *a snub-nosed man*: Pl.

silphium -i, n. (σίλπιον) = *lasericium*; q.v.: Cato.

Silūres -um, acc. -as, *a British people living in South Wales*.

silūrus -i, m. (σίλουρος), *a species of river-fish, probably the sheat-fish*: Juv.

silus -a -um, *flat-nosed, snub-nosed, pug-nosed*: Cic.

silva (*silūa*, trisyll.: Hor.) -ae, f. (connected with *silan*), *a wood, forest*.

LIT., (1) strictly, *a wood*: *silva densa*, Cic.; *silvarum dea, Diana*, Ov.; Lucr., Verg., etc. (2) *a plantation, a grove, a park*: *signa in silva disposita*, Cic.; Hor. (3) *any quantity of shrubs or plants, bush*: Verg., etc. (4) poet., *a tree or trees*: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of physical objects, *a forest, a dense mass or quantity*: *immanem aerato circumfert tegmine silvam, a dense mass of spears*, Verg. (2) of abstr. things, *plenty, abundance*: *virtutum et vitiorum*, Cic.; esp., of materials for speaking and writing: *silva rerum*, Cic.; *omnis ubertas et quasi silva dicendi*, Cic.

Silvānus -i, m. (*silva*), *a Latin god of woods and forests*; plur., *Silvani, gods of the woodlands*.

silvāticus -a -um (*silva*). (1) of *woods or trees*: Cato, Varr. (2) of *plants and animals, wild*: Cato, Varr.

silvesco -ēre (*silva*), of *a vine, to run wild, to run to wood*: Cic.

silvestris -e (*silva*), *belonging to woods, or covered with trees, wooded*.

LIT., *collis*, Caes.; *locus*, Cic.; *belua*, Cic.; *homines*, Hor. N. pl. as subst., *woodlands*: Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *growing wild, wild*: *oliva*, Ov.; Verg., Hor. (2) *rural, pastoral*: *Musa*, Verg.; Lucr.

Silvia, see *Rhea*.

silvīcola -ae, m. and f. (*silva/colo*), *inhabiting woods*: Verg., Ov.

silvīcultrix -trīcis, f. adj. (*silva/colo*), *inhabiting woods*: Cat.

silvifrāgus -a -um (*silva/frango*), *shattering the woods*: Lucr.

silvōsus -a -um (*silva*), *well wooded*: *saltus*, Liv.

simia -ae, f. (*simus*), *an ape, monkey*: Cic., etc.; as a term of abuse: Pl., Plin. L.

similis -e; compar. *similior*, superl. *simillimus* (connected with *simul*), *like, resembling, similar*: Cic., Verg., etc. Most often with genit.: *fratris*, Cic.; non est veri simile ut occiderit, *it is not probable that*, Cic.; compar.: *veri similis*, Liv.; superl.: *simillimum veri*, Cic. Also with dat.: *si similes Icilio tribunos haberet*, Liv.; *quid simile habet epistula aut iudicio aut contioni?* Cic.; compar.: *similium id vero fecit*, Liv.; superl.: *simillimus deo*, Cic. With inter: *homines inter se cum formā tum moribus similes*, Cic.; Ov. Foll. by ac, atque, et si, ut si, tamquam si: Caes., Cic.

¶ N. as subst. **simile** -is, *a resemblance or comparison*: Cic., Quint.

¶ Adv. **similitēr**, with compar. *similior* and superl. *simillimē*, *in like manner, similarly*; foll. by atque, ut si: Cic.

similitūdō -inis, f. (*similis*), *likeness, resemblance*.

In gen.: *est inter ipsos similitudo*, Cic.; *est homini cum deo similitudo*, Cic.; *veri similitudo, probability*, Cic. Sometimes *intended likeness, imitation*: Cic., Tac.

Esp. (1) *a metaphor, simile*: Cic. (2) *uniformity of style, monotony*: Cic.

similo = *simulo*; q.v.

simiōlus -i, m. (dim. of *simius*), *a little ape*, as a term of abuse: Cic. L.

sīmītū, adv. (old form of simul), *together*: Pl. **sīmūs** -i, m. (simus; cf. simia), *an ape, monkey*: Mart.; as a term of abuse: Hor.

Sīmōis -mōentis, m. (Σιμώεις), *a small stream in Troas, falling into the Scamander*.

Sīmōnides -is, m. (Σιμωνίδης), *a lyric poet of Ceos*. Adj. **Sīmōnidēs** -a -um, *Simonidean*.

simplex -plicis; abl. sing. simplici, in Lucr. simplicē; (root of semel/plico), *simple, single, uncompounded, unmixed*.

LIT., *natura animantis*, Cic.; *res aperta et simplex*, Cic.; *aqua, pure*, Ov.; simplici ordine urbem intrare, *in single file*, Liv.; plus vice simplici, *more than once*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *plain, not complicated*: causa, Cic.; *genus mortis, without torture*, Liv.; *necessitudo, unconditional*, Cic.; Hor. (2) *morally simple, straightforward, upright, guileless*: vir apertus ac simplex, Cic.; cogitationes, Tac.; Ov.; compar.: Hor.

¶ Adv. **simpliciter**, *plainly, simply*. LIT., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., (1) *simply, without art, artlessly*: loqui, Cic. (2) *frankly, candidly, honestly*: Plin. L.; compar. and superl.: Tac.

simplicitās -ātis, f. (simplex), *simplicity, simpleness*. LIT., Lucr. TRANSF., *morally, straightforwardness, guilelessness, honesty, candour*: puerilis, Liv.; sermo antiquae simplicitatis, Liv.; Ov., etc.

simpulus -a -um (connected with simplex), *simple*. N. as subst. **simplum** -i, *the simple sum or number* (opp. double, etc.): Cic., Liv.

simplūm -i, n. *a ladle*; prov.: excitare fluctūs in simpulo, *to make a storm in a tea-cup, to make much ado about nothing*: Cic.

simplūvium -i, n. *a sacrificial bowl*: Cic., Juv.

sīmūl, adv. (connected with similis), *at once, at the same time, together*. In gen.: cenare, Cic.; tres simul soles effulserunt, Liv.; excepto quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, Hor.; with cum: testamentum simul obsignavi cum Clodio, Cic.; with et, que, atque: simul inflatus exacerbatusque, Liv.; simul honoribus atque virtutibus, Liv.; with ab: simul septemviris, Tac.; Ov., Hor.

In special phrases. (1) *simul... simul, not only... but at the same time, partly... partly*: increpando simul temeritatem, simul ignaviam, Liv.; simul sui purgandi causā, simul ut, Caes. (2) *simul atque* (ac), *simul ut*, and sometimes *simul alone, as soon as*; esp. with perf. indic.: Caes., Cic., Verg., etc.

sīmūlācrum -i, n. (simulo), *an image, likeness, portrait, effigy*.

LIT., *Helenae, deorum*, Cic.; *simulacra cerea, dolls*, Ov.; *belli simulacra cientes, engaging in sham battles, on manoeuvres*, Lucr.; also *of a reflection in a mirror or in water*: Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *a shade, ghost*; of the dead: Lucr., Verg., Ov.; *of a figure in a dream*: vana (noctis), Ov. (2) *as t. of the Epicurean philosophy, a conception of an object in the mind*: Lucr. (3) *in literature, a characteristic picture*: Liv. (4) *in gen., an imitation, phantom, appearance* (opp. substance, reality): simulacra virtutis, Cic.; religionis, Cic.

sīmūlāmen -inis, n. (simulo), *an imitation*: Ov.

sīmūlans -antis, partic. from simulo; q.v.

sīmūlātē, adv. from simulo; q.v.

sīmūlātiō -ōnis, f. (simulo), *the assumed appearance of anything, pretence, feint, false show*: imitatio simulatioque virtutis, Cic.; agere cum simulatione timoris, Cic.; Ter., Caes., Tac.

sīmūlātor -ōris, m. (simulo). (1) *an imitator*: figurae, Ov. (2) *a pretender, counterfeiter, feigner*: segnitiae, Tac.; cuius rei libet simulatur ac dissimulatur, Sall.; simulatur in omni oratione, of Socrates, *a master in irony*, Cic.; Tac.

sīmūlo -are (similis), *to make like*.

Hence (1) *to cause a person or thing to resemble another*: corpora igni simulata, Lucr.; Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic. (2) *to make a copy of a person or thing, to represent him or it*: nimbo et non imitabile fulmen, Verg.; cupressum, Hor.; simulata Troia, *a counterfeit Troy*, Ov. (3) *to make oneself like or make oneself out to be a person or thing, to play the part of*: aegrum, Liv.; anum, Ov.; aera Alexandri vultum simulantia, Hor. (4) *to pretend a thing is so, put on an appearance of, simulate*, a feeling, action, etc.: simulare gaudia vultu, Ov.; lacrimas, Ov.; negotia, Sall.; pacem, Cic., Sall.; aliud agentes, aliud simulates, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: se furere, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **sīmūlans** -antis, in compar., *imitating, imitative*: simulantior vocum ales, *the parrot*, Ov.

¶ Adv. from perf. partic. **sīmūlātē**, *feignedly*: Cic.

simultās -ātis, f. (simul), *a clash, rivalry, jealousy, feud*. Sing.: simulatē deponere, Cic. L.; Liv. Usually plur.: simulates exercere cum aliquo, Cic.; simulates dirimere, finire, Liv.

sīmūlus -a -um (dim. of simus), *somewhat snub-nosed*: Lucr.

simus -a -um (σιμός), *flat-nosed, snub-nosed*: Verg.

sīn, conj. *but if, if however*. (1) *with preceding particle such as si, nisi, quando, dum*: si... sin aliter, Cic.; si... sin autem, Cic.; si... sin minus, ellipt., *but if not*, Cic. (2) *without preceding particle*: sometimes strengthened by autem: Caes., Cic.

sīnāpi -is, n. and **sīnāpis** -is, f. (σινάρι), *mustard*: Pl., Plin.

sīncērītās -ātis, f. (sincerus), *purity, soundness*. LIT., olei, Plin. TRANSF., *integrity*: Sen., Phaedr.

sīncērus -a -um, *pure, unmixed, whole, sound, genuine*.

LIT., *secernere fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris*, Cic.; *membra, intact*, Lucr.; vas, Hor.

TRANSF., *morally uncorrupt, honourable, sincere*: iudicium, Cic.; fides, Liv.; Minerva, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **sīncērē**, *honestly, frankly, sincerely*: pronuntiare, Caes.; Ter., Cat.

sīncipitāmentum -i, n. = sinciput; q.v.: Pl.

sīnciput -pitis, n. (semi/caput), *half a head*. LIT., *of the smoked chap of a pig*: Juv., Pers.

TRANSF., *the brain*: Pl.

sīndōn -ōnis, f. (σινδών), *fine cotton cloth, muslin*: Mart.

sīnē, prep. with abl., *without* (opp. cum): semper ille ante cum uxore, tum sine ea, Cic.; sine dubio, Cic.; non sine gloriā, Hor.;

sometimes after its case: vitiis nemo sine nascitur, Hor.

signillatim, adv. (singillus=singulus), *singly, one by one*: Cic., Lucr., etc.

signilāris -e (singulus), *alone, single, individual*. LIT., ubi aliquos singulares ex nave egredi conspexerant, Caes.; non est singulare nec solivagum genus hoc, Cic.; imperium, *absolute rule*, Cic. Esp. as gramm. t. t., *singular, belonging to the singular number*: Quint. TRANSF., *unique, extraordinary*; in a good sense: ingenio atque animo singulares, Cic.; Pompeii singularis eximiaque virtus, Cic.; in a bad sense: nequitia, Cic.

M. pl. as subst. **signilārēs** -iūm, *troops specially employed, perhaps special guards*: Tac.

Adv. **signilārītēr** (singlārītēr: Lucr.). LIT., *singly*: Lucr.; *in the singular number*: Quint. TRANSF., *particularly, extraordinarily*: aliquem diligere, Cic.; Plin. L.

signilārius -a -um (singularis), *single*: catenae, Pl.

signūli, see singulus.

singultim, adv. (singultus), *with sobs: pauca loqui, stammeringly*, Hor.

singultio -ire (singultus), *to gasp, hiccough*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *to throb*: Pers.

singulto -are (singultus). (1) *intransit, to gasp, hiccough, sob*: Quint.; of dying persons, *to rattle in the throat*: Verg. (2) *transit, to sob out, gasp out*: animam, Ov.

singultus -ūs, m. *a sobbing, gasping*. Of persons: singultuque pias interruptente querellas, Ov.; multas lacrimas et fletum cum singultu videre potuisti, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. Of persons dying, *rattling in the throat*: Verg. Of similar sounds; *the croaking of a raven*: Plin.; *the gurgling of water*: Plin. L.

singulus -a -um, more freq. in plur. **singūli** -ae -a (from root of semel). (1) *single, separate, one at a time, one alone*; sing.: singulum vestigium, Pl.; plur.: honestius universi quam singuli, Cic. (2) *distributive, one each*: binos in singulas civitates, Cic.; filiae singulos filios habentes, Liv.

sinister -tra -trum, adj. [with compar. sinisterior], *left, on the left hand*.

LIT., manus, Nep.; ripa, Hor.; cornu, Ter., Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *wrong, perverse*: mores, Verg.; Cat., Tac. (2) *unfavourable, adverse*: notus pecori sinister, Verg.; interpretatio, Tac. (3) as t. t. of augury: a, amongst the Romans, who, turning towards the south, had the east on the left, *favourable*: tonitrus, Ov.; Cic., Verg.: b, among the Greeks, who, turning towards the north, had the east on the right, *unfavourable*: omen, Ov.

¶ As subst., f. sing. **sinistra**. (1) (sc. manus), *the left hand*: Caes.; natae ad furta sinistrae, Ov. (2) (sc. pars), *the left side*: sub sinistra, Caes.; Pl., Cic. N. sing. **sinistrum** -i. (1) (sc. latus), *the left side*: Quint. (2) *evil*: Ov. M. pl. **sinistri** -orum, *the left wing*: Liv.

¶ Adv. **sinistrē**, *wrongly or unfavourably*: excipere, Hor.; rescribere, Tac.

sinistritās -ātis, f. (sinister), *awkwardness*: Plin. L.

sinistrorsus (sinistrorsum), adv. (sinister/verto), *to the left*: Caes., Hor.

sīno sīnēre sīvi sītum; syncop. perf., sisti; perf. subj., siris sirit siritis; pluperf. subj., sisset.

(1) *to place, put down, set down*; only used in this sense in the partic. situs; see below.

(2) *to let alone, leave*. LIT., neu propius tectis taxum sine, Verg. TRANSF., *to let, allow, permit*. In gen.: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic.; id nos non sinemus, Ter.; with acc. obj. and infin.: vinum ad se importari omnino non sinunt, Caes.; nos transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic.; in pass.: hic accusare eum moderate per senatūs auctoritatem non est situs, Cic.; with jussive subjunctive: sine pascat aretque, Hor.; Verg., Liv. Esp.: a, in conversation, *sine, let, may*: feriant sine litora fluctūs, Verg.; *or sine, alone, very well*! Pl.: b, ne di sinant (sirit), ne Iuppiter sirit, *God forbid*! Pl., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **situs** -a -um, *placed, laid down*; also *left, lying, situated*. LIT., lingua in ore sita est, Cic.; Philippopolis a Philippo sita, *founded, built*, Liv.; C. Marii sitae reliquiae apud Anienem, *buried*, Cic.; locus situs in media insula, Cic. TRANSF., (1) in gen., *placed*: voluptates in medio sitas esse dicunt, Cic. (2) *situm esse in*, with abl., *to rest upon, depend upon*: adsensio quae est in nostra potestate sita, Cic.; Pl., Sall., Tac.

Sinōpa -ae, f. and **Sinōpē** -ēs, f. (Σινώπη), *a town on the Black Sea, a colony from Miletus, birth-place of the cynic Diogenes*.

¶ Hence m. pl. of adj. as subst. **Sinōpenses** -iūm, *the men of Sinope*: Liv., Tac. Adj. **Sinōpēus** -a -um, *of Sinope*: Cynicus, Diogenes, Ov.

Sinūessa -ae, f. *a town in Latium*. Adj. **Sinūessānus** -a -um, *of Sinuessa*.

sinum, see ¹sinus.

sinūo -are (¹sinus), *to bend, curve, wind*: angues terga, Verg.; arcum, Ov.; muri introrsus sinuati, *bent inwards*, Tac.

sinūōsus -a -um (¹sinus), *full of windings, bendings, curves; sinuous*. LIT., vestis, Ov.; flexus (anguis), Verg. TRANSF., *roundabout, diffuse*: Quint.

¹**sinus** -i, m. and **sīnum** -i, n. *a large bowl*: Pl., Verg.

²**sinus** -ūs, m. *a bending, curve, fold*.

(1) in gen.: cedendo sinum in medio dedit, *formed a curve*, Liv.; of the windings of a snake: Cic.; poet., of curls of hair: Ov.; a net: Pl., Juv. Often the belly of a sail swollen by the wind: sinūs implere secundos, Verg.; pleno pandere vela sinu, Ov.

(2) *the hanging fold of the toga, the bosom, lap*: sinum implere floribus, Ov.; litteras in sinu ponere, Liv.; Verg., etc. Hence: a, *a purse*: Prop., Ov.: b, plur., *flowing robes*: indue regales sinus, Ov. TRANSF., *heart, bosom, lap*, denoting affection, secrecy, security, etc.: optatum negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, Cic.; in sinu gaudere, *to rejoice in secret*, Cic.; in sinu gestare, *to hold dear*, Cic.; in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *in the heart*, Sall.

(3) *a fold in a coastline, a bay, gulf*. LIT., maritimus, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *the land on a bay or gulf*: Liv., Tac.

(4) *a curve or dip in the earth, a hollow*: Liv.

siparium -i, n. (connected with supparum). (1) a drop-scene at a theatre. LIT., Cic., Juv. TRANSF., comedy. (2) a screen to exclude the sun: Quint.

sipho (sifo) -ōnis, m. (σίφων). (1) a siphon: Juv., etc. (2) a fire-engine: Plin. L.

Sipontum -i, n. (Σίπων), an important harbour in Apulia. Adj. **Sipontinus** -a -um, *Sipontine*.

Sipylos -i, m. (Σίπυλος), a mountain in Lydia, where Niobe was turned into stone.

siquando or **si quando**, if ever: Cic., Liv.

siquidem or **si quidem**, conj. if indeed; sometimes since, because: Cic., etc.; see si.

siremps and **sirempse** (si/rem/ipsam), like, the same: sirempse legem, Pl.; Sen.

Siren -ēnis, f., usually plur. **Sirēnes** -um, f. (Σειρῆνες), the Sirens, nymphs living off the coast of Southern Italy, who by their song lured mariners to destruction. TRANSF., vitanda est improba Siren, desidia, Hor.

Sirius -i, m. (σεῖριος), the Dog-star, Sirius: Verg., Tib. As adj.: sirius ardor, of the Dog-star, Verg.

sirpē -is, n. (σίλφιον), the plant asafoetida (cf. laser): Pl.

sirus -i, m. (σίρως), a pit or cellar for keeping corn, a silo: Plin.

sīs = (1) si vis; see volo. (2) second sing. of pres. subj. of sum; q.v. (3) dat. or abl. plur. of suus; q.v.

Sisenna -ae, m. (1) L. Cornelius, a Roman historian, contemporary of Cicero. (2) a notorious slanderer in Rome in the time of Horace.

sisto sistere stiti stātum (connected with sto).

(1) transit.: a, to cause to stand, set, place: aciem in litore, Verg.; victima sistitur ante aras, Ov.; esp. as legal t. t., to produce, cause to appear in court; with reflex., or in pass., to appear in court: Cic., Liv., etc.; vadi-monium sistere, to appear on the appointed day, Cic., Nep.: b, to stop, bring to a stand, check. LIT., legiones, Liv.; equos, Verg.; pedem, gradum, Verg.; se, Liv.; iter, Tac. TRANSF., querellas, lacrimas, Ov.; fugam, Liv.: c, to make firm, settle firmly, establish. LIT., effigiem, Tac. TRANSF., rem Romanam, Verg.

(2) intransit.: a, to place oneself, stand: Pl., Lucr., Verg.; esp., to appear, present oneself in court: Cic.: b, to stand still, to halt: ubi sistere detur, Verg.: c, to stand firm: rem-publicam sistere negat posse, Cic.; impers. pass.: nec sisti posse, and that no stand could be made, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **stātus** -a -um, fixed, determined, regular: locus, dies, Liv.; sacrificium, Cic.; sacra, Ov.

sistrātus -a -um (sistrum), furnished with a sistrum: Mart.

sistrum -i, n. (σειστρον), a sort of rattle used in the worship of Isis: Verg., Ov., etc.

sisymbrium -i, n. (σισύμβριον), an aromatic herb sacred to Venus; perhaps, mint: Ov., Plin.

Sisyphus -i, m. (Σίσυφος), a son of Aeolus, king of Corinth, a cunning robber; killed by Theseus, and condemned in the lower world to roll uphill a great stone which constantly rolled back.

¶ Hence adj. **Sisýphius** -a -um, of

Sisyphus: Ov. Subst. **Sisýphidēs** -ae, m. Ulysses, as a descendant of Sisyphus.

sitella -ae, f. (dim. of situla), an urn, used for drawing lots: Pl., Cic., Liv.

Sithonii -orum, m. pl. a Thracian tribe; in gen., the Thracians.

¶ Hence adj. **Sithonius** -a -um and

Sithon -ōnis, *Sithonian, Thracian*. F. adj. **Sithonis** -idis, *Thracian*; as subst., a Thracian woman.

siticulōsus -a -um (sitis), very dry, parched: Apulia, Hor.

sitio -ire (sitis).

(1) intransit., to thirst, be thirsty. LIT., Lucr., etc.; prov.: sitire mediis in undis, to starve in the midst of plenty, Ov. TRANSF., of plants, soil, etc., to be dry, parched: sitiunt agri, Cic.; tellus, Ov.

(2) transit., to thirst for. LIT., Tagum, Mart.; pass.: aquae sitiuntur, Ov. TRANSF., to thirst after, eagerly desire: sanguinem, Cic.; honores, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **sitiēns** -entis, *thirsting, thirsty*. LIT., Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., (1) of plants and soil, dry, parched: Ov., Plin. (2) eager, desirous: virtutis, Cic.; Ov.

¶ Adv. **sitiētēr**, *thirstily, eagerly*: ex-petere, Cic.

sitis -is, f. *thirst*.

LIT., arentibus siti faucibus, Liv.; sitim explere, Cic.; restinguere. Verg.; depellere, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of plants or soil, dryness, drought: deserta siti regio, Verg.; Tib. (2) thirst, eager desire: libertatis, Cic.; argenti, Hor.; Ov.

sitiōr -ōris, m. (sitio), a thirster: aquae, after water, Mart.

sittýbus -i, m. a strip of parchment on which the title of a book was written: Cic. L.

sitūla -ae, f. (**sitūlus** -i, m., Cato), a jar for water, or for drawing lots: Pl.

situs -a -um, partic. from sino; q.v

situs -ūs, m. (sino).

(1) layout, site, position, situation. LIT., urbis, Caes., Cic., Liv.; agri, Hor.; plur.: situs oppidorum, castrorum, Caes.; terrarum, Cic. TRANSF., a, building structure: monumentum regali situ pyramidum altius, Hor.: b, a region of the earth, zone, quarter: Plin.

(2) a being left; neglect, want of cultivation and consequent dirt, decay. LIT., situ durescere campum, Verg.; cessat terra situ, Ov.; occupat arma situs, Tib.; canescunt tecta situ, Ov. TRANSF., of the mind, rusting, dullness: marcescere otio situque civitatem, Liv.; senectus victa situ, Verg.

sivē and **seū**, conj. (si/ve).

(1) or if: si omnes declinabunt, sive aliae declinabunt, Cic.; me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis, redde meis, Verg.

(2) in a disjunctive sense: a, sive (seu) . . . (sive, seu), whether . . . or: Cimmeriis aspectum solis sive deus aliquis, sive natura ademerat, sive loci situs, Cic.; sive casu, sive consilio deorum, Caes.: b, with other disjunct. particles: sive . . . aut, Verg.; -ne . . . seu, Verg.; sive . . . an, Tac.: c, alone, or: regis Philippi sive Persae, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

smāragdus -i, m. and f. (σμάραγδος), a green precious stone, esp. emerald: Lucr., Ov., etc.

smārīs -īdis, f. (σμαρίς), a poor kind of sea-fish: Ov., Plin.

smilax -ācis, f. (σμίλαξ), bindweed: Plin. Personif.: Smilax, a maiden changed into the plant of the same name, Ov.

Smyrna (Zm-) -ae, f. (Σμύρνα), a famous trading town in Asia Minor (now Izmir).

¶ Hence adj. **Smyrnaeus** -a -um, of Smyrna.

sōbōles, sobolesco = suboles, subolesco; q.v.

sōbriētās -ātis, f. (sobrius), moderation in drinking, sobriety: Sen.

sōbrīna -ae, f. (sobrinus), a female cousin on the mother's side: Tac.

sōbrīnus -i, m. (for sororinus, from soror), a male cousin on the mother's side: Cic.

sōbrīus -a -um (perhaps connected with ebrius), sober, not intoxicated. LIT., of persons: Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., (1) of things, without wine: lymphā, Tib.; nox, Prop. (2) of persons, moderate, frugal, continent: homines plane frugi ac sobrii, Cic.; Ter., Hor. (3) sober-minded, reasonable, sensible: orator, homo, Cic.; Ter., Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **sōbrīē**, moderately, frugally, soberly: vivere, Cic. TRANSF., sensibly: Pl.

soccātus -a -um (soccus), wearing the soccus: Sen.

soccūlus -i, m. (dim. of soccus), a little soccus: Sen., Plin. L., etc.

soccus -i, m. a light shoe or slipper in use among the Greeks: Pl., Cic., Cat. Esp., the low shoe worn by comic actors (as the cothurnus by tragic): Ov.; hence, comedy, comic style: Hor.

sōcer -ēri, m. (connected with ἐκωρός), a father-in-law: Cic., Ov., etc.; plur.: soceri, the father- and mother-in-law, Verg., Ov.

sōcia -ae, f., see socius.

sōciābilis -e (socio), easily united, compatible: consortio inter reges, Liv.

sōciālis -e (socius), of partners. (1) of allies: lex, Cic.; exercitus, Liv.; bellum, Juv. (2) conjugal: amor, Ov. (3) in gen., sociable: homo sociale animal, Sen.

¶ Adv. **sōciālītēr**, sociably: Hor.

sōciennus -i, m. (socius), a companion, comrade: Pl.

sōciētās -ātis, f. (socius), partnership, companionship, fellowship, association.

(1) political: alliance, confederacy: societatem belli facere, Caes.; Tac.

(2) commercial: societatem facere, Cic.; gerere, Cic.; iudicium societatis, relating to partnership, Cic.; esp. a partnership of the publicani to farm taxes: provinciarum, Caes.; Cic.

(3) in gen.: hominum inter ipsos, Cic.; vitae, beate vivendi, sceleris, Cic.; societatem coire, inire, conflare, Cic.

sōcio -are (socius), to unite, combine, associate: vim rerum cum dicendi exercitatione, Cic.; vitae tuae periculum mecum, Cic.; omne genus hominum sociatum inter se, Cic.; nos urbe, domo socias, givest us a share in, Verg.; sociati parte laboris functus, Ov.

sōciofraudus -i, m. (socius/fraudo), one who cheats a comrade: Pl.

sōciūs -a -um (connected with sequor), sharing, accompanying. (1) acting together, allied: socii Carthaginiensium populi, Liv.; classis socia, Ov.; Cic., Verg., etc. (2) of things, joint, common: consilia, Cic.; Ov.

¶ As subst., m. **socius** -i and f. **sōcia** -ae, a partner, companion, comrade, associate.

(1) political, an ally: huic populo socii fuerunt, Cic.; Liv., etc.; esp. socii, the Italians outside Latium in alliance with the Romans, the Allies: Socii et Latini, Cic.; socii Latini nominis, the Latin allies, Liv.

(2) commercial, a partner: iudicium pro socio, a judgment in a partnership suit, Cic.; esp. socii, an association of publicani for the purpose of farming the taxes: Cic. (3) of relationship or marriage: socius sanguinis, a brother, Ov.; socius tori, a husband, Ov.; socia tori, a wife, Ov. (4) in gen.: socium ad malam rem quaerere, Pl.; socius regni, periculum, belli, an associate in, Cic.

sōcordia (sēcordia) -ae, f. (socors). (1) folly, stupidity, weakness of intellect: Suet.

(2) negligence, indolence, inactivity: Liv., Tac. **sōcors** -cordis (se/cor). (1) weak-minded, stupid, silly: Cic., Liv., Tac. (2) negligent, slothful, inactive: Sall.; with genit., careless about: Ter., Tac.

¶ Compar. adv. **sōcordius**, too feebly: ab Albanis socordius res acta, Liv.

Sōcrātēs -is, m. (Σωκράτης), the famous Athenian philosopher, put to death in 399 B.C. Adj. **Sōcrātīcus** -a -um, Socratic: chartae, philosophy, Hor. M. pl. as subst. **Sōcrātici** -ōrum, the followers of Socrates.

socrus -ūs, f. (socer), a mother-in-law: Cic., Ov., etc.

sōdālīcīum -i, n. (sodalis). LIT., an association; esp. a secret society: lex Licinia quae est de sodaliciis, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., comradeship, intimacy: Cat.

sōdālīcīus -a -um (sodalis), of companionship: iure sodalicio, Ov.

sōdālīs -is, c. LIT., a member of an association.

Esp. (1) of a college of priests: sibi in Lupericis sodalem esse, Cic.; sodales Augustales, Tac. (2) of a secret society: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., in gen., a comrade, intimate companion, mate. Of persons: Pl., Cic., etc. Of things, a companion, attendant on: sodalis hiemis (of the Hebrus), Hor.; poet. as adj.: sodalis Hebrus, Hor.

sōdālītās -ātis, f. (sodalis). LIT., an association.

Esp. (1) a club for feasting: Pl., Cic. (2) a religious brotherhood: quaedam sodalitas Lupercorum, Cic. (3) a secret society: Cic. TRANSF., in gen., comradeship, intimacy: officia sodalitatis familiaritatisque, Cic.

sōdēs (for si audes), if you please, with your leave (colloq.): iube sodes nummos curari, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

sōl sōlis, m. the sun.

LIT., oriente sole, Caes.; solis occasu, Caes., Liv.; sol praecipitans, inclining towards evening, Cic.; supremo sole, at evening, Hor.; prov.: nondum omnium dierum sol occidit, the sun has not yet set for ever, Liv. Geograph. terms: oriens sol, ortus solis, the east; occidens sol, occasus solis, the west: Caes., Cic., etc.

TRANSF., (1) the light, warmth, heat of the sun: sol nimis, Ov.; ambulare in sole, Cic. Hence of work done in the sun: patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor.; cedat stilus gladio, umbra soli, Cic. (2) a day: tres soles erramus, Verg.; Lucr., etc. (3) of distinguished persons: P. Africanus sol alter, Cic.; solem Asiae

Brutum appellat, Hor. (4) personif., the Sun-god, the Phoebus of the Greeks, father of Phaethon, Pasiphae, Circe: Pl., Cic., etc.

solāciōlum -i, n. (dim. of solacium), a small consolation: Cat.

solācium -i, n. (solor), a consolation, comfort, solace, relief: servitutis, Cic.; solacium adferre, praebere, Cic.; absenti magna solacia dedisse, Cic.; id solacio est, Pl., Caes.; aves, solacia ruris, Ov.

solāmen -inis, n. (solor), a consolation, comfort: Verg.

solāris -e (sol), of the sun, solar: lumen, Ov.

solārium -i, n. (sol). (1) a sundial: Pl., Varr. Hence a place in the Forum, where a sundial stood: non ad solarium versatus est, Cic. (2) a balcony, terrace exposed to the sun: Pl., Suet.

solāt, see solac-.

solātor -ōris, m. (solor), a consoler, comforter: Tib., Stat.

soldurii -ōrum, m. pl. (a Celtic word), retainers, vassals: Caes.

soldus = solidus; q.v.

solēa -ae, f. (solum), a leather sole strapped on the foot, a sandal. LIT., soleas poscere (after dinner), Hor.; Pl., etc. TRANSF., (1) a species of fetter: ligneae, Cic. (2) a kind of shoe for animals, not nailed, but tied on: Cat., Suet. (3) a fish, the sole: Ov., Plin.

solēarius -i, m. (solea), a sandal-maker: Pl.

solēātus -a -um (solea), wearing sandals: Cic., Mart.

solēnnis, solennitas = sollemnis, etc.; q.v.

sōlē sōlēre sōlitus sum, to be accustomed: sic soleo, Ter.; ut solet, as usual, Cic.; with infin.: mentiri, Cic.; quā solitus sum uti, Cic.; Verg., etc.

¶ Hence partic. **sōlitus** -a -um, accustomed, wonted, habitual, usual: solito matrum de more, Verg.; locus, Ov.; with dat.: Tac. N. as subst. **sōlitum** -i, that which is usual or customary: praeter solitum, Verg., Hor. Esp. in. abl. with compar.: plus solito, Liv.; Ov.

sōlers, solertia = sollers, sollertia; q.v.

Sōli -ōrum, m. (Σολοί), a town in Cilicia, a Greek colony, native place of the Stoic Chrysippus, of Philemon, and of the astronomer Aratus.

sōlidē, adv. from solidus; q.v.

sōliditās -ātis, f. (solidus), solidity: nec dii habent ullam soliditatem nec eminentiam, Cic.

sōlido -are (solidus), to make dense, firm, or solid: area cretā solidanda, Verg.; muros, Tac.

sōlidus (solidus) -a -um (cf. Gr. ὁλός), dense, firm, solid.

LIT., paries, Cic.; crateres auro solidi, Verg.; adamas, Verg.; superl.: Lucr., Ov. N. as subst. solidum -i, firm ground, solid substance, etc.: aliquem in solido locare, Verg.; Cic., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) whole, complete, entire: partem solido demere de die, Hor.; Verg., Liv. N. as subst., the whole sum: Cic. (2) of abstr. things, firm, enduring, real: fides, Pl.; laus, Cic.; utilitas, Cic.; libertas, Liv.

¶ Adv. **sōlidē**, firmly: scire, to know for certain, Pl., Ter.

sōlifer -fēra -fērum (sol/fero), sun-bringing: Sen.

sōliferreum -i, n. (sollus = totus/ferrum), a javelin entirely of iron: Liv.

sōlistimus -a -um (solus/sto), full, complete; see tripodium.

sōlitārius -a -um (solus), solitary, alone, lonely: solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens, Cic.; quoniam solitaria non posset virtus ad ea pervenire, Cic.; Quint.

sōlitūdo -inis, f. (solus). (1) solitude, loneliness: loci, Cic.; in solitudine secum loqui, Cic.; ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant, Tac.; plur.: in animi doloribus solitudines captare, Cic.; Caes. (2) a state of desertion, deprivation, want: liberorum, Cic.; Ter., Liv.

sōlitus -a -um, partic. from soleo; q.v.

sōlium -i, n.

(1) a chair of state, royal or official seat, throne. LIT., more patrio sedens in solio consulentibus respondere, Cic.; regale, Liv.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., dominion, regal power: in paterno solio locare, Liv.; Lucr., Hor., Ov., Tac.

(2) a bath-tub: Lucr., Liv.

(3) a stone coffin, sarcophagus: Suet.

sōlivāgus -a -um (solus/vagus), wandering alone. LIT., bestiae, Cic. TRANSF., solitary, lonely, single: cognitio, Cic.

sollemnis -e (sollus = totus/annus), yearly, annual, recurring.

LIT., sacra, Cato.; sacrificia, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) solemn, festive, religious: epulae, Cic., Tac.; ludi, Cic., Ov. (2) usual, customary, wonted: lascivia militum, Liv.; Verg., Hor.

¶ N. as subst. **sollemne** -is. (1) a solemn feast, sacrifice, religious rite: sollemne clavi figendi, Liv.; Verg., Tac. (2) a custom: nostrum illud sollemne servemus, Cic. L.; inter cetera sollemnia, Liv.; Tac.

¶ Adv. **sollemniter**, solemnly, religiously: omnia peragere, Liv.; according to use, custom: Plin.

sollers -ertis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (sollus = totus/ars), clever, skilful. LIT., of persons: Ulysses, Ov.; quo quisque est sollertior, Cic.; sollertissimus omnium, Sall.; with infin.: Hor., Ov.; with genit.: Musa lyrae sollers, Hor. TRANSF., of things: natura, Cic.; descriptio, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **sollertē**, cleverly, skilfully: Cic., Tac.

sollertia -ae, f. (sollers), cleverness, skill, ingenuity: Caes., Cic.; ingenii, Sall.; cogitandi, iudicandi, Cic.

sollicitatio -ōnis, f. (sollicito), an inciting, instigation: Cic.

sollicitē, adv. from sollicitus; q.v.

sollicito -are (sollicitus), to move violently, disturb, shake, agitate.

LIT., tellurem, to plough, Verg.; freta remis, Verg.; spicula, Verg.; stamina docto pollice, Ov.; mala copia aegrum stomachum, Hor.

TRANSF., to rouse, vex, disquiet: haec cura me sollicitat, Cic.; pacem, Liv.; Verg.; pass.: sollicitatus Iuppiter, Liv.; with infin.: Lucr., Ov. Esp. of bad influence, to incite, instigate, tamper with: civitates, Caes.; sollicitatus ab Arvernīs pecuniā, Caes.; sollicitare, servos

ad hospitem necandum, Cic.; dixit se sollicitatum esse, ut regnare vellet, Cic. L.; sollicitare iudicium donis, *seek to obtain by bribery*, Ov.

sollicitūdo -inis, f. (sollicitus), *uneasiness, disquiet, anxiety, care*: cura et sollicitudo, Cic.; with objective genit.: nuptiarum, Ter.; in dat., *a cause of anxiety*: Pl., Ter.; plur.: sollicitudines domesticae, Cic.; Hor.

sollicitus -a -um (sollus=totus/cieo), *thoroughly or violently moved, disturbed, agitated, restless*.

LIT., motus, Lucr.; mare, Verg.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *mentally disturbed, anxious, uneasy, worried*: a, of persons, minds, communities: anxius animus aut sollicitus, Cic.; aliquem sollicitum habere, *to keep in a state of anxiety, to trouble*, Cic.; sollicitum esse de alicuius valetudine, Cic. L.; Aetolis sollicitus, Liv.; sollicitus propter difficultatem locorum, Liv.; meam vicem sollicitus, Liv.; sollicitus morte Tigelli, Hor.; with ne and the subj.: Cic., Liv.: b, of animals: canes, *watchful*, Liv., Ov.: c, of abstr. things: amor, Cic.; vita, Hor. (2) act., *disquieting, causing trouble*: opes, Hor.; cura, Ov.; Cic.

¶ Adv. **sollicitē**, *anxiously, carefully*: Sen., Plin. L.

solliferrēum=soliferreum; q.v.

sollistimus=solistimus; q.v.

sollus -a -um (Oscan)=totus; q.v.

sōlo -are (solus), *to make solitary, make desert*: Sen.

sōloecismus -i, m. (σολοικισμός), *a grammatical error, solecism*: Sen., Quint., Juv.

Sōlōn -ōnis, m. (Σόλων), *one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, a famous Athenian legislator, active about 600 B.C.*

sōlor -ari, dep. (1) *to comfort, console* a person: inopem, Hor.; Verg., Tac., etc. (2) *to assuage, soothe, relieve* a trouble or disturbance: famem, Verg.; laborem cantu, Verg.; aestum fluvii, Hor.; cladem, Tac.

solstitiālis -e (solstitium), *of the summer solstice*.

LIT., dies, Cic.; nox, Ov.; orbis, *the tropic of Cancer*, Cic.; Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *of summer or of the warmth of summer*: solstitiali tempore, Liv. (2) *of the sun, solar*: orbis, Liv.

solstitium -i, n. (sol/sisto), *the solstice*. LIT., Plin. Esp., *the summer solstice, the longest day*: Cic. TRANSF., *summer, summer-heat*: solstitium pecori defendite, Verg.; Hor., Ov., etc.

sōlum -i, n. *the bottom or lowest part of anything*.

(1) in gen. LIT., fossae, Caes.; clivus ad solum exustus est, Liv.; astra tenent caeleste solum, *the floor of heaven*, Ov. TRANSF., *ground, foundation*: solum et quasi fundamentum oratoris, locutionem emendatam et Latinam, Cic.; Liv.

(2) *the sole of a foot, or of a shoe*: Pl., Lucr., Cic.

(3) *soil, ground, earth, land*. LIT., terrae, Lucr., Cat.; terrarum ultimarum, Cic.; solum exercere sub vomere, Verg. TRANSF., *country*: solum patriae, *the soil of one's native country*, Cic.; solum vertere, *to leave one's country, go into exile*, Cic., Liv.; solum natale, Ov.

Sōluntinus, see *Solus.

***sōlus** -a -um, genit. sōlius, dat. usually sōli (connected with sollus), *alone, only, sole*.

LIT., cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt, Cic.; per se solus, Liv.; solos novem menses, *only nine months*, Cic. TRANSF., of places, *solitary, uninhabited*: cum in locis solis maestus errares, Cic.; loca, Lucr.; Verg., etc.

¶ N. acc. as adv. **sōlum**, *alone, only, merely*. Affirmatively: unā de re solum est dissensio, Cic. Negatively: non solum... verum (sed) etiam, *not only... but also*, Cic., Hor., etc.; non solum... sed ne quidem, *not only not... but not even*, Cic.

***Sōlus** -untis, f. (Σολοῦς), *a town on the north coast of Sicily near the modern Bagheria*.

¶ Hence subst. **Sōluntinus** -i, m. *an inhabitant of Solus*: Cic.

sōlūtē, adv. from solutus, see solvo.

sōlūtīlis -e (solvo), *easily coming to pieces*: Suet.

sōlūtiō -ōnis, f. (solvo). (1) *a loosening*: linguae, Cic. (2) *a paying, payment*: solutio rerum creditarum, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (3) *a solution, explanation*: Sen.

sōlūtus -a -um, partic. from solvo; q.v.

solvo solvère solvi (poet. sōlvi, rare) sōlutum (se/luo), *to loosen*.

(1) *to untie, unbind, free, release* a person or thing. LIT., a, *to release from fetters*, etc.: aliquem, Cic., Verg., etc.; crines, capillos, Hor.; canem catenā, Phaedr.; equum senescentem, *to unyoke*, Hor.; epistulam, *to open*, Ov.; ora, Ov.; often of ships: naves, Caes., Liv.; classem, Liv.: b, *to release a thing from what holds it together; to dissolve, break up*: pontem, Tac.; Lucr.; pass.: solvuntur viscera, *putrefy*, Verg.; nives, Ov.; rigor auri solvitur aestu, Lucr. TRANSF., a, *to free from restrictions*: religione civitatem, Cic.; urbem obsidione, Liv.; formidine terras, Verg.; legibus solvi, *to be exempted from*, Cic., Liv.: b, *to break up, weaken, or bring to an end*: agmina ductis choris, Verg.; solvuntur frigore membra, Verg.; solvitur in somnos, Verg.; solvitur acris hiems, Hor.; homines solverat alta quies, Ov.

(2) *to loosen what restricts*. LIT., of physical bonds: zonam diu ligatam, Cat.; corollas de fronte, Prop.; catenas, Ov. Of untying a ship and setting sail: solvere funem, Verg.; retinacula, Ov.; absol.: naves ex portu solverunt, Caes. TRANSF., a, *to pay off, discharge* a debt: alicui pecuniam debitam, Cic.; Liv., etc.; solvendo non esse, *not to be up to paying, i.e. to be insolvent*, Cic.: b, *to pay abstr. things as due, to meet engagements*: vota, Cic., Ov.; exsequias, Liv.; iusta paterno funeri, Cic.; esp.: poenas, *a penalty*, Cic., Sall., etc.: c, *to throw off, break down* any restraining influence: luxuriā disciplinam militare, Liv.; traditum a prioribus morem, Liv.; nodum amicitiae, Hor.; curam Lyaeo, Hor.; pudorem, Verg.; metum corde, Verg.: d, *to solve a problem, explain a difficulty*: carmina non intellecta, Ov.; iuris nodos et legum aenigmata, Juv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **sōlūtus** -a -um, *loosened, unbound, free*. LIT., reus solutus causam dicis, testes vinctos attines, Pl.; Cic., Liv. Of soil, *loose*: Plin.

TRANSF., (1) *free from restrictions, independent*: solutus libereque animus, Cic.; soluta optio eligendi, Cic.; with abl. soluti a cupiditatibus, Cic.; ab omni imperio externo, Liv.; with abl. alone: ambitione, omni faenore, Hor.; with genit.: famuli operum soluti, Hor.; praedia, *unencumbered*, Cic. (2) in a bad sense, *unrestrained, unbridled, licentious*: libido solutior, Liv.; amores, Cic.; P. Clodi praetura, Cic. (3) *lax, lazy, negligent*: Cic., Liv. Tac. (4) of style: **a**, *fluent*: solutus atque expeditus ad dicendum, Cic.: **b**, *free from metrical restrictions, in prose*: oratio, verba, Cic.; verba soluta modis, Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **sölütē**. LIT., *loosely*: Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *freely*: moveri, Cic. (2) *carelessly, negligently*: Cic.

somniātor -ōris, m. (somnia), *a dreamer*: Sen. **somnicūlosus** -a -um (somnus), *sleepy, drowsy, sluggish*: senectus, Cic.; glires, Mart.

¶ Adv. **somniculōse**, *sleepily*: Pl. **somnifer** -fēra -fērum (somnus/fero), *sleep-bringing, sleep-causing*. LIT., *virga* (Mercurii), Ov. TRANSF., *narcotic, deadly*: venenum, Ov.; Lucr.

somnio -are (somnia), *to dream*.

LIT., *totas noctes*, Cic.; de aliquo, Cic. With acc., *to dream of*: ovum, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: ovum pendere ex fascia lecti, Cic.; Pl.

TRANSF., *to imagine foolishly*: portenta non disserentium philosophorum, sed somniantium, Cic.; with acc.: Pl., Cic.

somnium -i, n. (somnus), *a dream*. LIT., *per somnia (in a dream) loqui*, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *a fancy, day-dream; foolishness, nonsense*: Ter. Plur.: Cic., Hor., etc.

somnus -i, m. (for sopnus, from root of sopor and sopio), *sleep, slumber*.

LIT., *Endymionis*, Cic.; somnum capere non posse, *not to be able to sleep*, Cic.; somnum tenere, *to keep oneself from sleeping*, Cic.; petere, Ov.; invitare, Hor.; dare se somno, Cic.; in somnis (per somnum) aliquid videre, Pl., Cic., etc.; somnus altus, Hor.; aliquid ex somno excitare, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *drowsiness, laziness, inactivity*: somno nati, Cic.; dediti somno, Sall. (2) with suitable adj., *the sleep of death*: longus, Hor. (3) *night*: libra die (= diei) somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Verg. (4) *personif.*: Verg., Ov.

sōnābilis -e (sono), *resounding*: sistrum, Ov. **sōnipēs** -pēdis (sonus/pes), *sounding with the feet*. Usually m. as subst., *a horse*: Cat., Verg. **sōnitus** -ūs, m. (sono), *a sound, noise*: ventorum, Lucr.; verborum, Cic.; Olympi, *thunder*, Verg.

sōnivius -a -um (sono), *sounding*, only used in augury in the phrase *sonivium tripudium*, *the noise of the food falling from the beaks of the sacred chickens*: Cic., see tripudium.

sōno sōnare sōnūi sōnitum; pres. infin. sōnēre: Lucr.; fut. partic. sōnātūrus: Hor. (sonus).

LIT., *to sound, resound, make a noise*: sonuerunt tympana, Caes.; classica sonant, Verg.; sonare inani voce, *to produce an empty jingle of words*, Cic.; ripae sonant, *re-echo*, Verg.; silvae Aquilone, Hor. With acc. of the sound made: amnis rauca sonans, *sounding harshly*, Verg.; inconditis vocibus incohatum quiddam atque peregrinum

sonantes, Cic.; nec vox hominem sonat, *sounds human*, Verg.; furem sonuere iuvenci, i.e. *gave the alarm*, Prop.

TRANSF., (1) *to mean*: quid sonet haec vox, Cic. (2) *to sing of, to celebrate*: atavos et atavorum antiqua nomina, Verg.; bella, Ov.; pass.: lyrā sonari, Hor.

sōnor -ōris, m. (sono), *a sound, noise, din*: sonorem dant silvae, Verg.; Lucr., Tac.

sōnōrus -a -um (sonor), *sounding, resonant, ringing, loud*: cithara, Tib.; tempestas, Verg.

sons sontis (?sum), *guilty*: anima, Verg.; sanguis, Ov. As subst., esp. plur.: punire sontes, *the guilty*, Cic.; Liv., etc.

Sontiātes -um, m. *a people in Gallia Aquitania*: Caes.

sonticus -a -um (sons), *important, critical*: morbus (*such a disease as excuses failure to appear in court*), Plin.; causa, *weighty, serious*, Tib.

sōnus -i, m. *a noise, sound, din*. LIT., *tubae*, Caes.; ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, *from the highest treble to the deepest bass*, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., *tone, character, style*: Cic., Quint.

sōphīa -ae, f. (σοφία), *wisdom*: Enn., Mart.

sōphisma -ātis, n. (σόφισμα), *a sophism, fallacy*: Sen.

sōphistes -ae, m. (σοφιστής), *a sophist*: Cic. **Sōphoclēs** -is and -i; voc. Sophocle; m. (Σοφοκλῆς), *the Greek tragic poet*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sōphoclēus** -a -um, *Sophoclean, of Sophocles*: Cic., Verg.

sōphōs (-ūs) -i, m. (σοφός), *wise*: Phaedr. As subst., *a wise man*: Mart.

sōphōs (σοφός), adv. *bravo! well done!* Mart.

sōpio -ire.

(1) *to put to sleep, lull to sleep*. LIT., *pervigilem draconem herbis*, Ov.; esp. in perf. partic., *sopitus, lulled to sleep*: sopito corpore, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Liv. Of the sleep of death: Lucr. TRANSF., of things, *to lull, quiet*: virtus sopita sit, Cic.; ignis sopitus, *slumbering under the ashes*, Verg.

(2) *to stun, render senseless*: impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, Liv.

sōpor -ōris, m. (connected with somnus), *deep sleep*.

LIT., *sopor aliquem opprimit*, Liv.; Lucr., Verg., etc. Sometimes *the sleep of death*: perpetuus sopor, Hor.; Pl., Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *laziness, inactivity*: Tac., Mart. (2) *a sleeping draught*: patri soporem dare, Nep.

sōporātus -a -um (sopor), *full of sleep*: hostes, Ov.; ramus vi soporatus Stygiā, Verg.

¶ Hence **sōpōro** -are, *to put to sleep*: Plin. **sōporifer** -fēra -fērum (sopor/fero), *causing deep sleep*: Verg., Ov.

sōpōrus -a -um (sopor), *sleep-bringing*: Nox, Verg.

Sōra -ae, f. *a town in Latium, on the right bank of the Liris* (still called Sora).

¶ Hence adj. **Sōrānus** -a -um, *belonging to Sora*.

Sōractē -is, n. *a mountain in Etruria, on which stood a temple of Apollo* (now Monte di S. Oreste).

Sōrānus -a -um, *see Sora*.

sōrācum -i, n. (σώρακος), *a pannier, hamper*: Pl. **sorbēo** -ēre -ūi. (cf. ὀφρω), *to suck in, drink down, swallow*.

LIT., sanguinem, Pl.; Charybdis vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Verg.; sorbent avidae praecordia flammae, Ov.

TRANSF., odia, to swallow, put up with, Cic. L.

sorbillo -are (sorbeo), to sip: Ter.

sorbillo, adv. (sorbeo), by sipping; hence, drop by drop: Pl.

sorbītio -ōnis, f. (sorbeo), a draught, potion: Pers.

sorbūm -i, n. the fruit of the sorbus, a service-berry: Verg.

sorbus -i, f. the service-tree: Plin.

sordēo -ēre (sordes), to be dirty, be unwashed.

LIT., D. iam lavisti? Ph. num tibi sordere video? Pl.; Sen. TRANSF., to appear mean, vile, worthless: cunctane prae campo sordet? Hor.; sordet tibi munera nostra, Verg.; with dat.: adeo se suis etiam sordere, Liv.

sordes -is, f. and often plur. **so-dēs** -ium, dirt, filth.

LIT., sine sordibus unguis, Hor.; in sordibus aurium inhaerescere, Cic. Esp. shabby or dirty garments, used by mourners and persons accused: sordes lugubres, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) baseness of rank or station: fortunae et vitae, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; apud sordem urbis et faecem, the dregs of the people, Cic. L. (2) sordid conduct, meanness; rarely in sing.: nulla in re familiari sordes, Cic.; gen. in plur.: mens oppleta sordibus, Cic.; Hor., Tac., Juv.

sordescō sordescere sordūi (sordeo), to become dirty: Hor., Plin.

sordidātus -a -um (sordidus), wearing shabby or dirty clothes: Pl., Ter., Cic.; esp. of mourners: Cic., Liv.

sordidūlus -a -um (dim. of sordidus), somewhat dirty or mean: servioli, Pl.; toga, Juv.

sordidus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (sordeo), dirty, filthy, shabby.

LIT., amictus, Verg.; mappa, Hor.; Ov. Esp. in shabby or dirty clothes, as a sign of mourning: squalore sordidus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) poor, mean, base in rank or condition: loco non humili solum sed etiam sordido natus, Liv.; rura, Verg.; Cic. (2) mean in conduct, base, vile: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic.; cupido, Hor.; adulterium, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. **sordidē**. (1) meanly, in a low station: nasci, Tac. (2) TRANSF., a, vulgarly, meanly: dicere, Cic.: b, sordidly, stingily: Cic.

sorditūdo -inis, f. (sordes), dirt, filth: Pl.

sōrex -icis, m. (cf. *σorex*), a shrew-mouse: Ter., Varr.

sōricinus -a -um (sorex), of a shrew-mouse: Pl.

sōritēs -ae (dat. sōriti: Cic.), m. (*σωριτης*), a sorites, a conclusion reached by accumulation of arguments: Cic.

sōror -ōris, f. a sister.

LIT., Cic., Verg., etc.; plur.: sorores, the Parcae, Ov.; so: tres sorores, Cat., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) a cousin: Ov. (2) a friend, playmate: sorores meae, Verg. (3) of things alike or connected: per dexteram perque hanc sororem laevam, Pl.; Cat., Verg.

sōrōricida -ae, m. (soror/caedo), one who murders a sister: Cic.

sōrōrius -a -um (soror), of or for a sister,

sisterly: stupra, incest, Cic.; oscula, Ov.; Pl., Liv.

sors sortis (abl. sorti: Pl., Liv.), f. (from 'soro, as fors from fero), a lot.

LIT., concire sortes in hydriam, Cic.; sors mea exit, comes out, Cic.; omnium versatur urnā serius ocus sors exitura, Hor.; ut cuiusque sors exciderat, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) a casting of lots: res revocatur ad sortem, Cic.; alicui provincia sorte obvenit, Cic.; evenit, Liv. (2) an oracular response, prophecy: sors oraculi, Liv.; Cic., Verg. (3) official duty as allotted, esp. to a praetor: nunquam afuit nisi sorte, Cic.; sors urbana, peregrina, Liv. (4) with genit., share, part: in nullam sortem bonorum nato, Liv.; Ov. (5) fate, fortune, destiny: nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg.; inlacrimare sorti humanae, Liv.; Hor., Ov. (6) money, capital out at interest: sorte caret, usurā nec eā solidā contentus est, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter., Liv.

sorticūla -ae, f. (dim. of sors), a little lot or ticket: Suet.

sortilēgus -a -um (sors/lego), prophetic, oracular: Hor. M. as subst. **sortilēgus** -i, a soothsayer, fortune-teller: Cic., Luc.

sortior -iri, dep.; and **sortio** -ire: Pl., Varr. (sors).

(1) intransit., to cast lots: Pl., Cic., Liv., Tac.

(2) transit., to allot, cast lots for; also to obtain by lot. LIT., provincias, Liv.; iudices, Cic.; Hor.; with clause as object: consules sortiti, uter dedicaret, Liv.; quasi sortiri, quid loquere, Cic. TRANSF., a, to choose, select: subolem, Verg.; b, to share, divide: laborem, Verg.; c, in gen., to get, receive, obtain: mediterranea Asiae, Liv.; amicum casu, Hor.; Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **sortitus** -a -um. (1) dep. sense, having obtained (by lot) or cast lots for: Cic., etc. (2) pass. sense, gained by lot: Cic. L., Prop. N. abl. sing. as adv. **sortitō**. LIT., by lot: Cic., Suet. TRANSF., by fate: Pl., Hor.

sortitio -ōnis, f. (sortior), a casting lots, deciding by lot: iudicum sortitio fit, Cic.; Pl.

sortitor -ōris, m. (sortior), one who draws lots: Sen.

sortitū -ūs, m. (sortior), a casting of lots, deciding by lot: Pl., Cic., Verg.

sortitus -a -um, partic. from sortior; q.v.

sospēs -itis (connected with *σῶς*). (1) safe, unhurt, uninjured: sospites brevi in patriam ad parentes restitunt, Liv.; navis sospes ab ignibus, Hor.; Ov., etc. (2) lucky, favourable: diem hunc sospitem rebus meis agundis, Pl.

Sospita -ae, f. (sospes), the Saviour; an epithet of Juno: Cic., Ov.

sospitalis -e (sospes), salutary: Pl.

sospito -are (sospes), to keep safe, preserve: Romuli gentem, Cat.; suam progeniem, Liv.; Pl.

sōtēr -tēris; acc. -tēra; m. (*σωτήρ*), a saviour: Cic.

sōtēria -ōrum, n. pl. (*σωτήρια*), presents given to celebrate a recovery from sickness: Mart.

spādix -dicis (*σπᾶδις*), date-coloured, chestnut-coloured: equi, Verg.

spādo -ōnis, m. (*σπᾶδων*), a eunuch: Liv., etc.

spargo spargere sparsi sparsum (connected with *σπείρω*).

(1) to scatter, strew, sprinkle, pour forth, throw about. LIT., nummos populo, Cic.; nuces, flores, Verg.; per totam domum aquas, Hor.; semina humo, Ov. TRANSF., a, to scatter abstract things, spread, circulate: animos in corpora humana, Cic.; arma (war) per agros, Liv.; voces in vulgum ambiguas, Verg.; Argolicas nomen per urbes Theosos, Ov.: b, to send in various directions, distribute: per vias speculatores, Liv.; also, to disperse, scatter in flight: spargere se in fugam, Liv.; of property, to dissipate: spargas tua prodigus, Hor.

(2) to besprinkle a person or thing with something. LIT., humum foliis, Verg., aurora spargebat lumine terras, Verg.; debita sparges lacrima favillam vatis amici, Hor.; Lucr., Liv., etc. TRANSF., litterae humanitatis sale sparsae, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **sparsus** -a -um. (1) spread out, scattered: crines, dishevelled, Liv. (2) speckled, spotted: anguis maculis sparsus, Liv.; sparso ore, with a freckled face, Ter.

sparsio -ōnis, f. (spargo), a sprinkling, esp. of perfumes or presents in a theatre: Sen., Stat. **Sparta** -ae, f. and poet. **Spartē** -ēs, f. (Σπάρτη), Sparta, the capital of Laconia.

¶ Hence adj. **Spartānus** -a -um, **Spartan**; m. as subst. **Spartanus** -i, a **Spartan**; adj. **Spartīaticus** and **Sparticus** -a -um, **Spartan**; subst. **Spartīates** -ae, m. a **Spartan**. **Spartācus** -i, m. a Thracian gladiator, leader in the gladiatorial war against the Romans, 73-71 B.C.; defeated by Crassus.

spartum -i, n. (σπάρτον), a plant, Spanish broom, of which ropes, etc. were made: Varr., Liv. **spārūlus** -i, m. (dim. of sparus), a kind of fish, a sea-bream: Ov.

spārus -i, m. a small spear or javelin with a curved blade: Verg., Sall., Liv.

spāthā -ae, f. (σπάθη). (1) a wooden instrument for stirring or mixing, a spatula: Plin. (2) an instrument of similar shape used by weavers: Sen. (3) a broad two-edged sword without a point: Tac.

spātior -ari, dep. (spatium), to walk, walk about, take a walk, promenade. LIT., in xysto, Cic.; in sicca harenā, Verg.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., of things, to spread out, expand: alae spātiantes, Ov.; Plin., Sen.

spātiōsus -a -um (spatium), ample, wide, spacious, large. LIT., insula, Plin.; taurus, Ov. Fig., of time, long: nox, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **spātiōsē**. (1) a, widely, extensively: Plin.: b, greatly: spatiosius increvit flumen, Ov. (2) fig., of time, long: Prop. **spātium** -i, n. space.

LIT., space, extent, room. In gen.: locus ac spatium, Lucr.; spatia locorum, Caes.; caeli spatium, Verg. Esp. (1) distance between two points, interval: paribus spatiis intermissae trabes, Caes.; Ov. (2) dimensions, size, length: oris et colli, Ov.; serpentis, Ov.; viae, Ov. (3) a measured distance, tract, course: eadem spatia quinque stellae conficiunt, Cic.; often the course in a race: spatia corripere, Verg.; quasi decurso spatio, Cic.; duobus spatiis tribusve factis, Cic.; fig.: decurrere spatium aetatis, Pl.; vitae, Ov. (4) an open space, place for walking in, walk, promenade: spatia silvestria, Cic.; locus planis porrectus spatiis, Hor.

TRANSF., of time. In gen., a space of time, period: spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic.; diei, Caes.; spatio pugnae defatigati, Caes. Esp. (1) sufficient time, leisure, opportunity: nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic.; si mihi aliquid spatii ad scribendum darent, Cic.; irae spatium dare, Liv.; Verg., etc. (2) metrical time, measure, quantity: Cic.

spēcīālis -e (species), individual, particular, special: Sen., Quint.

¶ Adv. **spēcīālītēr**, particularly: Quint. **spēcies** -ei; genit. and dat. plur. not found; f. (specio).

(1) act., a seeing, view, look: speciem aliquo vertere, Lucr.; invida praeclusit speciem natura vendendi, Lucr.; doloris speciem ferre non possunt, Cic.

(2) pass., sight, look. LIT., in gen., shape, form, outward appearance: speciem boni viri prae se ferre, Cic.; speciem ridentis praebere, Liv.; species urbis, Pl.; humana, Cic.; divina, Liv. Esp. a, beautiful form, beauty: mulieris, Pl.; caeli, Cic.; triumpho maximam speciem captiva arma praebuere, Liv.: b, outward show, opp. reality: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, Caes.: c, a vision, dream, phantom: consuli visa species viri, Liv.; Lucr., Ov.: d, a representation, image, statue: Cic. poet. TRANSF., of mental showing: a, appearance, opp. reality, pretext, pretence: sub specie infidae pacis, Liv.; Cic.: b, notion, idea: eloquentiae, Cic.; Hor., Liv.: c, a kind, species, division of a genus: Cic., Quint.

spēcillum -i, n. (specio), a surgeon's probe: Cic. **spēcimen** -inis, n. (specio), a visible mark, token, example, model. LIT., creandi, Lucr.; ingenii, Cic.; specimen dare, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., a pattern, ideal: prudentiae, Cic.; num dubitas quin specimen naturae capi debeat ex optima quaque natura? Cic.

spēcio (spicio) spēcere spexi (cf. σπέκτομαι), to look at, behold, see: Pl.

spēcīōsus -a -um (species), beautiful, splendid, handsome. LIT., to the sight: mulier, Ov.; Hor. TRANSF., to the mind, imposing: opes, Tac.; exemplum, Liv. In a bad sense, plausible, specious: causa, Cic. L.; titulus, Liv.; nomina, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **spēcīōsē**, beautifully, splendidly, handsomely, showily: speciosius instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv.

spēcībīlis -e (specto). (1) visible: corpus, Cic.; Ov. (2) worth seeing, notable, remarkable: heros, Ov.; victoria, Tac.

spēcīcūlum (spectaculum: Prop.) -i, n. (specto), a sight, show, spectacle.

LIT., in gen.: luctuosum, Cic.; rerum caelestium, Cic.; (alicui) spectaculum praebere, Cic., Liv., Ov.; spectaculo esse, Cic. L. Esp., a spectacle in the theatre or circus: apparatissimum, Cic.; gladiatorum, Liv.; circi, Liv.

TRANSF., gen. plur., spectacula, the seats in theatre or circus: spectacula sunt tributum data, Cic.; Liv., etc.

spēcāmēn -inis, n. (specto), a sign, token, proof: Pl.

spēcātīō -ōnis, f. (specto), a looking, watching, viewing. In gen.: apparatus, Cic.; animum

speculatione levare, Cic. L. Esp. inspection or testing of money: Cic.

spectātor -ōris, m. (specto). (1) a watcher, a spectator, observer: quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic.; certaminis, Liv. Esp. a spectator at the theatre or public games: Pl., Cic. (2) an inspector, examiner, critic: formarum, Ter.; acrior virtutis spectator ac iudex, Liv.

spectātrix -trix, f. (specto), a female watcher, spectator, observer: Pl., Ov.

spectātus -a -um, partic. from specto; q.v.

speciō -ōnis, f. (specio), the right of certain magistrates to observe the auspices: nos (augures) nuntiationem solum habemus, consules et reliqui magistratus etiam speculationem, Cic.

specto -are (freq. of specio), to look at carefully, contemplate, observe, watch.

LIT., in gen.: e terra alterius laborem, Lucr.; tota domus quae spectat in nos solos, Cic.; spectatumne huc venimus? Liv.; Pl., Ov., etc. Esp. (1) to watch as a spectator, look on at: fabulam, Pl.; ludos, Hor.; Megalesia, Cic. (2) to look at for the purpose of examining or testing; to test, to examine: spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov.; Pl., Cic. (3) of places, to look towards, face towards: collis ad orientem solem spectabat, Caes.; spectare in Etruriam, Liv.; spectare inter occasum solis et septentriones, Caes.; with acc.: solem occidentem, Liv.

TRANSF., mentally. (1) to consider, contemplate, observe: audaciam meretricum, Ter.; Pl., Cic. Esp. to look for: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? Caes. (2) to bear in mind, have a regard to, have in view: magna, Cic.; fugam, Cic.; ad imperatorias laudes, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: spectavi semper ut possem, Cic. L.; with indir. quest.: Cic. L. (3) of things, to tend to, incline to: ad perniciem, Cic.; ad bene beateque vivendum, Cic.; quo igitur haec spectat oratio? Cic. (4) to consider critically, to judge, test: aliquem ex trunco corporis, Cic.; non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **spectātus** -a -um, tried, proved, approved; hence often esteemed, respected: homo, Cic.; castitas, Liv.; superl.: vir spectatissimus, Cic.

spectrum -i, n. (specio), a spectre, apparition: Cic.

specūla -ae, f. (specio), a look-out, watch-tower.

LIT., speculas per promunturia omnia ponere, Liv.; multo ante tamquam ex specula propexi tempestatem futuram, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) homines in speculis sunt, are on the watch, Cic. (2) any lofty place: Verg.

specūla -ae, f. (dim. of spes), a little hope, ray of hope: qui aliquid ex eius sermone speculae degustarat, Cic.; Pl.

speculābundus -a -um (speculor), watching, on the watch: Tac., Suet.

speculārīs -e (speculum). (1) like a mirror: Sen. (2) transparent: lapis, a species of transparent stone, perhaps mica, Plin.

¶ Hence **speculārīa** -iōrum, window-panes: Sen., Mart., etc.

speculātor -ōris, m. (speculor). LIT., as milit.

t. t., a scout, spy: Caes., Cic., etc. TRANSF., in gen., an observer, investigator: naturae, Cic.; Prop.

speculātōrius -a -um (speculor), of a look-out or scout: navigia, Caes.; naves, Liv. F. as subst.: speculatoria -ae, a spy-boat: Liv.

speculātrix -icis, f. (speculor), a female observer, watcher: Furiae sunt speculatrices et vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic.

speculor -ari, dep. ('specula), to look out, spy out, watch, observe: unde sedens partes speculatur in omnes, Ov. With acc.: loca, Pl.; avem, Verg.; alicuius consilia, Sall.; Cic. With indir. quest.: quae fortuna esset, Liv.; Pl.

specūlum -i, n. (specio), a mirror (made of polished metal).

LIT., speculum suum consulere, Ov.; se speculo videre alterum, Hor.; Lucr., Cic., etc. TRANSF., (1) of water: lympharum, Phaedr. (2) in gen., image, copy: quae (parvos et bestias) putat esse specula naturae, Cic.; Lucr.

spēcus -ūs, m., f., and n. (cf. σπέος). LIT., a cave, natural or artificial: horrendum, Verg.; Cic. L., Ov., etc. TRANSF., a hole, hollow: vulneris, Verg.

spēlaeum -i, n. (σπήλαιον), a cave, grotto, den: ferarum, Verg.

spēlunca -ae, f. (σπήλυνξ), a cave, grotto, den: Cic., Verg., etc.

spērābilis -e (spero), that may be hoped for: Pl. **Spercheōs** and **Sperchiūs** -i, m. (Σπερχειός), a river in Thessaly.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Spercheīs** -ēdis, of **Spercheus**; subst. **Sperchiōnīdēs** -ae, m. one who lives near the Spercheus.

sperno spernere spēvi spētūm. LIT., to put away, remove: Pl. TRANSF., to reject, despise, scorn, spurn: nos sprevit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic.; voluptatem, Hor.; Verg., etc.; poet. with infin.: nec partem solido demere de die spernit, Hor.

spēro -are (spes), to look for, to expect.

(1) most commonly, of good things, to hope, hope for, promise oneself, flatter oneself: bene, recte, Cic.; ut spero (in a parenthesis), Cic.; de otio nostro, Cic. L.; meliora, Cic. L.; omnia ex victoriā, Caes.; in pass.: sperata gloria, Cic. With acc. and fut. infin.: sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic.; Pl., etc.; more rarely with pres. or perf. infin.: spero ex hoc ipso non esse obscurum, Cic.; spero cum Crasside nos confecisse, Cic. L.; with ut and subj.: Liv.

(2) of bad things, to anticipate, forebode, fear: id quod non spero, Cic.; tantum dolore, Verg.; Cat., etc.

(3) to believe in, trust in: deos, Pl.

¶ Hence partic. **spēratus** -a -um, hoped for: Cic. F. as subst. **spērāta** -ae, one's 'intended', betrothed, bride: Pl. N. pl. as subst. **spērāta** -ōrum, one's hopes: potiri speratis, to realize one's hopes, Liv.

spēs -ēi, f. expectation.

(1) most commonly, of good things, hope. LIT., spes est exspectatio boni, Cic.; spes emptionis, Cic.; summae spei adulescentes, of great promise, Caes.; spes est in vobis, rests in you, Cic.; omnem spem salutis in virtute ponere, Caes.; spem fallere, eripere, adimere,

perdere, Cic.; praeter spem, Cic.; contra spem, Liv. Foll. by acc. and infin., in such phrases as: magna me spes tenet, Cic.; in spem adducti, Cic.; magnam in spem venire, Caes. Foll. by ut and subj., in similar phrases: spem adferre, Cic.; spe agitari, Tac. Esp. *prospects, expectations*, as an heir: Hor., Tac. TRANSF., a, personif.: Spes, *Hope as a goddess*, with several temples in Rome, Cic., Ov., etc.: b, *concr., that which is hoped for, hope*: spe potitur, *realizes his hope*, Ov.; castra Achivom, *vestras spes, uritis*, Verg.; of living creatures: spes gregis, Verg.; spes nostra reliqua, Cicero, Cic. L.

(2) of bad things, *anticipation, fear, foreboding*: mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall.; Cic., Liv.

sphaera -ae, f. (σφαῖρα), a globe, sphere. In gen.: Cic. Esp. *an astronomical globe or sphere*: Cic.

sphaeristērīum -i, n. (σφαίριστήριον), a place for playing ball: Plin. L., Suet.

sphaerōmāchia -ae, f. (σφαίρομαχία), a kind of boxing in which the combatants had iron balls strapped to their hands: Sen.

Sphinx Sphingis, f. (Σφίγξ), the Sphinx, a mythical monster at Thebes, who set riddles to the passers-by, and destroyed them if they could not answer: Pl., Plin., etc.

spica -ae, f. (**spicum** -i, n.: Cic. poet.) (from same root as spina). LIT., a spike; hence, *an ear of corn*: ad spicam perducere fruges, Cic.; Ov., etc. TRANSF., (1) *the brightest star in the constellation Virgo*: Cic. poet., Plin. (2) *the tuft or head of other plants resembling the shape of an ear of corn*: Ov.

spicēus -a -um (spica), consisting of ears of corn: corona, Tib.; sarta, Ov.; messis, Verg.

spicifer -fēra -fērum (spica/fero), wearing or carrying ears of corn: Sen., Mart.

spicilēgium -i, n. (spica/lego), a gleaner: Varr.

spico -are (spica), to furnish with spikes or ears: Plin.

spicūlum -i, n. (dim. of spicum), a sharp point, sting. LIT., of bees: Verg.; of the scorpion: Ov.; the point of a spear, arrow, javelin: Cic., Liv., Hor. TRANSF., a spear, javelin, dart: Cic., Verg., Ov.

spina -ae, f. (from same root as spica), a thorn. LIT., Lucr., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *a thorn-bush*: Ov., Plin. (2) *of the prickles or prickly bones of animals and fish*: Cic., Verg., Ov. (3) *anxieties, difficulties, subtleties, perplexities*: disserendi, Cic.; spinas animo evellere, Hor.

spinētum -i, n. (spina), a thorn-hedge, thorn-brake: Verg., Plin.

spinēus -a -um (spina), made of thorns, thorny: Ov.

spinifer -fēra -fērum (spina/fero), thorn-bearing: Cic. poet.

spinōsus -a -um (spina), full of thorns, thorny, prickly. LIT., herbae, Ov. TRANSF., (1) of style, thorny, crabbed, obscure: disserendi genus, Cic.; compar.: Cic. (2) *full of cares, anxious*: Cat.

spintēr -ēris, n. (σπιντήρ), a bracelet: Pl.

spīnus -i, m. (spina), the blackthorn: Verg.

spira -ae, f. (σπείρα), anything coiled, wreathed, twisted; a coil of a snake: Verg.; the base of a column: Plin.; a string for fastening a hat or cap under the chin: Juv.

spirābilis -e (spiro). (1) pass., that may be breathed: natura, cui nomen est aēr, Cic.; lumen caeli, Verg. (2) Act., able to breathe: viscera, Plin.

spirācūlum -i, n. (spiro), an air-hole: Lucr., Verg., Plin.

spirāmen -inis, n. (spiro). (1) an air-hole: Enn., Luc. (2) a breath, puff: Luc., Stat.

spirāmentum -i, n. (spiro). LIT., a breathing-hole, air-hole: Verg. TRANSF., a breathing-time, short pause, interval: temporum, Tac.

spīritus -ūs, m. (spiro), breathing, breath, breeze.

LIT., spiritus Boreae, Verg.; unguenti, exhalation, Lucr.; spiritum ducere, to draw breath, Cic.; angustior, short breath, Cic.; spiritum intercludere, Liv.; petitus imo spiritus, a sigh, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *the breath of life, life*: spiritum auferre, Cic.; extremum spiritum effundere in victoria, Cic.; dum spiritus hos regit artus, Verg. (2) *divine or poetic inspiration*: poetam quasi divino quoddam spiritu inflari, Cic.; spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae, Hor.; Prop., Liv. (3) in gen., *spirit, disposition*, esp. a high spirit, pride; sing. and plur.: fiducia ac spiritus, Caes.; filia Hieronis, inflata muliebri spiritu, Liv.; spiritus tribunicii, Cic.

spīro -are, to breathe, blow.

(1) intransit. LIT., zephyri spirant, Verg.; freta spirantia, surging, Verg.; spirat e pectore flamma, Verg.; graviter spirantis thymbrae, heavy-scented, Hor. Esp. of living creatures, to breathe, draw breath: dum spirare potero, Cic.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., a, to be alive: ab eo spirante defendi, Cic.; videtur Laelii mens spirare in scriptis, Cic.; Hor.: b, to seem to live, of works of art: spirantia signa, Verg.: c, to have poetic inspiration, to be inspired: quod spiro et placeo tuum est, Hor.

(2) transit. LIT., to breathe out, exhale: Diomedis equi spirantes naribus ignem, Lucr.; spirare ignem naribus, Verg.; zephyros spirare secundos, Verg.; ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem spiravere, Verg. TRANSF., homo tribunatum etiamnunc spirans, inspired with the spirit of a tribune, Liv.; tragicum satis, to have tragic genius, Hor.; Lucr., etc.

spissāmentum -i, n. (spisso), a stopper, plug: Sen.

spissē, adv. from spissus; q.v.

spissesco -ēre (spissus), to become thick, thicken: Lucr.

spissigrādus -a -um (spissus/gradior), stepping slowly: Pl.

spissitūdo -inis, f. (spissus), closeness, density: Sen.

spisso -are (spissus), to make thick, thicken: Ov., Plin.

spissus -a -um, close, dense, thick. LIT., corpus, Lucr.; theatrum, full, Hor.; harena, Verg.; nubes, Ov.; with abl.: corona spissa viris, Verg. TRANSF., slow, tardy, difficult: spissum opus et operosum, Cic. L.; Cic.; compar.: Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **spissē**. LIT., densely, closely: Plin. TRANSF., slowly: spisse atque vix ad aliquem pervenire, Cic.

splēn splēnis, m. (σπλήν), the spleen, milt: Plin., Pers.

splendēo -ēre, *to shine, glitter, be bright*. LIT., splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Verg.; Pl., Lucr., etc. TRANSF., virtus splendet per sese semper, Cic.; Liv.

splendescō -ēre (splendeo), *to become bright*. LIT., Verg. TRANSF., nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, Cic.

splendidus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (splendeo), *shining, clear, bright, brilliant, splendid*.

LIT., lumina solis, Lucr.; fons splendidior vitro, Hor.; splendidissimus candor, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of sound, *clear*: vox, Cic. (2) of rank, style, dignity, etc., *fine, brilliant, distinguished, outstanding*: oratio, Cic.; domus, Cat.; facta, Hor.; vir splendidissimus, Cic. (3) *showy, specious*: verba, Ov.; Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **splendidē**. LIT., *splendidly, magnificently*: ornare convivium, Cic. TRANSF., *finely, nobly*: acta aetas honeste ac splendide, Cic.; loqui, Cic.; splendide mendax, Hor.

splendor -ōris, m. (splendeo), *brilliance, brightness, lustre*.

LIT., flammae, Ov.; argenti, Hor.; Pl., Lucr., Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of sound, *clarity*: vocis, Cic. (2) of rank, style, dignity, etc., *brilliance, splendour, lustre, distinction*: animi et vitae, Cic.; imperii, Cic.; verborum Graecorum, Cic.

splēniātus -a -um (splenium), *plastered*: Mart.

splēnium -i, n. (σπλήνιον), *an adhesive plaster*: Mart., Plin.

Spōlētium -i, n. *a city of Umbria* (now Spoleto).

¶ Hence adj. **Spōlētīnus** -a -um, *of Spoleto*.

spōliārium -i, n. (spolium), *the place in the amphitheatre where the slain gladiators were stripped of their arms and clothing*: Sen.

spōliātio -ōnis, f. (spolio), *a plundering, stripping*. LIT., omnium rerum, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., consulatūs, dignitatē, Cic.

spōliātor -ōris, m. (spolio), *a plunderer*: monumentorum, Cic.; templorum, Liv.; Juv.

spōliātrix -trīcis, f. (spoliator), *a female plunderer*: Venus, Cic.; Mart.

spōlio -are (spolium), *to rob a man of his clothes, strip, despoil*.

LIT., aliquem vestitu, Cic.; corpus caesi hostis, Liv.

TRANSF., in gen., *to plunder, rob, despoil*: aliquem, Pl.; fana sociorum, Cic.; aliquem argento, dignitate, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **spōliātus** -a -um, *plundered*: Cic. L.

spōlium -i, n., usually plur., *the skin or hide stripped from an animal*.

LIT., ferarum, Lucr.; leonis, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *arms and clothing, esp. when stripped from an enemy*: spolia caesorum legere, Liv.; spolia ampla referre, Verg.; for spolia opima, see opimus. (2) *any booty or plunder taken from an enemy, spoils*: spolia classium, Cic.; Caes., Verg., Liv. (3) in gen., *any kind of plunder or booty*: aliorum spoliis nostras facultates augeamus, Cic.; sceleris, the golden hair which Scylla robbed from her father, Ov.

sponda -ae, f. *the frame of a bed or sofa, a*

bedstead: Ov. Hence *a bed*: Hor.; *a sofa*: Verg.; *a bier*: Mart.

spondālium (spondaulium) -i, n. *a sacrificial hymn, accompanied on the flute*: Cic.

spondēo spondēre spōndi sponsum (perhaps connected with σπένδω), *to pledge oneself to a thing, promise solemnly, engage*.

LIT., (1) as polit. and legal t. t.: quis spondidisse me dicit? Cic.; spondere pacem, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: si spondidissemus urbem hanc relicturum populum Romanum, Liv. Esp. *to be a security, go bail for a person*: hic sponsum (supine) vocat, Hor.; pro multis, Cic.; Liv. (2) in gen., *to promise, vow*, with acc.: iis honores et praemia, Cic.; fidem, Ov.; quod de me tibi spondere possum, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: promitto, recipio, spondeo C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem qualis, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., of things: quod propediem futurum spondet et virtus et fortuna vestra, Liv.; Verg., Ov.

¶ Hence partic. as subst.: m. **sponsus** -i, *a betrothed man, bridegroom*: Cic., Hor.; f. **sponsa** -ae, *a betrothed woman, bride*: Pl., Ter., Cic. L., Hor.; n. **sponsum** -i, *a covenant*: sponsum negare, Hor.; Cic.

spondeus -i, m. (σπονδαίος), *a spondee, a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables (- -)*: Cic., Hor.

spondylus -i, m. (σπόνδυλος), *a kind of mussel*: Plin., Sen., Mart.

spongia (spongēa) -ae, f. (σπογγιά), *a sponge*.

LIT., raritas quaedam et adsimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic.; Lucr., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *an open-worked cuirass*: Liv. (2) *the roots of the asparagus*: Plin., Mart.

sponsa -ae, f. subst. from spondeo; q.v.

sponsālis -e (spondeo), *of betrothal*: Varr. N. pl. as subst. **sponsālia** -ium or -iōrum, *a betrothal*: sponsalia facere, Cic. L., Liv., Ov. Also *a betrothal feast*: Cic. L.

sponsio -ōnis, f. (spondeo), *a solemn promise, engagement, guarantee*.

In gen.: non foedere sed per sponsionem pax facta est, Liv.; Sall.

Esp., in civil process, *a solemn promise or engagement between two parties that the loser shall forfeit a certain sum, a kind of legal wager*: sponsionem facere, Cic.; Liv. Hence *a wager*, in gen.: Juv.

sponsor -ōris, m. (spondeo), *a surety, bail, guarantor*: Cic., Ov.

sponsū, abl. as from sponsus, m. (spondeo), *by an engagement*: Cic. L.

sponsus -i, m. and **sponsum** -i, n. subst. from spondeo; q.v.

spontē, abl., and **spontis**, genit., as from spons, f. (spondeo).

Abl. **spontē**. (1) of persons: **a**, *willingly, voluntarily, of one's own accord*: Italiam non sponte sequor, Verg.; usually with possessive adj. agreeing, sponte meā, tuā, etc., or with possessive genit.: sponte deorum, Luc.; Cic., Verg., Liv., etc. **b**, *by oneself, unaided*: nec sua sponte sed eorum auxilio, Cic. L.; Pl., Caes. (2) of things: **a**, *by itself, automatically*: clamor sua sponte ortus, Liv.; Cic., Verg., etc. **b**, *in itself, for its own sake, alone*: an est aliquid quod te sua sponte delectet? Cic.

Genit. **spontis**, in phrase: suae spontis, *one's own master*, Varr.

sporta -ae, f. (connected with *σποράς*), a basket, hamper: Cato, Plin., Mart.

sportella -ae, f. (dim. of sporta), a little basket, fruit-basket: Cic. L., Suet.

sportula -ae, f. (dim. of sporta). LIT., a little basket: Pl. TRANSF., the dole which great men were accustomed to give to their clients, in the form of either food or money: Juv., Mart., Suet. Hence, any gift, present: Plin. L.

sprētio -ōnis, f. (sperno), contempt, disdain: Liv.

sprētor -ōris, m. (sperno), a despiser: deorum, Ov.

spūma -ae, f. (spuo), foam, froth, scum: spumas agere, to foam at the mouth, Lucr., Cic.; Venus spumā procreata, from the foam of the sea, Cic.; spumas salis aere ruebant, Verg.; spuma caustica, a soap used by the Germans and Gauls for dyeing their hair red, Mart.

spūmātus -a -um (spuma), covered with foam: Cic. poet.

spūmesco -ēre (spuma), to begin to foam: Ov.

spūmēus -a -um (spuma), foaming, frothy: Verg., Ov.

spūmifer -fēra -fērum (spuma/fero), foam-bearing, foaming: amnis, Ov.

spūmiger -gēra -gērūm (spuma/gero), foaming: Lucr.

spūmo -are (spuma), to foam, froth: spumans aper, Verg.; Lucr., Juv.

spūmōsus -a -um (spuma), foaming, full of foam. LIT., Cat., Ov., Verg. TRANSF., carmen, frothy, Pers.

spūo spūere spūi spūtum (cf. πύω), to spit out: terram, Verg.

N. of partic. as subst. **spūtum** -i, spittle: Lucr., etc.

spurcē, adv. from spurcus; q.v.

spurcidicus -a -um (spurcus/dico), talking obscenely: Pl.

spurcificus -a -um (spurcus/facio), making filthy, polluting: Pl.

spurcitia -ae, f. and **spurcitiēs** -ēi, f. (spurcus), dirt, filth. LIT., Lucr., Varr., Plin. TRANSF., of character: Lucr.

spurco -are (spurcus), to make dirty, defile, pollute: Pl.

¶ Hence partic. **spurcātus** -a -um, foul; superl.: helluo spurcatissimus, Cic.

spurcus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), dirty, filthy, unclean, impure. LIT., Lucr., Cat. TRANSF., of character and life: homo spurcissimus, Cic.; Hor., Mart.

¶ Hence adv. **spurcē**, basely, impurely: quin in illam miseram tam spurce, tam impie dixeris, Cic.

spūtātilicus -a -um (sputo), abominable, detestable: ap. Cic.

spūtātor -ōris, m. (sputo), a spitter: Pl.

spūto -are (freq. of spuo), to spit, spit out. LIT., cum atro mixtos sanguine dentes, Ov.; Pl. TRANSF., to avert by spitting: morbus, qui spūtat, Pl.

spūtum -i, n. subst. from spuo; q.v.

squālēo -ēre, to be rough, stiff.

LIT., squalentes conchae, Verg.; with abl.: tunica squalens auro, stiff with, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to be overgrown or dirty from neglect: squalent abductis arva colonis, Verg.; barba squalens, Verg.; coma squalens, Ov.; Tac. (2) to wear mourning: squalent municipia, Cic.

squālīdus -a -um (squaleo), rough, stiff, scaly. LIT., corpora, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) rough from want of attention, squalid, dirty: homo, Pl.; humus, Ov. (2) in mourning: reus, Ov.; Tac. (3) of style, rough; compar.: suā sponte squalidiora sunt, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **squālīdē**, roughly, in a slovenly manner: dicere, Cic.

squālor -ōris, m. (squaleo), roughness, stiffness. LIT., Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) dirt or roughness arising from neglect: squaloris plenus ac pulveris, Cic.; obsita squalore vestis, Liv.; Pl., Tac. (2) mourning: squalor et maeror, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (3) of style, roughness: Quint.

squālus -i, m. a kind of fish: Ov., Plin.

squāma -ae, f. a scale. LIT., of a fish, serpent, etc.: Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) scale armour: Verg. (2) a fish: Juv.

squāmēus -a -um (squama), scaly: Verg., Ov.

squāmifer -fēra -fērum (squama/fero), scale-bearing, scaly: Sen.

squāmiger -gēra -gērūm (squama/gero), scale-bearing, scaly: Ov. M. pl. as subst.

squāmigeri -ōrum, fishes: Lucr., Plin.

squāmōsus -a -um (squama), covered with scales, scaly: Pl., Verg., Ov.

st! interj. hush! hist! : Pl., Cic. L.

Stābiae -ārum, f. a town in Campania, destroyed with Pompeii and Herculaneum by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

stābīlimen -īnis, n. (stabilio), a stay, support: Acc.

stābīlimentum -i, n. (stabilio), a stay, support: Pl., Plin.

stābīlio -ire (stabilis), to make firm. LIT., stipites, Caes.; Lucr. TRANSF., to make stable, to establish: rempublicam, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

stābīlis -e, adj. (with compar.) (sto), firm, steady, stable. LIT., via, Cic.; solum, Liv.; stabilior Romanus erat, Liv. TRANSF., amici, matrimonium, oratio, Cic.; nihil est tam ad diuturnitatem memoriae stabile, Cic.; Hor., Ov., etc.

¶ Hence adv. **stābīlītēr**, firmly, durably: compar.: Suet.

stābīlītās -ātis, f. (stabilis), firmness, stability. LIT., peditum in proeliis, Caes.; stirpes stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, Cic.

TRANSF., durability, steadfastness: amicitiae, Cic.; fortunae, Cic.

stābīlitor -ōris, m. (stabilio), one who makes firm: Sen.

stābūlārīus -i, m. (stabulum), a low innkeeper: Sen.

stābūlo -are (stabulum). (1) transit., to stable cattle: Varr. Pass.: Ov. (2) intransit., to have a stall: centauri in foribus (Orci), Verg.

stābūlum -i, n. (sto), standing-room, quarters: stabula alia ferarum, Verg.; taurorum, apium, Verg. Also of human accommodation: pastorum, Cic.; esp. in disparaging sense, a pothouse, haunt, brothel: Pl., Cic., Mart., Plin. L. Hence as a term of abuse: stabulum flagitii, Pl.

stacta -ae, f. and **stactē** -ēs, f. (στακτή), oil of myrrh: Pl., Lucr., Plin.

stādium -i, n. (στάδιον). (1) a stade, a Greek measure of length, nearly 607 ft. (2) a race-course: qui stadium currit, Cic.

Stāgīra -ōrum, n. pl. (Στάγαιρα), a town in Macedonia, birth-place of Aristotle.

¶ Hence subst. **Stāgīritēs** -ae, m. (*Σταγίριτης*), the *Stagirite*, i.e. *Aristotle*.

stagnō -are (stagnum). (1) intransit. LIT., of water, to form a pool, stagnate: stagnans flumine Nilus, Verg. TRANSF., of places, to be overflowed, lie under water: orbis stagnat paludibus, Ov. (2) transit., to overflow, inundate: Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat, Tac.; Ov.

stagnum -i, n. (connected with sto).

LIT., standing water, a pool, pond, marsh, swamp: Liv., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., any narrow or enclosed stretch of water: Phrixiae stagna sororis, the *Hellespont*, Ov.; stagnum navale, Tac.; Verg.

stālagmum -i, n. (*στάλαγμα*), an ear-drop, pendant: Pl.

stāmen -inis, n. (connected with sto; cf. *στήμων* from *στῆμι*), the warp, which in the upright looms of the ancients was stretched in a vertical direction.

LIT., stamen secernit arundo, Ov.; Varr., Tib.

TRANSF., (1) the thread hanging from the distaff: stamina ducere, or torquere, to spin, Ov.; esp. the thread spun by the *Parcae*, Ov.; hence: de nimio stamine queri, of too long a life, Juv. (2) a thread of another kind, e.g., that by which *Ariadne* guided *Theseus* through the labyrinth: Prop.; of a spider: Ov.; the string of a lyre: Ov. (3) cloth woven of thread; hence, the fillet worn by priests: Prop.

stāminēus -a -um (stamen), full of threads: Prop.

stannum -i, n. an alloy of silver and lead: Plin., Suet.

Stāta mater, f. a goddess, perhaps *Vesta*: Cic. **stātārius** -a -um (sto), standing firm, steady, stable, stationary: miles, Liv.; orator, calm, Cic.

¶ As subst., f. **stātāria** -ae (sc. comoedia), a quiet kind of comedy: Ter.; m. pl. **stātārīi** -ōrum, the actors in the comoedia stataria: Cic.

Statelli and **Statielli** -ōrum, m. a people of *Liguria*.

¶ Hence adj. **Statellās** -ātis, belonging to the *Statelli*: Liv.

stātēra -ae, f. (*στατήρη*), a steelyard a balance: aurificis, Cic.; Suet.

stātīcūlum -i, n. (statua), a small statue: Plin. **stātīcūlus** -i, m. (sto), a kind of slow dance: Pl.

stātīm, adv. (sto). LIT., without yielding, firmly, steadfastly: rem gerere, Pl. TRANSF., (1) regularly: Ter. (2) on the spot, immediately, at once: Pl., Caes., Cic., etc.; statim ut, as soon as, Cic.

stātio -ōnis, f. (sto), a standing, standing still.

LIT., manere in statione, to stand still, Lucr.; Ov., Plin.

TRANSF., a place of abode or sojourn. In gen.: pone recompositas in statione comas, in place, Ov.; Cic. L., Verg. Esp. (1) as milit. t. t.: a, post, station: in statine esse, Caes.; stationem relinquere, Verg.; Liv., etc.; fig.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic.: b, a picket, esp. in plur.: stationes dispositas, Caes., Liv. (2) nautical t. t., a roadstead, anchorage: statio male fida carinis, Verg.; Caes., Liv.; fluctibus eiection tutā statione recepi, Ov.

Stātius -i, m. (1) *Caecilius Statius*, a Roman comic poet, born 168 B.C. (2) *P. Papinius Statius*, a poet of *Domitian's* time, author of the *Silvae*, a *Thebais*, and an unfinished *Achilleis*.

stātivus -a -um (sto), standing still: praesidium, Cic.; castra, fixed quarters, Liv., etc. N. pl. as subst. **stātiva** -ōrum (sc. castra): Liv., Tac.

stātor -ōris, m. (sto), a magistrate's attendant: Cic. L.

stātor -ōris, m. (sisto), the stayer of flight; a surname of *Jupiter*: Cic., Liv., Ov.

stātūa -ae, f. (status), a statue, image. LIT., simulacra deorum, statuae veterum hominum, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc. TRANSF., of an impassive person, an image: Pl.

stātūārius -a -um (statua), of or relating to statues: Plin.

¶ As subst., f. **stātūāria** -ae (sc. ars), the art of sculpture: Plin.; m. **stātūārius** -i, a maker of statues; a statuary: Quint.

stātūmen -inis, n. (statuo), a stay, support, prop: Plin. Plur., the ribs of a ship: Caes.

stātūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum (status, from sto), to cause to stand, put, place, set, set up.

LIT., aram et statuum, Pl.; tropaeum, Cic.; tabernacula, to pitch, Caes.; urbem, Verg.; captivos in medio, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to establish, settle a principle or point: exemplum, Pl., Cic.; modum, with dat., a limit to, Cic., Hor., Liv.; ius, iura, Cic., Liv.; pretium, diem, Liv. (2) to give a ruling or make arrangements affecting other persons: de aliquo, Caes., Sall., Tac.; de capite civis, Cic.; in aliquem aliquid gravius, Caes.; stipendium alicui de publico, Liv.; with ut or ne and subj.: Caes., Cic., Liv., Ov. (3) to decide on a course of action for oneself; with infin.: Caes., Cic., Liv., etc. (4) to decide on a matter of fact, come to a considered opinion; with acc. and infin.: laudem statuo esse maximam, Cic.; Cat., Ov., etc.; with double acc.: voluptatem summum bonum statuens, Cic.

stātūra -ae, f. (sto), stature, height size of a person: homines tantulae staturae, of such small stature, Caes.; Pl., Cic.

stātus, partic. from sisto; q.v.

stātus -ūs, m. (sto), a standing, standing position, posture.

LIT., in gen.: status, incessus, sessio, Cic.; erectus, Cic. Milit. t. t., a position: statu movere hostem, Liv.; fig.: Cic.

TRANSF., of abstr. things, position, condition, state, mode of operation. (1) in human affairs, private or political: restituere aliquem in pristinum statum, Cic.; omnes vitae status, Cic.; agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, Cic.; civitatis, Cic., etc.; reipublicae, Cic., etc. (2) in nature: mundi atque naturae, Cic.; caeli, Liv.; Lucr. (3) as rhet. t. t., the answer to the action brought: Cic. Also the essential point: Quint.

stēga -ae f. (*στέγη*), a ship's deck: Pl.

stella -ae, f. (=sterula, connected with *στήρη*), a star.

LIT., Lucr., Cic., Verg., etc.; stella Saturni, stella Iovis, the planet Saturn, planet Jupiter, Cic.; stellae inerrantes, fixed stars, Cic.; vagae, planets, Cic.; stella comans, a comet, Ov. Poet., a constellation (cf. sidus): Verg., Ov.; also the sun: auget geminos stella serena polos, Ov.

TRANSF., a figure in the form of a star: Plin., Suet.

stellans -antis (stella), *starry, set with stars*. LIT., caelum, Lucr., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., *bright, shining, glittering*: gemma, Ov.

Stellātis campus or **ager**, a fruitful district in Campania.

¶ Hence adj. **Stellātinus** -a -um, *Stellatian*.

stellātus -a -um (stella), *set with stars, starry*: Cepheus, made into a star, Cic.; Argus, having many eyes, Ov.; ensis, bright, glittering, Verg. **stellifer** -fēra -fērūm (stella/fero), *star-bearing, starry*: stellifer cursus, Cic.

stelliger -gēra -gērūm (stella/gero), *star-bearing, starry*: Varr., Cic. poet.

stellio (stēlio) -ōnis, m. a lizard with spots on its back: Verg.

stemma -ātis, n. (στέμμα). LIT., a garland, chaplet: Plin., Sen. TRANSF., (1) a genealogical tree: Juv., etc. (2) antiquity: Mart.

stercōreus -a -um (stercus), *filthy, foul*: miles, Pl.

stercōro -are (stercus), *to dung, manure*: agrum, Cic.

stercus -ōris, n. *dung, muck, manure*: Cic., Hor., etc.; as a term of reproach: stercus curiae, Cic.

stērilis -e (connected with Gr. στερεός, στερεός), *barren, unfruitful*.

LIT., of animals and plants: ager, Verg.; vacca, Verg.; Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) act., *making unfruitful*: robigo, Hor.; hiems, Mart. (2) bare, empty: corpora sonitu sterila (=sterilia), Lucr.; Pl., Juv. (3) in gen., *fruitless, vain*: amor, unrequited, Ov.; pax, Tac.; with genit.: virtutum, unproductive of, Tac.

stērilitās -ātis, f. (sterilis), *unfruitfulness, barrenness*. LIT., agrorum, Cic.; mulierum, Plin. TRANSF., fortunae, Plin.

sternax -ācis (sterno), *throwing to the ground*: equus, *throwing his rider*, Verg.

sterno sternere strāvi strātum (cf. στρογγύμι),

(1) *to stretch out, spread out*. LIT., corpora passim, Liv.; vellus in duro solo, Ov.; strata iacent passim sua quaque sub arbore poma, Verg.; reflex., *se sternere, to lie down*: se somno in litore, Verg.; pass. as middle: sterna passim ferarum ritu, Liv. Esp. *to throw down violently, strike to the ground, lay low*: caede viros, Verg.; ariete muros, Liv.; ingenti caede sterna, Liv.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *to overthrow*: adflictos se et stratos esse fatentur, Cic.

(2) *to strew, spread* a thing (with something else). LIT., with abl.: cubilia herbis, Lucr.; solum telis, Verg.; foliis nemus, Hor.; semitam saxo quadrato, Liv. Absol.: lectum, *to make, make up*, Pl., Cic.; equos, *to saddle*, Liv.; viam, *to pave*, Lucr. TRANSF., placidi straverunt aequora venti, *made smooth*, Verg.; odia militum, *to calm, allay*, Tac.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **strātum** -i, a covering. (1) a bed-covering, coverlet, blanket: Lucr., Ov.; hence a bed: molle stratum, Liv.; strato surgere, Verg. (2) a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, saddle: Ov., Liv. (3) a pavement: strata viarum, Lucr.

sternūmentum -i, n. (sternuo), *a sneezing, sneeze*: Cic., Plin.

sternūo -ūere -ūi (connected with πνέσναι),

to sneeze. LIT., Plin.; with internal acc.: omen, Prop.; Cat. TRANSF., of a light, to crackle, sputter: Ov.

sternūtamentum -i, n. (sternuo), *a sneezing, sneeze*: Sen.

sterquilinium -i, n. (stercus), *a dung-heap*: Pl., Ter., Varr.

Stertinus -ii, m. a Stoic philosopher: Hor.

sterto -ēre, *to snore*: Pl., Lucr., Cic.

Sthēnelus -i, m. (Σθένης). (1) one of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomedes at Troy. (2) a king of Liguria, whose son Cycnus was changed into a swan.

¶ Hence adj. **Sthēnelēius** -a -um, *Sthenelean*: proles, Cycnus, Ov.; f. adj.

Sthēnelēis -idis, *Sthenelean*: volucris, the swan, Ov.

stībādium -i, n. (στίβδιον), *a semicircular seat*: Mart., Plin. L.

stibium -i, n. (στίβι), *antimony*, used for dyeing the eyebrows and as an eye-salve: Plin.

stigma -ātis, n. (στίγμα). LIT., a brand put upon slaves: Sen., Juv., etc. TRANSF., (1) infamy, stigma: Mart., Suet. (2) a cut inflicted by an unskilful barber: Mart.

stigmātias -ae, m. (στίγματας), *a branded slave*: Cic.

stilla -ae, f. (dim. of stiria), *a drop*: Cic., Mart.

stillicidium -i, n. (stilla/cado), *dripping or dropping moisture*: Lucr., Sen. Esp. *rain-water falling from the eaves of houses*: Cic.

stillo -are (stilla).

(1) intransit., *to drip, drop*. Of liquids, *to drip down*: de ilice stillabant mella, Ov.; Lucr. Of other things, *to drip with liquid*: saxa guttis, Lucr.; pugio stillans, *dripping with blood*, Cic.; Ov., Juv. (2) transit., *to drop, let drop*. LIT., ex oculis rorem, Hor.; Ov. TRANSF., *to instil feelings or ideas*: tuae litterae, quae mihi quiddam quasi animulae stillarunt, Cic.; Juv.

stilus (not stylus) -i, m. (for stiglius; cf. στίλβω, στίγμα).

(1) a stake, pale: Auct. B. Afr.

(2) the pointed iron or bone instrument with which the Romans wrote on their waxen tablets. LIT., Pl., Cic., Hor.; vertere stilum, *to turn the stilus, in order to erase with its blunt end*, Cic., Hor. TRANSF., a, *writing, composing, written composition*: Cic., Quint., Plin. L.: b, *mode of writing, speaking, style*: stilus exercitatus, *a practised pen*, Cic.; unus sonus est totius orationis et idem stilus, Cic.

stimulatio -ōnis, f. (stimulo), *a spurring on, stimulating*: Plin., Tac.

stimulatrix -icis, f. (stimulator), *she that incites, a female stimulator*: Pl.

stimulēus -a -um (stimulus), *relating to the goad: supplicium, punishment (of slaves) with the goad*, Pl.

stimūlo -are (stimulus).

LIT., *to goad, prick*: Luc.

TRANSF., (1) *to disquiet, vex, annoy*: te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, Cic.; Pl., Cat., Liv. (2) *to incite, stir up, stimulate*: mentes, Lucr.; aliqueum, Liv.; ad huius salutem defendendam stimulari, Cic.; ad arma, Liv.; ad iram, Tac. With infin.: Verg., Luc.

stimūlus -i, m. and **stimūlum**, n.: Pl. (for stig-mulus; cf. στίλβω).

(1) milit. t. t., a pointed stake to check the advance of troops: Caes.

(2) a goad, used for driving cattle, slaves, etc. LIT., Pl., Tib., Ov. TRANSF., a, a sting, torment: doloris, Cic.; amoris, Liv.; Ov.: b, a goad, spur, incentive: gloriae, Cic.; alicui stimulos admovere, Cic.; Liv., etc.

stinguo -ēre, to extinguish or annihilate: Lucr. **stipatio** -ōnis, f. (stipo), a crowd of attendants, retinue: Cic., Plin. L.

stipātor -ōris, m. (stipo), an attendant, follower; plur., a suite, train, retinue: Cic., Sall., Hor. **stipendiārius** -a -um (stipendium).

(1) liable to taxes or tribute, tributary: Aeduos sibi stipendiarios factos, Cic.; vectigal, a yearly contribution, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **stipendiārii** -ōrum, tributaries: socii stipendiarii populi Romani, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

(2) of soldiers, serving for pay: Liv.

stipendium -i, n. (=stipendium, from stips/pendo).

(1) a tax, tribute, contribution. LIT., stipendium imponere alicui, Caes.; pacisci annuum stipendium, Liv.; pendere, Caes., Liv., etc. TRANSF., punishment: quod me manet stipendium? Hor.; Cat.

(2) the pay of a soldier. LIT., stipendium numerare militibus, Cic.; dare, Liv.; persolvere, Cic. L.; flagitare, Caes.; stipendia merere, mereri, to serve in the army, Cic. TRANSF., a, military service: finis stipendiorum, Cic.; Sall., Liv., Tac.: b, a year's service, campaign: septem et viginti enumerare stipendia, Liv.; Pl., Tac.; fig.: tamquam emeritis stipendii libidinis, ambitionis, Cic.

stipēs -itis, m. a log, stump, trunk of a tree. In a rough state: Verg.; poet., a tree: Ov.; a branch: Luc., Mart. Fashioned, a post: Caes.; a club: Ov. As a term of reproach, blockhead: Ter.

stipo -are (connected with στέγω).

(1) to press closely together, compress: mella (of bees), Verg.; in arto stipatae naves, Liv.; Graeci stipati, quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic.

(2): a, to crowd a place: curia patribus stipata, Ov.; Plin. L.: b, to press round a person, accompany, surround, attend: senatum armatis, Cic. TRANSF., senectus stipata studiis iuventutis, Cic.

stips stipsis, f. a small coin, as a religious offering, gift, or fee: stipem conferre, Liv.; Cic., Ov., Tac.

stipŭla -ae, f. a stalk, haulm: Verg., Plin. Hence stubble: Verg., etc. Of a flute made of a reed, a reed-pipe: Verg.

stipulatio -ōnis, f. (stipulor), an agreement, covenant, stipulation: Cic.

stipulantiuncŭla -ae, f. (dim. of stipulatio), a trifling engagement or stipulation: Cic.

stipulātor -ōris, m. (stipulor), one who demands a formal agreement: Suet.

stipŭlor -ari, dep. (stipula), to demand a formal agreement, to bargain, stipulate: Pl., Varr.,

stīra -ae, f. an icicle: Verg., Plin., Mart.

stirpitŭs, adv. (stirps), root and branch, thoroughly, entirely: Cic.

stirps (stirpes, stirpis), stirpis, f. rarely m., the stock or stem of a tree or other plant, with the roots.

LIT., Cic., Verg., etc. Sometimes a young

shoot or sprout: Lucr. Also a plant: stirpes et herbae, Cic.; Luc., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) of men, stock, source, origin: divina, Verg.; ne Italicae quidem stirpis, Liv.; Hercules, Cic. Also concr., offspring: stirpem ex se relinquere, Liv. (2) the root of a race, city, etc., often with reference to wholesale destruction: Carthago ab stirpe interiit, root and branch, Sall.; Liv. (3) of abstr. things, root, foundation, origin: virtutis, stultitiae, superstitionis, Cic.

stīva -ae, f. a plough-handle: Verg.

stlātārius -a -um (from stlata, a kind of ship), brought by sea, and therefore, costly: Juv.

stlīs, archaic=lis; q.v.

stloppŭs -i, m. the noise of a slap on the inflated cheeks: Pers.

sto stāre stēti stātum (cf. στῆμι, ἵστημι), to stand, stand still, remain standing.

LIT., (1) of persons. In gen.: cum virgo staret, et Caecilia in sella sederet, Cic.; ad ianuam, Cic.; Verg., etc. Esp.: a, milit. t. t., to stand, to be stationed: ut quisque steterat, iacet, Pl.; pro portā, Liv.; Caes. Also to stand firm: stare in pugnā, Liv.; Caes.: b, in gen., to stand fast, stay: Cic., Hor. (2) of lifeless objects: a, to stand up, stand firm: domus, Cic.; statuae in rostris, Cic.; muri, Liv.; iam stabant Thebae, Ov.: b, of ships, to lie at anchor: stare litore puppes, Verg.; stare ad ancoram in salo Romana classis non poterat, Liv.: c, to stand stiffly, be rigid: obstipui, steteruntque comae, Verg.; with abl.: vides ut alta stet niva candidum Soracte, Hor.

TRANSF., in gen., to stand, of abstr. things: mentes rectae quae stare solebant, Enn.; pericula stant circum aliqueum, Verg. Esp. (1) to remain, be fixed: stat sua cuique dies, Verg.; diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, Liv.; (natura) tantā stat praedita culpā, Lucr.; omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis, rests upon, Verg.; stat alicui sententia, with infin., one is resolved to, Liv., Ov.; so stat, alone: Cic. L., Verg. (2) to stand firm, persist: utinam respublica stetisset quo coeperat statu, Cic.; respublica stetit virtute tuā, Liv.; stas animo, Hor.; in fide stare, Cic.; in sententiā, Liv.; with abl.: suis stare iudiciis, to stand by, Cic. (3) of a play, to succeed, hold the stage: Hor. (4) with ab, cum, pro, to stand by, be on the side of, support: a senatu et a bonorum causā, Cic.; di cum Hannibale, Liv.; pro vobis adversus reges, Liv. (5) to cost (like English stand); with abl. of price, dat. of the party paying: centum talentis ea res Achais, Liv.; multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv.; Cic., Verg., etc. (6) stare per aliqueum, to happen through someone's fault, be due to someone: per me stetisse ut credat, Ter.; a negative consequence is expressed by a clause with ne, quin, or quominus, e.g.: ne praestaremus per vos stetit, it was your fault that we did not, Liv.

Stoīcus -a -um (Στωϊκός), of the Stoic philosophy, Stoic: schola, Cic. L.; libelli, Hor. As subst., m. **Stoīcus** -i, a Stoic philosopher, Stoic: Cic., Hor.; n. pl. **Stoīca** -ōrum, the Stoic philosophy: Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **Stoīcē**, like a Stoic, stoically: Cic.

stōla -ae, f. (στολή), *a long outer garment; esp. as worn by Roman matrons, and by musicians*: Cic., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *a matron*: Plin., Stat.

stōlātus -a -um (stola), *clad in a stola*: Suet. TRANSF., *matronly*: Mart.

stōlidus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *stupid, foolish, dull, obtuse*; of persons: o vatum stolidissime, Ov.; Lucr., Hor., etc.; of things: fiducia, superbia, Liv.; Cic., Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **stōlidē**, *stupidly*: stolidē laetus, stolidē ferox, Liv.; Sall., Tac.

stōmāchor -ari, dep. (stomachus), *to be angry, irritated, vexed*: stomachari coepit, Cic.; cum Metello, Cic.; iucundissimis tuis litteris, Cic.; quod de eadem re agam saepius, Cic. L.; se quid asperius dixeram, Cic.; with n. acc.: omnia, Cic. L.

stōmāchōsus -a -um (stomachus), *peevish, irritable, cross*: Cic., Hor.; compar.: Cic. L.

¶ Hence compar. adv. **stōmāchōsiūs**, *rather angrily*: rescripsi ei stomachosius, Cic. L.

stōmāchus -i, m. (στόμαχος), *the gullet, the oesophagus*.

LIT., Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *the stomach*: stomachi calor, Cic.; stomachus aeger, Hor. (2) *stomachus bonus, a good digestion; hence good humour*, Mart., Quint. (3) *taste, liking*: ludi apparatusi-simi, sed non tui stomachi, Cic. L.; Plin. L. (4) *distaste, vexation, chagrin, anger*: stomachum facere, or movere, alicui, Cic.; epistula plena stomachi, Cic.; Hor.

stōrēa (stōria) -ae, f. (connected with στορέννμι), *a rush mat*: Caes., Liv.

strābo -ōnis, m. (στραβών), *a squinter*: Cic., Hor. Hence, *an envious person*: Varr.

strāges -is, f. (sterno), *a throwing to the ground, overthrowing*, as a process; also, as a result, *debris*. In gen.: armorum, Liv.; aedificiorum et hominum, Tac.; stragem facere, Liv.; dare, Verg. Esp., *a slaughter, massacre, carnage*: confusae stragis acervus, Verg.; strages (plur.) facere, Cic.; edere, Cic., Verg.

strāgūlus -a -um (sterno), *covering, serving as a cover, carpet, etc.*: vestis stragula, Cic., Hor., Liv. N. as subst. **strāgūlum** -i, *a covering, rug, carpet, mattress, etc.*: textile, Cic.; Suet., Mart.

strāmen -inis, n. (sterno), *straw, litter*: Verg., Ov., Plin.

strāmentum -i, n. (sterno), *straw, litter*. LIT., casae, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes.; Verg., Hor., Liv. TRANSF., *a saddle, housing* (for mules): Caes.

strāminēus -a -um (stramen), *made of straw*: casa, Prop.; Quirites, figures of straw thrown every year into the Tiber, Ov.

strangūlo -are, *to choke, strangle, throttle*. LIT., aliquem, Cic. L.; strangulata laqueo, Tac.; Suet. TRANSF., *vocem*, Quint.; strangulat inclusus dolor, Ov.

strangūria -ae, f. (στανγγουρία), *a painful discharge of urine, strangury*: Cic., Plin.

strātēgēma -ātis, n. (στρατήγημα), *a piece of generalship, a stratagem*. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., *strategemate hominem percussit*, Cic. L.

strātēgus -i, m. (στρατηγός), *a general*. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., *the president at a banquet*: Pl.

strātiōticus -a -um (στρατιωτικός), *soldierly, soldierlike*: homo, Pl.

Strātonicēa -ae, f. (Στρατονικεία), *a town in Caria*.

¶ Hence adj. **Strātonicēus** -a -um and **Strātonicēnsis** -e, *belonging to Stratonicea*.

strātum -i, n., subst. from sterno; q.v.

strātūra -ae, f. (sterno), *a paving, pavement*: Suet.

strēna -ae, f. LIT., *a favourable omen*: Pl. TRANSF., *a new year's gift* (Fr. étrennes): Suet.

strēnūitās -ātis, f. (strenuus), *briskness*: Ov.

strēnūo -are (strenuus), *to be brisk, prompt, active*: Pl.

strēnūus -a -um, *brisk, prompt, active, vigorous*.

LIT., of persons: homo, Ter.; Cic.; fortis ac strenuus socius, Liv.; gens linguā strenua magis quam factis, Liv.; compar.: strenuior, Pl.; superl.: strenuissimus quisque ut occiderat in proelio, Sall. In a bad sense, *turbulent, restless*: Tac.

TRANSF., *navis, fast*, Ov.; inertia, *masterly inactivity*: Hor.

¶ Hence adv. **strēnūē**, *briskly, promptly, actively*: arma capere, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

strēpito -are (freq. of strepo), *to make much noise; to rustle, rattle, clatter*: Verg., Tib.

strēpītus -ūs, m. (strepo), *a loud noise; a clattering, crashing, creaking, rumbling*. In gen.: rotarum, Caes.; fluminum, Cic.; valvarum, Hor.; inter strepitum tot bellorum, Liv.; plur.: strepitus nocturni, Liv. Of music: testudinis aureae dulcem strepitum, Hor.

strēpo -ēre -ūi -itum, *to make a loud noise; to clatter, creak, rattle, clash, rumble*.

(1) *with the source of the noise as subject*. LIT., mixti strepentium paventiumque clamores, Liv.; arma et scuta offensa quo levius streperent, *might make less noise*, Sall.; fluvii strepunt hibernā nive turgidi, Hor.; litui, Hor.; galea, Verg. With acc. of the noise made: haec cum (milites) streperent, *cried out*, Liv. TRANSF., *intra arcem sententia Messalini strepebat*, Tac.

(2) *with places, etc., as subject, to resound, ring with noise*: murmur campus, Verg.; aures clamoribus, Liv.

stria -ae, f. *a furrow, groove*: Varr.

strictim, adv. (stringo), *grazingly*. Hence (1) *close to the skin*: attondere, Pl. (2) *superficially, slightly, briefly, summarily*: aspicere, dicere, Cic.

strictūra -ae, f. (stringo), *a mass of iron*: Verg. **strictus** -a -um, partic. from stringo; q.v.

stridēo stridēre stridi and **strido** stridēre strīdi, *to make a harsh noise; to creak, grate, hiss, etc.*; of a metal: Lucr., Verg.; of a missile: Verg.; of the wind: Verg.; of the rope of a ship: Ov.; of a waggon: Verg.; of the sea: Verg.; of snakes: Tib., Verg.; of bees, *to hum*: Verg.

stridor -ōris, m. (strido), *a creaking, grating, hissing, whistling cry or noise*; of the wind: Cic.; of the hinge of a door: Cic.; of a saw: Cic.; of elephants, *trumpeting*: Liv.; of a snake: Ov.; of a pig, *grunting*: Ov.; of asses, *braying*: Ov.; of bees, *humming*: Ov.; of men: tribuni plebis, Cic.

stridūlus -a -um (strido), *creaking, hissing, whistling, grating*: cornus (of a spear), Verg.; plaustra, Ov.; Sen.

strīgilis -is (stringo), a scraper used at the baths: Pl., Cic., Hor., etc.

strīgo -are. LIT., to halt in ploughing: Plin.

TRANSF., in gen., to check, stop: Verg., Sen.

strīgōsus -a -um (stringo), lean, thin. LIT., compar.: equi strigosiores, Liv. TRANSF., of an orator, dry, meagre: Cic.

stringo stringere strinxī strictum.

(1) to draw tight together, to bind, tie: tamquam laxaret elatum pedem ab stricto nodo, Liv.; stringebant magnos vincula parva pedes, Ov.; of cold: stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv.

(2) to strip off, pluck, clip, prune. LIT., folia ex arboribus, Caes.; frondes, Verg.; rubos, Liv.; esp., to draw a weapon from its sheath, to unsheathe: gladium, Caes., Verg., Liv.; ferrum, cultrum, Liv. TRANSF., stringatur iambus in hostes, Ov.

(3) to graze, to touch lightly. LIT., metas interiore rotā, Ov.; Verg., Prop. TRANSF., a, to affect, injure: nomen, Ov.; animum strinxit patriae pietatis imago, Verg.: b, in speech, to touch upon: Quint.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **strictus** -a -um, drawn together. Hence (1) close, tight: nodus, Liv.; superl.: ianua strictissima, Ov. (2) of style, brief, concise: Quint. (3) rigid, severe, strict: Stat.

stringor -ōris, m. (stringo), a shock from a touch, a twinge: gelidai aquai, Lucr.

strīx strigis, f. (στρίγξ), a screech-owl: Pl., Ov., etc.

strōpha -ae, f. (στροφή), a trick, device, artifice: Sen., Mart., Plin. L.

strōphīarius -i, m. (strophium), one who makes or sells strophia: Pl.

strōphium -i, n. (στροφίον). (1) a breast-band, stay, stomacher: Pl., Cic., Cat. (2) a head-band, a chaplet: Verg.

Strōphius -i, m. (Στροφίος), king of Phocis, father of Pylades: Strophio natus, Pylades, Ov.

structilis -e (struo), of building, used in building: Mart.

structor -ōris, m. (struo). (1) a builder, mason, carpenter: Cic. L. (2) a waiter, server, carver: Mart., Juv.

structūra -ae, f. (struo), a building, erecting, constructing.

LIT., parietum, Caes. Also concr., a building: Plin.

TRANSF., of style, arrangement, putting together: verborum, Cic.; carminis, Ov.; Quint., Tac.

strūēs -is, f. (struo), a heap: pontes et moles ex humanorum corporum strue facere, Liv.; lignorum, Liv.; Cic. L., Tac. Esp., a heap of small sacrificial cakes: Cato, Ov.

strūix -icis, f. (struo), a heap: Pl.

strūma -ae, f. (?struo), a scrofulous tumour, struma: Cic., Plin.

strūmōsus -a -um (struma), afflicted with struma, scrofulous: Juv.

strūo strūere struxi structum (connected with στρογγύω, sterno), to put together, put in order.

LIT., (1) to pile up: ordinatim trabes, Caes.; arbores in pyram, Ov.; altaria donis, to load with, Verg., Hor. (2) to build, erect, construct: pyras, Verg.; domos, Hor.; Tac.; fornices, Liv. (3) to arrange, dispose: aciem, Verg., Liv., Caes.

TRANSF., (1) to prepare (something bad), to devise, contrive: alicui aliquid calamitatis, Cic.; periculosas libertati opes, Liv.; crimina et accusatores, Tac. (2) to set in order, arrange: rem domi, Pl.; compositi oratoris bene structa conlocatio, Cic.

strūthēus (strūthius) -a -um (στρούθιος), of a sparrow: māla, sparrow-apples, quinces, Pl., Cat.

strūthiōcāmēlus -i, m. (στρουθιοκάμηλος), an ostrich: Plin.

Strýmō (-ōn) -mōnis, m. (Στρυμών), a river on the border of Thrace (now Struma).

¶ Hence adj. **Strýmōnius** -a -um, Strymonian; poet. = Thracian: Ov.

stūdiōs -ēre -ūi (perhaps connected with σπουδᾶ, σπουδή, σπουδίζω), to be eager, be earnest, take pains, strive after, be busy with.

In gen., usually with dat.: praeturae, Cic.; novis rebus, political change, Caes., Cic.; laudi, Cic. With acc., esp. n.: id studere, ne super impunitatem etiam praemio sceleris frueretur, Liv.; id ut, Pl., Ter.; hoc unum, Hor. With infin., or acc. and infin.: studeo scire quid egeris, I should like to know, Cic.; Pl., Caes., etc.

Esp. (1) to side with, support, favour: Catilinae, Cic.; Ov., etc. (2) to study a subject: litteris, arti, Cic.; Quint., Tac.

stūdiōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (studium), eager, zealous, diligent, anxious, striving.

In gen.: homo, Cic.; with genit.: venandi aut pilae, Cic.; dicendi, Cic.; studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; with dat.: Pl.

Esp. (1) favouring a person or side, partial, attached, devoted; with genit.: studiosissimus existimationis meae, Cic. (2) devoted to learning, studious: cohors, Hor.; with genit.: litterarum, Cic.; m. pl. as subst., students: Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **stūdiōsē**, eagerly, zealously, diligently: qui haec caelestia vel studiosissime solet quaerere, Cic.; Ter., Ov., etc.

stūdiūm -i, n. (studeo), zeal, eagerness, application, fondness, enthusiasm, striving. In gen.: alacritate ac studio uti, Caes.; studio duci, Cic. With subjective genit.: amici, Cic.; with objective genit.: pugnae, Lucr.; pugnandi, Caes.; dicendi, Cic.; visendi, Verg. Plur.: Cic., Hor.

Esp. (1) attachment to, zeal for, devotion to, goodwill towards a person or cause: Diviciaci in populum Romanum, Caes.; studia Numidarum in Iugurtham accensa, Sall.; aliquid studio partium facere, Cic.; contraria studia, Verg. (2) application to learning, study; with genit.: doctrinae, Cic.; plur.: se studiis illis dedisse, Cic.; Hor.

stultē, adv. from stultus; q.v.

stultilōquentia -ae, f. and **stultilōquium** -i, n. (stultus/loquor), foolish talk: Pl.

stultilōquus -a -um (stultus/loquor), talking foolishly: Pl.

stultitia -ae, f. (stultus), foolishness, folly, silliness: multorum stultitiam perperum esse, Cic.; plur.: hominum ineptias ac stultitias non ferebat, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.

stultivudus -a -um (stultus/video), seeing things in a foolish light: Pl.

stultus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (connected with stolidus), *foolish, silly, fatuous*. LIT., of persons: reddere, Pl.; Cic., etc. M. as subst., *a simpleton, a fool*: Pl.; Cic., etc. TRANSF., of things: loquacitas, Cic.; consilium stultissimum, Liv.; Ov., etc.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) *stultely, foolishly, sillily*: Pl.; Cic., Liv.

stūpa = stuppa; q.v.

stūpēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum, and pass. **stūpēfio** -fiēri -factus sum (stupeo/facio), *to make senseless, benumb, stun*: privatos luctūs stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv.; stupefacti dicentum intuentur, Cic.; Verg., etc.

stūpēo -ēre -ūi, *to be stunned, struck senseless, astounded, amazed*.

LIT., of persons: cum semisomnus stupelet, Cic.; haec cum loqueris nos stupemus, Cic.; with abl. (at or by): carminibus, Hor.; Liv.; with in and abl.: in Turno, Verg.; Hor.; with ad: ad auditas voces, Ov.; Sen.; with acc.: donum exitiale Minervae, Verg.

TRANSF., of inanimate things, *to stand still, halt, cease*: stupuit Ixionis orbis, Ov.; stupente seditione, Liv.; stupuerunt verba palato, *died away*, Ov.

stūpēscō stupēscere stūpūi (stupeo), *to become amazed, astounded*: Cic.

stūpīditās -ātis, f. (stupidus), *dullness, senselessness*: Cic.

stūpīdus -a -um (stupeo). LIT., *senseless, stunned*: Pl.; Cic. TRANSF., *stupid, dull*: stupidum esse Socratem dixit, Cic.; Mart., Juv.

stūpor -ōris, m. (stupeo).

LIT., (1) *senselessness, insensibility*: sensūs, Cic.; in corpore, Cic. (2) *astonishment, amazement*: stupor patres defixit, Liv.

TRANSF., *dullness, stupidity*: Cic.

stuppa (stūpa) -ae, f. (σύνπη), *tow, oakum*: Caes., Liv., etc.

stuppēs -a -um (stuppa), *made of tow*: vincula, Verg.; Ov.

stuprātor -ōris, m. (stupro), *a ravisher, defiler*: Quint., Suet.

stupro -are (stuprum), *to ravish*: Pl.; Cic., Liv. Also, in gen., *to defile, pollute*: pulvinar, Cic.

stuprum -i, n. *disgrace, defilement*; esp. *ravishing, violation*: stuprum facere, inferre, Cic.; Pl.; Liv., etc.

sturnus -i, m. *a starling*: Plin., Stat.

Stygiālis, Stygius; see Styx.

stylōbātēs -is and **stylōbāta** -ae, m. (στυλοβίτης), *the pedestal of a row of columns*: Varr. **stylus**, see stilus.

Stymphālus -i, m. and **Stymphālum** -i, n. (Στυμφαλίς), *a lake with a river and town of the same name in Arcadia, haunt of mythical birds of prey with iron feathers, which were destroyed by Hercules*.

¶ Hence adj. **Stymphālīcus** and **Stymphālīus** -a -um, *Stymphalian*; and f. adj. **Stymphālīs** -idis, *Stymphalian*.

Styx, Stygis and Stȳgos; acc. Stȳgem and Stȳga; f. (Στῦξ).

(1) *a river in Arcadia*.

(2) *a river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore*; meton., *the lower world*: Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Stȳgiālīs** -e, *belonging to the Styx, Stygian*; and adj. **Stȳgius** -a -um, *Stygian, infernal*: cymba (or carina), *the boat of Charon*, Verg.; Iuppiter, or pater, or rex,

Pluto, Verg.; bubo, *dismal*, Ov.; vis, *fatal*, Verg.

suādēla -ae, f. (suadeo), *persuasion*: Pl. Personif. = Πειθώ, *the goddess of persuasion*: Hor.

suādēo suādere suāsi suāsum, *to present in a pleasing manner; hence to recommend, advise*.

LIT., usually with dat. of person advised, the course advised being expressed by an acc. or an infin., or ut/ne with subj.: an C. Trebonio persuasi cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem? *to give advice*, Cic.; suadere pacem, legem, Cic.; quod ipse tibi suaseris, Cic.; mori, Cic.; ut decumbamus suadebo, Pl.; with subj. alone: se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotium daret, Nep. Sometimes, *to advise a person of a fact, to convince, persuade that*, with acc. and infin.: suadebant amici nullam esse rationem amittere eiusmodi occasionem, Cic.

TRANSF., of things: suadet enim vesana fames, Verg.; tantum religio potuit suadere malorum, Lucr.

suādus -a -um (suadeo), *persuasive*: Stat. F. as subst., personif. **Suāda** -ae, *Persuasion*: Enn., Cic.

suāsio -ōnis, f. (suadeo), *recommending, advice*: Sen. Esp. (1) polit. t. t., *the advocacy of a proposed law*: legis Serviliae, Cic. (2) as rhet. t. t., *eloquence of the persuasive kind*: Cic.

suāsor -ōris, m. (suadeo), *an adviser, recommender*: de ditionis, Cic.; pacis, Ov. Esp., *one who advocates a proposed law*: legis, Liv.

suāsōrius -a -um (suadeo), *relating to persuasion*: Quint. F. as subst. **suāsōria** -ae (sc. oratio), *persuasive discourse*: Quint.

suāsūs -ūs, m. (suadeo), *an advising, persuading*: Ter.

suāvōlens -entis (suavis/oleo), *sweet-smelling*: Cat.

suāvīdīcus -a -um (suavis/dico), *sweetly speaking*: Lucr.

suāvīloquens -entis (suavis/loquor), *sweetly speaking*: Enn., Lucr.

suāvīloquentīa -ae, f. (suaviloquens), *sweetness of speech*: Cic.

suāvīolūm = saviolum; q.v.

suāvior = savior; q.v.

suāvis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (connected with ἡδύς), *sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful*.

LIT., to the senses: odor, Cic.; flores, Lucr. N. acc. like adv.: suave rubens, Verg.; Hor.

TRANSF., to the mind, of things or persons: homo, Ter.; litterae tuae, Cic. L.; Lucr., etc.

¶ Hence adv. (with superl.) **suāvītēr**, *sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly*. LIT., to the senses: quam suaviter voluptas sensibus blandiatur, Cic. TRANSF., to the mind: meminisse, Cic.; suavissime scriptae litterae, Cic. L.; Hor.

suāvītās -ātis, f. (suavis), *sweetness, pleasantness*. LIT., to the senses: cibi, odorum, coloris, Cic.; plur.: Cic. TRANSF., to the mind: vitae, hominis, Cic.; plur.: Cic.

suāvītudo -inis, f. (suavis), *sweetness, pleasantness*: Pl.

suāvium = saviium; q.v.

sūb, prep. with abl. and acc. (connected with ὑπό).

With abl. **LIT.**, of place. (1) *underneath*, *under*: sub terra habitare, Cic.; sub pellibus hiemare, Cic.; vitam sub divo agere, Hor.; sub armis esse, *to be under arms*, Caes.; sub corona, sub hasta vendere, Cic.; sub hoc iugo dictator Aequos misit, Liv. (2) *nearly under, close under, at the bottom of, at the foot of*: sub monte consedit, Caes.; sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic.; Troiae sub moenibus altis, Verg.; sub oculis domini, Liv.; quo deinde sub ipso ecce volat, *just behind*, Verg. **TRANSF.**, (1) of time, *at, near to*: sub luce, Hor., Ov., Liv.; sub adventu Romanorum, Liv. (2) *in the power of, under*: sub imperio aliciui, Caes.; sub regno aliciui, Cic.; sub rege, *under the rule of a king*, Cic., Hor.; sub iudice lis est, *before the judge*, Hor. (3) *under cover of*: sub nomine pacis bellum latet, Cic.; sub specie pacis, Liv. (4) *at, on*: Bacchi sub nomine risit, Ov.

With acc. **LIT.**, of place. (1) *to or along the underside of; up under, down under, along under*: manum sub vestimenta deferre, Pl.; exercitum sub iugum mittere, Caes.; sub terras ire, Verg. (2) *to nearly under, close up to*: sub montem succedunt milites, Caes.; missi sub muros, Liv. **TRANSF.**, (1) of time, *towards, just before*: Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, Caes.; sub galli cantum, *about cockcrow*, Hor. (2) of time, *immediately after*: sub eas litteras statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic. L.; Hor. (3) *into the power of, under*: sub legum potestatem cadere, Cic.; matrimonium vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conicitis, Liv.

subabsurdus -a -um, *somewhat absurd*: Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **subabsurdē**, *somewhat absurdly*: Cic.

subaccūsō -are, *to accuse or blame a little*: Cic.

subactiō -ōnis, f. (subigo), *a working up; hence preparation, discipline*: Cic.

subadrōgantēr, adv. *somewhat arrogantly*: Cic.

subaērātus -a -um, *having bronze underneath*: Pers.

subagrestis -e, *somewhat rustic, somewhat boorish*: consilium, Cic.

subālāris -e, *under the arms*: Nep.

subalbus -a -um, *whitish*: Varr.

subāmārus -a -um, *somewhat bitter*: Cic.

subāquīlus -a -um, *somewhat dark-coloured, brownish*: Pl.

subausculto -are, *to listen secretly*: Pl., Cic.

subbāsīlicānus -i, m. (sub/basilica), *one who lounges about the basilicas*: Pl.

subbibō -bibere -bibī, *to drink a little*: Suet.

subblandiōr -iri, *to flatter, coax, caress a little*: Pl.

subc-, see succ-.

subdēbilis -e, *somewhat crippled*: Suet.

subdifficilis -e, *somewhat difficult*: quaestio, Cic.

subdiffido -ēre, *to be somewhat mistrustful*: Cic.

subdīticius -a -um (subdo), *substituted, counterfeit*: Pl.

subdītivus -a -um (subdo), *supposititious, substituted, counterfeit*: Pl., Cic.

subdo -dēre -didi -ditum.

(1) *to put, place, lay, set, under*. **LIT.**, ignem, Cic., Liv.; with dat. of indir. object: manum oculo, Lucr.; subdita templo Appia,

lying under, or near, Ov. **TRANSF.**, a, irae facem, Lucr.; alicii acriores ad studia dicendi faces, Cic.; ingenio stimulos, Ov.: b, *to subject, subdue*: ne feminae imperio subderentur, Tac.

(2) *in the place of another, substitute*: me in Hirtii locum, Cic. Esp., *to substitute falsely, counterfeit*: testamenta, Tac.; me subditum et paelice genitum appellant, Liv.

subdōcēo -ēre, *to teach as an assistant, to assist in teaching*: Cic. L.

subdōlus -a -um, *concealing guile, secret, crafty*. **LIT.**, of persons: homo, Pl.; adversus senem, Pl.; occultum ac subdolum, Tac. **TRANSF.**, of things: oratio, Caes.; lingua, Ov.; Lucr., etc.

¶ Hence adv. **subdōlē**, *slyly, craftily*: Cic.

subdōmo -are, *to tame, subject*: Pl.

subdōbito -are, *to doubt or hesitate a little*: subdubitare te, quā essem erga illum voluntate, Cic. L.

subdūco -dūcēre -duxi -ductum.

(1) *to draw up from under, pull up, raise, remove*. **LIT.**, in gen.: lapides ex turri, Caes.; tunicas usque ad inguen, Hor.; subduc cibum athletae, *take away*, Cic.; cataractam in tantum altitudinis, Liv. Esp.: a, naut. t. t., *to draw or haul up a ship on shore*: classem, Liv.; naves, Caes., Liv.: b, as milit. t. t., *to withdraw*: cohortes e dextro cornu, Liv.; copias in proximum collem, Caes.; Sall. **TRANSF.**, in gen.: terra se pedibus, Lucr.; colles se, Verg.; Cic. Esp., of accounts, *to balance, cast up*: ratiunculam, Pl.; summam, Cic. L.; in gen.: subducere rationem, or rationes, *to take account of the situation*, Ter., Cic.

(2) *to take away stealthily, steal away*: viatica, Hor.; furto obsides, Liv.; de circulo se, Cic.; with dat.: pugnae Turnum, Verg.

subductiō -ōnis, f. (subduco). (1) *the drawing up of a ship on dry land*: Caes. (2) *a reckoning, computing*: Cic.

subēdo -esse -ēdi, *to eat from under, wear away*: scopulus, quem rauca subederat unda, Ov.

subēō -īre -li or -īvi -itum.

(1) *to go under, pass under*. **LIT.**, in gen.: subit oras hasta per imas clipei, Verg.; with acc.: limina, Verg.; aquas, Ov.; tectum non subisse, Caes.; mucronem, *to run under*, Verg. Esp., as a bearer, *to go under and support*: ingenti subiere feretro, Verg.; asellus onus dorso gravius, Hor. **TRANSF.**, *to undergo, submit to, take upon oneself*: quamvis carnificinam, Cic.; pro amico periculum aut invidiam, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

(2) *to come up from under, approach, advance, mount, climb*. **LIT.**, in adverbos montes, Liv.; in latebras, Ov.; ad urbem, Liv.; with dat.: muro, Verg.; with acc.: muros, Liv.; impositum saxis Anxur, Hor.; of things: ubi maxime montes Crotonenses Trasmenus subit, Liv.; Verg. **TRANSF.**, in gen., *to come up, approach*: subeunt morbi tristisque senectus et labor, Verg.; with acc.: umbra terras, Ov.; lumina fessa sopor, Ov. Esp., *to come into, or come over, the mind*: subit cari genitoris imago, Ov.; with dat.: subeunt mihi fastidia cunctarum, Ov.; subeant animo Latmia saxa tuo, Ov.; with acc.: horror animum subit, Tac.; mentem patriae

subiit pietatis imago, Verg.; with acc. and infin.: cogitatio animum subiit indignum esse, etc., Liv.

(3) *to come on after, to follow*; sometimes *to come and support*. LIT., pone subit coniunx, Verg.; with dat.: primae legioni tertia, dexterae alae sinistra subiit, *came to help*, Liv.; with acc.: furcas subiere columnae, *replaced*, Ov. TRANSF., in quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **sūbitus** -a -um, as adj., *sudden*. (1) in act. sense, *coming suddenly, taking by surprise*: imbres, Lucr.; bellum, Caes.; Cic., etc. (2) pass., *suddenly done, hastily contrived, improvised* (cf. subitarius): consilia, Caes.; miles, Tac.; Liv.

¶ N. as subst. **sūbitum** -i, *a sudden occurrence, emergency*: Pl., Cic. L.; plur.: Liv., Tac.

¶ N. abl. sing. as adv. **sūbitō**, *suddenly*: Cic., Verg., etc.

sūber -ēris, n. *the cork-tree*; also *cork*: Verg.

subf-, see suff-.

subg-, see sugg-.

sūbhorridus -a -um, *somewhat rough*: Cic.

sūbiācēo -ēre -ūi, *to lie under or close to*; usually with dat. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *to be subject to, belong to, be connected with*: Quint.

subicīo -icēre -iēcī -iectum (sub/i)acīo).

(1) *to throw, place, set, under*; usually with dat. of what is above. LIT., ignem, Cic.; aliquid oculis, Cic.; cervices securi, Cic.; aedes colli, *to build under*, Liv.; castra urbi, *to pitch under the walls of*, Liv.; Caes., etc. TRANSF., *a*, *to submit to a judge*: res sensibus, sub sensūs, Cic.; Sullae libellum, Cic.; cogitationi aliquid, Cic.: *b*, *to subject to an authority*: Gallia securibus subiecta, Caes.; se alicui, *se imperio alicuius*, Cic.; gentes servitio, Liv.; fortunas innocentium fictis auditionibus, Caes.; aliquid praeconi, Liv., or voci praeconis, Cic., *or sub praeconem*, Cic., *to bring to the hammer, have sold by auction*: *c*, in thought, *to subordinate*: partes generibus, Cic.: *d*, in speech or writing, *to place after, append, subjoin, reply*: rationem, Cic.; pauca furenti, Verg.; Liv., etc.

(2) *to throw up from below, raise, lift*. LIT., corpora saltu in equos, Verg.; regem in equum, Liv.; tragulas inter carros, Caes. TRANSF., *to put into a mind, suggest*: aliquid, Ter.; subiciens quid dicere, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; spem alicui, *to infuse*, Liv.

(3) *to substitute*: potiorum, Liv.; pro verbo proprio subicitur aliud, quod idem significat, Cic. Esp. *to insert by guile*: testamenta, *to counterfeit*, Cic.; testes, *to suborn*, Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **subiectus** -a -um. LIT., of places, *lying near, adjacent*: Heraclea, quae est subiecta Candaviae, Caes.; viae campus, Liv.; Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *subjected, subject*: nulli est naturae oboediens aut subiectus deus, Cic.; compar.: subiectior invidiae, Hor.

¶ Superl. adv. **subiectissimē**, *most submissively*: Caes.

subiectio -ōnis, f. (subicīo). (1) *a laying under, placing under*: rerum sub aspectum paene subiectio, Cic. (2) *a counterfeiting, forging*: testamenti, Liv. (3) as rhet. t. t. (= ἀνθιπὸ-φωσα), *the suggesting of an answer to one's own question*: Quint.

subiecto -are (freq. of subicīo). (1) *to put under, apply from below*: lasso stimulus, Hor.

(2) *to throw up from below*: saxa, Lucr.; Verg. **subiector** -ōris, m. (subicīo), *a forger, counterfeiter*: testamentorum, Cic.

sūbigo -igēre -ēgi -actum (sub/ago).

(1) *to drive under*; hence *to subject, constrain, subdue*; of animals: belua facilis ad subi-gendum, Cic.; of persons and communities: populos armis, Cic.; urbes atque nationes, Sall.; subacti bello, Liv. Also *to compel to do a thing*; with ad or in and the acc.: Volscos ad deditionem, Liv.; with infin.: Tarquinienses metu subegerat frumentum exercitui praebere, Liv.; Verg.; with ut and the subj.: ut relinquant patriam atque cives, Liv.; Pl.

(2) *to drive up from below*. LIT., sues in umbrosam locum, Varr.; naves ad castellum, Liv.; adverso flumine lembum remigio, *to row*, Verg.; ratem conto, *to push*, Verg. Esp. *to work the soil, break up, plough, cultivate*: terrai solum, Lucr.; glaebas, Cic.; Verg., Ov. TRANSF., *to work up, work on*: in cote secures, Verg. Hence *to train, discipline*: subacto ingenio, Cic.; subacti atque durati bellis, Liv.

sūbimpūdēns -entis, *somewhat impudent*: Cic. L.

sūbinānis -e, *somewhat vain*: Cic.

sūbindē, adv. (1) *immediately afterwards*: Hor., Liv., etc. (2) *repeatedly, from time to time*: Mart., Plin. L.

sūbinsulsus -a -um, *somewhat insipid*: Cic.

sūbinvidēo -ēre, *to envy somewhat*: subinvideo tibi, with acc. and infin., Cic.

¶ Partic. **sūbinvisus** -a -um, *somewhat hated*: Cic.

sūbinvito -are, *to invite mildly*; with ut and the subj.: Cic. L.

sūbirascor -irasci -irātus, dep. *to be a little angry*; with dat.: brevitati litterarum, Cic. L.; with quod: quod me non invitas, Cic. L.

sūbitārius -a -um (subitus), *hastily contrived, improvised*: exercitus, milites, legiones, *gathered in haste*, Liv.; aedificia, Tac.

sūbitō, adv. from subeo; q.v.

sūbitus -a -um, p. adj. from subeo; q.v.

sūbiungo -iungere -iunxi -iunctum.

LIT., *to yoke beneath*: curru (dat.) tigres, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to join on, attach*: fundamenta rebus, Lucr.; puppis rostro Phrygios subiuncta leones, *having affixed to its beak*, Verg.; omnes artes oratori, Cic.; carmina percussis nervis, *to the strains of the lyre*, Ov. (2) *to subdue, subjugate*: urbes sub imperium, Cic.; mihi res, Hor.; Verg.

sublābor -lābi -lapsus sum, dep. (1) *to glide up*: annis sublapsa vetustas, Verg. (2) *to glide from beneath, slip away*: aedificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin. L.; retro sublapsa spes, Verg.

sublātē, adv. from tollo; q.v.; fig.: *a*, *loftily, sublimely*: dicere, Cic.: *b*, *proudly, haughtily*: de se sublatus dicere, Cic.

sublātio -ōnis, f. (tollo). (1) *a lifting up, elevation*: animi, Cic. (2) *an annulling*: Quint.

sublātus -a -um, partic. from tollo; q.v.

sublecto -are (lacto), *to flatter, wheedle*: Pl.

sublēgo -lēgere -lēgi -lectum. (1) *to gather from below, pick up*: Hor. (2) *to carry off*

secretly: liberos parentibus, to *kidnap*, Pl. TRANSF., clam nostrum sermonem, to *eavesdrop*, Pl.; carmina, Verg. (3) to *choose in the place of another*: in demortuorum locum, Liv.; Tac.

sublestus -a -um, *slight, weak, trivial*: Pl.

sublevatio -ōnis, f. (sublevo), a *relieving, lightning*: Cic.

sublevo -are, to *raise from beneath, lift up, support*.

LIT., ab iis sublevatus murum ascendit, Caes.; aliquem stratum ad pedes, Cic. L.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) to *encourage* a person: aratores, Cic.; Caes. (2) to *lighten, alleviate troubles*: laborem, Caes.; res adversas, Cic.

sublica -ae, f. a *pile, stake*: Caes., Liv. Esp. of the piles of a bridge: Caes.

sublucius -a -um (sublica), *resting upon piles*: pons, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, said to have been built by Ancus Martius, Liv., Tac.

subligaculum -i, n. (subligo), a *cloth worn round the loins, a kilt*: Cic.

subligar -āris, n.=subligaculum; q.v.: Plin., Mart., Juv.

subligo -are, to *bind below, bind on*: clipeum sinistrae, Verg.

sublimis -e (and archaic **sublimus** -a -um: Lucr.), *high, raised, lifted up*.

LIT., ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, *went away on high*, Verg.; iret consul sublimis curru multiugis equis, Liv.; sedens solio sublimis, Ov.; atrium, lofty, Hor.; columna, Ov.

TRANSF., *sublime, elevated, lofty*: mens, Ov.; Hor. Esp. of style, lofty, sublime: carmina, Juv.; Hor.; so of authors: Aeschylus, Quint.; Lucretius, Ov.

¶ N. acc. sing. as adv. **sublime**, on high, aloft: aer sublime fertur, Cic.; sublime elatus, Liv.; Lucr., Verg. Also compar. **sublimius**: Ov., Quint.

sublimitas -ātis, f. (sublimis), *loftiness, height*. LIT., Plin., Quint. TRANSF., *sublimity*: animi, Plin. Esp. of style: Quint., Plin. L.

sublimus, see sublimis.

sublingio -ōnis, m. (sub/lingo), a *scullion*: Pl.

sublino -linēre -lēvi -litum. (1) to *smear below, to lay on colour as a ground*: Plin. (2) os alicui, to *smear by stealth*; hence to cozen, cheat: Pl.

sublucēo -ēre, to *gleam faintly, glimmer*: Verg., Ov.

subluo -lūere -lūtum, to *wash below, bathe underneath*: Mart. TRANSF., of rivers, to *flow beneath*: hunc montem flumen subluabat, Caes.

sublustris -e, *gleaming faintly, glimmering*: nox, Hor., Liv., Verg.

subm-, see summ-.

subnascor -nasci -nātus sum, dep. to *grow up under, grow up out of or after*: Ov., Plin.

subnecto -nectēre -nexui -nexum, to *bind, tie, bind on beneath*. LIT., antennis totum subnectite velum, Ov.; aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem, Verg. TRANSF., Quint.

subnēgo -are, to *deny a little, partly deny or refuse*: Cic.

subniger -gra -grum, *somewhat black, blackish*: Pl., Varr.

subnixus (subnisis) -a -um (sub/nitor), *propped up on, supported by, resting upon*; usually with abl. LIT., circuli verticibus

subnixa, Cic.; solio subnixa resedit, Verg.; Pl. TRANSF., auxiliis, victoriā, Liv.; qui artis adrogantiā ita subnixa ambulant, Cic.; Tac.

subnōto -are. (1) to *mark beneath, write underneath*: Plin. L. (2) to *notice secretly*: Mart.

subnūba -ae, f. (sub/nubo), a *rival*: lecti nostri, Ov.

subnūbilus -a -um, *somewhat cloudy*: nox, Caes.

sūbo -are, to *be in heat*: Lucr., Hor., Plin.

sūbobscēnus -a -um, *somewhat obscene*: Cic.

sūbobscūrus -a -um, *somewhat obscure*: Cic.

sūbōdiōsus -a -um, *somewhat odious, rather unpleasant*: Cic. L.

sūbōffendo -ēre, to *give some offence*: apud faecem populi, Cic. L.

sūbōlēo -ēre, used only in 3rd pers., to *emit a smell*; hence, to *make itself felt*: subolet mihi, I get it, I am on to it, Pl.

sūbōlēs -is, f. (alo).

LIT., of plants, a *sprout, shoot, sucker*: Plin.

TRANSF., of men and animals, *race, offspring, progeny*: iuventutis, Cic.; suboles imperatorum (Scipio), Liv.; deum, Verg.; haedus, suboles lascivi gregis, Hor.

sūbōlesco -ēre, to *grow up*: Liv.

sūbōrior -ōriri, dep. to *arise after or in succession, to be duly supplied*: Lucr.

sūborno -are. (1) to *furnish, equip, provide*: a natura subornatus, Cic.; Sen. (2) to *instigate secretly, suborn*: medicum indicem, Cic.; aliquem ad caedem regis, Liv.

sūbortus -ūs, m. (suborior), *an arising after or in succession*: Lucr.

subp-, see supp-.

subrancidus -a -um, *somewhat putrid*: caro, Cic.

subraucus -a -um, *somewhat hoarse*: vox, Cic. **subrectus** (surrectus), partic. from subrigo; q.v.

subrēmigo (surrēmigo) -are, to *row underneath*: Verg.

subrēpo (surrēpo) -rēpere -repsi, to *creep or crawl up to from below*. LIT., sub tabulas, Cic.; with acc.: moenia, Hor. TRANSF., somnus in oculis subrepiit, Ov.; with dat.: quies ocellis, Ov.; subrepet iners aetas, Tib.

subrepticus=surrepticius; q.v.

subridēo (surridēo) -ridēre -risi -risum, to *smile*: Cic., Verg., etc.

subridicūlē, adv. *somewhat laughably*: Cic.

subrigo (surrigo) -rigere -rexī -rectum (sub/rego; cf. surgo), transit. verb., to *raise, lift up*: aures, Verg.; se, Plin.; pass: subrecto mucrone, Liv.; turres subrectae, Plin.

subringor -i, dep. to *make a somewhat wry face, to be a little put out*: Cic. L.

subrīpio=surripio; q.v.

subrōgo (surrōgo) -are, to *suggest that a person be chosen as substitute for another* (used of the magistrate presiding at the comitia; sufficere of the people choosing): in annum proximum decemvros alios, Cic.; conlegam in locum Bruti, Liv.; with double acc.: sibi Sp. Lucretium conlegam, Cic.

subrostrāni -ōrum, m. (sub/rostra), *loungers about the rostra, idlers*: ap. Cic. L.

subrūbēo -ēre, to *blush slightly, be rather red, reddish*: Ov.

subrūbicundus -a -um, *somewhat red, reddish*: Plin., Sen.

subrūfus -a -um, *reddish*: Pl., Plin.

subrũo -rũere -rũi -rũtum, *to tear down below, undermine, overthrow*. LIT., arbores, Caes.; murum, Liv. TRANSF., *to destroy, undermine*: nostram libertatem, Liv.; Lucr., etc.

subrusticus -a -um, *somewhat clownish*: pudor, Cic.

subrũtilus -a -um, *reddish*: color, Plin.

subscribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum.

(1) *to write under, write beneath*. In gen.: statuis subscripsit reges esse exactos, Cic.; si quaeret Pater Urbium subscribi statuis, Hor. Esp. *to write at the foot of a document*: a, *to sign*: de supplicio ex more, Suet.: b, *of the censor, to write the ground of his censure beneath the name of the person censured*: istam causam, Cic.: c, *of an accuser, to attach details (names of accusers, charges, etc.) at the foot of an indictment*; hence, *to prosecute, accuse, help to accuse*: subscripsit quod is pecuniam accepisset, Cic.; Gabinium de ambitu reum fecit subscribente privigno, Cic. Hence, in gen., *to support, assent to*: odiis accusatorum, Liv.; irae Caesaris, Ov.

(2) *to note down, make a note of*: numerum aratorum, Cic.; Tac.

subscriptio -õnis, f. (subscribo).

(1) *a writing beneath, subscription*. In gen.: Serapionis, Cic. L. Esp. *writing at the foot of a document*: a, *a signing, signature*: Suet.: b, *of the censor, the noting down of the offence censured*: subscriptiones censorum, Cic.: c, *the attaching of details at the foot of an indictment, esp. the name of the accuser, or joint-accuser*: Cic.

(2) *a record, register*: Cic.

subscriptor -õris, m. (subscribo), *the signer of an indictment; an accuser or a joint-accuser*: Cic.

subsẽcivus = subsicivus; q.v.

subsẽco -secare -sẽcũi -sectum, *to cut away below*: ungues ferro, Ov.

subsellium -i, n. (sub/sella), *a bench below, seat on the floor*.

LIT., in the theatre: Pl., Cic., Suet.; in the senate-house: Cic.; in the market: Liv.; in the law-courts: Cic., Quint.

TRANSF., (1) *the occupants of a bench*: Mart. (2) *a law-court*: habitare in subselliis, Cic.

subsentio -sentire -sensi, *to notice secretly*: Ter. **subsẽquor** -sẽqui -sẽcũtus sum, dep. *to follow, follow after*.

LIT., of persons: signa, Caes.; Liv., Ov., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *of things*: stella subsequitur, Cic.; hos motus subsequi debet gestus, Cic.

(2) *of persons, to follow in opinion, comply with, imitate*: Platonem avunculum, Cic.

(3) *of persons, to support a cause, feeling, etc.*: suo sermone humanitatem litterarum tuarum, Cic. L.

subservio -ire, *to be subject to, serve, comply with*; with dat.: Pl., Ter.

subsicivus (subsẽcivus) -a -um (sub/seco), *cut off and left over*.

LIT., t. t. of land-measuring; n. as subst., *a remainder or small patch of land*: Varr.

TRANSF., extra, *superfluous, spare*: tempora, Cic.; subsicivis operis, Cic.; Plin. L.

subsidiarius -a -um (subsidium), *in reserve*: cohortes, Caes., Liv., Tac. M. pl. as subst.

subsidiarii -õrum, *reserve troops*: Liv.

subsidium -i, n.

(1) as milit. t. t.: a, in concr. sense, *troops stationed in the rear, reserve troops, a reserve, auxiliary forces*: subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv.; subsidium submittere, Caes.; in subsidiis, Sall.: b, abstr., *military support, help, assistance*: subsidium ferre, Caes.; subsidio proficisci, Caes.

(2) in gen., *aid, help, succour, support*: subsidium bellissimum existimo esse senectuti otium, Cic.; subsidio esse, *to be a help to*, Caes., Ov. In plur.: Caes., Cic., Tac.

subsido -sidere -sedi -sessum.

(1) *to crouch down, settle down, sink*. Of men and animals: adversus emissam tela ab hoste, Liv.; elephantum clunibus subsidentes, Liv.; of females, *to submit to the male*: Lucr., Hor. Of things, *to sink down, subside*: subsident undae, Verg.; iussit subsidere valles, Ov.

(2) *to stay, remain, settle*: multitudo calorum in castris subsederant, Caes.; Cic. L., Verg.

(3) *to lie in wait, lurk in ambush*: in insidiis, Liv.; in loco, Cic.; with acc.: Asiam devictam, Verg.

subsignãnus -a -um (sub/signum), *serving beneath the standard*: milites, legionary soldiers kept as a reserve, Tac.

subsigno -are. (1) *to write under, endorse*; with acc.: Cic. (2) *to enter on a list, to register*: praedia apud aerarium, Cic.

subsilio -silire -silũi (sub/salio), *to leap up, spring up*: Pl., Lucr., Prop.

subsisto -sistere -stiti, *to stand*.

LIT., (1) *to make a stand*: Pl., Caes., Verg.; of things: neque ancorae funesque subsistebant, Caes. Esp. *to make a stand against, to withstand*; with acc.: feras, Liv.; Romanum nec acies subsistere ullae poterant, Liv.; with dat.: Hannibali atque eius armis, Liv. (2) *to come to a stand, stop, halt*; of persons: in itinere, Caes.; Liv., Verg.; of things: substitit unda, Verg. (3) *to stay, remain*: ipse Arimini, Caes.; Plin. L.

TRANSF., (1) *to withstand*: sumptui, ap. Cic. L. (2) *to stop, cease*: substitit clamor, Ov. (3) *to remain, continue*: intra priorem paupertatem, Tac.

subsortior -iri, dep. *to choose by lot as a substitute*: iudices, *to choose fresh jurymen for those challenged by either party*, Cic. Perf. partic. in pass. sense: Cic.

subsortitio -õnis, f. (subsortior), *the choosing of a substitute by lot*: iudicium, Cic.

substantia -ae, f. (substo). (1) *substance, essence*: Quint. (2) *property, means of subsistence*: facultatum, Tac.

substerno -sternere -strãvi -strãtum, *to strew or spread beneath, lay under*. LIT., verbenas, Ter.; gallinae nidos quam possunt mollissime substernunt, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *of water*: pelage late substrata, Lucr.; Prop. (2) *to set out, provide, make available*: delicias, Lucr.; Cic.

substitutio -ũere -ũi -ũtum (sub/statuo). (1) *to put next; of troops*: Auct. B. Afr. (2) *to put under, place before*: substituerat animo speciem corporis, Liv.; funera fratrum oculis tuis, Ov. (3) *to put in the place of, to substitute*: in locum eorum cives Romanos, Cic.; aliquem pro aliquo, Cic.; heredem, *to name a second heir in case of the death of the first*, Suet.

substo -stare, to stand firm: Ter.

substringo -stringere -strinxi -strictum, to draw together, tie, bind up. LIT., crinem nodo, Tac.; aurem, to bunch up the ear for listening, Hor. TRANSF., to check: bilem, Juv.

¶ Hence partic. **substrictus** -a -um, narrow, tight, contracted, small: crura, Ov.

substructio -ōnis, f. (substruo), that which is built below, a base, foundation: Caes., Cic., Liv.

substrūo -struere -struxi -structum, to build beneath, lay a foundation: Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est, built with a foundation of hewn stone, Liv.; Pl.

subsultum, adv. (subsilio), by leaping: Suet.

subsultus -are (freq. of subsilio), to spring up, leap up. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., Quint.

subsum -esse -fui.

(1) to be near, be close at hand. LIT., in space: mons, Caes.; templa mari subsunt, Ov. TRANSF., in time: noxi, Caes.; dies, Cic.

(2) to be under. LIT., nigra subest lingua palato, Verg.; Hor. TRANSF., a, to be there, to exist: subest nulla periculi suspicio, Cic.; tamquam spes subesset. Liv.: b, to be subject: Ov.

subsūsus -a -um, fringed, edged below: vestis, Hor.

subtēmen -minis, n. (contr. from subtexmen), the weft or woof in weaving: fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes, Verg.; Pl., Ov., etc.

subter (super), adv. and prep. (sub).

Adv., beneath, below, underneath: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, Cic.; Lucr. (In composition subter means under, beneath, as in subterlabor, or underhand, in secret, as in subterduco.)

Prep., beneath, below, underneath. (1) with acc., to or along the underside of: cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic.; agere vias subter mare, Verg. (2) with abl.: subter litore, Cat.; Verg.

subterduco -ducere -duxi, to lead away secretly: Pl.

subterfugio -fugere -fūgi. (1) intransit., to flee in secret: Pl. (2) transit., to evade, shun: poenam, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

subterlābor -lābi -lapsus sum, dep. (1) to glide under, flow under: fluctūs Sicanos, Verg. (2) to slip away, escape: Liv.

subtēro -tētere -trivi -tritum, to wear away underneath: Pl., Plin.

subterrāneus -a -um (sub/terra), underground, subterranean: specus in fundo, Cic. L.; Juv., etc.

subterrāncus -antis, empty below: Sen.

subtēxo -texere -texui -textum, to weave beneath. TRANSF., (1) to draw together under: patrio capiti (the sun) bibulas nubes, Ov. (2) to cover, darken: caelum fumo, Verg.; subtēxunt nubila caelum, Lucr. (3) to connect, join on: lunam alutae, Juv.; in speech: subtēxit deinde fabulae huic legatos in senatu interrogatos esse, Liv.

subtilis -e, adj., with compar. (for subtēlis; from tela), finely woven.

LIT., mitra, Cat.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., slender, fine: corpus, filum, Lucr. (2) of the senses, discriminating: palatum, Hor. (3) of the judgment, discriminating, nice: iudicium, Cic. L.; iudex,

Hor. (4) of style, plain, simple, unadorned: oratio, Cic.; subtilis scriptor atque elegans, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **subtiliter**. (1) physically, by fine links or passages: Lucr. (2) of the judgment, acutely, with discrimination: iudicare, Cic.; Liv. (3) of style, plainly, simply, without ornament: dicere, Cic.; Quint.

subtilitās -ātis, f. (subtilis). (1) physical thinness, fineness, minuteness: linearum, Plin. (2) of the judgment, discrimination, acuteness: sententiarum, sermonis, Cic.; Tac. (3) of style, plainness, simplicity: orationis, Cic.

subtimēo -ēre, to be a little afraid: Cic.

subtrāho -trahere -traxi -tractum. (1) to draw up from beneath: subtrahitur solum Oceani, Verg.; with dat.: subtractus Numida mortuo superincumbanti Romano vivus, Liv. (2) to draw away secretly, withdraw, remove, steal away. LIT., hastatos ex acie, Liv.; me a curia, Cic. L.; with dat.: alicui cibum, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., cui iudicio eum mors subtraxit, Liv.; aliquem irae militum, Tac.

subtristis -e, rather sad: Ter.

subturpiculus -a -um, rather on the disgraceful side: Cic. L.

subturpis -e, rather disgraceful: Cic.

subtus, adv. (sub), beneath, below, underneath: Pl., Liv.

subtusūsus -a -um (sub/tundo), somewhat bruised: Tib.

subtūcula -ae, f. a man's garment, a shirt: Hor., Suet.

sūbūla -ae, f. (suo), a shoemaker's awl: Mart., Sen.

sūbulcus -i, m. (sus), a swineherd: Varr., Mart. **Sūbūra** -ae, f. a quarter of Rome, north-east of the Forum. Adj. **Sūbūrānus** -a -um, belonging to the Subura.

sūburbānitās -ātis, f. (suburbanus), nearness to the city: Cic.

sūburbānus -a -um, near the city (Rome), suburban: ager, gymnasium, Cic.; Hor., Tac.

¶ As subst., n. **sūburbānum** -i (sc. praedium), an estate near Rome, a suburban estate: Cic.; m. pl. **sūburbāni** -ōrum, inhabitants of the towns near Rome: Ov.

sūburbium -i, n. (sub/urbs), a suburb: Cic.

sūburgēo -ēre, to drive close to: proram ad saxa, Verg.

sūbūro -ūrere, to burn a little, to singe: Suet.

subvectio -ōnis, f. (subveho), a carrying up, conveyance, transport: frumenti, Liv.; plur.: ne ab re frumentaria duris subvectionibus laboraret, Caes.; Tac.

subvecto -are (freq. of subveho), to carry up, convey, transport: saxa umeris, Verg.; Pl., Tac.

subvectus -ūs, m. (subveho), a carrying up: Tac.

subvēho -vēhere -vexi -vectum, to bring up, carry up, convey, transport: frumentum flumine Arari, Caes.; subvecta utensilia ab Ostia, Tac.; commeatus ex Samnio, Liv.; pass.: ad arces subvehitur regina, Verg.

subvēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum, to come up to aid, to succour, relieve. Absol.: Cic., Liv., etc. With dat.: circumvento filio subvenit, Caes.; patriae, Cic.; gravedini, Cic.; impers. pass.: republicae difficillimo tempore esse subventum, Cic.; Liv., etc.

subvento -are (freq. of subvenio), to come to the help of: Pl.

subvērēor -ēri, dep. to fear a little, be rather anxious: Cic. L.

subversor -ōris, m. (subverto), an overthrower: suarum legum, Tac.

subverto (subvorto) -vertēre -verti -versum, to turn upside down, overthrow, overturn. LIT., mensam, Suet.; montes, Sall.; Hor. TRANSF., to ruin, destroy: probitatem ceterasque artes bonas, Sall.; iura, Tac.

subvexus -a -um (sub/veho), sloping upward: Liv.

subvōlo -are, to fly up: rectis lineis in caelestem locum, Cic.; Ov.

subvolvo -ēre, to roll up: manibus saxa, Verg.

subvultūrius -a -um, somewhat vulture-like: corpus, Pl.

succāvus (subcavus) -a -um, hollow underneath: Lucr.

succedāneus (succidāneus) -a -um (succedo), taking another's place: Pl.

succēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum (sub/cedo).

(1) to go under; usually with dat. LIT., tecto, Cic.; tumulo terrae, Verg. TRANSF., to come under, submit to: sub acumen stili, Cic.; oneri, Verg.

(2) to go from under, ascend, mount. LIT., sub montem, Caes.; ad castra, sub vallum, in arduum, Liv.; with dat.: moenibus, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., ad summum honorem, Lucr.; Verg.

(3) to come after or into the place of; to succeed, relieve. LIT., of physical movement: in stationem, Caes.; in pugnam, Liv.; with dat.: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. Of proximity, to come next: ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, Caes. TRANSF., a, to follow, succeed in an office, etc.: in Pompei locum heres, Cic.; in paternas opes, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; with dat.: Cic.: b, in time, to follow, succeed: Caes., Ov.; with dat.: aetas aetati succedit, Cic.; Liv.: c, of things, to turn out well, prosper, succeed: hoc bene successit, Ter.; res nulla successerat, Caes. Absol.: succedit, things go well, si ex sententia successerit, Cic. L.; with dat.: coeptis succedebat, Liv.; pass.: nolle successum patribus, Liv.

succendo -cendēre -cendi -censum (sub/*cando), to set on fire from below. LIT., pontem, Liv.; aggerem, Caes.; Cic. TRANSF., to kindle, inflame; of a blush: Luc.; of passion: Deucalion Pyrrhae succensus amore, Ov.; Prop., Juv.

succensēo = succenseo; q.v.

¹succentūrio -are, to receive in a century as a substitute; hence, to put in the place of another, to substitute: Ter.

²succentūrio -ōnis, m. an under-centurion: Liv.

successio -ōnis, f. (succedo), a succeeding, or taking the place of, a person or thing; esp. succession in an office: in locum Antoni, ap. Cic. L.; Tac.

successor -ōris, m. (succedo), a successor, follower in office, possession: Cic., Liv. With genit.: studii, heir to, Ov.

successus -ūs, m. (succedo). (1) an advance uphill, approach: hostium, Caes.; equorum, Verg. (2) success, happy issue: successu exsultans, Verg.; prosperos successus dare oris, Liv.; Ov., Tac.

succidīa -ae, f. (succido), a flitch of bacon: Varr. TRANSF., hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellat, their second flitch, Cic.

¹succido -cidēre -cidi (sub/cado). (1) to fall under: Varr. (2) to sink, flag, fail: artūs, Lucr.; in mediis conatibus, Verg.; Pl.

²succido -cidēre -cidi -cisum (sub/caedo), to cut from under, cut down: arbores, Caes.; succisis feminibus poplitibusque, Liv.; florem, Verg.

succidūus -a -um (succido), sinking, failing: genu, Ov.

succinctus -a -um, partic. from succingo; q.v. **succingo** -cingere -cinxī -cinctum (sub/cingo), to gird below, gird up, tuck up the clothes in the girdle.

LIT., esp. in pass., and in perf. partic.: Scylla feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov.; pallā succincta, Verg.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) succincta comas pinus, with bare trunk, Ov. (2) to equip, arm, esp. in perf. partic.: gladiis, Enn.; pharetrā, Verg.; cultro, Liv. (3) in gen., to surround, provide: se canibus, Cic.; Carthago succincta portibus, Cic.; succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **succinctus** -a -um, as adj., concise, succinct: Mart.

succingūlum -ī, n. (succingo), a girdle: Pl.

succino -ēre, to sing to, to accompany: Petr. TRANSF., in speech, to chime in: succinit alter, Hor.

succlāmāto -ōnis, f. (succlamō), found only in plur.; shouting in reply: Liv.

succlāmō -are, to shout at or after anything, call back: haec Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, Liv.; impers. pass.: succlamatum est, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: cum succlamasset nihil se mutare sententiae, Liv.

succollo -are (sub/collum), to take upon the neck, to shoulder: Suet.

succontumellōsē (subcontumeliose), somewhat insolently: tractari, Cic.

succresco -crescere -crēvi, to grow from beneath, grow up, increase.

LIT., succrescit ab imo cortex, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) in gen.: per seque vident succrescere vina, Ov.; Pl. (2) to grow up to, match: non enim ille mediocris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic.; se gloriae seniorum succrevisse, Liv.

succrispus = subcrispus; q.v.

succumbo -cumbēre -cūbī -cūbitum (sub/*cumbo, as decumbo, accumbo, etc.), to lie down under, fall down, sink down.

LIT., succumbens victima ferro, Cat.; omnes succubuisse oculos, had sunk in sleep, Ov.

TRANSF., to yield, give way, succumb, surrender; with dat.: labori, Caes.; senectuti, Cic.; temporī, pugnae, Liv.; malis, Ov.

succurro -currēre -curri -cursum (sub/curro).

(1) to run beneath, go under; usually with dat. LIT., nequeat succurrere lunae corpus, Lucr. TRANSF., a, to undergo: licet undique omnes in me terrores impendean, succurram, Cic.; b, to come into the mind (perhaps with the notion up from below); to occur to one: ut quidque succurrit, libet scribere, Cic. L.; sed mihi succurrit numen non esse severum, Ov.; Liv., etc.

(2) *to hasten to help, come to aid, succour*, with dat. LIT., laborantibus, Caes., Cic.; impers. pass.: si celeriter succurratur, Caes. TRANSF., *to help, assist*: saluti fortunisque communibus, Cic.; hic tantis malis haec subsidia succurrebant, quominus omnis deleteretur exercitus, Caes.; Liv., etc.

succussio -ōnis, f. (succutio), *a shaking from beneath, earthquake*: Sen.

succussus -ūs, m. (succutio), *a shaking*: Pac. ap. Cic.

succūtio -cūtēre -cussi -cussum (sub/quatio), *to shake from beneath, fling aloft*: Lucr., Ov.

sūcidus -a -um (sucus), *juicy, full of sap*: Pl., Mart., Juv.

sūcinum -i, n. (sucus), *amber*: Plin.

sūcinus -a -um (sucinum), *of amber*: gutta, Mart.; Plin.

sūco -ōnis, m. *a sucker*; applied to a usurer: ap. Cic. L.

Sucro -ōnis, m. *a river in Hispania Tarraconensis* (now *Xucar*); at its mouth was a town of the same name.

¶ Hence adj. **Sucrōnensis** -e, *of or near Sucro*.

‘sūcula -ae, f. (dim. of sus), *a little sow*: Pl. In plur.: Suculae, a wrong translation of Gr. *ὑάδες*, *a constellation, the Hyades*: Cic.

‘sūcula -ae, *a winch, windlass, capstan*, Pl.

sūcus (succus) -i, m. (perhaps connected with sugo), *juice, sap*.

LIT., stirpes ex terra succum trahunt, Cic.; succus is quo utimur, Cic.; succus olivi, Ov.; nectaris sucus ducere, *juice of nectar*, Hor.; esp., in medicine, *a draught, potion*: amarus, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *flavour, taste*: piscis suco ingratus, Ov.; Lucr., Hor. (2) *sap, vigour, energy*: amissimus succum et sanguinem, Cic. Esp. of orators and speeches: orationis, Pericli, Cic.

sūdārium -i, n. (sudo), *a handkerchief, towel*: Cat., Mart., etc.

sūdātio -ōnis, f. (sudo), *a sweating*: Sen.

sūdātōrius -a -um (sudo), *of sweating, producing perspiration*: unctio, Pl. N. as subst. **sūdātōrium** -i, *a sweating-room, sweating-bath*: Sen.

sūdātrix -trix, f. (sudator), *causing perspiration*: toga, Mart.

sūdis -is, f. *a stake, pile*. LIT., ripa erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes. TRANSF., *a spike, point*: Juv., etc.

sūdo -are.

(1) intransit., *to sweat, perspire*. LIT., puer sudavit et alsit, Hor.; Cic., etc. Esp. miraculously: Cumis Apollo (i.e., the statue of Apollo) sudavit, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., *a, to drip with moisture*: scuta duo sanguine sudasse, Liv.; cavae tepido sudant umore lacunae, Verg.; *b, to drip from, distil*: balsama odorato sudantia ligno, Verg. (3) *fig., to make a great effort, work hard*: vides, sudare me iamdudum laborantem, Cic. L., Lucr., etc.

(2) transit.: *a, to sweat out, to exude*: durae quercūs sudabant roscida mella, Verg.; ubi tura balsamque sudantur, Tac.; *b, to soak with sweat*: vestes sudatae, Quint.

sūdor -ōris, m. *sweat, perspiration*.

LIT., sudor a capite et a fronte defluens,

Cic.; simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *any kind of moisture*: veneni, Ov.; maris, Lucr. (2) *great exertion, labour, effort*: stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est, Cic.; multo eius sudore ac labore sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque ceciderunt, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

sudicūlum -i, n. (sudor), *a whip, scourge*: Pl.

sūdus -a -um (se/ūdus), *dry, without moisture*: Varr. Esp. of weather, *bright, cloudless*: ver, Verg. N. as subst. **sudum** -i, *fine weather*: Pl., Cic. L., Verg.

Suēbi (Suēvi) -ōrum, m. *a Germanic tribe*.

sūēmus or **sūēmus**, 1st pers. plur. as from suo (cf. suesco), *we are accustomed*: Lucr.

suesco suescēre suēvi suētum (the u and e commonly scan as one syllable).

(1) intransit., *to become accustomed*; with dat.: militiae, Tac.; with infin.: mittere suevit, Lucr.; with acc.: a te id, quod suesti (syncop. perf.) peto, Cic. L.

(2) transit., *to accustom*: viros, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **suētus** -a -um. (1) *accustomed to*; with dat.: latrociniiis, Tac.; Verg.; with infin.: Verg., Liv., etc. (2) *customary, usual*: sueta apud paludes proelia, Tac.

Suessa -ae, f. (1) (Suessa Aurunca), *an old town of the Aurunci, in Campania, birth-place of the poet Lucilius* (now *Sessa*). (2) (Suessa Pometia), *a town in Latium, a colony of Alba*.

Suessiōnēs -um, m. pl. *a Gallic people, near the modern Soissons*.

Suētōnius -i, m., C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *author of the Lives of the Caesars, a contemporary of the younger Pliny*.

suētus -a -um, partic. from suesco; q.v.

Suēvi = Suebi; q.v.

sūfes (suffes) -fētis, m. (from a Phoenician word = *judge*), *the chief magistrate at Carthage*: Liv.

suffarcino -are, *to stuff full, cram*: Pl., Ter.

suffero sufferē (sub/fero), *to hold up, support; hence to bear, endure, suffer*: plagas, Pl.; vulnera, Lucr.; poenam sui sceleris, Cic.

suffertus -a -um (sub/farcio), *stuffed full, crammed*: Suet.

suffes = sufes; q.v.

sufficio -ficēre -fēci -fectum (sub/facio).

(1) transit.: *a, to put under; hence, to imbue, stain, steep, suffice*: lanam medicamentis, Cic.; angues ardentis oculos suffecti sanguine, Verg.; also *to provide, supply*: ipsa satis tellus sufficit umorem et gravidas fruges, Verg.; Danaos animos viresque secundas sufficit, Verg.; Lucr.: *b, to put in place of another, to substitute*: aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, Verg.; polit. t. t., *to choose as a substitute*: consul in sufficiendo conlega occupatus, Cic.; conlegam suffici censori, Liv.; esp.: consul suffectus, Liv.; of bees: regem parvosque Quirites sufficiunt, Verg.

(2) intransit., *to be sufficient, be adequate, suffice*; absol.: nec scribare sufficere, nec tabulae nomina eorum capere poterant, Cic.; Verg., Liv. With dat.: Volscis milites, Liv.; Caes., Verg. With prepositions: quomodo nos ad patiendum sufficiamus, Liv.; non suffecturum ducem unum et exercitum unum adversus quattuor populos, Liv.; nec locus in tumulos nec sufficit arbor in ignes, Ov. With infin., *to be in a position to, to be able*:

nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus, Verg.

suffigo -figĕre -fixi -fixum (sub/figo), to fix up, to fasten: aliquem cruci, Cic.; in cruce, Hor.; Pl.

suffimen = suffimentum; q.v.: Ov.

suffimentum -i, n. (suffio), incense: Cic.

suffio -ire (connected with θύω), to fumigate, perfume. LIT., locum, Prop.; thymo, Verg.; Lucr. TRANSF., to warm: Lucr.

sufflāmen -inis, n. a brake, drag, clog. LIT., Juv. TRANSF., a hindrance: Juv.

sufflāmino -are (sufflāmen), to check by a drag: Suet.

sufflāvus -a -um (sub/flavus), somewhat yellow: Suet.

sufflo -are (sub/flo).

(1) intransit., to blow: Mart., Pers.

(2) transit., to blow up, puff up, inflate. LIT., buccas, Pl. TRANSF., se sufflavit uxori, he has got into a temper with, Pl.

suffoco -are (sub/faux), to strangle, choke, suffocate. LIT., patrem, Cic.; Lucr. TRANSF., urbem et Italiam fame, Cic. L.

suffodio -fodĕre -fodi -fossū (sub/fodio), to pierce underneath, excavate, undermine: murum, Sall.; sacella, Cic.; equos, to stab from below, Caes.

suffragatio -ōnis, f. (suffragor), a voting in favour of, support: urbana, of the city; militaris, of the soldiers, Cic.; consulatūs, support in seeking the consulship, Cic.; plur.: extinctae (sunt) suffragationes, Cic.

suffragator -ōris, m. (suffragor), a voter in favour of anyone; a political supporter, or, in gen., supporter: Pl., Cic., Plin. L.

suffragatōrius -a -um (suffragor), relating to the support of a candidate: Q. Cic.

suffragium -i, n. (suffragor), a voting tablet, a vote.

LIT., polit. and judicial t. t.: ferre suffragium, to vote, Cic.; inire suffragium, Liv.; non prohiberi iure suffragii, Cic.; suffragia legitima, Liv.; libera, Juv.

TRANSF., (1) the right to vote, franchise: alicui suffragium impertire, Liv.; sine suffragio habere civitatem, Liv.; Cic. (2) in gen., judgment; also approval, support: Cic., Hor.

suffrāgo -inis, f. the ham or hough on the hind leg of a quadruped: Plin.

suffragor -ari, dep. to vote in favour. LIT., suffragandi libido, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., in gen., to favour, approve, support: suffragante fortunā, Cic. L.; with dat.: domus domino, Cic.

suffringo -ĕre (sub/frango), to break underneath: talos alicui, Pl.; crura canibus, Cic.

suffugio -fugĕre -fūgi (sub/fugio). (1) to flee, get under cover: in tecta, Liv. (2) to fly from, shun: tactum, Lucr.; Suet.

suffugium -i, n. (suffugio), a shelter, place of refuge. LIT., propinqua suffugia, Tac.; Ov. TRANSF., a refuge, remedy: urgentium malorum suffugium, Tac.

suffulcio -fulcire -fulsi -fultum (sub/fulcio), to support beneath, underprop: Pl., Lucr.

suffundo -fundĕre -fūdi -fūsum (sub/fundo).

(1) to pour over, spread through, suffuse: animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic.; of drowsy: intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, dropsy, Ov.; of blushing: virgineum

ore ruborem, Ov.; rubor Masinissae suffusus est, M. blushed, Liv.

(2) to steep, stain, cover a thing (with fluids, etc.). LIT., suffundit lumina rore, Ov.; lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Verg.; aether calore suffusus, Cic. TRANSF., animus nullā in ceteros malevolentia suffusus, Cic. L.; Lucr., Ov.

suffuror -ari (sub/furor), to abstract secretly, steal: Pl.

suffuscus -a -um (sub/fuscus), brownish, dark: Tac.

Sūgambri (Sýgambri, Sīgambri) -ōrum, m. a Germanic tribe.

suggĕro -gĕrĕre -gessi -gestum (sub/gero), to bring up, supply, provide.

LIT., flammam costis aēni, Verg.; tela mihi, Verg.; prodiga divitias alimentaque mitia tellus suggerit, Ov.; Pl., etc.

TRANSF., (1) to add, to attach: verba quae desunt, Cic.; huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas, Cic.; Liv. (2) to place next: Bruto statim Horatium, Liv.

suggestio -ōnis, f. (suggĕro), a rhetorical figure in which an orator answers his own question: Quint.

suggestum -i, n. and **suggestus** -ūs, m. (suggĕro), a raised place, height, elevation. In gen.: Cato, Varr. Esp., a platform from which an orator spoke to the people, soldiers, etc.: illud suggestum ascendens, Cic.; in suggestis consistere, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Tac.

suggrandis -e (sub/grandis), somewhat large: Cic. L.

suggrĕdiōr -grĕdi -gressus sum, dep. (sub/gradiōr), to go up to, approach: Tac. With acc., to attack: Tac., Sall.

sūgillatio -ōnis, f. (sugillo), a livid mark on the skin, weal, bruise. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., a mocking, insulting: Liv., Plin.

sūgillo -are, to beat black and blue. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., to insult, affront: aliquem, Liv.

sūgo sūgĕre sūxi suctum, to suck. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., cum lacte nutricis errorem, to imbibe, Cic.

sūillus -a -um (sus), of swine: caro, Juv.; caput, grex, Liv.

sulcator -ōris, m. (sulco), a plougher: Luc., Stat.

sulco -are (sulcus), to furrow, plough. LIT., humum vomere, Ov. TRANSF., cutem rugis, to wrinkle, Ov.; harenam (of a snake), Ov.; esp. in sailing: vada carinā, Verg.; undas rate, Ov.

sulcus -i, m. (connected with δολός), a furrow. LIT., sulcum imprimere, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) a ploughing: Plin., Plin. L. (2) any trench or ditch: Verg., Ov. (3) the track, path of a moving body: Verg. (4) a wrinkle: Mart.

sulfur (sulphur) -ūris, n. sulphur. LIT., Lucr., Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., lightning: Pers., Luc.

sulfūratus -a -um (sulfur), full of sulphur, containing sulphur: Plin., Mart. N. pl. as subst. **sulfūrata** -ōrum. (1) brimstone matches: Mart. (2) veins of sulphur: Plin.

sulfūrĕus -a -um (sulfur), sulphurous: aqua, Verg.; Ov., Plin.

Sulla (Sylla) -ae, m. a name of a family in the gens Cornelia; esp. of L. Cornelius Sulla, the dictator, rival of Marius.

¶ Hence adj. **Sullānus** -a -um, *Sullan*; m. pl. as subst. **Sullāni** -ōrum, *the partisans of Sulla*; verb **sullātūrio** -ire, *to wish to imitate Sulla*: Cic.

Sulmo -ōnis, m. *a town in the country of the Paeligni, birth-place of Ovid (now Sulmona)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sulmōnensis** -e, of *Sulmo*.

Sulpicius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sulpiciānus** -a -um, *Sulpician*.

sulpur = sulfur; q.v.

sultis = si vultus; see volo.

sum esse, fūi; fut. partic. fūtūrus; fut. infin. often fōre and imperf. subj. fōrem for essem; pres. subj. fūam for sim, poet. an irregular verb, from two different roots; cf. *elul* and *qūo*.

(1) *to be, to exist, be living, be there, be so, happen*: adhuc sumus, Cic.; omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt, Cic.; non est periculum, Cic.; quid tibi est? *what is the matter with you?* Cic. Esp.: a, perf. fui, *to be over, be no more*: fuit, *he has lived*, Tib.; fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, Verg.; Cic.: b, with relat., sunt qui, *there are some who*; with indic., when a definite known antecedent is meant: sunt qui audent, Cic.; with subj., indef.: sunt qui dicant, Cic.; sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curat habere, Hor.; est quod, *there is reason for, I (you, etc.) have reason to, cause to*: magis est quod gratuler, Cic.; nihil est quod (or cui), *there is no reason for*: nihil est, quod gestas, Cic.: c, est ut, with subj., *it is possible that, it may be that*: Cic.: d, with dat., *to be in one's possession*: est tibi, sitque, precor, natus, Ov.; cui nomen Arethusa est, Cic.; sibi cum illa nihil futurum, *that he would have nothing to do with her*, Cic.

(2) as copulative verb, *to be so and so*, with various kinds of complement: a, with a noun, pronoun, or adj. in the same case as its subject: homo sum, Ter.; praeclara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic.: b, with noun or pronoun in various other cases; with genit. of price or value: frumentum fuit tanti, Cic.; of quality, description, or measurement: summi ut sint laboris, Cic.; esse with anim. can also mean *to belong to*: Gallia est Ariovisti, Caes.; *to be devoted to*: me Pompeii totum esse, Cic.; *to be the duty or nature of, to be characteristic of*: cuiusvis hominis est errare, Cic.; so with poss. pron.: est tuum videre, Cic.; esse with dat., *to be good for, or equal to*: non esse solvendo, *to be insolvent*, Cic.; with predicative dat., *to be, to prove*: impedimento esse alicui, Cic.; with abl. of quality or description: aegro corpore esse, *to be ill*, Cic.; simus eā mente, *so disposed*, Cic.: c, with adv.: sic est, Cic.; sit ita, Cic.; mihi pulchre est, Cic.; procul este, Liv., etc.: d, with preposition and noun or pronoun: esse ab, *to be on the side of*, Cic.; esse cum, *to be with, stay with, consort with*, Cic.; esse de, *to be about*: is liber, qui est de animo, Cic.; esse ad, *to be serviceable for*: res quae sunt ad incendia, Caes.

(3) as auxiliary verb, with participles and gerundives.

¶ Fut. partic. fūtūrus -a -um, as adj., *future, about to be*: res, Cic.; tempus, Cic.; mors, Ov. N. as subst, fūtūrum -i,

the future: futurum prospicere, Cic.; haud ignara futuri, Verg.; videre in futurum, Liv. **sumen** -inis, n. (= sugmen, from sugo), *a teat, breast*. LIT., Lucil. Esp., *the udder of a sow* (considered a delicacy by the Romans): Pl., Mart. TRANSF., *a sow*: Juv.

summa -ae, see summus.

summānus -i, m. *an old Roman deity, to whom lightnings by night were ascribed*: Cic.

¶ Hence adj. **summānis** -e, *nightly*; perhaps once in Lucr.

summārium -i, n. (summa), *an epitome, summary*: Sen.

summās -ātis, m. and f. (summus), *of high birth, noble, illustrious*: Pl.

summātim, adv. (summa), *slightly, summarily, briefly*: quae longiorem orationem desiderant summātim perscribere, Cic. L.; Lucr., Liv.

summātus -ūs, m. (summus), *supremacy, chief authority*: Lucr.

summē, adv. from summus; q.v.

summergo -mergere -mersi -mersum, *to plunge under, to sink*: navem, Tac.; classem Argivum ponto, Verg.; often pass.: summergae beluae, *living under the water*, Cic.; summergus equus voraginibus, Cic.; ferrum summergum in unda, Ov.

summērus -a -um, *fairly pure*: Pl.

sumministrō -are, *to help by supplying*. LIT., tela clam, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; Caes. TRANSF., huic arti plurima adiumenta, Cic.

summissē (submissē), adv. from summitto; q.v.

summissiō (submissiō) -ōnis, f. (summitto), *a letting down, sinking, lowering*: contentiō vocis et summissio, Cic.; orationis, Cic.

summissus (submissus) -a -um, partic. from summitto; q.v.

summitto (submitto) -mittere -misi -missum.

(1) *to let down, send under*. LIT., fascēs, *to lower*, Liv.; alicui se ad pedes, *to fall at the feet of*, Liv.; caput in herba, Ov.; summisso vertice, Ov. TRANSF., a, with animus, or se, *to abase oneself, condescend, submit*: se in privatum fastigium, Liv.; animos amoris, Verg.; Cic., etc.: b, *to subject, subordinate*: imperium Camillo, Liv.; citharae cannas, Ov.: c, *to moderate, lower*: vocem, Quint.; furorem, Verg.

(2) *to send up from below, to raise*. LIT., oculos, Ov.; esp.: a, *to cause to spring up*: tellus flores, Lucr.; non monstrum summisere Colchi maius, Hor.: b, *to rear, raise* (of farmers): tauros, vitulos, Verg. TRANSF., crinem, *to let grow*, Tac.; capillum, Plin. L.

(3) *to send as help*: subsidia alicui, Caes.; cohortes equitibus praesidio, Caes.

(4) *to send secretly*: Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **summissus** (submissus) -a -um. (1) *let down, lowered*. LIT., compar.: summissiores, *in a lower position*, Liv. TRANSF., a, of voice or speech, *quiet, mild, gentle*: vox, Cic.; oratio, Caes., Cic.; orator, Cic.: b, of character; in a good sense, *humble*: summissi petimus terram, Verg.; in a bad sense, *mean, abject*: ne quid humile, summissum faciamus, Cic. (2) *allowed to grow*: capillo summissiore, Suet.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **summissē**. (1) of speech, *softly, calmly*: dicere, Cic.; Demosthenes summissius a primo, Cic. (2) of

character, modestly, humbly: supplicare, Cic.; summissus nos geramus, Cic.; Ov., Tac.

¶ Also adv. **summissim**, gently, softly: Suet.

Summoenium -i, n. (sub/moenia), a place in Rome, notorious for low company. Adj. **Summoeniānus** -a -um.

summolestus (submolestus) -a -um, somewhat troublesome: illud est mihi summolestum quod parum prosperare Brutus videtur, Cic. L.

¶ Hence adv. **summolestē** (submolestē), with some vexation: te non esse Romae summolestē fero, Cic.

summōnēo (submōnēo) -ēre -ūi, to remind secretly: Ter., Suet.

summōpēre, adv. (or **summo opere**), very much, exceedingly: Lucr., Cic., Liv.

summōrōsus (submōrōsus) -a -um, somewhat peevish: Cic.

summōvēo (submōvēo) mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum.

(1) to move up from below: cohortes, Caes.

(2) to move away, drive off, remove. LIT., in gen., of persons and things: arbitros, Liv.; strictis gladiis inertes, Liv.; populum aris, Ov.; maris litora, Hor.; silva suis frondibus Phoebeos summovet ictus, keeps off, Ov.; summotis nubibus, Verg. Esp.: a, of the lictor, to clear a way for a magistrate, to keep off, move back: turbam, Liv.; impers. pass.: summoveri iubet, Liv.; abl. absol.: summoto, when a way had been cleared, Liv.: b, to banish, expel: aliquem patriā, Ov. TRANSF., a, of persons, to force away from, compel to give up: a bello Antiochum et Ptolemaeum reges, Liv.; aliquem magnitudine poenae a maleficio, Cic.: b, of abstr. things, to remove, banish: tumultus mentis et curas, Hor.: c, pass. partic., summotus, lying out of the way, remote: spelunca vasto summota recessu, Verg.; Ov.

summūto (submūto) -are, to exchange: verba pro verbis, Cic.

summūla -ae, f. (dim. of summa), a little sum: Sen.

summus -a -um, superl. of superus; q.v.

sūmo sumēre sumpsī sumptum (sub/emo), to take.

LIT., in gen.: fustem, Pl.; legem in manūs, Cic.; pecuniam mutuam, to borrow, Cic.; cyathos, Hor. Esp. of clothes, etc., to put on: calceos et vestimenta, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to take, choose, obtain a thing: sumpta navis est, Cic.; genus signorum, to buy, Cic.; Hor. So of abstr. things: frustra operam, Ter.; laborem, Caes.; sibi studium philosophiae, Cic.; with infin.: Hor.; of time: tempus cibi, Liv.; diem ad deliberandum, Caes. (2) to exact a punishment: de aliquo supplicium, Cic., Liv.; poenas, Verg. (3) in an unfavourable sense, to take upon oneself: sibi partes imperatorias, Cic.; mihi non tantum sumo, Cic.; sibi tantam adrogantiam, Caes. (4) to cite, to mention: homines notos, Cic. (5) to take for granted, assume: beatos esse deos sumpsisti, Cic.; Lucr., Liv.

sumptiō -ōnis, f. (sumo), the premiss of a syllogism: Cic.

sumptuārius -a -um (sumptus), relating to expense, sumptuary: lex, Cic. L.; rationes, Cic. L.

sumptuōsus -a -um (sumptus). (1) of things, costly, expensive: cenae, Cic.; compar.: ludi sumptuosiores, Cic. L. (2) of persons, lavish, extravagant: Pl., Ter., Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **sumptuōsē**, expensively, sumptuously: Cat., Cic., Plin. L. **sumptus** -ūs, m. (sumo), cost, expense: sumptui esse alicui, Pl., Cic. L.; sumptum facere in rem, impendere, insumere, Cic.; suo sumptu fungi officio, Cic.; plur.: minuendi sunt sumptus, Cic.

sūo sūere sūi sūtum, to sew, stitch together, join together. LIT., tegimenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., Ter.

sūōmet and **sūōpte**, see suos.

sūōvētaurilīa -ium, n. pl., sc. sacra (sus/ovis/taurus), a sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull: Liv., Tac.

sūpellex -lectilis, f. (super/lego), household furniture. LIT., multa et lauta supellex, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc. TRANSF., in gen., equipment: amicos parare, optima vitae supellectilem, Cic.; oratoria quasi supellex, Cic.; Pers., Quint.

¹**sūper** -a -um, see superus.

²**sūper**, adv. and prep. (cf. *ὑπέρ*).

Adv., over, above. LIT., in space: eo super tigna bipedalia iniciunt, Caes.; Verg. TRANSF., in other relations. (1) besides, beyond, moreover: satis superque, enough and more than enough, Cic., Hor.; super quam quod, besides the fact that, Liv.; his accensa super, Verg. (2) remaining, left, over and above: quid super sanguinis (esse), Liv.; Verg.

Prep. with abl. and acc. (1) with abl. LIT., of place, over, above: ensis super cervice pendet, Hor.; Caes., Verg. TRANSF., a, of time, at: nocte super media, Verg.: b, of relation, concerning, about: hac super re scribam ad te, Cic. L.; multa super Priamo rogans, Verg.; Liv.: c, besides, beyond: super his, Hor. (2) with acc. LIT., of place: a, over, above, upon: super aspitem adsidēre, Cic.; aqua super montium iuga concreta erat, Liv.; super templum circaque, Liv.: b, beyond: super Numidiam Gaetulos accepimus, Sall.; Hor., Verg. TRANSF., a, of time, during: Plin. L.: b, besides, beyond: super ceteros honores, Liv.; super cetera, Liv.; vulnus super vulnus, wound on wound, Liv.; Tac.: c, of superiority, above, more than: aetas et forma et super omnia Romanorum nomen te ferociorem facit, above all, Liv.

sūpērā, see supra.

sūpērābilis -e (supero), that can be surmounted. LIT., murus, Liv. TRANSF., conquerable: non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov.; nullis casibus superabiles Romani, Tac.

sūpēraddo -addere -additum, to add over and above, put on besides: Verg., Prop.

sūpērāns -āntis, partic. from supero; q.v.

sūpērātor -ōris, m. (supero), one who overcomes, a conqueror: Ov.

sūpērbē, adv. from superbus; q.v.

sūpērbīa -ae, f. (superbus), pride. (1) in a bad sense, haughtiness, arrogance: Pl., Cic., Verg. (2) in a good sense, lofty spirit, honourable pride: sume superbiā quae sitam meritis, Hor.; Tac.

sūpērbificus -a -um (superbus/facio), making proud, making haughty: Sen.

sūperbĭo -ire (superbus). (1) of persons, *to be proud, be haughty, pride oneself*; with abl.: formā, Ov.; foll. by quod: Tac. (2) of things, *to be splendid, superb*: Prop., Plin.

sūperbus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (super), *haughty, exalted, proud*.

(1) in a bad sense, *arrogant, overbearing, puffed up*. Of persons: superbum se praeibuit in fortuna, Cic. L.; superbiorē te pecunia facit, Cic. L.; as surname of the younger Tarquinius, last king of Rome: Cic.; with abl.: opibus, Verg.; pecuniā, Hor. Of things: oculi, Ov.; aures, Liv.; sceptrā, Lucr.; victoria, virtus, Cic.; iudiciū aurium superbissimum, *most fastidious*, Cic.

(2) in a good sense, *brilliant, magnificent, splendid*: triumphus, Hor.; populum late regem belloque superbum, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **sūperbē**, *haughtily, proudly*: superbe et crudeliter imperare, Caes.; preces superbissime redpiare, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

sūperciliōsus -a -um (supercilium), *haughty, censorious*: Sen.

sūperciliū -i, n. *an eyebrow*; plur., and sing. in collective sense, *the eyebrows*.

LIT., altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic.; superciliū aut remissio aut contractio, Cic.; capite et superciliis rasis, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *nod, beck* (as expression of will): cuncta supercilio movere (of Jupiter), Hor. (2) *arrogance, censoriousness*: hunc Capuae Campano supercilio ac regio spiritu cum videremus, Cic.; superciliū severi matrona, Ov. (3) (like English brow), *a ridge, summit*: trāmitis, Verg.; tumuli, Liv.

sūpĕrĕmīnĕo -ĕre, *to overtop*: omnes viros, Verg.; Ov.

sūpĕrficiēs -ēi, f. (super/facies), *the top, the surface*. In gen.: testudinum, Plin. Esp. as legal t. t., *something* (e.g., a building) placed on the ground so as to become attached to it: Cic.

sūperfĭo -fiĕri, *to be left over*: Pl.

sūperfĭxus -a -um, *fixed on the top*: Liv.

sūperfĭuō -flūĕre, *to flow over, overflow*. LIT., of water: superfluentis Nili receptacula, Tac.; Plin. TRANSF., (1) of style: ut nos superfluentes iuvenili quādam dicendi impunitate et licentiā reprimeret, Cic., Quint., Tac. (2) in gen., *to be superfluous*: Sen.

sūperfĭuū -a -um (superfluō), *overflowing, superfluous*: Sen.

sūperfundo -fundĕre -fūdi -fūsum, *to pour over, pour upon*.

LIT., (1) of fluids; esp. pass. in middle sense, *to overflow*: circus Tiberi superfuso inrigatus, Liv.; Ov., Plin. L. (2) in gen., *to spread about, throw about*: magnam vim telorum, Tac.; pass. as middle: hostes superfusi, *rushing in numbers*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) superfudit se (regnum Macedoniae) in Asiam, *extended*, Liv. (2) with acc. of what is covered, *to spread over*: Tac.

sūpĕrgĕdiōr -grĕdi -gressus sum, dep. (super/gradior), *to step over or beyond, overstep*; hence *to exceed, surpass*: aetatis suae feminas pulchritudine, Tac. heap upon: Plin., Stat.

sūpĕriniciō -iniciĕre -iniĕci -iniectum, *to throw upon*: raras frondes, Verg.; Ov., Plin.

LIT., membra superiecta cum tua veste foveat, Ov. Also, with abl., *to overtop*: scopulos superiacit undā pontus, Verg.

TRANSF., *to exceed, go beyond*: fidem augendo, Liv.

sūpĕrimmīnĕo -ĕre, *to overhang*: Verg.

sūpĕrimpendens -entis (super/impendeo), *overhanging*: Cat.

sūpĕrimpōsitus -a -um (super/impono), *laid over, placed upon*: saxum ingens machinā, Liv.; Stat.

sūpĕrincidens -entis, *falling on top*: Liv.

sūpĕrincūbans -antis, *lying over or upon*: superincubans Romanus, Liv.

sūpĕrincumbō -cumbĕre -cūbui, *to lie on, lie over*: Ov.

sūpĕrinducō -ducĕre -dūxi -ductum, *to cover over*: Quint.

sūpĕrindūō -ūĕre, *to put on over*: Suet.

sūpĕringĕrō -gĕrĕre -gestum, *to throw upon, heap upon*: Plin., Stat.

sūpĕriniciō -iniciĕre -iniĕci -iniectum, *to throw upon*: raras frondes, Verg.; Ov., Plin.

sūpĕrīsternō -sternĕre -strāvi, *to spread over, lay over*: tabulas, Verg.

sūpĕriōr -ōris, compar. of sūpĕrus; q.v.

sūpĕriūmentārius -i, m. *the chief groom, head of the drivers of beasts of burden*: Suet.

sūperlātio -ōnis, f. (super/fero), rhet. t. t., *exaggeration, hyperbole*: veritatis, Cic.; Quint.

sūperlātus -a -um (super/fero), *exaggerated, hyperbolic*: verba, Cic.; Quint.

sūpĕrnus -a -um (super), *above, upper, top*: Tuscūlum, *lying high*, Hor.; numen, *celestial*, Ov.

¶ Adv. **sūpĕrnĕ**, *above, or from above*: Hor., Liv.

sūpĕrō -are (super).

(1) intransit., *to go above, overtop, project*.

LIT., superant capite et cervicibus altis, Verg. TRANSF., a, *to have the upper hand, prevail, conquer*: virtute facile, Caes.; per biduum equestri proelio, Caes.; superat sententia Sabini, Caes.; tantum superantibus malis, Liv.; totidem formā superante iuvencae, *of surpassing beauty*, Verg.: b, *to abound, be in abundance*: superante multitudine, Liv.; Pl., Verg.: c, *to remain, be over*: si quod superaret pecuniae retulisses, Cic.; Lucr.; esp. *to remain alive, to survive*: uter eorum vitā superavit, Caes.; superatne et vespicit aurā? Verg.: d, *to be too much, to exceed*: illis divitiae, Sall.; Cic.

(2) transit., *to rise above, surmount, overtop*. LIT., montes, Verg.; summas ripas fluminis, Caes.; turris superat fontis fastigium, Caes. Also *to go past*: promontorium, Liv.; Caes. TRANSF., in gen., *to surpass, excel, exceed*: aliquid doctrinā, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Ov. Esp. milit., *to overcome, conquer*: bello superatos esse Arvernos a Q. Fabio Maximo, Caes.; fig.: iniurias fortunae facile veterum philosophorum praeceptis, Cic.; casus omnes, Verg.

¶ Hence compar. of pres. partic.

sūpĕrantiōr -ōris, *more dominant*: Lucr.

sūpĕrobrūō -ūĕre, *to overwhelm*: Prop.

sūpĕrpendens -entis, *overhanging*: saxa, Liv.

sūpĕrpōnō -pōnĕre -pōsui -pōsitum, *to lay, place, put over, or upon*.

LIT., superpositum capiti decus, Liv.; Ov., Suet.

TRANSF., (1) *to put in authority*: in maritimum regionem superpositus, Liv. (2) *to prefer*: Sen. (3) *to postpone*: Quint.

sūperscādo -ēre, *to climb over*: superscandens vigilum strata somno corpora, Liv.

sūperscribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum, *to write over*: Suet.

sūpersēdēo -sēdēre -sēdi -sessum, *to sit above, sit upon*.

LIT., with dat.: Suet.

TRANSF., (1) *to preside over*: Cato. (2) *to sit out from a thing, be above it; to forbear, refrain*; with abl.: labore, Cic. L.; proelio, Caes.; with infin.: loqui apud vos, Liv.; Tac.

sūperstagnō -are, *to spread out into a lake*: Tac.

sūpersterno -sternere -strāvi -strātum, *to spread over or upon*: superstratis Gallorum cumulis, Liv.

sūperstēs -stis (super/sto).

(1) *standing over or near; present, witnessing*: suis utrisque superstibus praesentibus, old legal formula ap. Cic.; Pl.

(2) *surviving, living beyond another; of persons or things*; with dat.: ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, Cic.; gloriae suae, Liv.; Pl., Ov., etc.; with genit.: aliquem non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis suae superstitem relinquere, Cic.; Liv., Tac., etc.

sūperstitiō -ōnis, f. (superstes), *unreasonable ideas, esp. about religion; superstition, fanaticism*: superstitiones aniles, Cic.; maiores nostri superstitionem a religione separaverunt, Cic.; victi superstitione animi, Liv.; una superstitiō superis quae reddita divis, Verg.; quoniam illa superstitiō, quod numen, interrogat, Tac.; exitialis, of Christianity, Tac.; so: prava, Plin. L.

sūperstitiōsus -a -um (superstitiō). (1) act., *superstitious*: philosophi, Cic.; Liv. (2) pass., *an object of superstition, superstitiously believed in*; hence *prophetic*: Pl.

¶ Adv. **sūperstitiōsē**. (1) *superstitiously*: Cic. (2) *over-scrupulously*: Quint.

sūperstitio -are (superstes). (1) transit., *to preserve*: Enn. (2) intransit., *to be over, remain*: Pl.

sūpersto -are, *to stand over or upon*: Verg., Liv.; with dat.: corporibus, Liv.; with acc.: Ov.

sūperstruō -struere -struxi -structum, *to build upon*: Tac., Quint.

sūpersum -esse -fui -fūtūrus, *to be over and above, either as remnant or as superfluity*.

(1) *as a remnant, to be left, remain*; of persons or things: perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, Caes.; duae partes, quae mihi supersunt instruendae, Cic.; et superesse videt de tot modo milibus unum, Ov. quod superest, *for the rest*, Lucr., Cic. L., Verg.; superest, foll. by infin., Liv., Ov. With dat.: a, *to be left over for*: Verg., Liv.: b, *to survive*: alicui, Liv.; pugnae, Liv.

(2) *to be plentiful, to abound*: vereor ne iam superesse mihi verba putes, quae dixeram defutura, Cic. L.; Ter., Verg., Liv. In a bad sense, *to be superfluous, be redundant*: ut neque absit quidquam neque supersit, Cic.

sūpertēgō -ēre, *to cover over*; in tmesis: Tib.

sūpērgēō -ēre, *to press from above*: Tac.

sūpērus (rarely **sūpēr**) -a -um, adj. (with compar. **sūpērior**, superl. **sūpērimus** and **summus**).

Posit. **sūpērus** -a -um, *situated above, upper, higher*. In gen.: res superae, Cic.; mare superum, *the upper sea, i.e., the Adriatic Sea*, Pl. Cic.; superis ab oris, *from the upper world*, Verg. M. pl. as subst. **sūpēri** -ōrum. (1) *the gods above*: Verg., Hor., Ov. (2) *men on earth*: ad superos fleti, Verg. N. pl. as subst. **sūpēra** -orum. (1) *heights*: Verg. (2) *heavenly bodies*: Cic.

Compar. **sūpērior** -ius, *higher, upper*. LIT., of place: pars collis, Caes.; domus, Cic.; ex loco superiore, Caes.; de loco superiore dicere, *from the tribunal* (as praetor), Cic. TRANSF., (1) of time, *earlier, former, past*; as applied to older: nox, *the night before last*, Cic.; omnes aetates superioris, Caes.; tempus, annus, Cic. (2) of rank, power, etc., *higher, greater*: superioris ordinis nonnulli, Caes.; milit. t. t.: discessit superior, *gained the advantage*, Nep.; with abl.: loco, fortunā, famā, Cic.; facilitate et humanitate superior, Cic.

Superl. **sūpērimus** -a -um. LIT., of place, *highest, uppermost*: montes, Verg.; Lucr., Hor. TRANSF., (1) in time or succession, *last, final*: sole supremo, *at the setting of the sun*, Hor.; Troiae supremum audire laborem, Verg.; Ov.: esp. of the end of life: dies, *the day of death* (or burial), Cic., Liv.; tempus, Hor.; honor, *last rites*, Verg.; Ov., Tac. (2) of degree, *highest, greatest*: supplicium, Cic.; Verg. (3) of rank, *highest*: Iuppiter supreme, Pl.

¶ N. sing. as subst. **sūpērimum** -i, *the end*: ventum ad supremum est, Verg. Acc. as adv., *for the last time*: Ov. N. pl. as subst. **sūpēra** -orum. (1) *death*: Plin., Tac. (2) *funeral rites*: Verg., Plin., Tac. (3) *a last will and testament*: Tac.

Used as another superl. **summus** -a -um (for submus), *highest, uppermost, at the top*. LIT., of place: summum iugum montis, Caes.; summa urbs, *the highest part of the city*, Cic.; in summa sacra via, Cic.; per summa aequora, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of the voice, *highest, loudest*: vox summa, Hor., etc. (2) of time or succession, *last*: venit summa dies, Verg.; senectus, *extreme old age*, Cic.; Hor., etc. (3) of degree, rank, etc., *greatest, highest, most distinguished, most important*: summi viri, Pl., Cic.; poet. n. pl.: summa ducum Atrides, Ov.; summus erga vos amor, Cic.; summo studio, Cic.; summa salus reipublicae, Cic.; quo res summa loco, *how is it with the state?* Verg.

¶ F. as subst. **summa** -ae. (1) *what is at the top; the highest place; also the main thing, most important point; a summary, the gist*: qui vobis summam ordinis consilii concedunt, Cic.; ipsae summae rerum atque sententiae, Cic.; summa belli, *supreme command*, Caes.; rerum, *the highest power*, Cic.; imperii, Caes., Cic. (2) *the sum total of an amount*: equitum magnum numerum ex omni summa separare, Cic.; summarum summa, *the universe*, Lucr.; pecuniae, Liv.; vitae, Hor.

N. as subst. **summum** -i, *surface, top*: Caes., Cic. Acc. as adv., *at most*: quattuor aut summum quinque, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Adv. **summē**, *in the highest degree, extremely*: contendere, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

supervacāneus -a -um (super/vaco), *superfluous, unnecessary*: opus, done in leisure hours, Cic.; timor, Sall.; oratio, Liv.

supervacuus -a -um, *superfluous, unnecessary*: metus, Ov.; Hor., Liv.

supervado -ēre, *to go over, surmount*: ruinas, Liv.; Sall.

supervēhor -vēhi -vectus sum, *to ride or sail past*: promunturium Calabriae, Liv.

supervēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum. (1) with acc., *to come upon, rise above*: unda supervenit undam, Hor.; Ov. (2) *to arrive, come up*, esp. *unexpectedly*: legati superveniunt, Liv.; with dat.: huic laetitiae, Liv.; Verg., Hor.

supervēntus -ūs, m. (supervenio), *a coming up, (unexpected) arrival*: Tac.

supervivo -ēre, *to survive*; with dat.: Plin. L.

supervólito -are, *to fly over*: sua tecta alis, Verg.; Tac.

supervólō -are, *to fly over, fly above*: Verg.; with acc.: totum orbem, Ov.

supino -are (supinus), *to put face upwards, throw on the back*: Verg., Quint. Pass. in middle sense: nasum nidore supinor, Hor.

supinus -a -um (from sub; cf. Gr. ὑπὸς), *lying on the back, face-upwards*.

LIT., motus corporis pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic.; manus supinas ad caelum tendere, *spread out with the palm upwards*, Verg.; Lucr., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) of streams, *flowing up, returning*: nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov. (2) of ground, *sloping upwards*: collis, Verg.; vallis, Liv.; Hor. (3) of character, *careless, negligent, lazy*: Cat., Quint., Juv.

suppaenit -ēre, *to cause slight regret*: illum furoris, Cic. L.

suppalpor -ari, dep. *to caress, flatter a little*; with dat.: Pl.

suppār -pāris (sub/par), *almost equal*: huic aetati suppaes Alcibiades, Critias, Cic.

suppārāsitor -ari, dep. (sub/parasitor), *to flatter a little like a parasite*; with dat.: Pl.

suppārūn -i, n. and **suppārus** -i, m. *a linen garment, usually worn by women*: Pl.

suppeditatio -ōnis, f. (suppedito), *an abundant provision*: bonorum, Cic.

suppedito -are.

(1) *intransit., to be at hand, be ready, suffice*; often with dat. of person: flumina suppeditant, Lucr.; cui si vita suppeditavisset, *had lasted long enough*, Cic.; ea quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic.; Liv.

(2) *transit., to provide, supply, offer, give*: alicui frumentum, Cic.; cibos, Cic.; patria nobis praecepta, Lucr.; pass.: suppeditari aliquā re, *to be provided with*, Cic.

suppernatū -a -um (sub/perna), *lamed in the hip*. TRANSF., alnus supernata securi, Cat.

suppētia -ārum, f. pl., used only in nom. and acc. (suppeto), *help, aid*: Pl., Suet. In acc., with verb of motion, *to come to help*: Pl.

suppētior -ari, dep. (suppetiae), *to come to help, assist*: mihi, Cic. L.

suppēto -ēre -ivi and -ii -itum (sub/peto), *to be in store, be at hand*.

LIT., ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes.; ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, Cic.; si vita suppetet, *if I live so long*, Cic.; of materials for a speech: vereretur ne mihi crimina non suppetere, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., *to suffice, be enough for*: ut cotidianis sumptibus copiae suppetant, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

suppilo -are, *to steal secretly, filch*: mihi pallam ex arcis, Pl. With personal object, *to rob, fleece*: Pl.

suppingo -pingere -pactum (sub/pango), *to fasten underneath*: Pl.

supplanto -are (sub/planta), *to throw down a person by tripping up his heels*: aliquem, Cic. TRANSF., Plin., Pers.

supplémentum -i, n. (suppleo), *a filling up, completion*. (1) as a process: in supplementum classis, Liv. (2) concr., as milit. t. t., *a body of recruits, reinforcements*: supplementi cogendi, Caes.

suppleo -plēre -plēvi -plētum, *to fill up, make complete*: summam, Lucr.; bibliothecam, Cic. L.; sanguine venas, Ov.; inania moenia, *to people*, Ov. Esp. milit. t. t.: legiones, Liv.; Verg., Tac.

supplex -plicis (sub/plico), *kneeling*; hence, *humbly entreating, supplicating, suppliant*.

LIT., of persons: supplex te ad pedes abiciebas, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc.; with dat.: alicui, Pl., Cic., etc. M. as subst., *a suppliant*: Caes., Cic. With possess. pron.: vester est supplex, Cic.; Hor. With objective genit.: misericordiae vestrae, Cic.

TRANSF., of things: multis et supplicibus verbis, Cic.; Verg., Hor., etc.

¶ Adv. **suppliciter**, *suppliantly, humbly*: respondere, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.

supplicatio -ōnis, f. (supplicio), *a solemn public entreaty or (more often) thanksgiving; a religious festival or fast on account of public success or misfortune*: ad omnia pulvinaria supplicationem decernere, Cic.; prodigiorum averruncandorum causā supplicationes in biduum decernere, Liv.; Caes.

suppliciter, adv. from supplex; q.v.

supplicium -i, n. (supplicio), *a kneeling down, either in entreaty or to receive punishment*.

Hence (1) *a humble entreaty, supplication, prayer*: a, to the gods: precibus supplicisque deos placare, Liv.; Pl., Sall. b, to men: fatigati supplicii regis, Sall.

(2) *punishment*; esp., *capital punishment*: sumere supplicium de aliquo, *to inflict punishment on*, Pl., Caes., Cic., etc.; ad ultimum supplicium progredi, Caes.; satis supplicii tulisse, Caes.; supplicia, haurire, Verg.; Hor., Tac.

supplico -are (supplex), *to kneel, beseech, entreat*: Pl., Cic., etc.; with dat.: alicui publice, Cic.; Caesari pro te, Cic. L. Esp. *to pray to the gods*: per hostias diis, Sall.; Pl., Liv.

supplodo -plōdere -plōsi (sub/plaudo), *to stamp*: pedem, Cic.

supplōsiō -ōnis, f. (supplodo), *a stamping*: pedis, Cic.

suppono -ponēre -pōsui (-pōsivi: Pl.) -pōsitum (synop. partic., suppositus: Verg.).

(1) *to put, place, lay under*; with dat. LIT., ova gallinis, Cic.; falcem maturis aristas,

Verg.; aliquem tumulo, *to bury*, Ov.; terrae dentes vipereos, *to sow*, Ov.; Hor. TRANSF., *to subject*: aethra ingenio suo, Ov.

(2) *to put next to, to add*: generi partes, Cic.

(3) *to put in the place of*. In gen.: aliquem in alioquum locum, Cic.; Pl. Esp. *to substitute that which is not genuine, to counterfeit, forge*: testamenta falsa, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Liv.

supporto -are (sub/porto), *to bring, carry, convey, up to*: frumentum, Caes.; omnia hinc in castra, Liv.

suppositicius -a -um (suppono), *put in the place of another, substituted*: Mart. Esp. *supposititious, spurious*: Pl.

suppositio -ōnis, f. (suppono), *a substitution of one for another*: pueri, Pl.

suppositrix -trix, f. (suppono), *she that substitutes*: puerorum, Pl.

suppositus, see suppono.

suppressio -ōnis, f. (supprimo), *embezzlement*: iudicialia (sc. pecuniae), Cic.

suppressus -a -um, partic. from supprimo; q.v.

supprimo -primere -pressi -pressum (sub/premo), *to press down, press under*.

LIT., navem, *to sink*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to hold down, check, restrain*: hostem nostros insequentem, Caes.; vocem, fugam, Ov.; impetum, iram, Liv. (2) *to keep back, suppress, conceal*: famam decreti, Liv.; pecuniam, nummos, *to embezzle*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **suppressus** -a -um, *checked, restrained*; as adj. (with compar.), of the voice, *low, subdued*: vox, Cic.; orator suppressor ut voce, sic etiam oratione, Cic.

supprōmus -i, m. (sub/promus), *an under-butler*: Pl.

suppudet -ēre (sub/pudet), *to cause some shame*; with acc. and genit.: eorum (librorum) me suppudet, Cic. L.

suppuratio -ōnis, f. (suppuro), *a purulent ulcer, suppuration*: Plin., Sen. L.

suppūro -are (sub/pus), *to form matter, suppurate*: Cato, Plin.

suppus -a -um (sub), *head-downwards*: Lucr.

supputo -are (sub/puto). (1) *to prune beneath*: Cato. (2) *to count up, compute*: et sibi quid sit utile sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov.; Sen.

suprā, adv. and prep. (for superā, sc. parte; from superus).

Adv. (with compar. sup̄erius), *above, over, on the top*. LIT., of place: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic.; et mare quod supra teneant, quodque adluit infra, Verg.; toto vertice supra est, *is taller*, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of time, *before, previously*: pauca supra repetere, Sall.; hence, in writing, *above*: ut supra dixi, Cic.; uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. (2) of amount, degree, etc., *over, more, beyond*: supra adiecit Aeschrio, Cic.; ita accurate ut nihil possit supra, Cic.; supra deos lacessere, Hor. With quam, *more than*: rem supra feret quam fieri potest, Cic.; Sall.

Prep., with acc. LIT., of place, with verbs of rest or motion, *above, over*: fera salta supra venabula fertur, Verg.; supra subterque terram per dies quindecim pugnatum est, Liv.; of position at table: accumbere supra aliquem, Cic.; fig.: supra caput esse, *to be over a person's head, to be imminent*, Sall.,

Verg., Liv. TRANSF., (1) of time, *before*: supra hanc memoriam, Caes.; Liv. (2) of amount, degree, etc., *more than, above, beyond*: supra millia viginti, Liv.; supra modum, Liv.; supra vires, Hor.; Cic.

suprascando -ēre, *to climb over, surmount*: fines, Liv.

suprēmūs, etc.; see superus.

sūra -ae, f. *the calf of the leg*: Pl., Verg., Ov.

sūrcūlus -i, m. (dim. of surus). (1) *a young shoot, sprout, twig*: Verg.; surculum defringere (as a sign of taking possession), Cic. (2) *a slip, sucker*: Cic.

surdaster -tra -trum (surdus), *somewhat deaf*: Cic.

surditās -ātis, f. (surdus), *deafness*: Cic.

surdus -a -um, adj. (with compar.), *deaf*.

LIT., Cic.; prov.: surdis canere, *to preach to deaf ears*, Verg.; haud surdis auribus dicta, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *deaf=not willing to hear, insensible*: per numquam surdos in tua vota deos, Ov.; surdae ad omnia solacia aures, Liv.; leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, Liv. (2) *not heard, still, silent*: lyra, Prop.; gratia, Ov. (3) of sounds, smells, etc., *indistinct, faint*: Pers., Plin., Quint.

sūrēna -ae, m. *a grand vizier, prime minister among the Parthians*: Tac.

surgo surgere surrexi surrectum; syncop. perf. infin. surrexe: Hor. (sub/rego; cf. subrigo), intransit. verb., *to rise, get up, stand up*.

LIT., in gen.: e lectulo, Cic.; de sellā, Cic.; humo, Ov.; of orators: ad dicendum, Cic.; often *to rise from bed or sleep*: Cic., Hor., Ov. Of things: surgit dies, ventus, Verg.; sol, Hor.; ignis, Ov. Esp. of growing things or persons, *to spring up, arise*: surgens novae Carthaginis urbs, Verg.; surgens Iulus, Verg.; Hor., etc.

TRANSF., animo sententia surgit, Verg.; discordia, Verg.; Ov., Tac., etc.

surrūit, etc., forms from surripio; q.v.

surra, see subra-

surre, see subre-

surrepticius (subrepticius) -a -um (surripio), *stolen*. LIT., puer, *kidnapped*, Pl. TRANSF., *secret, surreptitious*: amor, Pl.

surri- see subri- (except surripio).

surripio -ripere -ripui -reptum; syncop. forms, surpere: Lucr.; surpiste: Hor.; surpuit: Pl.; surperuat: Hor. (sub/rapio), *to take away secretly; to steal, filch, pilfer*.

LIT., vasa ex privato sacro, Cic.; filium ex custodia, Liv.; with dat.: me morti, Hor.; Pl. Esp. of plagiarism: a Naevio vel sumpsisti multa, si fateris, vel, si negas, surripuisti, Cic.; Sen.

TRANSF., virtus nec eripi nec surripui potest, Cic.; Lucr., Ov.

surrōgo=subrogo; q.v.

surru, see subru-

sursum (susum): Pl.; **sursus**: Lucr., adv. (sub/verto), *upwards, on high*; with verbs of motion or rest: Ter., Cic., Lucr., etc.; sursum deorsum, *up and down, backwards and forwards*, Cic.

sūs sūs, c. (ŭc). (1) *a sow, swine, pig, hog*: Cic. (2) *a kind of fish*: Ov.

suscensēo -ēre -ūi, *to be angry, bear a grudge*; with dat.: alicui vehementer, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; with n. acc.: illud vereor ne tibi illum

suscensere aliquid suspicere, Cic.; with propter and acc.: Ov.; with quia, or quod: Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Liv.

susceptio -ōnis, f. (suscipio), *an undertaking: causae, Cic.*

suscipio -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (subs=sub/capio), *to take up, catch up; to support or raise.*

LIT., in gen.: sol aeternam lampada mundi, Lucr.; dominam ruentem, Verg.; cruorem pateris, Verg. Esp., *to take up a new-born child from the ground, and so acknowledge it: in lucem editi et suscepti sumus, Cic.; hence, filium, etc., suscepisse ex aliqua, to have a child: liberos ex filiā libertini suscepisse, Cic.; de te subolem, Verg.*

TRANSF., (1) *to accept, receive a person into a community or relationship: aliquem in civitatem, Cic.; discipulos, Quint.* (2) *to take a thing upon oneself; to undertake, begin, take up: bellum, negotium, Cic.; personam viri boni, Cic.; sacra peregrina, to adopt, Cic.; invidiam, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; magnam molestiam, Cic.; morbos, Lucr.; rem, Liv.* (3) *to maintain a thing, be ready to prove: quae si suscipimus, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.*

suscito -are, *to stir up, make to rise.*

LIT., in gen.: terga aratro, Verg.; lintea, Ov.; Cat., Lucr. Esp. *to arouse from sleep: somno, Pl.; e somno, Cic.*

TRANSF., of persons, feelings, movements, etc., *to arouse, excite: te ab tuis subsellis contra te testem suscitabo, Cic.; ignes sopitos, Verg.; viros in arma, Verg.; Romanum cum Saguntino bellum, Liv.*

suspecto -are (freq. of suspicio). (1) *to keep looking up at, regard, gaze upon: Ter.* (2) *to look upon with suspicion, suspect: aliquem, Tac.; with acc. and infin.: Tac.*

¹suspectus -a -um, partic. from ¹suspicio; q.v.

²suspectus -ūs, m. (¹suspicio), *a looking upwards.* LIT., aetherium ad Olympum, Verg.; turris vasto spectu, Verg. TRANSF., *looking up to; respect, esteem: Ov.*

suspendium -i, n. (suspendo), *a hanging of oneself: suspensio perire, Cic.; Pl.; plur.: praebuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, has served for hanging, Ov.*

suspendo -pendere -pendi -pensum, *to hang up.*

LIT., in gen.: in litore vestes, Lucr.; Verg. Esp. (1) *to hang a person: se, Pl.; aliquem in oleastro, Cic.; se de ficu, Cic.; Ov.* (2) *to hang as an offering in a temple: vestimenta deo maris, Hor.; Verg.* (3) *to prop up, support; with abl.: murum furculis, Liv.; Caes.* (4) *tellurem sulco tenui, to plough up, Verg.*

TRANSF., (1) *to keep in suspense, leave undecided: rem medio responso, Liv.; animos fictā gravitate, Ov.; in pass., to hang upon, depend on: Cic. L.* (2) *to check, break off: fletum, Ov.; spiritum, Quint.* (3) *naso suspendis adunco ignotos, you sneer at, Hor.*

¶ Hence partic. **suspensus** -a -um, *hanging, suspended.*

LIT., of position or movement: saxis suspensam rupem, Verg.; suspensio gradu ire, Ter.; aquila suspensis demissa leniter alis, Liv.; Lucr., Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *hanging upon, dependent: ex bono casu omnia suspensa sunt, Cic.; Liv.*

(2) *ambiguous, uncertain, doubtful, in suspense: animus, Cic.; aliquem suspensum tenere, Cic.; tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos animi habetis, Liv.; timor, Ov.; verba, Tac.*

suspīcax -ācis (suspīcor). (1) act., *suspicious, suspecting: animus, Tac.; Nep., Liv.* (2) pass., *suspicious, suspected: silentium, Tac.*

¹suspicio -spicere -spexi -spectum (sub/specio).

(1) *to look from below, to look upwards.*

LIT., in caelum, Cic. With acc.: caelum, Cic.; ramos, Ov. TRANSF., *to look up to; to esteem, respect: viros, Cic.; eloquentiam, Cic.; Hor.*

(2) *to look askance at, to suspect: suspectus regi, et ipse eum suspiciens, novas res cupere, Sall.*

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **suspectus** -a -um, *suspected; of persons and things: aliquem suspectum habere, to suspect, Pl., Caes.; with dat.: meis civibus, Cic.; with de: cum filius patri suspectus esset de novercā, Cic.; with genit.: suspectus cupiditatis imperii, Liv.; with infin.: suspectus eius consilia fovisse, Tac.*

²suspicio -ōnis, f. (1) *mistrust, suspicion: in qua nulla subest suspicio, Cic.; suspicionem movere, Cic.; suspicio cadit in aliquem, Cic.; est suspicio, foll. by acc. and infin., Pl., Cic.; in suspicionem alicui venire, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.; with genit.: suspicio stupri, Pl.; belli, Caes.* (2) *a faint idea, imperfect conception: deorum, Cic.*

suspiciōsus -a -um (²suspicio). (1) *feeling suspicion, suspecting, suspicious: in aliquem, Cic.; Ter., Sen.* (2) *exciting suspicion, suspicious: crimen, Cic.; superl.: Cic.*

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **suspiciōsē**, *in a suspicious manner, suspiciously: aliquid dicere, Cic.; suspiciōsius dicere, Cic.*

suspīcor -ari, dep. (and **suspīco** -are: Pl.).

(1) *to suspect; with acc. of thing: res nefarias, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: ea quae fore suspiciatus erat, Caes.; Pl., Ov., etc.; with acc. of person: Pl.*

(2) *to conjecture, suppose, surmise: licet aliquid etiam de Popilii ingenio suspicari, Cic.; quantum ex monumentis suspicari licet, Cic.; with indir. quest.: quid sibi impenderet coepit suspicari, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: quod valde suspīcor fore, Cic.; Ov.*

suspīrātio -ōnis, f. (suspiro), *a deep breath, sigh: Plin., Quint.*

suspīrātus -ūs, m. (suspiro), *a deep breath, a sigh: Ov.*

suspīritus -ūs, m. (suspiro), *a breathing deeply, a sigh: Pl., Cic. L., Liv.*

suspīrium -i, n. (suspiro), *a deep breath, a sigh: Pl., Cic., etc.*

suspīro -are (sub/spiro). (1) intransit., *to draw a deep breath, to sigh: occulte, Cic. L.; Lucr., Hor.; in aliquo, to sigh for, long for, Ov.* (2) transit., *to sigh for, long for: amores, Tib.; Chloen, Hor.*

susque deque, adv. *up and down; prov.: de Octavio susque deque (sc. ferro, or habeo), I do not trouble about O., one way or the other, Cic.*

sustentācūlum -i, n. (sustento), *a prop, support: Tac.*

sustentatio -ōnis, f. (sustento), *forbearance*: habere aliquam moram et sustentationem, Cic.

sustento -are (freq. of sustineo), *to hold up, support, sustain*.

LIT., multosque per annos sustentata ruet moles et machina mundi, Lucr.; fratrem ruentem dextrā, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to sustain, support, strengthen*: rempublicam, Cic.; Troianas opes, Verg.; aciem, Tac. (2) *to sustain with food or money, maintain, support*: familiam, Ter.; se amicorum liberalitate, Cic.; aēr spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, Cic.; frumento plebem, Liv. (3) *to put off, hinder, delay*: rem, Cic. L.; hostem, *to check*, Tac.

sustinēo -tīnēre -tīnūi -tentum (subs=sub/teneo), *to hold up, support, sustain*.

LIT., (1) onus, Pl.; aēr volatū alitum sustinet, Cic.; se a lapsu, *to keep oneself from falling*, Liv.; so, simply: se, Caes.; of trees: (arbores) sustineant poma, Ov. (2) *to hold back, check, restrain*: equum incitatum, Cic.; exercitum, Caes.; gradum, Ov.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *to sustain a duty, or trouble*: munus in republica, Cic.; sustines non parvam expectationem, Cic.; labores, Cic.; vulnera, Caes.; certamen, Liv. With infin., *to endure to, have the heart to*: Liv., Ov.; with acc. and infin.: sustinebunt tales viri se tot senatoribus, tot populorum privatorumque litteris non credidisse, Cic.; Ov. (2) *to sustain with food, etc.; to support, maintain*: ager non amplius hominum quinque millia sustinere potest, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (3) *to put off, delay*: rem in noctem, Cic.; Caes. (4) *to check, restrain*: impetum hostis, Caes.; se a respondendo, Cic.; Liv.

sustollo -ēre. (1) *to lift up, raise*: Pl., Cat., Lucr., Ov. (2) *to take away, remove, destroy*: filiam, Pl.

sūsurrator -ōris, m. (susurro), *a mutterer*: ap. Cic. L.

sūsurro -are (susurro), *to murmur, mutter, whisper*; of men: Ov.; of bees, *to hum*: Verg.; of water or wind: Verg.

sūsurrus -i, m. *a murmuring, muttering, whispering, humming, buzzing*: Cic., Verg., Hor., etc.

sūsurrus -a -um ('susurro), *whispering, muttering*: lingua, Ov.

sūtēlae -arum, f. pl. (suo), *sewings together; fig., cunning tricks, artifices*: Pl.

sūtīlis -e (suo), *stitched together, fastened together*: cymba, Verg.; Ov.

sūtor -ōris, m. (suo), *a shoemaker, cobbler*: Pl., Cic.; prov.: non sutor supra crepidam (sc. iudicet), *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin.

sūtōrius -a -um (sutor), *of a shoemaker*: atramentum, *blackening*, Cic.

sūtrinus -a -um (sutor), *of a shoemaker*: taberna, *cobbler's stall*, Tac.

¶ F. as subst. **sūtrina** -ae. (1) (sc. ars), *a shoemaker's trade*: Varr. (2) (sc. taberna), *a shoemaker's shop*: Plin. N. as subst. **sūtrinum** -i, *a shoemaker's trade*: Sen.

Sūtrium -i, n. *a town in Etruria* (now Sutri).

¶ Hence adj. **Sūtrinus** -a -um, *of Sutrium*; m. pl. as subst. **Sūtrini** -ōrum, *the inhabitants of Sutrium*.

sūtūra -ae, f. (suo), *a seam, suture*: Liv.

sūus -a -um, reflexive possessive pronoun of 3rd person, *his, her, its, their (own)*.

(1) of simple possession; used of persons and things; the owner being the grammatical subject of clause or main sentence, or to be understood from context: Caesar copias suas divisit, Caes.; suus cuique erat locus definitus, Cic.; aliquid suum facere, *make one's own*, Liv. With proprius: sua cuique laus propria debetur, Cic.; with the ethic dat.: factus (consul) est bis, primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, Cic.; with ipse: sua ipsam peremptam (esse) mercede, Liv.; strengthened by -pte or -met: Crassum suapte interfectum manu, Cic.; capti suismet ipsi praesidiis, Liv.

(2) in special senses: **a**, *proper, due, suitable*: suum numerum habere, Cic.; **b**, *favourable, propitious*: utebatur populo suo, Cic.; **c**, *independent, in one's own power*: is poterit semper esse in disputando suus, Cic.; Pl.: **d**, rarely objective: iniuria sua, *against himself*, Sall.

¶ As subst., *one's own people, property, etc.*: quem sui Caesarem salutabant, Cic.; ad suum pervenire, *to come into one's own*, Cic.

Sŷbāris -ris, f. (Σύβαρις), *a river and town in Lucania, famous for luxury*.

¶ Hence subst. **Sŷbārita** -ae, m. *a Sybarite*; **Sŷbāritis** -idis, f. *name of a wanton poem*; adj. **Sŷbāritānus** -a -um and **Sŷbāriticus** -a -um, *of Sybaris*.

Sŷchaeus -i, m. *husband of Dido*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sŷchaeus** -a -um, *belonging to Sŷchaeus*.

sŷcōphanta -ae, f. (συκοφάντης), *an informer, trickster, deceiver*: Pl., Ter.

sŷcōphantia -ae, f. (συκοφαντία), *craft, deception*: Pl.

sŷcōphantiōsē, adv. (sycophanta), *roguishly, craftily*: Pl.

sŷcōphantor -ari, dep. (συκοφαντεύω), *to play tricks, act craftily*: Pl.

Sŷenē -ēs, f. (Σὴνη), *a town in Upper Egypt, famous for its red granite* (now Assuan).

¶ Hence adj. **Sŷēnitēs** -ae, m. (Συνηνιτης), *of Syene*.

Sylla=Sulla; q.v.

syllāba -ae, f. (συλλαβή), *a syllable*. LIT., syllaba brevis, longa, Cic.; Pl., Ov., etc. TRANSF., plur.: syllabae, *verses, poems*, Mart.

syllābātīm, adv. (syllaba), *syllable by syllable*: Cic.

syllōgismus (or -os) -i, m. (συλλογισμός), *a syllogism*: Sen., Quint.

syllōgisticus -a -um (συλλογιστικός), *syllogistic*: Quint.

Sŷmaethus -i, m. (Σŷμαιθος), *a river in eastern Sicily*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sŷmaethūs** and **Sŷmaethūs** -a -um, *Sŷmaethus*: flumina, *which fall into the Sŷmaethus*, Verg.; heros, *Acis, son of the nymph of the Sŷmaethus*, Ov.; f. adj. **Sŷmaethis** -idis: *nympha, the nymph of the river Sŷmaethus*.

symbōla -ae, f. (συμβολή), *a contribution of money to a common feast*: Pl., Ter.

symbōlus -i, m. and **symbōlum** -i, n. (σύμβολος and -ov), *a sign, token, symbol*: Pl.

symmētria -ae, f. (συμμετρία), *symmetry*: Plin.

symphōnía -ae, f. (συμφωνία), a concert, musical performance: Cic., Hor., Liv.

symphōniācus -a -um (συμφωνιακός), of or for a concert: pueri, singing boys, Cic.

symplegma -ātis, n. (σύμπλεγμα), a group of wrestlers, closely embracing each other: Plin., Mart.

syncerastum -i, n. (συγκεραστόν), a dish of hotchpotch, hash: Varr.

synecdochē -ēs, f. (συνεδοχή), a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, or the cause for the result; synecdoche: Quint.

synedrus -i, m. (συνέδρος), a councillor among the Macedonians: Liv.

Synēphēbi -ōrum, n. (συνέφηβοι), The Young Companions (a comedy by Statius Caecilius): Cic.

syngrapha -ae, f. (συγγραφή), a bond, promissory note, agreement to pay: cedere alicui aliquid per syngrapham, Cic.; facere syngraphas cum aliquo, Cic.; ius dicere ex syngrapha, Cic.

syngraphus -i, m. (σύγγραφος). (1) a written contract: Pl. (2) a passport: Pl.

synl-, see syll-.

Synnada -ōrum, n. pl. (τὰ Σύνναδα), a small town in Phrygia, famous for its marble.

¶ Hence adj. **Synnādensis** -e, of Synnada.

synōdūs -ontis, m. (συνόδους), a fish, perhaps a kind of bream: Ov.

synthēsīnus -a -um (συνθέσινος), of a dressing-gown: Suet.

synthēsis -is, f. (συνθεσις, a putting together). (1) a dinner-service, set of dishes: Mart., Stat. (2) a suit of clothes: Mart. (3) a light upper garment, dressing-gown: Mart.

Sýphax -phācis, m. (Σύφαξ), king of Numidia, at the time of the second Punic war.

Sýrácūsae -ārum, f. pl. (Συρακοῦσαι), the chief town of Sicily, a Corinthian colony, birth-place of Archimedes and Theocritus.

¶ Hence adj. **Sýrácūsānus**, **Sýrácūsīus**, **Sýrácōsius** -a -um, Syracusan.

Sýria -ae, f. (Συρία), Syria, a country in Asia.

¶ Hence adj. **Sýrius**, **Sýrus**, **Sýriācus** -a -um, Syrian; subst. **Sýri** -ōrum, m. pl. (Σύριοι), the Syrians.

syрма -mātis, n. (σῆμα), a long, trailing robe, frequently worn by tragic actors: Juv. TRANSF., tragedy: Mart., Juv.

Sýrōphoenix -nīcis, m. (Συροφοίνιξ), a Syro-phenician.

Sýrōs -i, f. (Σύρος), an island in the Aegean Sea (now *Sira*).

Syrtis -is, f. (Σύρτις), a sandbank, a quicksand; esp. one on the coast of Northern Africa, including Syrtis Major (now *Sidra*), and Syrtis Minor (now *Cabes*): Verg., Liv. TRANSF., the coast opposite the Syrtis: Hor.

¶ Hence adj. **Syrticus** -a -um, of the Syrtis.

T

T, t, the nineteenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding with the Greek tau (*T, τ*). For the use of T. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

tābānus -i, m. a gad-fly, horse-fly: Varr., Plin.

tābella -ae, f. (dim. of tabula), a small flat board or tablet.

In gen.: liminis, the threshold, Cat.; the tray or trough in which Romulus and Remus were exposed: Ov.; parva, a draught-board, Ov.

Esp. (1) a writing-tablet: cerata, covered with wax, Cic.; Ov. Hence a document, letter, record, etc.: tabellas proferri iussimus, Cic.; tabellae quaestionis, Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc. (2) a votive tablet hung up in a temple: Hor., Ov. (3) a voting-ticket, ballot, as used at Cic., Prop. (4) a picture, painting: Cic. L., Hor., etc.

tābellārius -a -um (tabella).

(1) of or relating to letters: naves, mail-boats, Sen. M. as subst. **tābellārius** -i, a letter-carrier: Cic., Liv.

(2) relating to voting: lex, Cic.; Plin. L. **tābēo** -ēre (tabum). (1) to waste away, be consumed: Lucr., Ov. (2) to drip, run: artūs sale (sea-water) tabentes, Verg.

tāberna -ae, f. a booth, hut. Hence (1) a cottage, hovel: pauperum tabernae, Hor. (2) a stall, shop: libraria, a bookseller's shop, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc. (3) an inn, tavern: in tabernam devertere, Cic.; Pl., etc. (4) an arcade, or block of seats, in the Circus: Cic. (5) as a proper name: Tres Tabernae, a place on the Apian Road.

tābernācūlum -i, n. (taberna), a hut, a tent: tabernaculum in campo Martio sibi conlocare, Cic. Esp., in religious language, a place outside the city chosen by the augurs for taking the auspices before the comitia: capere tabernaculum, Cic., Liv.

tābernārius -i, m. (taberna), a shopkeeper: Cic.

tābernūla -ae, f. (dim. of taberna), a little shop, small tavern: Suet.

tābēs -is, f. (cf. tabum), wasting away, decay, melting.

LIT., liquescens nīvis, Liv.; Cic., etc.

TRANSF., (1) a disease, plague, pestilence: tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, plerosque civium animos invaserat, Sall.; Liv. (2) moral decay, demoralization: Cic., Verg., etc. (3) decayed matter, corruption: sanguinis, Liv.; Lucr., etc. etc.

tābescō tābescēre tābūi (tabeo), to melt, waste away, be consumed.

LIT., corpora calore, Ov.; Cic., Lucr.

TRANSF., to pine, be spoiled, be ruined: dolore, Cic.; nolite pati regnum Numidia per scelus et sanguinem familiae nostrae tabescere, Sall.; Lucr., Hor., etc.

tābīdūlus -a -um (dim. of tabidus), wasting, consuming: mors, Verg.

tābīdus -a -um (tabes). (1) pass., melting, wasting, decaying, dissolving: nix, Liv.; mens, Ov. (2) act., consuming, causing to waste away: lues, Verg.; venenum, Tac.; Ov.

tābīficius -a -um (tabes/facio), melting, consuming, causing to waste away. LIT., Lucr., Suet. TRANSF., mentis perturbationes, Cic.

tābūla -ae, f. a board, plank.

In gen.: tabulam adripere de naufragio, Cic.

Esp. (1) a writing-tablet: Liv., etc. Hence a document; in plur., a record, register: tabulae publicae, Cic.; XII tabulae, the Twelve Tables, Cic.; of the censor's lists: Liv.; tabulae novae, new account-books, by which old debts were cancelled, Cic. (2) a catalogue, or notice, of an auction; hence an auction:

adest ad tabulam, at the auction, Cic. (3) a gaming-board, draught-board: Ov. (4) a painted panel, a painting, picture: tabula picta, or, simply, tabula, Cic.; Pl., etc.; prov.: manum de tabula, hold! enough! Cic. (5) a votive tablet: Hor. (6) a map: Cic. L.

tābulārium -i, n. (tabula), archives, records: Cic., Verg., etc.

tābulārius -i, m. (tabula), a keeper of records: Sen.

tābulātiō -ōnis, f. (tabula), a flooring, planking, storey: Caes.

tābulātus -a -um (tabula), floored, boarded: Plin. L. N. as subst. **tābulātum** -i, a flooring, floor, storey. LIT., turris quattuor tabulatorum, Caes.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., a row or layer of vines: Verg.

tābum -i, n. (sing. only; connected with τῆνω). LIT., corrupt moisture, matter: terram tabo maculant; Verg.; Tac., etc. TRANSF., a plague, pestilence: corpora adfecta tabo, Liv.; Verg., Ov.

Tāburnus -i, m. a range of mountains between Samnium and Campania.

tācēō -ēre -ūi -itum, to be silent, say nothing.

(1) intransit. LIT., not to speak: an me taciturnum tantis de rebus existimavistis? Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc. TRANSF., in gen. (=silere), to be noiseless, still, quiet: tacet omnis ager, Verg.; fig.: indoles illa Romana, Liv.; Ov.

(2) transit., to be silent about anything, pass over in silence: quod adhuc semper tacui, et tacendum putavi, Cic.; ut alios taceam, to say nothing about others, Ov.; pass.: aureus in medio Marte tacetur amor, Ov.; gerundive: dicenda tacenda locutus, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **tācītus** -a -um. (1) pass., passed over in silence, unmentioned. LIT., aliquid tacitum relinquere, Cic.; aliquid tacitum continere, Liv. TRANSF., a, silently assumed, implied, tacit: adsensio, Cic.: b, secret, concealed: iudicium, Cic.; vulnus, Verg.; Ov. (2) act.: a, of persons, not speaking, silent, mute: me tacito, I being silent, Cic.; hoc tacitus praeterire non possum, Cic.; often in the place of the adv.: tacita tecum loquitur patria, silently, Cic.; Pl., Hor., Liv.: b, of things, still, quiet: nox, Ov.; Verg., Hor.

¶ Adv. **tācītē**, silently, quietly: Cic., Liv., etc.

tācīturnitās -ātis, f. (taciturnus), silence, taciturnity: opus est fide ac taciturnitate, Ter.; nosti hominis taciturnitatem, Cic.; Hor., etc.

tācīturnus -a -um, adj. (with compar.: Hor., and superl.: Pl.) (tacitus), silent. Of persons, *taciturn* (opp. loquax): homo, Cic.; ingenium statuā taciturnius, Hor. Of things, still, quiet: silentia, Lucr.; amnis, Hor.; Ov.

¹**tācītus** -a -um, partic. from taceo; q.v.

²**Tācītus** -i, m., Cornelius, historian, friend of the younger Pliny, born between A.D. 50 and 60.

tactilis -e (tango), that can be touched: Lucr.

tactiō -ōnis, f. (tango). (1) a touching: Pl. (2) the sense of touch: voluptates oculorum et tactionum, Cic.

tactus -ūs, m. (tango), a touch, touching.

LIT., chordae ad quemque tactum respondēt, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) influence, operation: solis,

Cic. (2) the sense of touch: res sub tactum cadit, Cic.; Lucr.

taeda -ae, f. pine-wood.

LIT., Caes., Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) a board of pine: Juv. (2) a torch (of pine-wood): taedae ardentes, Cic. Esp. as used at weddings: taeda iugalis, Ov.; meton. = marriage: Verg., Ov., etc.; also as an instrument of torture: Lucr., Juv.

taedet taedēre taedūit, and taesum est, impers., it causes weariness or boredom; usually with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing: sunt homines quos libidinis infamiaque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic.; Pl., etc.; with infin. as subject: Ter., Verg.

taedifēr -fēra -fērum (taeda/fero), torch-bearing: dea, Ceres (when searching for Proserpine), Ov.

taedium -i, n. (taedet), disgust, weariness, boredom: longinquae obsidionis, Liv.; taedio curarum fessus, Tac.; poet. in plur.: Verg., Ov.

Taenārus (-ōs) -i, c. and **Taenārum** (-on) -i, n. (Ταίναρος and -ον), a promontory and town in Laconia, with a temple of Neptune, near which was supposed to be a way down to the underworld (now Cape Matapan).

¶ Hence adj. **Taenārius** -a -um, *Taenarian*; poet. *Laconian*, *Spartan*: marita, Helen, Ov.; fauces, entrance into hell, Verg.; porta, Ov.; valles, the lower world, Ov.; f. adj. **Taenāris** -idis, *Taenarian*; poet., *Spartan*, *Laconian*: soror, Helena, Ov.; m. subst. **Taenārides** -ae, a son of Taenarus; a *Spartan*: Ov.

taenia -ae, f.; abl. plur., contr. taenis: Verg. (ταῖνια), a fillet, head-band: Enn., Verg.

taetēr -tra -trum, adj. (with compar. and superl.), foul, noisome, hideous, offensive.

LIT., to the senses, esp. of smell: odor, Cic.; tenebrae, Cic.; illud taeterrimum non modo aspectu, sed etiam auditu, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., hateful, hideous, disgraceful, abominable: homo, Cic. L.; sententia taeterrima, Cic.; libido, Hor.

¶ Hence adv. **taetrē**, foully, hideously, offensively: multa facere impure atque taetre, Cic.; religionem impurissime taeterrimeque violasse, Cic.

tāgax -ācis (tango), thievish, given to pilfering: Cic.

Tāges -is, m. an Etruscan deity, grandson of Jupiter, said to have taught the Etruscans soothsaying.

Tāgus -i, m. a river in Lusitania (now Tagus or Tejo), celebrated for its golden sands.

tālāris -e (talus), of or stretching to the ankles: tunica, Cic.

¶ Nl. pl. as subst. **tālāria** -ium. (1) wings on the ankles, winged sandals; assigned to Mercury: Verg.; Perseus: Ov.; Minerva: Cic. Prov.: talaria videamus, let us think of flight, Cic. L. (2) a long robe reaching to the ankles: Ov.

tālārius -a -um (talus), of dice: ludus, Cic. L., Quint.

tālāssiō -ōnis or **tālāssiū** -i, m. an ancient cry, uttered at Roman weddings: Cat., Liv.

Tālāus -i, m. (Ταλαός), one of the Argonauts, father of Adrastus: Talai gener, Amphiarauus, husband of Eriphyle, Ov.

tālēa -ae, f. (talus), a cutting, slip for planting: Cato, Varr., Plin.; a short stake or bar: talea ferrea, a bar of iron, used as money in Britain, Caes.

tālētum -i, n. (τάλαντον). (1) a (Greek) weight, which varied in different states, but was about half a hundredweight: aurique eborisque talenta, Verg. (2) a sum of money, also varying in amount: Pl., Cic., etc.

tālīo -ōnis, f. (talīs), retaliation: Cic., Mart.

tālīs -e, of such a kind, such.

In gen.: Cic., Verg., Liv., etc. Often such . . . as . . . , or such . . . that . . . , when foll. by qualis, ut, atque, etc.: ut facillime, quales simus tales esse videamur, Cic.; tales esse ut laudemur, Cic.; talis qualem te esse video, Cic.

Esp., of such a distinguished, remarkable, special kind (good or bad): tali dignitate praediti, Cic.; in tali tempore, Lucr.; tale facinus, Nep.

tālītrūm -ī, n. (talus), a rap with the knuckles: Suet.

talpa -ae, f. (m.: Verg.), a mole: Cic., Verg.

tālūs -ī, m. the ankle, ankle-bone.

LIT., Ov., Plin., etc.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., the heel: purpura usque ad talos demissa, Cic.; Hor., etc. (2) a die (made originally out of the ankle-bones of the hind feet of certain animals); these, as used among the Romans, had only four marked sides: talis ludere, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

tam, adv. (originally an accusative, like quam), so, so far, to such a degree. In gen., with adj., adv. or (rarely) verb: quid tu tam mane? Cic.; Pl., Lucr., etc. Often so . . . as . . . , or so . . . that, when foll. by quam, ut, atque, etc.: tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic.; non essem tam inurbanus, uti ego gravior, Cic.; quis est tam lynceus, qui nihil offendet? Cic.; quam magis . . . tam magis, the more . . . the more, Verg. Esp. non tam . . . quam . . . , not so much . . . as . . . : utinam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriae praestare voluisset, Cic.

tāmārix -icis, f. the tamarisk: Luc.

Tāmāsos -ī, f. (Ταμασός), a town in Cyprus.

¶ Hence **Tāmāsēus** -a -um, belonging to Tamasos: ager, Ov.

tamdīū or **tam dīū**, adv. so long: Pl., Cic. L. Often foll. by quamdiu, quoad, dum, quam, donec: tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu scribo, Cic. L.

tāmēn, conj. adversat. (tam), however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, for all that: hi non sunt permolesti; sed tamen insident et urgent, Cic.; naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurrit, Hor. Esp. resuming after a concessive clause introduced by quamquam, quamvis, si, etc.: quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret, Cic.; si Massilienses per delectos cives reguntur, inest tamen in ea condicione, etc., Cic.

Tāmēsis -is, m. and **Tāmēsa** -ae (Tac.), a river in Britain (now the Thames).

tāmetsi, conj. (tam/etsi), even if, although; foll. by indic.: Cic.; by indic. or subj.: Pl., Ter.

tamquam (tanquam), adv. so as, just as, like as.

In gen., in comparisons: quod video tibi

etiam novum accidisse tamquam mihi, Cic.; gloria virtutem tamquam umbra sequitur, Cic.; foll. by sic or ita, tamquam bona valetudo iucundior est, sic, etc., Cic. In Tac. often introducing a simple reason; e.g.: tamquam apud senem festinantes, because he was an old man.

Esp. tamquam si, just as if, with subj.: tamquam si tua res agatur, Cic.; Pl., Liv. So with tamquam alone: tamquam clausa sit Asia, as if, Cic.; Liv., etc.

Tānāger -gri, m. a river in Lucania.

Tānagra -ae, f. (Τάναγρα), a town in the east of Boeotia. Adj. **Tānagraeus** -a -um, of Tanagra.

Tānāis -idis and -is, m. (Τάναϊς), a river in Sarmatia (now the Don).

Tānāquil -quilis, f. the wife of Tarquinius Priscus.

tandem, adv. (tam/demonstr. suffix -dem), at length, at last.

LIT., tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes.; Lucr., etc. Often strengthened by iam, or aliquando: Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., in questions, after all, pray, may I ask?: quid tandem agebatis? Cic.; quod genus est tandem ostentationis et gloriae? Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc.

tango tangere tēgiti tactum, to touch.

LIT., physically. In gen.: terram genu, Cic.; aliquem cubito, Hor.; Lucr., etc. Esp. (1) of places: a, to border on: villa tangit viam, Cic.; Caes.: b, to reach: provinciam, Cic.; Verg., etc. (2) to strike, push, hit: chordas, Ov.; de caelo tactus, struck by lightning, Cic., Verg., Liv. (3) to take or touch what one should not; to steal, or defile: non teruncium de praeda, Cic. L.; virginem, Ter.; Liv. (4) to sprinkle: corpus aquā, Ov.; to dye: Juv. (5) of food and drink, to touch, taste: cibos dente, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of the feelings, to touch, move, affect, impress: minae Clodii modice me tangunt, Cic. L.; mentem mortalia tangunt, Verg.; Hor., Liv. (2) to touch upon, mention: ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? Cic.; Ter. (3) to undertake: carmina, Ov. (4) to cheat: Pl.

Tantālus -ī, m. (Τάνταλος), a son of Jupiter, father of Pelops and Niobe. Having divulged heavenly secrets, he was punished in Hades by being placed near food and drink which drew back whenever he attempted to satisfy his everlasting hunger and thirst.

¶ Hence adj. **Tantālēus** -a -um, of Tantalus; m. subst. **Tantālīdēs** -ae, a son or descendant of Tantalus; Pelops: Ov.; Agamemnon: Ov.; Tantalidae fratres, Atreus and Thyestes, Ov.; f. subst. **Tantālīs** -idis, a daughter or female descendant of Tantalus; Niobe, Hermione: Ov.

tantillus -a -um (dim. of tantulus), so little, so small: Pl., Ter., Lucr. N. as subst. **tantillum** -ī, so small a thing, such a trifle: Pl.

tantispēr, adv. (tantus), just so long: Pl., Cic., Liv. Often foll. by dum: ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

tantōpērē or **tanto ōpērē**, adv. so greatly, so much: discere, Cic.; Pl., etc.

tantūlus -a -um (dim. of tantus), so small, so little: homines tantulae staturae, Caes.; Pl.,

Cic. N. as subst. **tantulum** -i, *so small a thing, such a trifle*: tantulo venierint, *at so small a price*, Cic.

tantum, see tantus.

tantummodo or **tantum modo**, adv. *only just*: ut tantummodo per stirpes alantur suas, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

tantum -a -um (tam), *of such a size, so great (sometimes so small)*. Absol.: tot tantaque vitia, Cic.; tanta pecunia, Cic. With clause indicating size, amount, effect, etc.: (1) tantus... quantus: nullam unquam vidi tantam (contionem), quanta nunc vestrum est, Cic. (2) tantus... qui: nulla est tanta vis, quae non frangi possit, Cic. (3) tantus... quam: Liv., Verg. (4) tantus... ut: non fuit tantus homo in civitate, ut de eo potissimum conqueramur, Cic.; ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta (*so small*) sunt, ut iis ad provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Cic.

N. as subst. **tantum** -i, *so much*. In nom. and acc.: ut tantum nobis, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, Cic.; tantum religio potuit suadere malorum, Lucr.; Caes., etc. In genit. of price, or of value (commercial or moral) **tanti**, *for so much, worth so much*: hortos emit tanti, quanti Pythius voluit, Cic.; est mihi tanti, huius invidiae crimen subire, *it is worth my while*, Cic.; tanti non sit harena Tagi ut somno careas, Juv. In abl. of measure **tanto**, *by so much*; esp. before comparatives: tanto nos submissius geramus, Cic.; tanto ante, *so long before*, Cic.; with verbs expressing a comparison, as praestare: Ov. In phrase, in tantum, *so far, so much*: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv.

N. acc. **tantum**, used like an adv. (1) *so much, so far*; with verbs: de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic.; with adj.: tantum magna, Hor. (2) *only*: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc.; tantum non, *all but*: Liv., Suet.; tantum quod, *only just*: Cic. L., Suet.; tantum quod hominem non nominat, *only that... not*, Cic.; non tantum... sed etiam, *not only... but also*, Liv.

tantundem tantādem tantundem, *just so much, just so great*: Pl., Liv. N. as subst. tantundem, *just so much, just that amount*: magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic.; tantundemst, *it comes to the same thing*, Juv.; Pl., Liv., etc.; genit. of price: tantidem, *for just that price*, Pl., Ter., Cic.

tāpēta -ae, m. and **tāpēta** -orum, n. pl. and **tāpētia** -ium, n. pl. (τάπης), *drapery, tapestry*, as used for covering walls, floors, couches, etc.: Pl., Verg., Liv.

Tarbelli -orum, m. pl. *a people in Aquitania*.

tardē, adv. from tardus; q.v.

tardesco -ēre (tardus), *to become slow*: Lucr., Tib.

tardigrādus -a -um (tardus/gradus), *slowly stepping*: Pac. ap. Cic.

tardipēs -pēdis (tardus/pes), *slow-footed, limping*: deus, i.e., Vulcan, Cat.

tarditās -ātis, f. (tardus), *slowness, tardiness*.

LIT., of persons: plerisque in rebus gerendis tarditas et procrastinatio odiosa est, Cic.; of things: pedum, Cic.; navium, Caes.;

esp., *slowness in speaking*: cursum conationes magis requirunt, expositiones rerum tarditatem, Cic.

TRANSF., *mental slowness, dullness, stupidity*: ingenii, Cic.

tarditūdo -inis, f. (tardus), *slowness*: Pl.

tardiscūlus -a -um (tardus), *somewhat slow, tardy*: Ter.

tardo -are (tardus).

(1) intransit., *to loiter, to be slow*: num quid putes reipublicae nomine tardandum esse nobis? Cic. L.

(2) transit., *to make slow, slow down, to hinder, delay*: cursum, Cic.; with infin.: ut reliqui hoc timore propius adire tardarentur, Caes.; Hor., Ov.

tardus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *slow, tardy*.

LIT., (1) of living creatures: pecus, Cic.; homo, Cic.; in decedendo tardior, Cic.; tardior ad discendum, Cic.; Verg., etc. (2) of things: tibicinis modi, Cic.; poena, Cic.; menses, Verg.; poet., *making slow*: podagra, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *slow of comprehension, dull, stupid*: nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt, Cic.; ingenium, Cic. (2) of speech or a speaker, *slow, measured, deliberate*: in utroque genere dicendi principia tarda sunt, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **tardē**, *slowly*: Pl., Caes., Cic., Verg.

Tārentum -i, n. (Τάρας), *a wealthy town on the coast of Magna Graecia, famous for its purple dyes (now Taranto)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tārentinus** -a -um, *Tarentine*; m. pl. as subst. **Tārentini** -orum, *inhabitants of Tarentum*.

tarmēs -itis, m. *a wood-worm*: Pl.

Tarpēius -a -um, *name of a Roman family*, esp. of Sp. Tarpeius, commander of the citadel at Rome, whose daughter Tarpeia was said to have admitted the Sabines into the citadel, and to have been crushed beneath their shields as her reward. As adj., *Tarpeian*: lex, Cic.; mons Tarpeius, *the Tarpeian rock*, a peak of the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown.

Tarquinii -orum, m. pl. *an old town in Etruria, whence came the Tarquin family*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tarquiniius** -a -um, of *Tarquinii*; the name of two kings of Rome, Tarquinii Priscus and Tarquinii Superbus; also adj. **Tarquiniiensis** -e, of *Tarquinii*.

Tarrācina -ae, f. and **Tarrācinae** -arum, f. *a town in Latium, formerly called Anxur (now Terracina)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tarrācinensis** -e, of *Tarracina*.

Tarrāco -ōnis, f. *a town in Spain (now Tarragona)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tarrācōnensis** -e, of *Tarraco*: Hispania Tarracōnensis, *name of the north-east division of Spain*.

Tarsus -i, f. (Ταρσός), *the chief town of Cilicia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tarsensis** -e, of *Tarsus*.

Tartārus (-ōs) -i, m.; plur. **Tartārā** -orum, n. (Τάρταρος, plur., Τάρταρα), *the infernal regions*: Lucr., etc.

¶ Hence adj. **Tartārēus** -a -um, *Tartarean*: custos, Cerberus, Verg.; sorores, the Furies, Verg.

Tartessus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ταρτησσός), a town in Hispania Baetica, on the Baetis.

¶ Hence adj. **Tartessusius** -a -um, *Tartessian*: litora, Ov.

Tarusātes -ium, m. pl. a people of Aquitania. **tāt!** an exclamation of astonishment; *what!*: Pl.

tāta -ae, m. daddy (colloq. for father): Varr., Mart.

tātae = tat; q.v.

Tātius -i, m., Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, later co-regent with Romulus. Adj. **Tātius** -a -um, of Tātius.

taurēus -a -um (taurus), of a bull: terga, ox-hides, Verg.; meton., a drum: Ov. F. as subst. **taurēā** -ae, a whip of bull's hide: Juv.

Tauri -ōrum, m. a people of Scythian descent, living in the Crimea. Adj. **Tauricus** -a -um, *Tauric*.

taurifer -fēra -fērum (taurus/fero), bull-bearing: Luc.

tauriformis -e (taurus/forma), shaped like a bull; of the river Aufidus: Hor.

Taurii ludi -ōrum, m. pl. games celebrated in the Circus Flaminius at Rome in honour of the infernal deities: Liv.

Taurini -ōrum, m. pl. a people in Gallia Cisalpina, with capital Augusta Taurinorum (now Turin).

¶ Hence adj. **Taurinus** -a -um, of the Taurini.

taurinus -a -um (taurus), of or like a bull: tergum, Verg.; frons, Ov.; Lucr.

Taurinus -a -um, see Taurini.

Taurōmēnium (Taurōminium) -i, n. a town on the east coast of Sicily (now Taormina).

¶ Hence adj. **Taurōmēnitānus** -a -um.

taurus -i, m. (ταῦρος), a bull.

LIT., Cic., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) the sign of the Zodiac so called:

Verg. (2) the brazen bull of Phalaris: Cic., Ov.

Taurus -i, m. (Ταῦρος), a high mountain range in Asia Minor (now Allah Dag). Tauri Pylae, a narrow pass between Cappadocia and Cilicia: Cic. L.

tax = tuxtax; q.v.

taxatio -ōnis, f. (taxo), a rating, valuing, appraising: eius rei taxationem facere, Cic.

taxillus -i, m. (talus), a small die: Cic.

taxo -are (freq. of tango), to touch, to handle.

Hence (1) to reproach, tax with a fault: aliquem, Suet. (2) to estimate, rate, appraise: Sen., Suet.

taxus -i, f. a yew-tree: Caes., Verg., Ov.

tē, see tu.

tē, pronom. suffix added to tu, etc.

Tēānum -i, n. (Τεάων). (1) Teanum Sidicinum, a town in Campania (now Teano). (2) Teanum Apulum or Apulorum, a town in Apulia (near the modern Serracapriola).

¶ Hence **Tēānensēs** -ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of Teanum.

techna -ae, f. (τέχνη), a cunning trick, artifice: Pl., Ter.

tectē, adv. from tego; q.v.

tector -ōris, m. (tego), a plasterer: Varr., Cic.

tectoriolum -i, n. (dim. of tectorium), plaster or stucco work: Cic. L.

tectorius -a -um (tector), used for covering.

In gen.: paniculum, straw for thatching, Pl.

Esp. relating to the plastering or stuccoing of walls: opus tectorium, Cic.; Plin.

N. as subst. **tectorium** -i, plaster, stucco, fresco painting: concinnum, Cic. TRANSF., (1) paste put on the face: Juv. (2) in speech, whitewash, flattery: Pers.

Tectōsāges -um, m. and **Tectōsāgi** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis.

tectum -i, n. subst. from tego; q.v.

tectus -a -um, partic. from tego; q.v.

Tēgēa -ae, f. (Τεγέα), a city of Arcadia.

¶ Hence adj. **Tēgēāeus** -a -um, Tegean, and poet. Arcadian: virgo, Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, Ov.; aper, the wild boar of Erymanthus, Ov.; parens, Carmenta, mother of Evander (also called Tegeaea sacerdos), Ov.; domus, of Evander, Ov. M. as subst., Pan; f. as subst., Atalanta: Ov. Subst. **Tēgēātē** -arum, m. pl. the inhabitants of Tegea.

tēges -ētis, f. (tego), a mat, rug, covering: Varr., Juv.

tēgētīcula -ae, f. (dim. of teges), a little mat or rug: Mart.

tēgillum -i, n. (dim. of tegulum), a small hood or cowl: Pl., Varr.

tēgimen, **tēgūmen**, and **tegmen** -inis, n. (tego), a cover, covering: mihi amictui est Scythicum tegumen, Cic.; Lucr., Liv., Verg.

tēgimentum, **tēgumentum**, and **tegmen-tum** -i, n. (tego), a covering: tegimenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.

tegmen = tegimen; q.v.

tēgo tēgere texti tectum (cf. στέγω), to cover.

LIT., in gen.: amica corpus eius texit suo pallio, Cic.; casas stramentis, Caes.; Hor., etc. Esp. (1) to bury, cover with earth: ossa tegebat humus, Ov.; Mart. (2) to conceal, hide: ferae latibulis se tegunt, Cic.; Caes., etc. (3) to cover so as to protect, to shield: alique, Cic.; Hor., etc.

TRANSF., esp. (1) to conceal: aliquid mendacio, Cic.; Caes., etc. (2) to protect: legatos ab ira, Liv.; Cic., etc.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **tectus** -a -um, covered, concealed. LIT., naves, Liv.; scaphae, Caes. TRANSF., concealing oneself, close, reserved, cautious: tectior, cupiditas, Cic.; verba, Cic. L.; Verg.

¶ N. as subst. **tectum** -i. LIT., a roof or ceiling: Cic., Verg., Hor. TRANSF., a shelter, abode, dwelling: ager sine tecto, Cic.; alique tecto ac domo invitare, Cic.; inter annos xiv tectum non subire, had not come under a roof, Caes.; Triviae tecta, her temple, Verg.; Sibyllae, grotto, Verg.; doli tecti, of the labyrinth, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **tectē**, covertly: Cic., Ov.

tēgūla -ae, f. (tego), a roof-tile: Cic. L., Ov., etc. In plur., tegulae, a roof: per tegulas demitti, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

tēgumentum = tegimentum; q.v.

tēgūmen = tegimen; q.v.

tēla -ae, f. (for texta, from texo).

LIT., that which is woven. Hence a web: Penelope telam retexens, Cic.; Verg., etc.; a spider's web: Pl., Cat., Juv. Also the warp: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) a loom: Lucr., Ov. (2) fig., a design: Pl., Cic.

Telāmōn -ōnis, m. (Τηλαμών), one of the Argonauts, father of Ajax and Teucer.

¶ Hence adj. **Telāmōnius** -a -um, *Telamonian*; m. as subst., *Ajax*: Ov.; subst. **Telāmōniadēs** -ae, m. a son of Telamon, i.e., *Ajax*: Ov.

Telēgōnus -i, m. (Τηλέγονος), son of Circe and of Ulysses (whom he unintentionally killed); builder of Tusculum: Telegoni moenia, Tusculum, Ov.

Telēmāchus -i, m. (Τηλέμαχος), son of Penelope and Ulysses.

Tellēthūsa -ae, f. mother of Iphis.

Tellēna -ōrum, n. a town in Latium.

tellus -ūris, f. the earth.

LIT., either as the world, the globe, or as earth, soil: Cic., Verg., Hor., etc.

TRANSF., poet. (1) a land, district, country: Gnosa, Verg.; Hor., Ov. (2) land, possessions: propria, Hor.

Personif.: Tellus, the Earth, as the all-nourishing goddess, Cic., Hor., Liv.

Telmessus -i, f. (Τελμησσός), an old town in Lycia on the borders of Caria.

¶ Hence subst. **Telmesses** -ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of Telmessus; adj. **Telmessicus** and **Telmessius** -a -um, *Telmessian*.

tēlum -i, n. a missile; a dart, javelin, spear, etc.

LIT., volatile telum, Lucr.; arma atque tela militaria, Sall.; tela intendere, iacere, excipere, Cic.; Caes., Verg., Hor., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) any weapon; a dagger, etc.: stare cum telo, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; hence of the caestus: Verg.; of the horns of a bull: Ov. (2) a beam of light: lucida tela diei, Lucr.; arbitrium est in sua tela Iovi, his lightning, Ov. (3) fig., weapon, arrow, dart: tela fortunae, Cic. L.; isto telo tutabimur plebem, Liv.; Ov.

tēmērārius -a -um (temere). (1) accidental, fortuitous, casual: Pl. (2) inconsiderate, thoughtless, rash; of persons or things: homo, Caes.; consilium, Liv.; cupiditas, Cic.; bella, Ov.

tēmērē, adv. blindly, by chance, accidentally, casually, heedlessly, without cause or purpose.

In gen.: equo temere acto, Liv.; domus quae temere et nullo consilio administratur, Cic.; nihil temere, nihil imprudenter factum, Caes.

Esp. with neg. (1) non temere est quod, it is not for nothing that, it is not without importance or meaning, Pl.; haud temere est visum, Verg. (2) non temere, not lightly, not easily: qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferebant, Cic.; not often: Liv.

tēmēritās -ātis, f. (temere). (1) chance, accident: temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, Cic. (2) rashness, heedlessness, in thought or in action: temeritas cupiditasque militum, Caes.; numquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, Cic.; Liv.

tēmēro -are (cf. temere), to darken; hence to defile, dishonour: templa, Verg.; thalamos, Ov.

Tēmēsē -ēs, f. and **Tempsa** -ae, f. an old town in Bruttium, famous for its copper mines.

¶ Hence adj. **Tēmēsaeus**, of Temese; also **Tempsanus** -a -um.

tēmētum -i, n. (cf. temulentus), any intoxicating drink; wine, etc.: Pl., Cic., Hor.

temno temnere tempesi temptum, to despise, contemn: praesentia, Lucr.; vulgaria, Hor.; Verg., Tac.

tēmō -ōnis, m. a pole. LIT., the pole or beam of a waggon: Verg.; of a plough: Verg., Caes., Ov., Juv. TRANSF., (1) a waggon: Juv. (2) the constellation of Charles's Wain, the Great Bear: Ov.

Tempē, n. pl., indecl. (τὰ Τέμπε), a valley in Thessaly, famous for its beauty, through which the river Peneus flowed. TRANSF., any beautiful valley: Ov., Verg.

tempērāmentum -i, n. (tempero), a right proportion of things mixed together. LIT., eadem est materia, sed distat temperamento, Plin. TRANSF., in gen., a middle way, mean, moderation: inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic.; Tac.

tempērāns -antis, partic. from tempero; q.v. **tempērāntia** -ae, f. (temperans), temperance, moderation, self-control: temperantia in praetermittendis voluptatibus cernitur, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

tempērātio -ōnis, f. (tempero). (1) moderation, just proportion, proper mixture of ingredients: caeli, calor, corporum, civitatis, reipublicae, Cic. (2) an organizing principle: sol mens mundi et temperatio, Cic.

tempērātor -ōris, m. (tempero), one who arranges or governs: varietatis, Cic.; Mart.

tempērātus -a -um, partic. from tempero; q.v. **tempēri** temperius; see tempus.

tempēriēs -ēi, f. (tempero). (1) a proper mixture, tempering: temperiem sumpserunt umorque calorque, Ov.; Plin. L. (2) of climate, mildness: Hor., Plin. L.

tempēro -are (tempus), to set bounds, keep within limits.

(1) intransit., to observe proper limits, be moderate, control oneself. In gen.: in multa, Liv. With dat.: a, to control, use with moderation: victoriae, Sall.; linguae, Liv.: b, to spare: hostibus superatis, Cic.; templis, Liv. With ab, or with plain abl., to keep from, refrain from: ab iniuriā, Caes.; a lacrimis, Verg.; Liv., Tac. With infin., or with ne and subj.: Pl. In neg., esp. with dat., foll. by quominus or quin and subj., not to refrain from: neque sibi temperaturos existimabat, quin in provinciam exirent, Caes.; Liv., Tac.

(2) transit., to distribute or mix properly, to temper. LIT., acuta cum gravibus, Cic.; esp., to mix a drink, prepare: poculum, Hor. TRANSF., a, to mitigate: amara lento risu, Hor.; Cic.: b, to rule, regulate: rempublicam legibus, Cic.; res hominum ac deorum, Hor.; Verg., Ov.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **tempērāns** -antis, moderate, temperate, continent, restrained: homo temperantissimus, Cic.; temperantiores a cupidine imperii, Liv.; with genit.: Ter., Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **tempērānter**, temperately, moderately: temperantius agere, Cic. L.; Tac.

¶ Perf. partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **tempērātus** -a -um, properly mixed, tempered, ordered, moderate. LIT., esca, Cic.; loca temperatoria, Caes.; temperato usu, Hor. TRANSF., moderate, quiet, temperate:

mores, Cic.; homo temperatissimus, Cic.; oratio temperator, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **temperatē**, moderately, temperately: agere, Cic. L.; temperatius scribere, Cic. L.

tempestās -ātis, f. (tempus), a space or period of time.

(1) a period, a season: eā tempestate, at that time, Sall.; eādem tempestate, Cic.; multis ante tempestatibus, Liv.

(2) weather. In gen.: bona, certa, Cic.; clara, Verg.; turbulenta, Cic.; perfrigida, Cic.; tempestates, kinds of weather, Cic. L.; Lucr. Esp. bad weather, storm, tempest: immoderate tempestates, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., a tempest, attack, fury: invidiae, Cic.; querelarum, Cic.; telorum, Verg.; of persons: Sicularum tempestas (of Verres), Cic.; turbo ac tempestas pacis (of Clodius), Cic.

tempestivitas -ātis, f. (tempestivus), fit time, proper season: sua cuique parti aetatis tempestivitas est data, Cic.

tempestivus -a -um (tempus), happening at the right time, opportune, seasonable, fit, appropriate.

In gen.: nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, Cic.; oratio, Liv.; multa mihi ad mortem tempestiva fuere, convenient opportunities, Cic.

Esp. (1) early: cena, convivium, Cic.; Plin., Tac. (2) ripe: fructus, Cic.; pinus, Verg. Of persons, ripe, mature: puella tempestiva viro, Hor.; Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **tempestivē**, at the right time, seasonably: caedi (of trees), Cic.; tempestivius in domum Pauli comisabere, Hor.

templum -i, n. (cf. τέμενος), a section, a part cut off.

LIT., (1) a space in the sky or on the earth marked out by the augur for the purpose of taking auspices: Liv. (2) a consecrated piece of ground, esp. a sanctuary, asylum: Liv.; of the curia, because consecrated by an augur: curia, templum publici consilii, Cic. (3) a place dedicated to a particular deity, a shrine, temple: Iovis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) any open space, quarter, region: caeli templum, Enn., Lucr.; deus, cuius hoc templum est omne quod conspiciat, Cic.; templa Parnassia, Mount Parnassus, Ov.; of the sea: loca Neptunia templaque turbulenta, Pl. (2) fig., shrine, sanctuary: templa mentis, Lucr. (3) a rafter, crossbeam: Lucr., Vitruv.

temporālis -e (tempus), temporary, lasting for a time: laudes, Tac.; Sen.

temporārius -a -um (tempus). (1) temporary: Plin. L., Sen. (2) seasonable, adapted to time and circumstances: Nep.

tempōri, see tempus.

Tempsa, Tempsānus, see Temesa.

temptābundus -a -um (tempto), trying, attempting: Liv.

temptāmen -inis, n. (tempto), a trial, attempt; found only in plur.: Ov.

temptāmentum -i, n. (tempto), a trial, attempt, test, essay: Verg., Ov., Tac.

temptatio -ōnis, f. (tempto). (1) a trial, test: Liv. (2) an attack: novae tentationes, new attacks of disease, Cic.

temptātor -ōris, m. (tempto), an assailant: Hor.

tempto -are, to prove, try, test.

LIT., of physical objects: in gen.: pectora manibus, Ov.; flumen pede, Cic.; venas, to feel the pulse, Quint.; Thetim ratibus, to essay, Verg. Esp. to test by attack, to assail: Achaia, Caes.; castra, Liv.; of diseases: morbo temptari, Cic.; frigore corpus, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to test: alicuius patientiam, Cic.; belli fortunam, Cic.; Liv. With indir. quest.: temptavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic.; Pl., Verg. (2) to attempt: rem frustra, Caes.; quaestionem, Cic. With ut and the subj.: cum ille Romuli senatus temptaret, ut ipse gereret rempublicam, Cic. With infin.: irasci, Verg.; Liv., Ov. (3) to work upon, tamper with, excite, disturb: animos spe et metu, Cic.; iudicium pecuniā, to try to bribe, Cic.; animum precando, Verg.; Tac., etc.

tempūs -ōris, n. (cf. τέμενος, from τέμνω), a division, section.

(1) in space; only of the temples of the head, usually plur. LIT., Lucr., Verg., etc. TRANSF., in gen., the head: Cat., Prop.

(2) in time; a portion of time, period of time. LIT., extremum tempus diei, Cic.; matutina tempora, the morning hours, Cic.; hibernum tempus anni, Cic.; certis temporibus, Cic.; praesens in tempus, Hor.; Lucr., etc. Also time, in gen.: fugit inreparabile tempus, Verg.; Cic., etc. TRANSF., a, a fit time, occasion, opportunity: tempus amittere, Cic.; tempus habere, Cic.; see also adverbial phrases, below. Esp. tempus est, with infin., it is high time to: tempus est dicere, Cic.; Verg., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: tempus est iam hinc abire me, Cic.; Verg. b, the state, condition of things; freq. plur., the times: temporibus servire, Cic. Esp. calamitous or dangerous circumstances: nec miserae prodesse in tali tempore quibat, Lucr.; o saepe mecum tempus in ultimum deducte, Hor.; Cic.: c, time in pronouncing a syllable, quantity: Cic., Hor., Quint.: d, time in grammar, tense of a verb: Varr., Quint.

¶ As adv. **temporē**, **tempōri**, and **tempērī** (with compar. tempērius), at the right time, seasonably: Pl., Cic., etc.

¶ Adverbial phrases: **ad tempūs**, at the right time, or for the occasion: Cic., Liv.; **in temporē**, at the right moment: Ter., Liv., Tac.; **ex temporē**, on the spur of the moment, or as the occasion demands: Cic.; **pro temporē**, as the occasion demands: Caes., Verg., etc.

tēmūlentos -a -um (cf. temetum), drunken, intoxicated, tipsy: Cic., Liv., etc.

tēnācitas -ātis, f. (tenax), a firm holding, tenacity: unguium tenacitate adripiunt, Cic. In relation to money, stinginess: Liv.

tēnāciter, adv. from tenax; q.v.

tēnax -ācis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (teneo), holding fast, gripping, clinging, tenacious.

LIT., forceps, Verg.; dens (of an anchor), Verg.; gramen, Hor.; complexus, Ov.; holding fast to possessions, money, etc., sparing, frugal, stingy: pater parcus et tenax, Cic.; with genit.: quaesiti tenax, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., firm, steady. In a

good sense, *resolute, steadfast*: longa tenaxque fides, Ov. Often with genit., *holding to*: propositi, Hor.; Verg., Juv. (2) in a bad sense, *obstinate*: equus, Liv.; ira, Ov.

¶ Adv. **tēnācītēr**, *firmly*. LIT., premere, Ov. TRANSF., *constantly, steadily*: miseros urgere, Ov.

Tēncīrī -ōrum, m. pl. a *Germanic people on the Rhine*.

tēndicūla -ae, f. (tendo). (1) a *stretcher for clothes*: Sen. (2) a *snare, trap*: aucupia verborum et litterarum tēndiculae, Cic.

tēndo tendēre tētēndi tentum et tēnsūm (cf. *teivo*), *to stretch, stretch out, extend, spread*.

(1) transit. LIT., plagas, Cic.; rete, Ter.; arcum, Verg.; praetorium, *to pitch*, Caes.; barbiton, *to string*, Hor. Esp. of the hands: tendebantque manūs, Verg.; Caes., Cic., Ov. Of persons, *to present*: parvum patri lulum, Verg. TRANSF., *to direct, extend, present*: alicui insidias, *to lay snares for*, Cic., Sall.; iter ad naves, Verg.; spem amicis porrigere atque tendere, Cic.

(2) intransit. as milit. t. t., *to pitch one's tent, encamp*: Caes., Verg.; in iisdem castris, Liv.

(3) intransit. in gen., *to direct one's course to, tend, go, make for*. LIT., of persons: Venusiam, Cic. L.; ad aedes, Hor.; unde venis? et quo tendis? Hor.; Verg., Liv., etc. Of inanimate things: simulacra viis de rectis omnia tendunt, Lucr.; via tendit sub moenia, Verg. TRANSF., a, *to be inclined, tend in any direction, aim at, strive after*: ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic.; sibi quisque tendentes, Tac.; foll. by infin., *to try, attempt*: manibus divellere nodos, Verg.; Liv., etc.; with ut and the subj.: ut delectum haberet, Liv.; with internal acc.: quid tendit? Cic.: b, *to strive, contend against*: contra, Verg., Liv.; with ne and the subj.: Liv.

tēnebrae -ārum, f. pl. *darkness*.

LIT., in gen.: taetris tenebris, Cic.; obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Verg.; Lucr., etc. Esp. (1) *dark night, night*: quomodo redissem luce, non tenebris, Cic.; Liv., Ov. (2) *blindness*: tenebras et cladem lucis ademptae obicit, Ov.; Lucr. (3) *the darkness before the eyes in fainting*: tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum, Verg.; Pl., Ov. (4) *the darkness of death*: Pl., Prop.

TRANSF., (1) a *dark place*; of the lower world: Stygiae, Verg.; of a prison: clausi in tenebris, Sall.; of a hiding-place: cum illa coniuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. (2) *mental or social obscurity*: vestram familiam, obscuram e tenebris in lucem evocavit, Cic.; latent ista omnia crassis occultata et circumfusa tenebris, Cic.; qualibus in tenebris vitae quantisque periculis degitur hoc aevi quodcunque! Lucr.

tēnebrīcōsus -a -um (tenebricus), *dark, gloomy, shrouded in darkness, obscure*. LIT., Cic., Cat. TRANSF., Cic.; superl.: illud tenebricosissimum tempus ineuntis aetatis tuae, Cic.

tēnebrīcus -a -um (tenebrae), *dark, gloomy*: Cic. poet.

tēnebrōsus -a -um (tenebrae), *dark, gloomy*: palus, Verg.; Ov., etc.

Tēnēdus (-ōs) -i, f. (Τένεδος), *an island in the Aegean Sea, near Troy (still called Tenedos)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tēnēdius** -a -um, of *Tenedos*.

tēnellūlus -a -um (dim. of tenellus), *sweet and tender, delicate, little*: Cat.

tēnellus -a -um (dim. of tener), *tender, delicate*: Pl.

tēnēō tēnēre tēnūi tentum (perhaps connected with tendo, *teivo*), *to hold*.

Transit. (1) in gen. LIT., pyxidem in manu, Cic.; pateram dexterā manu, Cic.; cibum ore, Cic.; res oculis et manibus tenetur, *is visible and tangible*, Cic.; rem manu tenere, *to have at one's fingers' ends, to understand thoroughly*, Cic.; Verg., Ov., etc. TRANSF., a, *to hold in the mind, to understand, grasp, know*: quae et saepe audistis et tenetis animis, Cic.; Pl., Hor.: b, *to contain, comprise*; pass., teneri aliquā re, *to be contained in, to belong to*: si Asia hoc imperio non teneretur, Cic. (2) with the idea of retention, *to possess, own, keep*. LIT., multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus tenebantur sine iniuria, Cic.; terras, Hor.; imperium, Caes.; rempublicam, Cic.; se iam tenet altera coniux, Ov. As milit. t. t., *to occupy, garrison*: locum praesidiis, montem, portum, Caes. TRANSF., a, *to hold fast in the mind*: memoriam alicuius, Cic.; memoriā tenere, *to remember*, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.; absol., tenere, *to remember*: Verg., Hor.: b, *to catch, arrest*: teneo te, Cic.; teneri in manifesto peccato, Cic.: c, of passions, *to possess, master*: misericordia me tenet, Cic.; magna spes me tenet, with acc. and infin., Cic.: d, *to charm, amuse*: varias mentes carmine, Verg.; pueri ludis tenentur, oculi picturā tenentur, Cic.: e, *to hold fast, preserve, maintain*: auctoritatem, imperium in suos, Cic.; causam apud centum viros, *to gain*, Cic.; morem, Cic., Verg.; of a proposition: illud arte tenent accurateque defendunt, voluptatem esse summum bonum, Cic. (3) with the notion of perseverance in movement, the 'tenor' of one's way: cursum, Caes., Cic.; iter, Verg. With destination as object, *to reach*: cum navibus insulam, Tac.; Hesperiam, Ov.; Liv. TRANSF., per cursum rectum regnum, Cic. (4) with the notion of motion checked, *to hold fast, restrain, keep back*. LIT., se castris, Caes.; se oppido, Cic.; septimum iam diem Corcyrae teneri, *to be detained*, Cic.; manūs ab aliquo tenere, Ov.; Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., risum, dolorem, iracundiam, Cic.; lacrimas, Caes., Cic.; se ab accusando, *to refrain from*, Cic. L.; pass.: lege, foedere, promisso teneri, *to be bound*, Cic.

Intransit., *to keep on, persevere*. LIT., in a position or on a course: ab Sicilia classe ad Laurentem agrum, Liv.; medio tutissimus ibis, inter utrumque tene, Ov. TRANSF., *to persist, last, endure*: imber per totam noctem tenuit, Liv.; fama tenet, *the report holds*, with acc. and infin., Liv.; with ut, or ne, *to insist, stick to it, that*: Liv.

tēner -ēra -erum, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *tender, delicate, soft*.

LIT., in gen.: corpus, Lucr.; arbores, Caes.; uva, Verg.; Hor., etc. Esp. *youthful, young*: a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguliculis, *from childhood*, Cic.; Hor., etc.; as subst.: in teneris, *in childhood*, Verg.

TRANSF., *tender, soft, effeminate*: tenerum quiddam atque molle in animis, Cic.; mentes, Hor., Quint.; carmen, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **tēnērē**, *tenderly, delicately, softly*: Plin., Tac.

tēnērāscō -ēre (tener), *to grow tender, weak, soft*: Lucr.

tēnērītās -ātis, f. (tener), *tenderness, softness*: in primo ortu inest teneritas et mollities, Cic. **tēnērītūdo** = teneritas; q.v.: Varr., Suet.

tēnesmos -i, m. (τενέσμος), *a straining at stool*: Nep.

tēnōr -ōris, m. (teneo), *course, continued movement*. LIT., unum labendi conservans usque tenorem, Lucr.; hasta servat tenorem, Verg.; Liv., Ov. **TRANSF.**, *course, duration, career*: tenorem pugnae servabant, Liv.; fati, Ov.; vitae, Liv.; uno tenore, in an uninterrupted course, uniformly, Cic.

tēnsa -ae, f. *a car on which the images of the gods were carried at the Circensian games*: Cic., Liv., Suet.

tento, etc.; see tempto, etc.

tentīgō -īnis, f. (tendo), *lecherousness*: Hor.

tentōrium -i, n. (tendo), *a tent*: Verg., Ov., etc.

tentus -a -um, partic. from tendo and teneo; q.v.

tēnūcūlus -a -um (dim. of tenuis), *very poor, mean, slight*: apparatus, Cic. L.

tēnūis -e (sometimes dissyll.), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *thin, fine, slight, slender*. LIT., collum, Cic.; acus, Ov.; aqua, unda, Ov.; sulcus, Verg.; vestes, toga, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *refined, subtle*: argumentandi filum tenue, Cic.; oratio, orator, Cic.; distinctio, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. (2) *unimportant, little, slight*: oppidum, Cic.; praeda, Caes.; sermo, Cic.; gloria, Verg. (3) *of persons: a, physically, weak, feeble*: valetudo tenuissima, Caes.; b, mentally: animus, Caes.; spes, Cic.: c, of birth or position, *low, mean*: qui tenuioris ordinis essent, Cic.; tennes homines, Cic.; Hor., Liv. M. pl. of compar. as subst.: tenuiores, *persons of lower rank*, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with superl.) **tēnūtēr**, *thinly*. LIT., alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. **TRANSF.**, (1) *subtly, exactly*: disserere, Cic. (2) *moderately, not too well*: Ter. (3) *slightly*: tenuissime aestimare, Cic.

tēnūtās -ātis, f. (tenuis), *thinness, fineness*. LIT., animi, Cic. **TRANSF.**, (1) *refinement, subtlety*: rerum et verborum, Cic. (2) *slightness, poverty*: aerarii, Cic.; hominis, Cic.; Caes.

tēnūō -are (tenuis), *to make thin, fine, slender, to attenuate*.

LIT., addiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov.; armenta macie, Verg.; vocis via est tenuata, Ov.; Hor., Tac.

TRANSF., *to weaken, lessen, diminish*: iram, vires, Ov.; Hor.

tēnūs -ōris, n. (root ten-, whence tendo), *a noose, gin, springe*: Pl.

tēnūs, prep. with abl. and genit., always placed after its noun or pronoun (connected with teneo, tendo, τένω), *up to, down to, as far as*.

LIT., of place: a, with genit.: crurum tenus, Verg.; Coryrae tenus, Liv.; Lucr.: b, with abl.: Taurus tenus regnare, Cic.; cadi faece tenus poti, Hor.

TRANSF., *est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, up to a certain point*, Hor.; vulneribus tenus, Liv.; verbo tenus, in name, nominally, Cic.; Tac.

Tēōs (Tēus) -i, f. (Τέως), *a town on the coast of Ionia, birth-place of Anacreon*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tēiūs** -a -um, *Teian*; poet. = *Anacreontic*: Ov.

tēpēfāciō (tēpēfāciō: Cat.) -fācēre -fēci -factum, *to make warm, to warm*: sol tepēfaciat solum, Cic.; Verg., Hor., etc.

tēpēō -ēre, *to be lukewarm, tepid*.

LIT., hiems tepet, Hor. Esp. in partic., tepens, warm: aurae, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to be warm with love*: aliquo, for someone, Hor. (2) *to be only lukewarm in love*: seu tepet, sive amat, Ov.

tēpescō tēpescēre tēpūi (tepeo), *to grow warm (not hot)*. LIT., maria agitata ventis tepescunt, Cic.; Verg. **TRANSF.**, of feelings, to cool down: Lucr.

tēpidūs -a -um (tepeo), *lukewarm, tepid*. LIT., focus, Ov.; Lucr., Verg., etc. **TRANSF.**, mens, Ov.

¶ Hence compar. adv. **tēpidiūs**, *tepidly*: Plin. L.

tēpor -ōris, m. (tepeo), *lukewarmness, moderate heat*. LIT., solis, Liv.; Lucr., Cic. **TRANSF.**, in speech, *want of fire*: Tac.

tēr, adv. (tres), *three times, thrice*. LIT., ter in anno, Cic.; ter centum, Verg.; Hor., etc. **TRANSF.**, with indefinite sense: ter felix, Ov.; terque quaterque beati, Verg.

terdēciēs (terdēciens), adv. *thirteen times*: Cic., Juv.

tērēbinthus -i, f. (τερέβινθος), *the terebinth-tree*: Verg., Plin.

tērebra -ae, f. (tero), *a gimlet, borer*: Cato, Plin.

tēreboro -are (tebrebra), *to bore through, pierce, perforate*. LIT., latebras uteri, Verg.; Ov. **TRANSF.**, *to coax, wheedle*: Pl.

tērēdo -īnis, f. (τερήδων), *a worm that gnaws wood*: Ov., Plin.

Tērentius -a -um, *the name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were* (1) C. Terentius Varro, consul 216 B.C., defeated by Hannibal at Cannae. (2) M. Terentius Varro, born 116 B.C., a celebrated grammarian, contemporary of Cicero. (3) M. Terentius Afer, freedman of P. Terentius Lucanus, the celebrated comic dramatist, contemporary of Laelius and Scipio Africanus. (4) Terentia, wife of Cicero.

As adj., *Terentian*: lex, law proposed by the consuls Cassius and M. Terentius.

¶ Hence also adj. **Tērentiānus** -a -um, *Terentian*: exercitus, of C. Terentius Varro, Liv.; Chremes, appearing in the comedies of Terence, Cic.

Tērentus (-ōs) and Tārentus (-ōs) -i, f. *a place in the Campus Martius, where the ludi saeculares were held*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tērentīnus** -a -um.

tērēs -rētis (tero), *rounded, polished, well-turned*.

LIT., stipites, Caes.; lapillus, Ov.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *of natural shape, well-rounded, smooth*: cervices, Lucr.; surae, Hor.; Verg., Ov. (2) *of taste, character, etc., polished, refined elegant*: aures, oratio, Cic.; sapiens in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus, Hor.

Téreus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Τηρέως), *king of Thrace, husband of Procne, the sister of Philomela.*

¶ Hence subst. **Tērēidēs** -ae, m. *the son of Tereus, i.e. Itys.*

tergēminūs = trigeminus; q.v.

tergēō -ēre and **tergo** -ēre tersi tersum, *to wipe, scour, dry off, clean: lumina lacrimantia manu, Ov.; spicula lucida tergent, they burnish, Verg.*

¶ Hence partic. **tersus** -a -um. **LIT.**, *clean, neat: mulier, Pl.; plantae, Ov. TRANSF.*, *free from mistakes, neat: iudicium, Quint.*

tergīnum -i, n. (tergum), *a whip of leather, thong: Pl.*

tergiversatio -ōnis, f. (tergiversor), *backwardness, reluctance, evasion: mora et tergiversatio, Cic.*

tergiversor -ari, dep. (tergum/verto), *to turn the back; hence, to be backward and reluctant, shuffle, find excuses, evade: quid taces? quid dissimulas? quid tergiversaris? Cic.; Liv.*

tergo = tergeo; q.v.

tergum -i, n. *the back.*

LIT., as part of the body: Cic., etc. **Esp.** of turning the back in flight: terga vertere, Caes.; dare, Liv., Ov.; praebere terga fugae, Ov.; terga Parthorum dicam, *the flight, Ov.* Also in phrases, with prep.: a tergo, *in the rear, Caes., Cic., Liv.; in tergo, Liv.*

TRANSF., (1) *the back of anything: castris ab tergo vallum obiectum, from behind, Liv.; of a ridge: Verg.; of the back of a scroll: Juv.* (2) in gen., *a body: centum terga suum, a hundred swine, Verg. (3) a hide, skin: taurinum, Verg.; meton., a thing made out of hide: duro intendere brachia tergo, boxing-gloves, Verg.; so of bags, shields, etc.: Ov.*

tergus -ōris, n. (poet.; cf. tergum), *the back.*

LIT., **Prop.** **TRANSF.**, (1) *the body of an animal: Ov. (2) skin, hide, leather: Verg.*

termēs -itis, m. *a branch, esp. of an olive-tree: olivae, Hor.*

Terminālia -ium and -iōrum (Terminus), n. *the Festival of Terminus (god of boundaries), on the 23rd of February: Cic. L., etc.*

terminatio -ōnis, f. (termino), *a limiting, bounding. Hence (1) a determining: versus inventus est terminatione aurium, Cic. (2) rhet. t. t., the termination of a period: ordo verborum alias aliā terminatione concluditur, Cic.*

termino -are (terminus), *to bound, limit, set bounds to.*

LIT., *finem loci quem oleae terminabant, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Liv.*

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to limit, restrict: sonos vocis paucis litterarum notis, Cic. (2) philosoph., to define: bona voluptate, mala dolore, Cic. (3) rhet. t. t., to close, end: sententiam, orationem, Cic.*

terminus -i, m. (cf. τέρμα), *a boundary-mark, limit, boundary.*

LIT., *nulli possessionum termini, Cic.; Hor., etc.*

TRANSF., *a limit, end: certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possum, Cic.*

Personif.: Terminus, *the god of boundaries, Hor., Liv.*

terni -ae -a (ter), *three in a group, three at a time, or three each: Cic., Hor., etc. In sing.: terno consurgunt ordine remi, Verg.*

tēro tērēre trivi tritum (cf. τριβω, τριγω), *to rub, wear away.*

LIT., in gen.: oculos, Ter.; (tempus) silices, Ov.; vestem, Hor.; calamo labellum, *to play the flute, Verg. Esp. (1) to rub for the sake of cleaning or polishing; to whet, to smoothe: crura pumice, Ov.; radios rotis, Verg. (2) to grind, thresh: milia frumenti, Hor.; bacas, Verg.*

TRANSF., *to use often, use up, spend: se in opere longinquo, to wear oneself out, Liv. Esp. (1) of time: tempus, Cic., Liv.; aevum, Verg.; Pl., etc. (2) of language: verbum, Cic.*

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar.) **tritūs** -a -um, worn. **LIT.**, *much trodden, frequented: iter, Cic.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF.*, (1) *practised: aures, Cic. (2) of discourse, in common use, trite, well-known: faciamus hoc proverbium tritius, Cic.*

Terpsichōrē -ēs, f. (Τερψιχορή), *the Muse of dancing; hence = muse, poetry: Juv.*

terra -ae, f.; genit. sing. terrai: **Lucr.** (cf. torreo), *that which is dry; hence, the earth.*

(1) *earth, land (opp. to heavens, sea, air): terrae motus, earthquake, Cic.; terrā marique, by land and sea, Cic.; in terris, on the earth, Hor.; sub terras ire, to visit the lower world, Verg.*

(2) *earth, ground, soil: de terrā saxa tollere, Cic.; gleba terrae, Liv.; mihi terram inice, Verg.; terrae filius, a son of the earth, an unknown person, Cic. L.; gignuntur e terra, Cic.*

(3) *a particular country, land, region: terra Gallia, Caes.; abire in alias terras, Cic.; orbis terrarum, the world, Cic.; genit. plur. often participative, with adv. of place: ubi terrarum sumus? where in the world are we? Cic.*

Personif.: Terra, *the earth as a goddess, Cic., Ov., etc.*

terrēnus -a -um (terra), *earthen. (1) belonging to the earth, terrestrial: bestiae, land-animals, Cic.; poet.: numina, of the lower world, Ov.; eques, mortal, Hor. (2) made of earth, earthen: tumulus, Caes.; agger, Verg. N. as subst. terrēnum -i, land, ground: herbidum, Liv.*

tērreo terrēre terrūi territum, *to frighten, terrify. In gen.: aliquem, Cic., Liv., etc.; with ne and the subj.: Hor., Liv. Esp. (1) to frighten away, scare away: profugam per totum orbem, Ov.; Hor. (2) to deter: a repetendā libertate, Sall.; with quominus and the subj.: Caes.*

terrestris -e, of the earth, terrestrial (opp. marinus, or caelestis): animantium genus terrestre, Cic.; terrestres navalesque pugnae, Cic.; res caelestes atque terrestres, Cic.; Capitolium terrestre domicilium Iovis, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

terrēus -a -um (terra), *made of earth, earthly: progenies, Verg.*

terribilis -e, adj. (with compar.) (terreo), *terrible, frightful, dreadful: sonus, Liv.; mors est terribilis is, Cic.; quam terribilis aspectu, Cic.; terribiles visu formae, Verg.; ipsi urbi terribilis erat, Liv.*

terrícūla -orum, n. pl. (terreo), *something that causes fright; a bogey*: Liv.

terrífico -are (terrificus), *to frighten, terrify*: Lucr., Verg.

terríficus -a -um (terreo/facio), *causing terror, frightful, terrible*: Lucr., Verg., etc.

terrígēna -ae, m. and f. (terra/gigno), *earth-born, sprung from the earth*: Lucr., Ov.

terriloquus -a -um (terreo/loquor), *terror-speaking*: Lucr.

territó -are (freq. of terreo), *to frighten, intimidate, scare*: aliquem metu, Caes.; tribunicium domi bellum patres territat, Liv.; Pl., Verg.

territórius -i, n. (terra), *the land belonging to a town, district, territory*: coloniae, Cic.

terror -ōris, m. (terreo), *fright, fear, terror, alarm, dread*.

LIT., in minis et terrore commoveri, Cic.; adtulit terrorem hostibus, Caes.; facere terrorem et militibus et ipsi Appio, Liv.; incutere alicui terrorem, Liv.; tantus habet pectora terror, Verg.; with genit.: terror mortis, Cic.

TRANSF., *an object which causes terror*: terra repleta est trepido terrore, Lucr.; terrori alicui esse, Caes.; plur.: huius urbis terrores (Carthage and Numantia), Cic.; Romam tanti terrores erant adlati, Liv.; caelestes maritimique terrores, Liv.

Personif.: Terror, Ov.

tersus -a -um, partic. from tergeo; q.v.

tertiādēcīmāni -ōrum, m. pl. (tertius decimus; sc. milites), *soldiers of the thirteenth legion*: Tac.

tertiānus -a -um (tertius), *belonging to the third*.

(1) *of the third day*: febris, tertian fever, Cic.; f. as subst. **tertiāna** -ae, *a tertian fever*: Plin.

(2) *belonging to the third legion*; m. pl. as subst. **tertiāni** -ōrum, *soldiers of the third legion*: Tac.

tertius -a -um (cf. ter, tres), *third*: pars, Caes.; tertio quoque verbo, at every third word, Cic.; tertia regna, the lower world, Ov.; tertia Saturnalia, the third day of the Saturnalia, Cic.; ab Iove tertius Ajax, of the third generation, great-grandson, Ov.

¶ Acc. n. sing. as adv. **tertiū**, *for the third time*: Cato, Cic., Liv.

¶ Abl. n. sing. as adv. **tertiō**, (1) *for the third time*: tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic.; Ter., Liv. (2) *thirdly*: Caes.

tertiusdecimus -a -um, *thirteenth*: Tac.

terūcius -i, m. (ter/uncia), *a fraction; three-twelfths*. Esp. (1) *a quarter of an as*: Varr. Hence a very small sum: ne teruncius quidem, not a farthing, Cic. (2) *the fourth part of an inheritance*: heres ex teruncio, heir to one-fourth of a property, Cic. L.

tervénēficus -i, m. *an arch-poisoner*: Pl.

tesqua (tesca) -ōrum, n. pl. *wastes, deserts*: Hor.

tessella -ae, f. (dim. of tessera), *a small cube of stone used for pavements, playing dice, etc.*: Sen., Juv.

tessellātus -a -um (tessella), *set with small cubes*: pavimentum, mosaica, Suet.

tessēra -ae, f. (perhaps connected with téssaqes), *a cube of wood, stone, or other substance, used for various purposes*.

(1) *a piece of mosaic paving*: Plin. (2) *a die*

for playing (with numbers on all six sides): tesseras iacere, Cic.; Ter., Liv., Ov. (3) *a square tablet on which the military watchword was written*; hence, the watchword: omnibus tesseras dare, Liv.; Verg. (4) *a token which entitled the holder to receive money or provisions*: Juv., Suet. (5) *tessera hospitalis, a token of hospitality* (a small die, which friends broke into two parts to aid subsequent recognition), Pl.

tessērārius -i, m. (tessera), *the officer who received from the general the ticket (tessera) on which the watchword was written, and communicated it to the army*: Tac.

tessērūla -ae, f. (dim. of tessera). (1) *a little cube of stone for paving*: Lucil. ap. Cic. (2) *a little voting-ticket*: Varr. (3) *a ticket, for the distribution of food*: Pers.

testa -ae, f. (cf. torreo), *a piece of burnt clay*.

LIT., (1) *an earthen vessel; a pot, jug, urn, etc.*: vinum Graecā testā conditum, Hor.; Verg. (2) *a brick, or tile*: Cic. (3) *a potsherd*: Ov., Plin., etc. Esp. the potsherd used in voting by the Greeks: testarum suffragia, ostracism, Nep.

TRANSF., (1) *the shell of shell-fish*: Cic.; meton., a shell-fish: Hor. (2) poet., a shell, covering: lubrica testa, ice, Ov.

testāmentārius -a -um (testamentum), *relating to a will*: lex, Cic. M. as subst. **testāmentārius** -i, *a forger of wills*: Cic.

testāmentum -i, n. (testor), *a last will, a testament*: id testamento cavere, to provide, Cic.; testamentum conscribere, facere, Cic.; inritum facere, to annul, Cic.; obsignare, Caes.; resignare, Hor.

testatō -ōnis, f. (testor). (1) *a calling to witness*: raptorum foederum, Liv. (2) *a bearing witness*: Quint.

testatōr -ōris, m. (testor), *one that makes a will, a testator*: Suet.

testātus -a -um, partic. from testor; q.v.

testicūlus -i, m. (dim. of testis), *a testicle*: Mart., Juv., Pers.

testificatio -ōnis, f. (testificor), *a bearing witness, testifying*. LIT., hāc testificatione uti, Cic. TRANSF., *attestation, evidence, proof*: officiorum, Cic.

testificor -ari, dep. (testis/facio), *to bear witness to, give evidence of*.

LIT., haec, Cic.; with acc. and infin., or indir. quest.: Cic., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to show, publish, bring to light*: sententiam, amorem, Cic. L.; Ov., Tac. (2) *to call to witness*: ap. Cic. L., Ov.

Perf. partic. sometimes in pass. sense: abs te testificata voluntas, Cic.; Ov.

testimōnium -i, n. (testis), *witness, evidence, testimony*.

LIT., testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc.; of a written attestation: testimonium componere, obsignare, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., *proof, evidence, indication*: dedisti iudicii tui testimonium, Cic.; Caes., Quint.

testis -is, c. *one who gives evidence, a witness*.

LIT., testis falsus, Cic.; testes dare in singulas res, Cic.; testes adhibere, citare, producere, Cic.; Pl., etc. Of things: Cic., Hor., etc.

TRANSF., *an eye-witness, spectator*: Cic., Ov., Juv.

***testis** -is, m. a *testicle*: Pl., Hor.

testor -ari, dep. ('testis').

(1) *to bear witness to, to give evidence of*. LIT., Ov., Quint. TRANSF., a, in gen., *to make known, publish, declare, assert*: utraque vim testantur, Cic.; Ov.; also with acc. and infin., or indir. quest.: Cic. Sometimes as pass., *to be attested, declared*: testata est voce praeconis libertas Argivorum, Liv.: b, *to make a will*: Liv., Quint.

(2) *to call to witness*: omnes deos, Cic.; conscia sidera, Verg.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.

¶ Hence perf. partic. in passive sense (with compar.) **testātus** -a -um, *attested, proved, clear*: res, Cic.; Nep.

testū, abl. n., **testō**, abl. n., and **testum**, acc. n. (cf. testa), *an earthen pot*: Verg., Ov., etc.

testūdīnēus -a -um (testudo). (1) *of a tortoise*: gradus, Pl. (2) *made of tortoise-shell*: lyra, Prop.; Juv.

testūdo -inis, f. (testa), *a tortoise*.

LIT., Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *the shell of the tortoise, tortoise-shell*: varii testudine postes, Verg.; Cic., Ov. (2) *a curved string-instrument; the lyre, cithara*, etc.: Hor., Verg. (3) *an arch or vault*: Cic., Verg. (4) *as milit. t. t.*: a, *a shed to protect soldiers while attacking fortifications*: Caes.: b, *a formation with shields held over the soldiers' heads and interlocking*: Caes., Verg., etc.

testūla -ae, f. (dim. of testa), *a potsherd, esp. as used at Athens for ostracism*: a Themistocle conlabefactus testulā illā, Nep.

tētēr, see taeter.

Tēthys -thýōs; acc. -thyn, f. (Τηθύς), *a marine goddess, wife of Oceanus, mother of the river-gods and sea-nymphs*.

TRANSF., the sea: Cat., Ov.

tetrachmum -i, n. (τετραχμον), *a Greek coin of four drachmae*: Liv.

tetracōlon -i, n. (τετρακωλον), *a period having four clauses*: Sen.

tetradrachmum (τετραδραχμον) = tetrachmum; q.v.: ap. Cic. L.

tetrāo -ōnis, m. (τετράων), *a bird; a guinea-fowl or black grouse or capercailzie*: Plin., Suet.

tetrarches -ae, m. (τετραρχης), *the ruler over one-fourth of a country, a tetrarch*: Cic., Hor., etc.

tetrarchia -ae, f. (τετραρχία), *the country governed by a tetrarch, a tetrarchy*: Cic.

Tetrica -ae, f. *a mountain in the Sabine country*.

tetricus -a -um, *harsh, gloomy, severe, forbidding*: puella, Ov.; deae, the Parcae, Mart.; Liv.

tētūli = tuli, see fero.

Teucer -cri, m. and **Teucrus** -i, m. (Τεύκρος).

(1) *son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax*. (2) *son of Scamander, first king of Troy*; hence adj. **Teucrus** -a -um, *Teucrian*, poet. = *Trojan*; m. pl. as subst. **Teucri** -ōrum, *the Trojans*; subst. **Teucría** -ae, f. *Troy*.

Teuthrás -thrantis, m. (Τεύθρας), *a king of Mysia, father of Thespius*.

¶ Hence adj. **Teuthrantēus** -a -um, *Mysian*; also adj. **Teuthrantius** -a -um, *of Teuthras*: turba, *the fifty sisters and daughters of Thespius*, Ov.

Teutōni -ōrum, m. and **Teutōnēs** -um, m. pl. *the Teutons, a Germanic people*.

¶ Hence adj. **Teutōnicus** -a -um, *Teutonic* and poet. = *Germanic*.

texo texēre textūi textum, *to weave*.

LIT., of cloth: tegumenta corporum vei texta vel sutā, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to twine together, intertwine, plait*: crates, Hor.; casas ex arundine, Liv.; flores, Ov.; Verg. (2) *to put together, construct, build*: basilicam in medio foro, Cic. L.; Verg. (3) *of speech or writing, to compose*: epistulas cotidianis verbis, Cic. L.; Ov.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **textum** -i, *woven cloth, a web*. LIT., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *any material plaited or put together; a fabric*: pinea texta carinae, Cat.; clipei, Verg., Lucr., Ov. (2) *of written composition, texture, style*: Quint.

textilis -e (texo), *woven, textile*: stragulum, Cic.; Lucr., Verg. Also *plaited*: Mart. N. as subst. **textile** -is, n. (sc. opus), *a woven fabric, a piece of cloth*: Cic., Liv.

textōr -ōris, m. (texo), *a weaver*: Hor., etc.

textōrius -a -um (textor), *of weaving*: Verg.

textrīnum -i, n. (textor), *weaving*: Cic.

textrix -trīcis, f. (f. of textor), *a female weaver*: Tib., Mart.

textum -i, n. subst. from texo; q.v.

textūra -ae, f. (texo), *a web, texture*. LIT., Pl., Prop. TRANSF., *a putting together, construction*: Lucr., Luc.

textus -ūs, m. (texo), *a web*; hence *texture, structure*: Lucr. TRANSF., *of speech or writing, mode of putting together, connexion*: Quint.

thālāmēgus -i, f. (θαλαμηγός), *a barge or gondola provided with cabins*: Suet.

thālāmus -i, m. (θάλαμος).

LIT., *a room in the interior of a house, esp. a woman's bedroom*: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *a place of abode, dwelling*: Eumenidum, Verg.; of the cells of bees: Verg. (2) *a marriage-bed*: Prop. Hence, meton., *marriage*: vita expers thalami, Verg.; thalamos ne desere pactos, Verg.; Hor., Ov.

thalassicus -a -um (θαλασσινός), *sea-green*: Pl.

thalassinus -a -um (θαλασσινος), *sea-green*: Lucr. **thālassio**, *thalassius, etc.*; see talassio.

Thālia -ae, f. (Θάλεια). (1) *the Muse of comic poetry*. (2) *one of the sea-nymphs*.

thallus -i, m. (θαλλός), *a green branch*: Verg.

Thapsus (-ōs) -i, f. (Θάψος). (1) *a peninsula and town in Sicily*. (2) *a town in Africa where Caesar conquered the Pompeians*.

Thāsus (-ōs) -i, f. (Θάσος), *an island in the Aegean Sea*. Adj. **Thāsīus** -a -um, *Thasian*.

Thaumās -antis, m. (Θαύμας), *father of Iris*.

¶ Hence adj. **Thaumantēus** -a -um, *of Thaumās*: virgo, Iris, Ov.; **Thaumantiās** -ādis, f. *daughter of Thaumās, i.e., Iris*; **Thaumantis** -idis, f. = *Thaumantias*.

thēātrālis -e (theatrum), *of or for a theatre, theatrical*: consessus, Cic.; Tac.

thēātrum -i, n. (θέατρον), *a theatre, a place for the performance of plays, games, etc.*

LIT., Cic., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *the people assembled in the theatre, the audience, 'house'*: theatra tota reclamant, Cic.; senātus consultum frequentissimo theatro (populi) comprobatum,

Cic. (2) in gen., a sphere, theatre for any action: *forum populi Romani quasi theatrum illius ingenii*, Cic.

Thēbae -ārum, f. pl. (Θῆβαι), Thebes; the name of several cities. (1) a city of Upper Egypt. (2) the chief city of Boeotia, founded by Cadmus, the birth-place of Pindar. (3) a town in Mysia, residence of Eetion, father-in-law of Hector, destroyed by Achilles.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Thēbāis** -idis, belonging to Thebes (in Egypt or in Boeotia or in Mysia); f. pl. as subst., Thebāides, women of Thebes: Ov. Adj. **Thēbaeus** -a -um, of Thebes in Egypt. Adj. **Thēbānus** -a -um, belonging to Thebes in Boeotia: *modi*, Pindaric, Ov.; *mater*, Agave, Ov.; *soror*, Antigone, Ov.; *semina*, the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Ov.; *duces*, Eteocles and Polynices, Prop. M. pl. as subst., Thebani, the Thebans. Subst. **Thēbāna** -ae, f. a woman from Thebes in Mysia; of Andromache, daughter of Eetion: Ov.

Thēbē -ēs, f. (Θήβη). (1) = Thebae; q.v. (2) a nymph, beloved by the river-god Asopus. (3) the wife of the tyrant Alexander of Phrae.

thēca -ae, f. (θήκη), a case, sheath, envelope, covering: *vasa sine theca*, Cic.

thēma -ātis, n. (θέμα). (1) a theme, topic, subject: Sen., Quint. (2) the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of a birth: Suet.

Themistoclēs -is and -i, m. (Θεμιστοκλής), the general of the Athenians in the Persian war.

¶ Hence adj. **Themistoclēus** -a -um, Themistoclean.

Thēocritus -i, m. (Θεόκριτος), Greek bucolic poet of the third century B.C., born at Syracuse.

Thēogōnia -ae, f. (Θεογονία), the Theogony, or Generation of the Gods, a poem by Hesiod: Cic.

thēologus -i, m. (θεολόγος), a theologian, one who treats of the origin and nature of the gods: Cic.

Thēophānēs -is, and -i, m. (Θεοφάνης), a Greek historian, friend of Pompey.

Thēophrastus -i, m. (Θεοφράστος), a Greek philosopher, pupil of Plato and Aristotle.

Thēra -ae, f. (Θήρα), an island in the Aegean Sea (now Thira).

¶ Hence adj. **Thēraeus** -a -um, Theraean.

Thērāmēnēs -ae, m. (Θηραμένης), one of the thirty tyrants at Athens.

Thērapnae -ārum, f. pl. (Θεράπναι), a town of Laconia, the birth-place of Helen.

¶ Hence adj. **Thērapnaeus** -a -um, Therapnean; poet., Spartan: *marita*, Helen, Ov.

Thēriclēs -is, m. (Θηρικλής), a celebrated maker of pottery and wooden vessels at Corinth.

¶ Hence adj. **Thēriclēus** or **Thēriclius** -a -um (Θηρικλείος), Thericlean: *pocula*, Cic.

thermae -ārum, f. pl. (sc. aquae; from θερμός), warm springs, warm baths: Plin., etc. As proper name, **Thermae**, a town with warm springs on the north coast of Sicily (now Termini).

¶ Hence adj. **Thermitānus** -a -um, of Thermae.

Thermōdōn -ontis, m. (Θερμώδων), a river in Pontus, on which the Amazons lived.

¶ Hence adj. **Thermōdōntēs** (-tīacus) -a -um, of Thermodon; poet. = Amazonian.

thermōpōlium -i, n. (θερμωπόλιον), a place where warm drinks are sold: Pl.

thermōpōto -are, to refresh with warm drinks: Pl.

Thermōpylae -ārum, f. (Θερμοπύλαι), a pass between the sea and Mount Oeta, on the borders of Thessaly, where Leonidas and a small body of Spartans fell fighting against the Persian army in 480 B.C.

thermūlae -ārum, f. (dim. of *thermae*), little warm baths: Mart.

Thērōdāmās -antis, m. (Θηροδάμας), a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh.

¶ Hence adj. **Thērōdāmanteus** -a -um, of Therodamas.

Thersitēs -ae, m. (Θηραίτης), son of Agrius, one of the Greeks before Troy, notorious for his ugliness and scurrilous tongue.

thēsaurārius -a -um (thesaurus), of treasure: Pl.

thēsaurus (old form **thēnsaurus**) -i, m. (θησαυρός).

(1) a treasure, store, hoard. LIT., *thesaurum obtruere*, defodere, Cic.; Pl., etc. TRANSF., a treasure (of persons, etc.): Pl.

(2) a treasury, store-house. LIT., *servata mella thesaurus*, Verg.; esp., the treasury of a temple or state: *thesaurus Proserpinae* *spoliare*, Liv. TRANSF., *thesaurus rerum omnium memoria*, Cic.

Thēsēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Θησεύς), a king of Athens, son of Aegeus, husband of Ariadne and Phaedra, conqueror of the Minotaur.

¶ Hence adj. **Thēsēus** -a -um, of Theseus: *crimen*, the desertion of Ariadne, Ov.; poet., *Athenian*: Prop.; adj. **Thēsēius** -a -um, of Theseus: *heros*, Hippolytus, Ov.; subst.

Thēsīdēs -ae, m. a son of Theseus; Hippolytus, Ov.; subst. **Thēsēis** -idis, f. a poem on Theseus: Juv.

thēsis -is, f. (θέσις), a proposition, thesis: Quint.

Thespiāe -ārum, f. pl. (Θεσπιαί), a town in Boeotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Thespiās** -ādis (Θεσπιάς), Thespian: *deae* Thespiades, Ov., and, simply, Thespiades, Cic., the Muses; adj. **Thespius** -a -um, of Thespiāe; subst. **Thespienses** -ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of Thespiāe.

Thespis -idis, m. (Θέσπις), the founder of the Greek drama, contemporary of Solon and Pisistratus.

Thessālīa -ae, f. (Θεσσαλία), Thessaly, a region in the north of Greece.

¶ Hence adj. **Thessālīcus** -a -um, Thessalian: *iuga* (of Mount Pelion), Ov.; adj. **Thessālus** -a -um, Thessalian: *tela* (of Achilles), Hor.; *ignes*, in the camp of Achilles, Hor.; *pinus*, the ship Argo, Ov.; f. adj. **Thessālīs** -idis, Thessalian: *umbra*, of Protesilaus, Prop.; as subst. a Thessalian woman: Luc.

Thessālōnica -ae, f. and **Thessālōnicē** -ēs, f. (Θεσσαλονίκη), Thessalonica, a town in Macedonia (now Thessaloniki).

¶ Hence subst. **Thessālōnicenses** -ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of Thessalonica.

Thestius -i, m. (Θέστιος), a king of Aetolia, father of Leda and Althaea.

¶ Hence subst. **Thestiādēs** -ae, m. (Θεστιάδης), a male descendant of Thestius: respice Thestiaden, Meleager (son of Althaea), Ov.; **Thestiās** -ādis, f. a daughter of Thestius, i.e. Althaea.

Thestor -ōris, m. (Θέστωρ), *father of the sooth-sayer Calchas.*

¶ Hence subst. **Thestōrīdēs** -ae, m. (Θεστορίδης), *son of Thestor, i.e., Calchas.*

thēta, n. indecl. (θῆτα), *the Greek letter theta (θ, θ), used by the Greeks on voting tickets as a symbol of condemnation, because beginning the word θάνατος: Mart.*

Thētis -īdis or -īdos, f. (Θέτις), *a sea-nymph, wife of Peleus, mother of Achilles. Hence, poet., the sea: Verg.*

thīasus -i, m. (θιάσος), *a Bacchic rout, a band of revellers: Cat.*

Thishē -ēs, f. (Θισση). (1) *a beautiful Babylonian maiden, loved by Pyramus. (2) a town in Boeotia; hence adj. Thisbēus* -a -um, *Thisbean=Babylonian.*

Thōas -antis, m. (Θῶας).

(1) *a king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle.*

¶ Hence subst. **Thōantīās** -ādis, f. *a daughter of Thoas, i.e. Hypsipyle.*

(2) *a king of the Tauric Chersonese, slain by Orestes.*

¶ Hence adj. **Thōantēus** -a -um, *poet.=Tauric.*

thōlus -i, m. (θόλος), *a cupola, dome: Verg., Ov.*

thōrax -ācis, m. (θώραξ), *a breastplate, cuirass: Liv., etc.*

Thrācia -ae; also **Thrāca** -ae and **Thrācē** -ēs (Θρᾶκη); *f. the country of Thrace.*

¶ Hence adj. **Thrāciūs** and **Thrēiciūs** -a -um, *Thracian: sacerdos, Orpheus, Verg.; Samus, Samothrace, Verg.; f. adj. Thrēssa and Thrēissa* -ae, *Thracian; as subst., a Thracian woman; m. adj. Thrāx* -ācis and **Thrēx** -ēcis, *Thracian; as subst. (1) a Thracian; often in plur., Thraces -cum. (2) a gladiator in Thracian armour.*

Thrāx, Thrēssa, etc., *see Thracia.*

thrōnus -i, m. (θρόνος), *a lofty seat, throne: Plin.*

Thūcydīdēs -is, m. (Θουκυδίδης), *the Athenian historian of the Peloponnesian war.*

¶ Hence adj. **Thūcydīdiūs** -a -um, *Thucydidean.*

Thūlē (Thylē) -ēs, f. *an island in the extreme north of Europe, perhaps one of the Shetland Islands, perhaps Iceland: Plin., Tac.*

thunnus (thynnus) -i, m. (θύννος), *a tunny-fish: Hor., Ov., Plin.*

Thūrii -ōrum, m. pl. (Θούριοι) and **Thūriāe** -ārum, f. *a town built on the site of the destroyed Sybaris, on the Tarentine Gulf in southern Italy.*

¶ Hence adj. **Thūrinūs** -a -um, *of Thurii.*

thūs, thūriarius, etc.=tus, turarius, etc.; q.v.

thya (θύα) and **thýia** (θύια) -ae, f. *the Greek name of the citrus-tree: Plin.*

Thyēstēs -ae and -is, m. (Θυέστης), *son of Pelops, brother of Atreus, who placed before him for food his own son.*

Thýiās (dissyll.=Θυιάς) and **Thýās** (Θυάς) -ādis, f. *a Bacchant: Verg.*

Thýie =Thule; q.v.

thymbra -ae, f. (θύμβρα), *the herb savory: Verg.*

Thymbrae -ae and **Thymbrē** -ēs, f. (Θύμβρη), *a town in Troas, with a temple to Apollo.*

¶ Hence adj. **Thymbraeus** -a -um, *Thymbraean; a surname of Apollo.*

thýmum -i, n. (θύμον), *the herb thyme: Verg., etc.*

Thýni -ōrum, m. pl. (Θύνοι), *a Thracian people, who emigrated to Bithynia.*

¶ Hence subst. **Thýniā** -ae, f. *Thynia, the northern part of Bithynia; adj. Thýniācus and Thýnus -a -um, *Thynian or Bithynian; f. adj. Thýniās* -ādis, *Thynian or Bithynian. thynnus*=thunnus; q.v.*

Thýōnē -ēs, f. (Θυώνη), *mother of Bacchus (according to one legend), identified by some with Semele.*

¶ Hence **Thýōneūs** -ei, m. *son of Thyone, i.e. Bacchus; also Thýōniānus* -i, m.; meton.=wine: Cat.

Thýrē -ēs, f. (Θύρη), *a town in Argolis.*

¶ Hence f. adj. **Thýrēātis** -īdis (Θυρᾶτης), *of Thyrea.*

Thyrēum and **Thyriūm** -i, n. *a town in Acarnania, near Leucas.*

¶ Hence **Thyrienses** -iūm, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Thyreum.*

thyrsigēr -gēra -gērūm (thyrsus/gero), *bearing a thyrsus: Sen.*

thyrsus -i, m. (θύσος), *the stalk or stem of a plant: Plin. Esp. a wand, twined round with ivy and vine-leaves, carried by Bacchus and his attendants: Hor., Ov.; hence, fig., a magic wand or goad: Lucr., Ov.*

tiāra -ae, f. and **tiāras** -ae, m. (τιάρα, τιάρας), *an oriental turban: Verg., etc.*

Tibēris -bēris, acc. -bērīm, abl. -bēri, m.; also poet. **Tibris** or **Thibris** -brīdis, acc. -brīn or -brīm, m. *the river Tiber; personif., the river-god of the Tiber.*

¶ Hence adj. **Tibērīnus** -a -um, *belonging to the river Tiber: amnis, Liv.; flumen, Verg., the river Tiber; pater, or deus, the river-god, Verg.; m. as subst. Tibērīnus* -i, *the river-god of the Tiber: Cic., Verg.; f. adj. Tibērīnis* -īdis, *belonging to the river Tiber: Tiberinides Nymphae, Ov.*

Tibērius -i, m. *a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated Ti. Esp., the second emperor of Rome, Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar.*

tibia -ae, f. *the shin-bone, tibia: Phaedr., Plin. L.; meton., a pipe, fife, flute, originally made of a hollow bone: tibiis canere, Cic.; Hor., etc.*

tibīālis -e (tibia). (1) *relating to a shin; n. as subst., a legging: Suet. (2) relating to a flute: Plin.*

tibicēn -īnis, m. (tibia/cano). (1) *a flute-player, piper: Pl., Hor., Cic. (2) a pillar, prop: Ov., Juv.*

tibicīna -ae, f. (tibicen), *a female flute-player: Pl., Hor., etc.*

tibicīniūm -i, n. (tibicen), *playing on the flute: Cic.*

Tibris=Tiberis; q.v.

Tibullus -i, m.; *Albius, a Roman elegiac poet, friend of Horace and Ovid.*

Tibūr -būris, n. *an old town in Latium, on the Tiber, a famous resort for rich Romans (now Tivoli).*

¶ Hence adj. **Tiburs** -burtis, *Tiburtine; n. sing. as subst., the Tiburtine district; m. pl. subst. Tiburtes* -um, *the inhabitants of Tibur; adj. Tiburtinus and Tiburnus* -a -um, *Tiburtine; m. as subst. Tiburnus* -i, *the builder of Tibur.*

Ticīnum -i, n. *a town in Cisalpine Gaul on the river Ticinus (now Pavia).*

Ticīnus -i, m. *a river in Cisalpine Gaul (now Ticino).*

Tigellīus -i, m. *name of two musicians at Rome,*

one a contemporary of Cicero, the other of Horace.

tīgillum -i, n. (dim. of tignum), a small beam: Liv., etc.

tignārius -a -um (tignum), concerned with beams: faber, a carpenter, Cic.

tignum -i, n. (tego), a beam of wood, a piece of timber: Caes., Ov., etc.

Tigranēs -is, m. (1) a king of Armenia, son-in-law and ally of Mithridates, conquered by Lucullus. (2) his son.

Tigrānōcerta -ae, f., and -ōrum, n. pl. the chief town of Armenia, founded by Tigranes.

tigris -idis and -is, c.; acc. -idem and -im or -in, abl. -ide or -i, acc. plur., poet., -idas (τίγρις; in Persian = an arrow), a tiger. LIT., Verg., etc. TRANSF., a tiger-skin: Stat.

Tigris -idis and -is, m.; acc. -idem and -im, abl. -ide and -ē or -i, the river Tigris.

tīlia -ae, f. a linden or lime-tree: Verg., Ov.

Timāgenēs -is, m. (Τιμαγόνης), a rhetorician of the time of Augustus.

Timāvus -i, m. a river in northern Italy, between Aquileia and Trieste (now Timavo).

timēfactus -a -um (timeo/facio), frightened, alarmed: Lucr., Cic.

timēo -ēre -ūi, to be afraid, fear, dread; with acc.: aliquem or aliquid, Cic., Hor., Ov., etc.; with ne, ne non, or ut and the subj.: timeo, ne non impetrem, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.; with infin., to be afraid to: nomen referre in tabulas, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.; with indir. quest.: quid possem, timebam, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Liv.; with dat., to express fear for a person or thing: sibi, Caes.; Verg., etc.; so with de: de republica, Cic.; with a and the abl., to fear . . . from: a quo quidem genere ego numquam timui, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **timens** -entis, fearing, fearful; as adj., with genit.: mortis, Lucr.; m. pl. as subst., the fearful: timentes confirmat, Caes.

timiditās -ātis, f. (timidus), fearfulness, timidity: Cic.

timidus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (timeo), fearful, timid, faint-hearted: timidus ad mortem, Cic.; timidus in labore militari, Cic.; with genit.: timidus procellae, Hor.; foll. by the infin.: non timidus pro patria mori, Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **timidē**, timidly, fearfully: Cic., Hor., etc.

timōr -ōris, m. (timeo), fear, dread.

LIT., definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic.; timorem deponite, Cic.; incire timorem Parthis, Cic.; percelli timore, Cic.; foll. by ne and the subj.: Verg., Liv.; by acc. and infin.: Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., an object exciting fear: Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov.; Hor., etc.

Personif.: Timor, son of Aether and Tellus, Hor., Verg., Ov.

tinctilis -e (tingo), in which something is dipped: Ov.

tīnēa -ae, f. a grub, larva, worm: Verg., Hor., Ov.

tingo tingere tinxī tinctum (cf. τέγωω), to wet, moisten.

LIT., in gen.: tunica sanguine tincta, Cic.; Verg., etc. Esp., to dye, colour: Hor., Ov.

TRANSF., to imbue, tinge, colour: orator tinctus litteris, Cic.; Mart., Quint.

tinnimentum -i, n. (tinnio), a tinkling: Pl.

tinnio -ire, to ring, tinkle. LIT., Enn., Pl., Varr.

TRANSF., (1) to talk or sing shrilly: Pl., Suet. (2) to make to chink; hence to pay money: exspecto equid Dollabella tinniat, Cic. L.

tinnitus -ūs, m. (tinnio), a ringing, tinkling, jingling: Verg. LIT., Verg., Ov., etc. TRANSF., of language, a jingle of words: Tac.

tinnūlus -a -um (tinnio), ringing, tinkling, jingling: Ov., etc.

tintinnābulum -i, n. (tintinno), a bell: Pl., Juv., etc.

tintinnāculus -a -um (tintinno), ringing, jingling: Pl.

tintinno (tintīno) -are (tinnio), to ring, jingle, tinkle: Cat.

tinus -i, f. a shrub, the laurustinus: Ov., Plin.

Tiphys -yos; acc. -phyn, voc. -phy, m. (Τίφυς), the helmsman of the Argo.

tippula -ae, f. a water-spider, water-fly: Pl., Varr.

Tirēsias -ae, m. (Τειρεσίας), a blind soothsayer of Thebes.

Tiridātēs -dātis, m. (Τιριδάτης), name of several kings of Armenia.

tiro -ōnis, m. a young soldier, a recruit. LIT., Caes., etc. Used like adj.: exercitus tiro, Cic. L., Liv. TRANSF., a beginner, a learner: in aliqua re, Cic.; Quint., etc.

tirocīnium -i, n. (tiro), the state of a recruit, rawness, inexperience. LIT., iuvenis, Liv. TRANSF., (1) any beginning, apprenticeship: in L. Paulo accusando tirocinium ponere, Liv.; Quint., Suet. (2) in concrete sense, a body of recruits: Liv.

tiruncūlus -i, m. (dim. of tiro), a young beginner: Sen., Juv., etc.

Tiryas -ntis or -nthos, f. (Τίρυς), an Argive town where Hercules was brought up.

¶ Hence adj. **Tirynthius** -a -um, Tirynthian; poet., relating to Hercules; so, simply **Tirynthius** -i, m. Hercules.

Tisiphōnē -ēs, f. (Τισιφώνη), one of the Furies.

¶ Hence adj. **Tisiphōnēus** -a -um: tempora, Ov.

Titān -tānis, m. (Τίταν) and **Titānus** -i, m.; usually plur. **Titānēs** -um and **Titāni** -orum, the sons of Uranus (Heaven) and Ge (Earth), who warred against Jupiter for supremacy in heaven, and were by him cast down into Tartarus; the name is also applied to some of their male relatives, esp. the Sun-god, son of Hyperion, and Prometheus.

¶ Hence adj. **Titānius** -a -um, relating to the Titans; f. as subst. **Titānia** -ae, Latona: Ov.; Pyrrha: Ov.; Diana: Ov.; Circe: Ov.; adj. **Titāniacus** -a -um, Titanian; f. adj. **Titānis** -idis -idos, Titanian; also as subst., Circe: Ov.; Tethys: Ov.

Tithōnus -i, m. (Τιθωνός), the husband of Aurora, who obtained from his wife the gift of immortality, without perpetual youth, and was at last changed into a grasshopper.

¶ Hence adj. **Tithōnius** -a -um, Tithonian: Tithonia coniux, Aurora, Ov.

Tities -ium, m. and **Titienses** -ium, m. pl., one of the three tribes (Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres) into which the Romans were at first divided, and out of which three centuries of

knights are said to have been formed by Romulus.

titillatio -ōnis, f. (titillo), *a tickling*: Cic.

titillo -are, *to tickle*. LIT., sensus, Lucr., Cic.

TRANSF., ne vos titillet gloria, Hor.; Sen.

titivilitium -i, n. *a trifle*: Pl.

titubantia -ae, f. (titubo), *a wavering, staggering*: linguae, *stammering*, Suet.

titubatio -ōnis, f. (titubo), *a staggering, reeling*: Sen. TRANSF., *uncertainty*: Cic.

titubo -are, *to totter, stagger*.

LIT., Silenus titubans annisque meroque, Ov.; vestigia titubata, *tottering*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to stammer*: lingua titubat, Ov. (2) *to falter, waver, hesitate*: si verbo titubarint (testes), Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc.

¶ Hence adv. from partic. **titubantē**, *hesitatingly, uncertainly*: Cic.

titulus -i, m. *an inscription, label, title*.

LIT., titulum inscribere lamnae, Liv.; cum ingenti rerum a se gestarum titulo, Liv. Esp. (1) *a notice on a house that is to let*: sub titulum nostros misit avara lares, Ov. (2) *an epitaph*: sepulcri, Juv.

TRANSF., (1) *a title of honour, honourable designation*: consulatus, Cic.; Hor., Ov. (2) *glory, honour*: par titulo tantae gloriae fuit, Liv. (3) *a pretence, pretext*: quem titulum praetenderitis, Liv.; Plin. L.

Titus -i, m. *a Roman praenomen, abbreviated T.* Esp. *of the emperor Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus, son and successor of Vespasian.*

Tityos -i, m. (Τῑτύος), *son of Jupiter, punished for an insult to Latona by being stretched out in Tartarus, and having his liver devoured by vultures.*

Tityrus -i, m. (Τῑτυρος), *the name of a shepherd in Vergil's Eclogues*: poet., meton. (1) *the Eclogues of Vergil*: Ov. (2) *Vergil himself*: Prop.

Tmolus and **Timolus** -i, m. (Τῑμῶλος), *a mountain in Lydia, famous for its wine.*

¶ Hence adj. **Tmolius** -a -um, *Tmolian*; m. adj. **Tmolitēs** -ae, *dwelling on Mount Tmolus*.

tōcūlio -ōnis, m. (from τόκος, *interest*), *a usurer*: Cic. L.

tōfinus -a -um (tofus), *made of tufa*: Suet.

tōfus (tōphus) -i, m. *tufa*: Verg., Ov., Plin.

tōga -ae, f. (tego), *a covering*; esp., *the white woollen upper garment worn by the Romans in time of peace, when they appeared in public as citizens*; special kinds of the toga were: praetexta, *worn by magistrates and freeborn children*, Cic.; pura, *worn by young men on coming of age, also called virilis*, Cic.; candida, *worn by a candidate for office*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *peace*: cedant arma togae, Cic. poet. (2) *Roman citizenship*: Hor. (3) *a prostitute* (because prostitutes also wore the toga): Tib.

tōgātarius -ii, m. (toga), *an actor in the Fabula togata* (see togatus): Suet.

tōgātulus -i, m. (dim. of togatus), *a little client*: Mart.

tōgātus -a -um (toga), *wearing the toga*, i.e. *as a Roman citizen, as opp. to a foreigner or a soldier*: Cic., Liv.; gens, *the Roman people*, Verg.; turba, Juv.

¶ M. as subst. **tōgātus** -i, *a Roman citizen, esp. a humble Roman, a client*: Juv. In plur., *Roman citizens*: Cic., Liv. F. as subst.

tōgāta -ae. (1) (sc. fabula), *the national drama of the Romans, treating of Roman subjects*: Cic., etc. (2) *a prostitute* (as wearing the toga): Hor.

tōgūla -ae, f. (dim. of toga), *a little toga*: Cic., Mart.

tōlērābilis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (tolero). (1) pass., *that can be borne, bearable*: condicio, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (2) act., *tolerant, patient*: Ter.

Compar. adv. **tōlērābiliter**, *rather patiently*: aliquid tolerabilius ferre, Cic.

tōlērantiā -ae, f. (tolero), *a bearing, enduring*: rerum humanarum, Cic.; Tac., etc.

tōlērātio -ōnis, f. (tolero), *a bearing, enduring*: dolorum, Cic.

tōléro -are (connected with tollo), *to carry, to bear*. LIT., pondus, Plin. TRANSF., (1) of hardships, etc., *to endure, sustain*: hiemem, Cic.; inopiam, Sall.; Ov., etc.; with acc. and infin.: Sall.; with infin.: Tac. (2) *to support, keep up, maintain*: equitatum, Caes.; vitam, Caes., Verg.

¶ Hence pres. partic. **tōlērans** -antis, *bearing, enduring*; as adj., with genit.: laborum, Tac. Adv. **tōlērantē**, *patiently*: illa ferre, Cic.

¶ Perf. partic. **tōlērātus** -a -um, *endurable*; compar.: Tac.

Tōlētum -i, n. *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis* (now Toledo).

tollēno -ōnis, m. (tollo). (1) *a machine for raising water, a swing-beam or swipe*: Plin. (2) *a machine for raising solid weights, a crane*: Pl., Liv.

tollo tollere sustūli sublātum, *to take up*.

(1) *to lift up, raise, elevate*. LIT., saxa de terra, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; aliquem in crucem, *to crucify*, Cic.; aliquem in currum, in equum, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., etc. Esp. as naut. t. t.: a, tollere ancoras, *to weigh anchor*, Caes., Liv.: b, *to have on board*: naves quae equites sustulerant, Caes.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., a, *to raise, elevate*: laudes allicuius in astra, Cic.; clamorem, Cic.; animos, Pl., Ter., Sall., Liv.; aliquem honoribus, Hor.; aliquem laudibus, *to extol*, Cic.: b, of children, *to acknowledge as one's own*; hence, *to bring up a child*: Pl., Ter.; also *to get, have a child*: liberos ex Fadia, Cic.

(2) *to take up and away, to remove, carry off*. LIT., praedam, Caes.; frumentum de area, Cic.; solem mundo, Cic.; cibos, Hor. Esp.: a, *to purloin, steal*: omnes chlamydes, Hor.: b, *to destroy, get rid of*: aliquem de medio, Cic.; e medio, Liv.; Carthaginem, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., *to remove, abolish*: amicitiam e mundo, Cic.; legem, Cic.; dictataram funditus a republica, Cic.

¶ Used as perf. partic. pass. and as adj. (with compar.) **sublātus** -a -um, *aloft, proud, haughty*; with abl.: hac victoriā, Caes.; rebus secundis, Verg.; absol.: leo fidens magis et sublator ardet, Ov.

Tōlōsa -ae, f. *a town in Gallia Narbonensis* (now Toulouse).

¶ Hence adj. **Tōlōsānus** -a -um, *of Tolosa*; also **Tōlōsās** -ātis, *Tolosan*; subst. **Tōlōsātes** -ium, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Tolosa*.

Tōlōmannus -i, m. (1) *a king of the Veientes*. (2) *a soothsayer of the Rutuli*.

tōlūtārius -a -um (tolutum), *trotting*: equus, Sen.

tōlūtīm, adv. (tollo), *trotting, on the trot*: Pl., Varr.

tōmācūlum (tōmaclum) -i, n. (τομή), *a kind of sausage*: Juv., Mart.

tōmentum -i, n. *the stuffing of a pillow, mattress, cushion*, etc.: Varr., Tac.

Tōmī -ōrum, m. pl. (Τόμοι) and **Tōmis** -is, f. (Τόμις), *a town in Lower Moesia, on the Black Sea, Ovid's place of exile*.

¶ Hence subst. **Tōmitae** -ārum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Tomi*; adj. **Tōmitānus** -a -um, *of Tomi*.

tōmus -i, m. (τόμος), *a cutting, chip, shred*: Mart.

tōndēō tōndēre tōtondi tonsum, *to shave, shear, clip*.

(1) *of hair, wool, etc.*: barbam et capillum, Cic.; oves, Hor.; in pass.: eum tonderi et squalorem deponere coegerunt, Liv.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., *to fleece a person*: Pl., Prop.

(2) *of grass, etc.*: a, *to mow, reap, prune*: prata, Verg.; ilex tonsa bipennibus, Hor.; b, *to browse on, crop*: gramina, Lucr.; Verg.

tōnitrus -ūs, m. and **tōnitrūum** -i, n. (tono), *thunder*: Cic., Lucr., Verg., etc.

tōno -are -ūi -itum, *to thunder*.

LIT., caelum tonat fragore, Verg.; Iuppiter tonabat, Prop.; impers.: tonat, it thunders, Cic. Hence partic.: tonans, as a divine epithet, esp. of Jupiter: Ov., Mart.

TRANSF., (1) *intransit., to make a loud noise*: Pericles tonare dictus est, Cic.; Lucr., Verg. (2) *transit., to thunder forth*: verba foro, Prop.; Verg.

tonsa -ae, f. *an oar*: Lucr., Verg., etc.

tonsilis -e (tondeo). (1) *that can be shorn or cut*: Plin. (2) *shorn, clipped, cut*: Plin., Mart.

tonsillae -ārum, f. *the tonsils in the throat*: Cic.

tonsito -are (freq. of tondeo), *to shear or clip repeatedly*: Pl.

tonsor -ōris, m. (tondeo), *a hair-cutter, barber*: Cic., etc.

tonsōrius -a -um (tonsor), *of or for clipping*: culter, Cic.; Mart.

tonstrīcula -ae, f. (dim. of tonstrix), *a little female barber*: Cic.

tonstrīna -ae, f. (tondeo), *a barber's shop*: Pl., Plin.

tonstrix -īcis, f. (tonsor), *a female barber*: Pl., Mart.

tonsūra -ae, f. (tondeo), *a clipping, shearing, shaving*: capillorum, Ov.; Plin.

tonsus -ūs, m. (tondeo), *the mode of cutting or wearing the hair*: Pl.

tōnus -i, m. (τόνος), *the tone or sound of an instrument*; applied to painting, *tone*: Pl.

tōphus, etc. = tofus, etc.; q.v.

tōpiārius -a -um, *of or relating to ornamental gardening*: Plin.

¶ M. as subst. **tōpiārius** -i, *a landscape gardener*: Cic. L., Plin. L. F. as subst.

tōpiāria -ae, *the art of landscape gardening*: topiariam facere, Cic. L.

toppē, adv. *speedily, directly, forthwith*: Enn., etc.

tōral -ālis, n. (torus), *the valance of a couch or sofa*: Hor.

torcūlar -āris, n. (torqueo), *a wine or oil-press*: Plin. Also *an oil-cellar*: Plin.

torcūlārius -e (torcular), *of a press*: Varr.

N. as subst. **torcūlārium** -i, *a press*: Cato, Plin.

torcūlus -a -um (torqueo), *of a press*: vasa, Cato. N. as subst. torculum -i, *a press*: Varr., Plin.

tōreuma -ātis, n. (τόρευμα), *carved or embossed work*: Cic., Sall., Mart.

tormentum -i, n. (torqueo), *an instrument for twisting, winding, pressing*.

(1) *in gen., a windlass*: praesectis omnium mulierum crinibus tormenta effecerunt, Caes.

(2) *the rack, or any instrument of torture*. LIT., tormenta adhibere, Cic.; dare se in tormenta, Cic.; de servo in dominum ne tormentis quidem quaeri licet, Cic.; Caes.

TRANSF., a, *suasion, pressure*: lene tormentum admoovere ingenio, Hor.; b, *torture, torment*: tormenta suspicionis, Cic.; Hor., etc.

(3) *a military engine for discharging missiles*: ibi tormenta conlocavit, Caes.; Cic., Liv. Meton., *the missile so discharged*: telum tormentumve missum, Caes.

tormīna -um, n. (torqueo), *the colic or gripes*: Cic.

tormīnōsus -a -um (tormina), *suffering from the colic*: Cic.

torno -are (tornus), *to turn in a lathe, make round*. LIT., sphæram, Cic. TRANSF., versūs male tornati, *badly turned, awkward*, Hor.

tornus -i, m. (τόρνος), *a lathe*. LIT., Verg., etc. TRANSF., angusto versūs includere torno, Prop.

Tōrōnē -ēs, f. (Τορώνη), *a town of Chalcidice on the Aegean Sea (now Toron)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tōrōnāicus** -a -um, *of Torone*.

tōrōsus -a -um (torus), *muscular, brawny*: colla boum, Ov.

torpēdo -inis, f. (torpeo). (1) *torpor, lethargy, sluggishness, inertness*: Sall., Tac. (2) *a fish, the electric ray or torpedo*: Cic.

torpēō -ēre, *to be sluggish, inert, numb*.

LIT., physically: corpora rigentia gelu torpebant, Liv.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., *to be inactive, continue inactive*: deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic.; adeo torpentibus metu qui aderant, ut ne gemitus quidem exaudiretur, Liv.; si tua re subitā consilia torpent, Liv.; Verg.

torpesco -pescēre -pūi (torpeo), *to become sluggish or numb*: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, Sall.; torpuerat lingua metu, Ov.; Liv., Tac.

torpidus -a -um (torpeo), *numb, sluggish*: Liv.

torpor -ōris, m. (torpeo), *numbness, sluggishness*. LIT., Cic., etc. TRANSF., *mental dullness, inertness, inactivity*: sordes omnium ac torpor, Tac.

torquātus -a -um (torques), *wearing a twisted collar or necklace*: Allecto torquata colubris, with a necklace of snakes, Ov.; palumbus torquatus, *the ring-dove*, Mart.; esp. as the surname of T. Manlius, *who killed a gigantic Gaul in single combat, and took from him the necklace which he wore*.

torqueo torquēre torsi tortum, *to twist, wind, wrench*.

In gen. LIT., cervices oculosque, Cic.; terra circum axem se torquet, Cic.; anguis

tortus, Verg.; capillos ferro, *to curl*, Ov.; stamina digitis, *or pollice, to spin*, Ov. TRANSF., *to twist, turn, distort*: omnia ad commodum suae causae, Cic.; Verg.

Esp. (1) *to hurl violently, whirl*: iaculum in hostem, Verg.; hastas, Cic.; tela manu, Ov. (2) *to rack, torture, torment*. LIT., Pl., Cic., Suet. TRANSF., *a, to test*: aliquem mero, *to make a person drink in order to test him*, Hor.; torquatur vita Sullae, *be accurately examined*, Cic.: *b, to torment, plague*: libidines te torquent, Cic.; exspectatione torquor, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **tortus** -a -um, *twisted, crooked*: via, *the labyrinth*, Prop.; quercus, *an oak garland*, Verg.; vimen, *a bee-hive*, Ov. TRANSF., condiciones tortae, *intricate, perplexed*, Pl.

Adv. **tortē**, *crookedly, awry*: Lucr.

torquis (torques) -is, m. and f. (torqueo), *that which is twisted or curved*. (1) *a twisted collar or necklace*: torque detracto, Cic. (2) *a collar for draught oxen*: Verg. (3) *a ring, wreath, chaplet*: ornatæ torquibus arae, Verg.; Plin.

torreo torrēre torrui tostum, *to burn, parch, dry up with heat or thirst*. LIT., aristas sole novo, Verg.; solis ardore torreri, Cic.; tosti crines, *singed*, Ov.; of fever: mihi torrentur febris artus, Ov. TRANSF., of love: torret amor pectora, Ov.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. **torrens** -entis (compar.: Juv.; superl.: Stat.). LIT., *burning, hot, parched*: miles sole torrens, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., *flushing, seething*. (1) *of water*: Verg., etc. (2) *of speech*: oratio, Quint.; Juv.

M. as subst. **torrens** -entis. LIT., *a torrent*: Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., of speech: Quint., Tac.

torresco -ēre (torreo), *to become parched, be dried up*: Lucr.

torridus -a -um (torreo), *parched, burnt, dry*.

LIT., campi siccitate torridi, Liv.; homo vegrandi macie torridus, Cic.; poet., in act. sense: aestas, *burning*, Verg.

TRANSF., *pinched, nipped with cold*: membra torrida gelu, Liv.

torris -is, m. (torreo), *a firebrand*: Verg., Ov.

tortē, adv. from torqueo; q.v.

tortilis -e (torqueo), *twisted, twined*: aurum, *a golden chain*, Verg.; Ov., Plin.

torto -are (freq. of torqueo), *to torture, torment*: Lucr.

tortor -ōris, m. (torqueo). (1) *a torturer, tormentor*: Cic., Hor., etc. (2) *a wielder*: habenae, Luc.

tortuōsus -a -um (*tortus), *full of turns and windings, tortuous*. LIT., alvus, Cic.; amnis, Liv. TRANSF., *intricate, involved*: genus disputandi, Cic.

tortus -a -um, partic. from torqueo; q.v.

tortus -ūs, m. (torqueo), *a twisting, winding, curve*: serpens longos dat corpore tortūs, Verg.

tōrulus -i, m. (dim. of torus), *a tuft*: Pl.

tōrus -i, m. *any round swelling, a protuberance*.

Hence (1) *a knot in a rope*: Plin. (2) *a fleshy part of the body, muscle*: tori lacertorum, Cic. poet.; colla tument toris, Ov. (3) *a bed, sofa, mattress, couch*: Verg., Ov.; *a marriage couch*: Verg., Ov.; *a bier*: toro componat, Ov. (4) *a mound or elevation of earth*: tori riparum,

Verg. (5) *fig., an ornament* (as if on a garland): Cic.

torvitās -ātis, f. (torvus), *savageness, wildness* (of appearance or character): vultūs, Tac.; Plin.

torvus -a -um (tero), *savage, gloomy, grim, fierce*; esp. of the eyes or the look: oculi, Ov.; lumine torvo, Verg.; torva tuens, *with grim look*, Verg.; taurus, Ov.; proelia, Cat.

tōt, indecl. num. adj. *so many*: tot viri, Cic.; tot milia formosarum, Prop.; foll. by ut and the subj.: Cic.; with corresponding quot.: Cic., etc.; with corresponding quoties: Cic.

tōtidem, indecl. num. adj. *just as many*: totidem annos vixerunt, Cic.; Caes., Ov., etc.; with quot.: totidem verbis, quot dixit, Cic.

tōtiens (tōtiēs), adv. (tot), *so often, so many times*: Cic., Verg., etc.; with corresponding quotiens, quotiescunque, or quot.: Cic., Liv.

tōtus -a -um; genit. tōtūs, dat. usually tōti; *the whole, complete, entire*. In gen.: sex menses totos, Ter.; mons, Caes.; respública, Cic.; totis viribus, Liv. Esp., of persons, *whole-hearted, absorbed*: in prece totus eram, Ov.; totus in Persea versus, Liv.; Caes., Hor.

N. as subst. **tōtum** -i, *the whole*: Cic. L. In phrases: in toto, *on the whole*, Cic. L.; ex toto, Ov., etc.; in totum, Plin., etc.

toxicum -i, n. (τοξικόν), *poison for arrows*: Ov. In gen., *poison*: Pl., Hor., etc.

trābālis -e (trabs). (1) *of or relating to beams of wood*: clavus, Cic., Hor. (2) *as strong or as large as a beam*: telum, Verg.

trābēa -ae, f. *a white robe with scarlet stripes and a purple seam*. (1) *as worn by kings*: Verg., Liv. (2) *as worn by knights in solemn processions*; hence, meton. = *the equestrian order*: Mart. (3) *as worn by the augurs*: Suet.

trābēātus -a -um (trabea), *clad in the trabea*: Quirinus, Ov.; Tac.

trabs trābis, f. *a beam of wood*.

LIT., Caes., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *the trunk of a tree, a tree*: trabs acernae, Verg.; Ov. (2) *anything made out of beams*: *a, a ship*: Cypria, Hor.; Verg.: *b, a roof, house*: sub isdem trabibus, Hor.: *c, a table*: Mart.

Trāchās -chantis, f. *a town in Italy* = Taracina.

Trāchin -chīnis, f. (Τραχίνα), *an old town in the Thessalian district of Phthiotis; residence of Ceyx, scene of the death of Hercules; afterwards called Heraclea*.

¶ Hence adj. **Trāchīnius** -a -um (Τραχίνιος), *Trachinian*: heros, Ceyx, Ov.; so, simply: Trachinius, Ov.; f. pl. as subst., Trachinae, *The Trachinian Women, a tragedy by Sophocles*.

tractābilis -e (tracto), *that can be handled or wrought, manageable*.

LIT., tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic.; non tractabile caelum, stormy, Verg.

TRANSF., *yielding, compliant, tractable*: virtus, Cic.; Verg., Ov.; compar.: nihil est eo (filio) tractabilius, Cic. L.

tractātio -ōnis, f. (tracto), *a handling, management*. LIT., beluarum, armorum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a treating of, handling*: philosophiae, Cic. (2) *as rhet. t. t., a particular use of a word*: Cic.

tractātor -ōris, m. (tracto), *a slave who rubbed a bather's limbs, a masseur*: Sen.

tractātrix -īcis, f. (tractator), *a masseuse*: Mart. **tractātus** -ūs, m. (tracto), *a handling, working, management*. LIT., Plin. **TRANSF.**, *treatment, management*: ipsarum artium tractatu delectari Cic.; Quint., etc.

tracto, adv. (traho), *gradually, by degrees*: ire, Lucr.; susurrare, Verg.

tracto -are (freq. of traho).

(1) *to drag along, haul, pull about*: tractata comis antistita, Ov.; persona, quae propter otium ac studium minime in iudiciis periculisque tractata est, Cic.; Lucr.

(2) *to handle, manage*. LIT., of physical objects: manibus aliquid, Pl.; terram, Lucr.; vulnera, Cic.; gubernacula, *to steer*, Cic.; pecuniam publicam, *to manage the public finances*, Cic.; fila lyrae, Ov. **TRANSF.**, **a**, in gen., *to treat, handle, manage*: causas amicorum, Cic.; bellum, *conduct a war*, Liv.; tractare condiciones, *to treat about terms*, Caes.; partes secundas, *to act, play*, Hor.; intransit: de condicionibus, *to treat*, Nep.: **b**, *to treat, behave oneself towards a person*: aspere, Cic.; honorificentius, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

tractus -a -um, partic. from traho; q.v.

***tractus** -ūs, m. (traho), *a dragging*.

(1) abstr., as a process. LIT., tractu gementem ferre rotam, Verg.; Syrtas ab tractu nominatae. **TRANSF.**, tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, Cic.; tractus verborum, *drawling*, Cic.; belli, *extension*, Tac.

(2) concr.: **a**, *a track, trail*: longos flammam tractus, Lucr.; Cic., Verg.: **b**, *extent, space occupied, position*: urbis, Cic.; castrorum, Liv.; hence, *a tract of country, district*: hoc tractu oppidi erat regia, Caes.; corruptus caeli tractus, Verg.

trādītio -ōnis, f. (trado). (1) *a giving up, surrender*: oppidorum, Liv. (2) *a giving over by means of words, an instruction, relation*: Quint., Tac.

trādītōr -ōris, m. (trado), *a traitor*: Tac.

trādo (transdo) (Caes.) -dēre -didi -ditum, *to hand over, give up, surrender*.

LIT., of persons and material things. (1) in gen.: alicui poculum, Cic.; equum comiti, Verg.; alicui testamentum legendum, Hor.; pecuniam regiam quaestoribus, Liv.; possessiones et res creditoribus, Caes. (2) for a particular purpose, for special treatment: alicui turrim tuendam, Caes.; alicui legionem, Caes.; alicui nepem Agrippinam, *in marriage*, Tac.; pueros magistris, *for instruction*, Cic. Esp.: **a**, *to hand over for detention or punishment*: alicquem in custodiam, Cic. L.; alicquem ad supplicium, Caes.; Pl.: **b**, *to give over to the enemy, deliver up, betray*: arma, Caes.; Cic., etc.

TRANSF., (1) of abstr. things in gen.: alicui Galliae possessionem, Caes.; quae dicam trade memoriae, Cic. (2) *to hand down as any kind of inheritance to posterity*: inimicitias posteris, Cic.; haec consuetudo a maioribus tradita, Cic.; esp. *to hand down an account of an event, to report, relate*: qualia multa historia tradidit, Cic.; annales tradunt, foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.; so, tradunt, traditur, etc.; with acc. and infin.: Liv., Cic.; pers. pass., with nom. and infin.: Lycurgi temporibus Homeris etiam fuisse traditur, Cic. (3) *to communicate in teaching, to teach*: elementa loquendi, Cic.; virtutem hominibus,

Cic.; Caes. (4) with reflex., *to commit, surrender, devote oneself*: se totum alicui, Cic.; se quieti, Cic.; totos se voluptatibus, Cic.

trādūco (transdūco) -dūcere -duxi -ductum, *to carry over, lead over, bring over or across*.

LIT., in gen.: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam, Caes.; Helvetios per fines Sequanorum, Caes.; Pl., Liv. Often with acc. of that over which a person or thing is brought: copias flumen, pontem, Caes. Esp. *to lead across or past in front of others*: traducti sub iugum et per hostium oculos, Liv.; often in the phrase traducere equum (of a knight when he passed muster at the censor's inspection): cum esset censor et in equitum censu C. Licinius Sacerdos prodisset... iussit equum traducere, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to bring over, transpose, transfer*: Clodium ad plebem, Cic.; centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores, Caes.; animos a severitate ad hilaritatem risumque, Cic.; alicquem a disputando ad dicendum, Cic.; alicquem ad suam sententiam, Cic. (2) of time, *to pass, spend, lead*: otiosam aetatem, Cic.; leniter aevum, Hor.; noctem his sermonibus, Liv. (3) *to show, display*: se Ulixem ancipitem, Juv. Esp. *to expose to ridicule, to 'show up'*: alicquem per ora hominum, Liv.; Juv., Mart.

trāductio -ōnis, f. (traduco). (1) *a transferring*, esp. from one rank to another: hominis ad plebem, Cic.; also as rhet. t. t., *metonymy*: Cic. (2) temporis, *passage or lapse of time*, Cic. (3) *disgrace, ridicule*: Sen.

trādūctor -ōris, m. (traduco), *a transferrer*: ad plebem (of Pompey, who let Clodius be transferred from a patrician to a plebeian family), Cic.

trādūx -ūcis, m. (traduco), *a vine-layer, prepared for transplanting*: Plin., Tac.

trāgicōcōmoedia -ae, f. (τραγικοκωμῳδία), *tragi-comedy*: Pl.

trāgicus -a -um (τραγικός), *of tragedy, tragic*.

LIT., *poema, tragedy*, Cic.; poeta, Cic.; actor, Liv.; Orestes, *appearing in a tragedy*, Cic.; m. as subst. **trāgicus** -i, *a tragic poet*: Cic., Quint.

TRANSF., (1) *in tragic style, lofty, sublime*: orator, Cic.; Hor. (2) *of a tragic land, awful, fearful, horrible*: scelus, Liv.; Ov., Juv.

¶ Adv. **trāgicē**, *tragically, after the manner of tragedy*: Cic., Sen.

trāgoedia -ae, f. (τραγωῖα), *a tragedy*.

LIT., *tragoedias facere*, Cic.; *tragoediam agere*, Cic.; Pl., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *a dramatic scene*: Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat, Cic. (2) *pathetic or bombastic language*: istis tragoediis tuis perturbor, Cic. (3) *the art of tragedy*: Hor., Ov.

trāgoedus -i, m. (τραγωῖδης), *a tragic actor, tragedian*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

trāgūla -ae, f. (traho), *a species of javelin used by the Gauls and Spaniards*: Caes., Liv.

TRANSF., *tragulam inicere* in alicquem, Pl.

trāgus -i, m. (τράγος). (1) *the smell under the arm-pits*: Mart. (2) *a kind of fish*: Ov.

trāhax -ācis (traho), *drawing to oneself*; hence, *greedy*: Pl.

trāhēa -ae, f. (traho), *a sledge, drag*: Verg.

trāho trāhēre traxi tractum, *to draw, drag*.

LIT., (1) in gen., *to trail, pull along*: vestem, Hor.; corpus fessum, Liv.; trahuntque siccas machinae carinas, Hor.; Verg., etc. Also of persons, *to bring along*: exercitum, Liv.; turbam prosequuntur, Liv.; Verg. (2) *to drag, pull violently*: aliquem pedibus, Cic.; ad supplicium, Sall., Tac.; corpus tractum et laniatum, Cic.; aliquem a templo, Verg. Hence of plundering: praedam ex agris, Liv.; Cic., etc. (3) *to draw in, take up*: ex puteis aquam, Cic.; auras ore, Ov.; animam, *to breathe*, Liv.; of persons drinking, *to quaff*: pocula, Hor. (4) *to draw out*: ferrum e vulnere, Ov.; vocem imo a pectore, Verg.; of spinning: data pensa, Ov.; lanam molliore trahendo, Ov. Hence, in gen., *to lengthen*: Ov. (5) *to draw together, contract*: vultum, Ov.; vela, Verg.

TRANS., (1) in gen., *to draw, attract*: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Verg.; quid est quod me in aliam partem trahere possit? Cic. L.; decus ad consulem, Liv.; crimen in se, Ov. (2) *to squander*: pecuniam, Sall. (3) *to take in or on, assume, derive*: squamam, Ov.; ruborem, Ov.; multum ex moribus (Sarmatarum) traxisse, Tac.; cognomen ex aliqua re, Cic.; maiorem ex pernicie et peste reipublicae molestiam, Cic.; consilium ex aliqua re, Sall. (4) *to prolong, lengthen, spin out*: comitia, Cic.; rem in serum, Liv.; noctem sermone, Verg.; vitam in tenebris, Verg.; of mental deliberation: Sall. (5) *to ascribe, refer, interpret*: aliquid in religionem, Liv.; fortuita ad culpam, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **tractus** -a -um, of speech, *fluent, flowing*: oratio tracta et fluens, Cic. N. as subst., of things *pulled out fine*. (1) *a flock of wool when carded or combed out*: Tib. (2) *a long cake*: Cato.

traiciō (or **transiciō**: Caes.) -icēre -iēci -iectum (trans/iacio).

(1) *to throw a thing (or person) across something; to shoot across, convey over*. LIT., telum, Caes.; vexillum trans vallum, Liv.; membra super acervum levi pede, Ov.; malos antennisque de nave in navem, Liv. Esp. *to transport over the sea, a river, a mountain, etc.*: legiones in Siciliam, Liv.; copias trans fluvium, Liv.; Marius traiecit in Africam, *having crossed*, Cic.; sese ex regia ad aliquem, Caes.; sese duabus navibus in Africam, Liv. Sometimes with the thing crossed also acc.: equitum magnam partem flumen, Caes.

(2) *to pass through or across a thing (or person); to cross, penetrate, pierce*: Trebiam navibus, Liv.; murum iaculo, Cic.; aliquem venabulo, Liv.; alicui femur tragulā, Caes.; pars magna equitum mediam traiecit aciem, Liv.

traiectiō -ōnis, f. (traicio). (1) *a passing over, crossing over, passage*: stellarum, Cic. (2) *a transferring*: in alium, Cic. Esp. as rhet. t. t.: a, *the transposition of words*: verborum, Cic.; b, *hyperbole*: veritatis superlatio atque traiectio, Cic.

traiectus -ūs, m. (traicio), *a crossing over, passing over, passage*: fluminis, Liv.; commodissimus in Britanniam, Caes.

trālāt = translāt-; q.v.

trālōquor -loqui, dep. *to recount, relate*: Pl.

Tralles -ium, f. pl. *a town in western Asia Minor, near the modern Aydın*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tralliānus** -a -um, of *Tralles*.

trālūcēo = transluceo; q.v.

trāma -ae, f. *the woof in weaving*. LIT., Varr., Sen. TRANS., trama figurae, *a lanky, lean person*, Pers.; tramee putidae, *trifles*, Pl.

trāmēo = transmeo; q.v.

trāmes -itis, m. *a by-way, foot-path*. LIT., Apennini tramites, Cic.; transversis tramitibus transgredi, Liv. TRANS., poet., *a way, course, path*: Lucr., Verg., etc.

trāmigro = transmigro; q.v.

trāmitto = transmitto; q.v.

trānāto (transnāto) -are, *to swim across*: Tac.; with acc. of place: Gangem, Cic.

trāno (transno) -are, *to swim over, swim across*.

LIT., ad suos, Liv.; with acc. of place: flumen, Caes.; pass.: tranantur aquae, Ov.; Verg. TRANS., with acc., in gen., *to pass through*: foramina, Lucr.; nubila, Verg.; genus igneum quod tranat omnia, *pervades*, Cic.

tranquillitās -ātis, f. (tranquillus), *quietness, calmness*. LIT., *a calm, freedom from wind, calm weather*: maris, Cic.; summā tranquillitate consecutā, Caes.; tanta subito malacia et tranquillitas exstitit, Caes.; Liv.

TRANS., *rest, peace*: summa tranquillitas pacis atque otii, Cic.; animi, Cic.; Liv., Tac. **tranquillū** -are (tranquillus), *to calm*. LIT., mare oleo, Plin. TRANS., animos, Cic.

tranquillus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *quiet, calm, tranquil*.

LIT., *calm; esp., free from wind*: mare, Cic., Liv.; serenitas, Liv. N. as subst. **tranquillum** -i, *a calm*: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic.; Liv.

TRANS., *peaceful, undisturbed, serene*: tranquilla et serena frons, Cic.; senectus, Hor.; tranquillum ab hostili metu agmen, Liv. N. as subst. **tranquillum** -i, *quiet*: rempublicam in tranquillum redigere, Liv.

¶ Adv. **tranquillē**, *quietly, calmly*: Pl., Cic. **trans**, prep. with acc. *over, across, on or to the other side of*: trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes.; trans Alpes transfertur, Cic.; trans mare currunt, Hor.

transābēo -ire -iī, *to go through or past*: ensis transiit costas, Verg.

transactor -ōris, m. (transigo), *a manager, accomplisher*: rerum huiuscemodi omnium transactor et administer, Cic.

transādigo -igēre -ēgi -actum. (1) *to drive a thing through something else, to thrust through*: crudum ensem transadigit costas, Verg. (2) *to pierce, penetrate*: hasta horum unum transadigit costas, Verg.; Stat.

Transalpīnus -a -um, *beyond the Alps, transalpine*: Gallia, Caes.; bella, Cic.

transcendo (transscendo) -scendēre -scendi -scensum (transscando), *to climb over, step over, pass over*. LIT., in hostium naves, Caes.; Liv. With acc.: muros, Liv.; Caucasum, Cic.; Caes. TRANS., *to step over, transgress*: fines iuris, Lucr.; ordinem aetatis, Liv.

transcīdo -cīdēre -cīdi -cīsum (trans/caedo), *to cut up*: Pl.

transcribo (transscribo) -scribēre -scripsi -scriptum, *to copy, transcribe*. LIT., testamentum in alias tabulas, Cic. TRANS., *to transfer, convey, assign*: nomina in socios, Liv.; alicui spatium vitae, Ov.; sceptrum colonis, Ov.; matres urbi, Verg.

transcurro -currere -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, *to run across or over, hasten over, hasten past*. LIT., ad forum, Ter.; per spatium, Lucr.; castra, Liv.; with acc.: caelum transcurrit nimbis, Verg. TRANSF., ad melius, Hor.; with acc.: suum cursum, Cic.; of time: Plin. L.

transcursus -ūs, m. (transcurro), *a running past, hastening through*. LIT., Liv., Sen. TRANSF., *a brief mention*: Plin.

transdo=trado; q.v.

transdūco=traduco; q.v.

transenna -ae, f. (1) *lattice-work, a grating*: Cic. (2) *a net for catching birds*. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., *a trap*: Pl.

transēo -ire -ii -itum, *to go over, cross, pass over*; with or without object in acc.

LIT., (1) in gen.: in Helvetiorum fines, Caes.; Formias, Cic.; Euphratem, Cic.; pass.: Rhodanus transitur, Caes. (2) *to desert*: ad aliquem, Cic., Caes.; a patribus ad plebem, Liv. (3) *to outstrip, overtake*: equum cursu, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to be changed into, be transformed into*: in saxum, Ov. (2) *to make a transition, pass over*: transitum est ad honestatem dictorum et factorum, Cic.; ad partitionem, Cic.; in alicuius sententiam, Liv. (3) *to penetrate, pervade*: quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia permanat et transit, Cic. (4) *of time passing, to go by*: transiit aetas quam cito! Tib.; dies legis transiit, Cic. (5) *to pass time, spend*: annum quiete et otio, Tac.; Sall. (6) *to pass beyond, to transgress*: fines verecundiae, Cic.; Ov. (7) *to surpass*: Luc. (8) *to pass over a thing; i.e. to omit, ignore or touch lightly on*: leviter transire et tantummodo perstringere unam quamque rem, Cic.; aliquid silentio, Cic. L.; Quint.

transfēro transferre transtūli translātum and trālātum, *to carry over or across; to transfer, transport, convey*.

LIT., (1) in gen.: Caesar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes.; aliquem trans Alpes, Cic.; o Venus, te Glycerae transfer in aedem, Hor. (2) in writing, *to copy*: litteras in libros, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to bring over, remove, transfer*: regnum ab sede Lavini, Verg.; omnia Argos, *to give the victory to Argos*, Verg.; in Celtiberiam bellum, Caes.; sermonem alio, *turn to another subject*, Cic. (2) *to put off, defer*: sese in proximum annum, Cic. (3) *to change*: Ov., Tac. (4) *to translate into another language*: istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicae archō transtuli, Cic. L.; Quint. (5) *to use a word figuratively or metaphorically*: verba, quae transferuntur, Cic.

transfigo -figere -fixi -fixum. (1) *to pierce a person through, transfix*: puellam gladio, Liv.; transfixus hastā, Cic.; Caes. (2) *to thrust a weapon through*: hasta transfixa, Verg.; Luc.

transfigurō -are, *to transform, transfigure*: Sen., Suet., Plin., etc.

transfōdio -fōdere -fōdi -fossum, *to stab through, transfix*: alicui latus, Liv.; aliquem, Caes.; pass. partic. with acc. of respect: pectora duro transfossi ligno, Verg.

transformis -e (trans/forma), *changed, transformed*: Ov.

transformo -are, *to change, transform*: se in vultus aniles, Verg.; Quint.

transfōro -are, *to pierce, thrust through*: Sen.

transfrēto -are (trans/fretum), *to cross the sea*: Suet.

transfūga -ae, c. (transfugio), *a deserter*. LIT., specie transfugarum ad Flaccum venire, Liv.; Cic., Tac. TRANSF., transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor.; Plin.

transfūgio -fūgere -fūgi -fūgitum, *to desert to the enemy*. LIT., Gabios, Romam, Liv.; quod in obsidione et fame servitia infida transfugerent, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., ab afflictā amicitia transfugere et ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic.; Tac.

transfūgium -i, n. (transfugio), *a going over to the enemy, deserting*: Liv., Tac.

transfundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum, *to pour from one vessel into another*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *to transfer*: omnem amorem in hanc, Cic.; Tac.

transfūsio -ōnis, f. (transfundo), *a pouring out, pouring off*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *the migration of a people*: Cic.

transgrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (trans/gradiōr), *to go across, pass over*.

LIT., in gen.: in Europam, Liv.; per montes, Liv.; with acc.: flumen, Caes.; Taurum, Cic. L.; esp. *to go over to another side or party*: in partes alicuius, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to pass on to something fresh, in action or speech*: tarde ad sacramentum, Tac. (2) *to pass beyond, exceed a measure or time*: Plin.

transgressio -ōnis, f. (transgrediōr), *a going over, passage*: ascensus et transgressio Gallorum (over the Alps), Cic. TRANSF., *a transposition of words*: verborum, Cic.

transgressus -ūs, m. (transgrediōr), *a going over, passage*: auspiciū prosperi transgressus, Tac.; with objective genit.: amnis, Tac.

transigo -igēre -ēgi -actum (trans/ago), *to drive through*.

LIT., *to stab, pierce through*: se ipsum gladio, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *of time, to pass, spend, lead*: tempus per ostentationem, Tac.; Sen., etc. (2) *to finish, complete, accomplish, transact*: negotium, Cic.; aliquid cum aliquo, Sall.; aliquid per aliquem, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; impers. pass.: si transactum est, *if it is done*, Cic. (3) *to settle a difference or dispute, come to an understanding*: cum aliquo HS. ducentis milibus, Cic.; transigite cum expeditionibus, *have done with*, Tac.

transiliō (transsiliō) -silire -silui (trans/salio), *to spring over, leap across*.

LIT., *de muro in navem*, Liv.; with acc.: muros, Liv.; rates transiliunt vada, Hor.

TRANSF., *ab illo consilio ad aliud, to go over to*, Liv.; with acc.: rem, *to pass by, pass over*, Cic.; munera Liberi, *be immoderate with*, Hor.

transitans -antis, partic. as from transitio, *passing through*: Cic. L.

transitio -ōnis, f. (transeo), *a going across, passing over*.

LIT., *imagines similitudine et transitione perceptae*, Cic.; esp. *a going over from one party or side to another*: ad plebem

transitiones, Cic.; sociorum, Liv.; exercitus transitionibus imminutus, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *infection, contagion*: Ov. (2) *concr., a passage*: transitiones perviae Iani nominantur, Cic.

transitōrius -a -um (transseo), *having a passage through*: domus, Suet.

transitus -ūs, m. (transseo), *a passing over or across, transit*.

LIT., transitus fossae, Cic.; transitum claudere, Liv.; in transitu capta urbs, in passing, Tac.; esp. *a passing over from one party or side to another*: facili transitu ad proximos et validiores, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *a changing over, transition*: rerum, Tac. (2) *of colours, fading*: Ov., Plin.

translātiicius (trālāticius) -a -um (transfero), *handed down as customary, prescriptive*: edictum, received by a magistrate from his predecessor, Cic.; hence, in gen., common, usual: Cic. L., Plin. L., etc.

translātiō (trālātiō) -ōnis, f. (transfero), *a transferring, handing over*. LIT., pecuniarum a iustis dominis ad alienos, Cic.; of plants, grafting: Varr., Plin.

TRANSF., criminis, Cic.; esp. (1) *a translation*: Quint. (2) *a metaphor, trope, figure*: Cic., Quint.

translātivus -a -um (transfero), *transferable*: constitutio, Cic.

translātor -ōris, m. (transfero), *a transferer*: quaesturae (of Verres), Cic.

translūcēō (trālūcēō) -ēre. (1) *to shine across*: Lucr. (2) *to shine through, be visible through*: Ov., Plin.

transmārinus -a -um, *from beyond the sea, foreign, transmarine*: artes, Cic.; legationes, Liv.

transmēō (trāmēō) -mēare, *to go over, across, through*: Plin., Tac.

transmigrō -are, *to migrate, move from one place to another*: Veios, Liv.

transmissio -ōnis, f. (transmitto), *a passage*: ab eā urbe in Graeciam, Cic.

transmissus -ūs, m. (transmitto), *a passage*: pari spatio transmissus atque ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes.

transmitto (trāmitto) -mittere -misi -misum.

(1) *to send across, send over, convey across, pass through, transmit*. LIT., equitum celeriter, Caes.; classem in Euboeam ad urbem Oreum, Liv.; exercitum per fines, to allow through, Liv.; transmissum per viam tigillum, passed across the road, Liv. TRANSF., a, *to convey, make over, entrust*: bellum in Italiam, Liv.; huic hoc tantum bellum, Cic.; suum tempus temporibus amicorum, Cic.; Verg., etc.: b, *of time, to let pass*: Iunium mensem transmissimus, Tac.

(2) *to cross over, go across, pass through or over*. LIT., sine ante transmisisset, Cic.; ab Lilybaeo Uticam, Liv.; with acc. of what is crossed: tot maria, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., a, *to leave unnoticed*: Scaurum silentio transmissis, Tac.: b, *of time, to spend*: Sen., etc.: c, *to go through, suffer*: Plin. L.

transmontāni -ōrum, m. pl. *dwellers beyond the mountains*: Liv.

transmōvēō -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, *to remove from one place to another*. LIT., Syriā legiones, Tac. TRANSF., *to transfer*: Ter.

transmūto -are, *to change, transmute*: dextera laevis, Lucr.; incertos honores, Hor.

transnāto = tranato; q.v.

transnōmino -are, *to change the name of a person or thing*: Suet.

transpādānus -a -um, *beyond* (i.e. on the north side of) *the Po, transpadane*: colonia Caes.; clientes, Cic. M. as subst. **transpādānus** -i, *a person living on the north side of the Po*: Cat.; plur.: Cic.

transpectus -ūs, m. (transpicio), *a looking through, seeing through*: Lucr.

transpicio (transspicio) -spicere (trans/specio), *to look through, see through*: Lucr.

transpōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum, *to put over, remove, transfer*: Plin. L., Tac.

transportatio -ōnis, f. (transporto), *a removal*: Sen.

transporto -are, *to convey across, transport*: exercitum in Graeciam, Cic.; with another acc., of what is crossed: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes.

transrhēnānus -a -um (trans/Rhenus), *beyond* (i.e. on the east side of), *the Rhine*: Germani, Caes.

transtibērīnus -a -um (trans/Tiberis), *beyond the Tiber*. M. pl. as subst. **transtibērīni** -ōrum, *the people living beyond the Tiber*: Cic.

transstinēō -ēre (teneo), *to go through, pass through*: Pl.

transtrum -i, n. (trans), *a cross-beam*; esp. *a thwart or bench in a ship on which rowers sat*, gen. plur.: Caes.

transulto (transsulto) -are (freq. of transilio), *to spring over or across*: Liv.

transūmo (transsūmo) -ēre, *to adopt, assume*: Stat.

transūō (transsūō) -sūēre, *to sew through, stitch through*; hence *to pierce through*: exta transuta verubus, Ov.

transvēctio (trāvēctio) -ōnis, f. (transveho), *a carrying over or across or past*: Acherontis, Cic. Esp. *the riding of a Roman knight past the censor at the periodical muster*: Suet.

transvēho (trāvēho) -vēhēre -vexi -vectum, *to carry over or past, convey across, transport*.

LIT., milites, Caes.; naves plaustris, Liv. Pass. in middle sense, transvehi, *to ride, sail, pass over or across*: in Africam, Sall.; Corcyram, Liv.; Tac. Esp. *to carry past others in a procession, to bear along in triumph*: arma spoliisque carpentis, Liv. Pass. in middle sense, of a knight, *to ride past the censor at a muster*: Liv., Suet.

TRANSF., *of time, to pass*: abiit iam et transectum est tempus, Tac.

transverbēō -are, *to pierce through, transfix, perforate*: bestiam venabulo, Cic. L.; pectus alicuius abiectae, Verg.

transversārius -a -um (transversus), *lying across, transverse*: tigna, Caes.

transversus, trāversus and transversus -a -um, *transverse, oblique, athwart*.

LIT., fossa, Caes.; transverso ambulare foro, across the forum, Cic.; transverso itinere, in an oblique direction, Liv.; transversum digitum, a finger's breadth, Cic.

TRANSF., cuius in adolescentiam transversa incurrit misera reipublicae fortuna, crossed, ran counter, Cic.

N. as subst. **transversum** -i, *a cross-direction*: Plin. Esp. in phrases: de or ex

transverso, sideways, Pl.; de transverso, unexpectedly, Cic. L. N. pl. acc. used like adv.: venti transversa fremunt, Verg.

transvōlīto -are, to fly across: Lucr.

transvōlo (trāvōlo) -are, to fly over or across. LIT., of birds: Plin.

TRANSF., (1) to hasten over, hasten across: Alpes, ap. Cic. L.; eques transvolat in alteram partem, Liv.; dum (vox) transvolat auras, speeds through, Lucr. (2) to hasten past: aridas quercus, Hor.; transvolat in medio posita, passes by, Hor.

trāpētus -i, m. **trāpētum** -i, n. and plur. **trāpētes** -um, m. (τραπέω, to tread grapes), an oil-press: Cato, Verg.

trāpezita -ae, m. (τραπεζίτης), a money-changer: Pl.

Trāpezūs -untis, f. (Τραπεζούς), a town in Pontus (now Trebizond).

Trāsūmēnus (also **Trasy-** and **Trasi-**; also with double n) -i, m. (with or without lacus), the Trasimene lake, on the banks of which Hannibal defeated the Romans under Flaminius (217 B.C.) (now Lago di Perugia).

trav- = transv.; q.v.

Trēbia -ae, m. a river in Cisalpine Gaul, where Hannibal defeated the Romans, 217 B.C. (now Trebbia).

Trēbūla -ae, f. name of three towns in Italy.

trēcēni -ae -a (tres/centum), three hundred at a time or three hundred each: Liv., Hor.

trēcētēsīmus -a -um (trecenti), three-hundredth: Cic.

trēcēti -ae -a (tres/centum), three hundred: Cic., Verg., etc.

trēcētiēs (trēcētiēs), adv. (trecenti), three hundred times: Cat.

trēchēdipnum -i, n. (τρῆχέδιπνος -ov, hastening to dinner), a light garment worn by parasites at table: Juv.

trēdēcim (tres/decem), thirteen: Liv.

trēmēbundus -a -um (tremo), trembling: manus, Cic.; Lucr., Ov.

trēmefācio -fācere -feci -factum (tremo/facio), to cause to tremble: Verg. Perf. partic. pass., tremefactus -a -um, trembling: Verg., Ov.

trēmescō (trēmisco) -ēre (tremo), to tremble, quake; of things: tonitru tremescunt ardua terrarum et campi, Verg.; of persons: omnem tremescens ad strepitum, Ov. With acc., to tremble at: sonitum pedum vocemque, Verg.; with infin.: telum instare tremescit, Verg.

trēmibundus = tremebundus; q.v.

trēmisco = tremesco; q.v.

trēmo -ēre -ūi (cf. τρέω, τρέμω), to tremble, quake; of things: tremit hasta, Verg.; of persons: toto pectore tremens, Cic.; corde et genibus, Hor.; with acc. of respect: tremis ossa pavore, Hor.; Lucr. With acc. object, to tremble at, quake at: offensam Iunonem, Ov.; te, Verg.; virgas ac secures dictatoris, Liv.

¶ Hence gerundive as adj. **trēmendus** -a -um, fearful, terrible, dread: rex, Pluto, Verg.; Hor., Ov.

trēmōr -ōris, m. (tremo), a trembling, quaking, tremor. LIT., of the limbs: pallor et tremor et dentium crepitus, Liv.; of fire: tremor ignium clarus, Lucr.; of the earth: Verg.; plur.: Lucr., Ov. TRANSF., an object which causes fear and trembling: Mart.

trēmūlus -a -um (tremo), trembling, quaking, quivering, tremulous. LIT., of things: lumen, Verg.; mare, Ov.; of persons: accurrit ad me tremulus, Ter. TRANSF., that causes trembling: Prop.

trēpidātiō -ōnis, f. (trepido), agitation, anxiety, alarm, trepidation: Cic.; tantam trepidationem iniecit, Liv.; per trepidationem, Tac.

trēpidē, adv. from trepidus; q.v.

trēpido -are (trepidus), to be agitated, be busy and anxious, bustle about.

LIT., of living beings: totis trepidatur castris, the whole camp is in confusion, Caes.; circa advenam, Liv.; ad arma, Liv.; inter fugae pugnaeque consilium, to waver confusedly. With acc., to fear, be anxious about: occursum amici, Juv.; with infin.: ne trepidate meas defendere naves, Verg.

TRANSF., of things: aqua per pronum trepidat rivum, Hor.; trepidant flammae, flicker, Hor.; with infin.: cuius octavum trepidavit (has been hastening) aetas claudere lustrum, Hor.

¶ Hence adv. from pres. partic. (with compar.) **trēpidantēr**, anxiously, hurriedly: omnia trepidantius timidusque agere, Caes.

trēpidus -a -um (cf. τρέω, τρέμω), agitated, anxious, restless, disturbed.

LIT., of living beings: trepida Dido, Verg.; civitas, Liv.; with genit.: rerum suarum, on account of, Liv.; Tac.

TRANSF., of things, actions, or situations: unda, Ov.; metus, Ov.; cursus, Verg.; in re trepida, in rebus trepidis, in an emergency, Liv.; Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **trēpidē**, in an agitated, anxious manner: Liv., Suet.

trēs (archaic **treis** and **tris**) tria, num. adj. (cf. τρεῖς, τρία), three: Pl., Cic., etc.

tressis -is, m. (tres/as), three asses: Varr., Pers.

tresviri = triumviri; q.v.

Trēvēri (Trēvēri) -ōrum, m. pl. a powerful Germanic people, whose capital Augusta or Colonia Treverorum is now Trier. Rarely in sing. **Trēvir** -viri, one of the Treveri.

¶ Hence adj. **Trēvēricus** (Trēvēricus) -a -um, of the Treveri.

triangūlus -a -um (tres/angulus), three-cornered, triangular. N. as subst. **triangulum** -i, a triangle: Cic., Quint.

triārii -ōrum, m. pl. (tres), the oldest and most experienced Roman soldiers, who were drawn up in the third rank, behind the hastati and principes: Liv. Hence prov.: res ad triarios rediit, it's a critical situation, Liv.

tribrāchys -ŷos, m. (τρίβραχυς), a metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables (— — —): Quint.

tribūārius -a -um (tribus), of or relating to a tribe: Cic.

tribūlis -is, m. (tribus). (1) one who belongs to the same tribe, a fellow-tribesman: tribulis tuus, Cic.; Ter., Hor., Liv. (2) one of the common people: Mart.

tribulum -i, n. (tero), a threshing sledge: Varr., Verg.

tribūlus -i, m. a thorny plant, the caltrop: Verg.

tribūnāl -ālis, n. (tribunus), the tribunal, a raised platform; used for the direction of

meetings or the administration of justice: in tribunali Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentes, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc. Also used by a general in the camp: Liv., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) the praetor's seat in the theatre: Suet. (2) a monument erected in honour of the dead: Tac. (3) any mound, embankment of earth: Plin.

tribūnātus -ūs, m. (tribunus), the office or dignity of a tribune, tribuneship. (1) that of a tribune of the people: Cic., Liv. (2) that of a military tribune: Cic., Liv.

tribūnicīus -a -um (tribunus), of a tribune, tribunicial. (1) of a tribune of the people: potestas, Cic.; m. as subst. **tribūnicīus** -i, a person who has been tribune: Cic., Liv. (2) of a military tribune: honos, Caes.

tribūnus -i, m. (tribus), a tribune, an officer of one of the following kinds. (1) tribunus Celerum, commander of the Celeres (q.v.) under the kings, Liv. (2) tribuni aerarii, paymasters who assisted the quaestors, and who were afterwards made judges, Cic. (3) tribuni militum, or militares, military tribunes, officers of whom there were six to every legion; each of them commanded it for two months in the year, Caes., Cic., etc. (4) tribuni militum consulari potestate, military tribunes with consular power, chosen to govern in the place of consuls, from 444 to 366 B.C., Liv. (5) tribuni plebis and (more frequently) simply tribuni, the tribunes of the people, the magistrates who protected the plebeians, Cic., Liv.

tribūo -uēre -ūi -ūtum (tribus), to divide out, allot, assign.

LIT., rem universam in partes, Cic.; praemia alicui, Caes.; suum cuique, Cic.; Sall., etc.

TRANSF., (1) to grant, give, show: alicui misericordiam suam, Cic.; alicui magnam gratiam, Cic.; pacem terris, Ov.; Caes., etc. (2) to allow, concede, yield: valetudini aliquid, Cic.; mihi omnia, Cic.; Caes., etc. (3) to ascribe, attribute: id virtuti hostium, Caes.; Cic.

tribus -ūs, f. (from root of tres), originally a third part of the Roman people. Hence a tribe, a division of the Roman people (originally Ramnes, 'Tities, Luceres; eventually 35 in number): populum in tribus convocare, Cic.

TRANSF., the lower classes, the mob: Plin., Mart.

tribūtārius -a -um (tributum), relating to tribute: tabellae, Cic.

tribūtīm, adv. (tribus), according to tribes, tribe by tribe: nummos dividere, Cic.

tribūtio -ōnis, f. (tribuo), a distribution, dividing: Cic.

tribūtum -i, n. (**tribūtus** -i, m.: Pl.) (tribuo), a tax, fixed contribution, tribute: tributum conferre, facere, pendere, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc. TRANSF., a gift, present (esp. one considered as due): Ov., Stat., Juv.

tribūtus -a -um (tribus), arranged according to tribes: comitia, in which the people voted by tribes, Liv.

tricae -ārum, f. (1) trifles, trumpery, nonsense: Pl., Mart. (2) vexations, troubles, perplexities: quomodo domesticas tricas (fert)? Cic. L.; Pl.

tricenārius -a -um (tricenī), containing the number thirty: filius, thirty years old, Sen.

tricēni -ae -a (triginta), thirty at a time or thirty each: Cic., Plin., Mart.

trīcēps -cipitis (tres/caput), three-headed: Cic., Ov.

trīgēsīmus (trīcensīmus, trīgēsīmus) -a -um (triginta), thirtieth: Cic., etc.

trichila -ae, f. a summer-house, arbour: Caes., Verg.

trīcīēs (trīcīens), adv. (triginta), thirty times: Cic.

trīclīnīum -i, n. (τρίκλινον), a dining-couch, a couch on which the Romans reclined at meals: Cic., Mart., etc. TRANSF., a dining-room: exornat ample et magnifice triclinium, Cic.

trīco -ōnis, m. (tricae), a trickster: Pl.

trīcor -ari, dep. (tricae), to make difficulties, to shuffle, trifle: cum aliquo, Cic. L.

trīcorpor -pōris (tres/corpus), having three bodies: forma tricorporis umbrae, of Geryon, Verg.

trīcuspīs -īdis (tres/cuspis), having three points: Ov.

trīdens -entis (tres/dens), having three teeth or prongs: rostra, Verg. M. as subst.

trīdens -entis, a trident, a three-pronged spear: Juv., Plin.; as an attribute of Neptune: Verg., Ov.

trīdentīfēr -fēri, m. (trīdens/fero), the trident-bearer, epithet of Neptune: Ov.

trīdentīgēr -gēri, m. (trīdens/gero), the trident-bearer, epithet of Neptune: Ov.

trīdīum (trīdīom) -i, n. (tres/dies), a space of three days: cum tridui viam processisset, Caes.; triduo illum aut summum quadriduo periturum, Cic.

trīennīa -īum, n. pl. (tres/annus), a festival celebrated every three years: Ov.

trīennīum -i, n. (tres/annus), a space of three years: biennium aut triennium est cum nuntium remisisti, Cic.; multis locis Germaniae triennium vagati, Cic.; Pl., Caes.

trīens -entis, m. (tres), a third part, one-third. In gen.: Cic. L.; of an inheritance: Suet. Esp. (1) the third part of an as: Hor. (2) of a sextarius: Prop.

trīentābūlum -i, n. (triens), the equivalent in land for the third part of a sum of money: Liv.

trīērarchus -i, m. (τρίεραρχος), the commander of a trireme: Cic., Tac.

trīēris -e (τρίηρης), having three banks of oars. Subst. **trīēris** -is, f. a trireme: Nep.

trīētēricus -a -um (τρίετηρός), recurring every three years, triennial: trieterica sacra, Ov.

trīētēris -īdis, f. (τρίετηρίς). (1) a space of three years: Mart. (2) a triennial festival: Cic.

trīfāriam, adv. in three places, on three sides: adoriri castra, munire, Liv.

trīfaux -faucis (tres/faux), having three throats, triple-throated: latratus (Cerberi), Verg.

trīfidus -a -um (tres/findo), split in three parts, three-forked: flamma (of lightning), Ov.

trīfilis -e (tres/filum), having three hairs: Mart.

trīformis -e (tres/forma), three-formed, having three forms: Chimaera, Hor.; dea, Hecate, Ov.; mundus (composed of air, sea, and earth), Ov.

trīfūr -fūris, m. (tres/fur), a three-fold thief, arch-thief: Pl.

trīfurcīfēr -fēri, m. an arch-rogue: Pl.

trīgēmīnus (tergēmīnus) -a -um, of children, three born at a birth: fratres, the Horatii and

the Curiatii, Liv. In gen., *threefold, triple*: vir, Geryon, Hor.; canis, Cerberus, Ov.; tergeminis honores, the aedileship, praetorship, and consulship, Hor.

trigintā, indecl. num. adj. (cf. *τριάκοντα*), *thirty*: Cic., etc.

trigon-ōnis, m. (*τρίγων*), a ball for playing: Hor., Mart.

trigōnālis -e (trigonum), *three-cornered*: pila (=trigon), Mart.

trilibris -e (tres/libra), of three pounds' weight: Hor.

trilinguis -e (tres/lingua), *having three tongues*: os (Cerberi), Hor.

trilix -icis (tres/licium), *having three threads*: lorican consertam hamis auroque trilecem, Verg.

trimestris -e (tres/mensis), of three months: haedi, three months old, Varr.; Suet.

trimetrōs (-us) -a -um (*τρίμετρος*), *containing three metra, i.e. three double feet*: Quint. M. as subst. **trimetrus** -i, a trimeter: Hor., Quint.

trimōdia -ae, f. and **trimōdium** -i, n. (tres/modius), a vessel containing three modii: Varr.

trimulus -a -um (dim. of trimus), *three years old*: Suet.

trimus -a -um (tres), *three years old*: equa, Hor.; Pl., Varr.

Trinacria -ae, f. (*Τρινακρία*), the island of Sicily, so called from its triangular shape.

¶ Hence adj. **Trinacrius** -a -um, *Sicilian*; and f. adj. **Trinacris** -idis, *Sicilian*: Trinacris, alone = *Sicily*, Ov.

trini -ae -a; also sing. **trinus** -a -um (tres), *three at a time, three together*: trinae litterae, Cic.; trina castra, Caes., Liv.

Trinobantes -um, m. a people in the east of Britain.

trinocitiālis -e (tres/nox), of three nights: Mart.

trinōdis -e (tres/nodus), *having three knots*: Ov.

triōbōlus -i, m. (*τριάβολος*), a coin of the value of three oboli: Pl.

triōnēs -um, m. pl. the ploughing oxen; hence, the constellations known as the Great Bear and Little Bear (as the stars resembled the shape of a wagon and the oxen attached to it): Verg.

Triōpās -ae, m. (*Τριόπας*), a king of Thessaly, father of Erysichthon.

¶ Hence subst. **Triōpēus** -i, m. Erysichthon: Ov.; and **Triōpēs** -idis, f. Mestra, daughter of Erysichthon.

triparcus -a -um (ter/parcus), *very stingy*: Pl.

tripart-, see tripart-

tripectōrus -a -um (tres/pectus), *having three breasts*: Lucr.

tripēdālis -e, of three feet in measure: parma, Liv.

tripartitus (tripartitus) -a -um, *divided into three parts, threefold, triple*: divisio, Cic.; Tac. N. abl. sing. as adv. **tripertito** (tripartito), *in three parts*: bona dividere, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

tripēs -pēdis, *having three feet*: mulus, Liv.; Hor.

triplex -plicis (ter/plico), *threefold, triple*: acies, Caes.; Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic.; aes, Verg., Hor.; deae, the three Parcae, Ov.

As subst., m. pl. **triplicēs** -um (sc. codicilli), a writing tablet with three leaves:

Cic. L., Mart.; n. sing. **triplex** -plicis, *three times as much*: pediti in singulos centeni dati . . . triplex equiti, Liv.; Hor.

tripulus -a -um, *threefold, triple*: pars, Cic.; Pl.

Triptōlēmus -i, m. (*Τριπτόλεμος*), son of Celeus, king of Eleusis, the inventor of agriculture, and later a judge in the lower world; prov.: Triptolemo dare fruges, to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov.

tripūdīo -are (tripudium), to beat the ground with the feet, to dance; esp. as a religious rite: Sen.; tripudiantes more suo (of the Spaniards), Liv.; fig.: tot in funeribus reipublicae exultans ac tripudians, dancing for joy, Cic.

tripūdium -i, n. (1) a religious dance: Salios per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollemnique saltatu, Liv.; so of a savage war dance: cantus (Gallorum) ineuntium proelium et ululatus et tripudia, Liv.; of other dances: Cat. (2) as t. t. of augury, a favourable omen, when the sacred chickens ate so fast that the food fell out of their beaks: Cic., Liv., Suet.

trīpūs -pōdis, m. (*τρίπους*), a three-legged seat, tripod: Verg., Hor. Esp. the tripod of the Delphic priestess: Cic., Verg., Ov.; hence, meton., the Delphic oracle: Ov.

triquetrus (tres/quattuor) -a -um, *three-cornered, triangular*: insula (of Britain), Caes.; also (because of the shape of Sicily), *Sicilian*: Lucr., Hor.

trirēmīs -e (remus), *having three banks of oars*: naves, Caes. F. as subst. **trirēmīs** -is, a trireme: Cic., Hor., Liv.

triscurria -ōrum, n. pl. (tres/scurra), *gross buffooneries*: Juv.

tristicūlus -a -um (dim. of tristis), *somewhat sorrowful*: filiola, Cic. L.

tristificus -a -um (tristis/facio), *causing sadness*: Cic. poet.

tristis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *sad, sorrowful, gloomy, dismal, forbidding, harsh*; used either of passing moods or of fixed character. Of persons: tristis et conturbatus, Cic.; quos cum tristiores vidisset, Cic.; iudex, severe, Cic.; Erinyes, Verg. Of actions, situations, places, etc.: natura, Cic.; tempora, Cic.; ira, Hor.; sors, Cic.; dicta, Ov.; ministerium, Verg.; triste et severum dicendi genus, Cic.; Tartara, the gloomy underworld, Verg. Of taste or smell, harsh, bitter: suci, Verg.; Lucr., Liv. N. as subst.: triste lupus stabulis, a disastrous thing, Verg.

¶ N. acc. **tristē** (with compar. **tristius**), used like adv., *sadly, more sadly*: Cic., Hor., Prop.

tristitia -ae, f. and **tristitiēs** -ei (tristis), *sadness, gloom, harshness*: in eadem tristitia permanere, Caes.; sermonis, Cic.; temporum, Cic. L.

trisulcus -a -um (tres/sulcus), *three-furrowed*; hence *three-pointed, three-pronged*: lingua (serpentis), Verg.; telum Iovis, lightning, Ov.

trītāvus -i, m. (tres/avus), the father of the atavus or atava: Pl. TRANSF., any remote ancestor: Varr.

triticeus (triticiēus) -a -um (triticum), of wheat, wheaten: messis, Verg.; Ov.

tritīcum -i, n. wheat: granum tritici, Cic.; Pl., Caes.

Triton -ōnis or -ōnos, m. (*Τρίτων*).

(1) Triton, son of Neptune, a god of the sea,

represented with a horn made of a shell, which he blew at the bidding of Neptune to calm the waves.

(2) a lake in Africa, near the smaller Syrtis, the supposed birth-place of several deities, esp. of Minerva (Pallas).

¶ Hence adj. **Tritōniācus** -a -um: arundo, discovered by Minerva, Ov.; f. adj. **Tritōnis** -idis or -idos, Tritonian: arx, Athens, Ov.; pinus, the Argo, built at the order of Minerva, Ov.; as subst., Minerva; adj. **Tritōnius** -a -um, Tritonian; f. as subst., Minerva.

tritor -ōris, m. (tero), a rubber: Pl.

tritū, abl. as from tritus, m. (tero), by rubbing: Cic.

tritūra -ae, f. (tero), a treading out of corn, threshing: Varr., Verg.

tritus -a -um, partic. from tero; q.v.

triumphālis -e (triumphus), of or relating to a triumph, triumphal: corona, of a triumphing general, Liv.; provincia, the conquest of which has earned a triumph, Cic.; porta, the gate through which the triumphing general entered Rome, Cic.; imagines, busts of ancestors who had triumphed, Hor.

N. pl. as subst. **triumphālia** -ium, the distinctions of a triumphing general: Tac.

triumpho -are (triumphus), to triumph, to have a triumph.

LIT., de Numantinis, Cic.; ex Macedonia, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to triumph, gain a victory: amor de vate triumphat, Ov. (2) to exult: gaudio, Cic.; laetaris in omnium genitu et triumphas, Cic.; Ter. (3) in pass., to be triumphed over, be completely conquered: ne triumpharetur Mithridates, Tac.; triumphati Medi, Hor.; bos triumphatus, captured, Ov.

triumphus -i, m., old form **trimpus** -i, m.

LIT., a triumphal procession, a triumph, granted by the senate to a general and his army after an important victory; the general entered Rome in a chariot with white horses, and with a crown of laurel on his head, while his soldiers and the spectators cried 'Io triumphe!': alicui triumphum decernere, Cic.; triumphum tertium deportare, Cic.; triumphum agere, to triumph, with genit., or de, or ex and abl., of the person or nation triumphed over: Boiorum, Liv.; ex Aequis, Liv.; Pharsalicae pugnae, Cic.; de Liguribus, Liv.

TRANSF., any triumph, victory: ut repulsam suam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic.

triumvir -viri, m. (tres/vir), a triumvir; usually plur. **triumviri** (also **tresviri**) -orum or -um, a board or commission of three, esp. for any of the following purposes.

(1) coloniae deducendae, or agro dando, commissioners for the formation of a colonia and the division of land amongst the colonists: cum triumvir coloniam deduxisset, Cic. (2) triumviri capitales, superintendents of prisons, who also saw to executions: Pl., Cic., Liv. (3) triumviri epulones, superintendents of sacrificial feasts. (4) triumviri monetales, the masters of the mint: Cic. (5) for repairing or rebuilding temples: Liv. (6) chief magistrates in the municipia: Cic.

triumvirālis -e (triumvir), of a triumvir: flagella (of the triumviri capitales), Hor.; Tac.

triumvirātus -ūs, m. (triumvir), the office of a triumvir: in triumviratu (sc. agrario), Cic.; Liv. **trivēnēfica** -ae, f. (tres/venefica), an arch-poisoner or sorceress: Pl.

Trivia, see trivius.

trivialis -e (trivium), of the crossroads; hence, ordinary, 'common or garden', trivial: carmen, Juv.

trivium -i, n. (tres/via), a place where three roads meet, crossroads: Cic., Verg. TRANSF., an open street, public place: Cic., Hor., etc.

trivius -a -um (trivium), of three ways, of crossroads; esp. of deities worshipped at crossroads: dea, Prop., or virgo, Lucr., Diana or Hecate. F. as subst. **Trivia** -ae, Diana or Hecate: Verg., etc.

Trōās -ādīs, see Tros.

trōchaeus -i, m. (τροχαιός), (1) a trochee, a metrical foot (—): Cic. (2) = tribrachys; q.v.

trōchāicus -a -um (τροχαιικός), trochaic: Quint.

trochlēa -ae, f. a set of blocks and pulleys for raising weights: Lucr., Quint.

trōchus -i, m. (τροχός), a child's hoop: Hor., Ov., etc.

Tros, see Tros.

Troezen -zēnis, acc. -zēna, f. (Τροϊζήν), an old town in Argolis, residence of Pittheus, grandfather of Theseus.

¶ Hence adj. **Troezenius** -a -um, Troezenian.

Trōia, Trojanus, see Tros.

Trōiādes, see Tros.

Trōicus, see Tros.

Trōilus (-ōs) -i, m. (Τρώιλος), son of Priam, taken prisoner and killed before Troy.

Trōiūgena -ae, c. (Troia/gigno), born in Troy, Trojan: gentes, Lucr. As subst. (1) a Trojan: Cat., Verg. (2) a Roman (as descended from Aeneas): Juv.

trōpaeum -i, n. (τρόπαιον), a trophy, a monument of victory, originally consisting of arms taken from the enemy and hung on the trunk of a tree.

LIT., tropaeum statuere, or ponere, Cic.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) a victory: Salaminium, Cic.; Hor., Ov. (2) a memorial: necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic.; Prop.

Trōphōnius -i, m. (Τροφώνιος), a brother of Agamenes, with whom he built the Delphic oracle; after his death he gave prophetic answers to those who slept in his cave (near Lebadaia, in Boeotia).

¶ Hence adj. **Trōphōniānus** -a -um.

trōpis -is, f. (τρόπος), the lees of wine: Mart.

Trōs Trōis, m. (Τρώς), a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named.

¶ Hence **Trōiā** or **Trōiā** -ae, f. (Τροία), the town of Troy, besieged and finally captured by the Greeks; the name was also given to a town built by Aeneas in the Laurentine country: Liv.; to a town built by Helenus in Epirus: Ov.; and to a Roman game played on horseback: Verg.

Adj. **Trōus**, **Trōius**, **Trōicus**, **Trōianus** -a -um, Trojan: iudex, i.e. Paris, Hor.; prov.: equus Troianus, a hidden danger, Cic. Subst. **Trōs** Trōis, m. a Trojan; plur. **Trōēs** -um, m. the Trojans. F. adj. and subst. **Trōās** -ādos, Trojan, a Trojan woman: Verg. **trucidātio** -ōnis, f. (trucido), a slaughtering, massacre: civium, Cic.; non pugna sed trucidatio velut pecorum, Liv.

trūcīdo -are, *to cut to pieces, slaughter, massacre.* LIT., *cives Romanos*, Cic., Liv., etc. TRANSF., *to demolish, destroy, extinguish*: seu pisces, seu porrum, seu cepe, Hor.; ignem, Lucr.; ne faenore trucidetur, Cic.; Liv.

trūcūlentia -ae, f. (*truculentus*), *roughness, ferocity*: Tac.

trūcūlentus -a -um (*trux*), *rough, ferocious, savage, cruel.* LIT., of persons, actions, etc.: Pl., Cic., etc.; voces, Tac.; fetā trūculentior ursā, Ov. TRANSF., of the sea, *wild, rough*: Cat.

¶ Hence compar. adv. **trūcūlentius**, *more ferociously*: quod trūculentius se ferebat quam ceteri, Cic.; superl.: Quint.

trūdīs -is, f. *a pointed staff, stake*: Verg.

trūdo trūdēre trūsi trūsum, *to push, press, thrust.* LIT., apros in plagas, Hor.; adverso monte saxum, Lucr.; of buds: gemmas, Verg. TRANSF., *to press, urge, force*: ad mortem trudi, Cic.; truditur dies die, *one day presses hard on another*, Hor.; Ter., Tac.

trulla -ae, f. (dim. of trua, *a ladle*), *a ladle, esp. for transferring wine from the bowl to the cup*: Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., (1) *a pan for carrying live coals*: Liv. (2) *a washing-basin*: Juv.

trullēum -i, n. *a basin, washing-basin*: Varr.

trunco -are (*truncus*), *to shorten by cutting off, maim, mutilate*: simulacra, statuas, Liv.; Ov. Tac.

truncus -a -um, *lopped, maimed, mutilated, cut short.*

LIT., pinus, *stripped*, Verg.; corpus, Liv.; truncae inhonesto vulnere nares, Verg.; frons (Acheloi amnis), *deprived of its horns*, Ov.; tela, *broken off*, Verg.; with genit.: animalia trunca pedum, *without feet*, Verg.

TRANSF., urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus, Liv.

¶ M. as subst. **truncus** -i. (1) *a lopped tree, the stem or trunk of a tree*: trunci induti hostilibus armis, Verg.; Cic., Caes., etc. TRANSF., *the stem, main part*: ipso trunco (aegritudinis) everso, Cic. (2) *the trunk of the human body*: Lucr., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., as a term of reproach, *blockhead*: Cic.

trūtina -ae, f. (τρύτινα), *a balance, pair of scales*: ad ea probanda, quae non aurificis staterā, sed quādam populari trutinā examinatur, Cic.; Hor., Juv.

trūtīnor -ari, dep. (*trutina*), *to weigh*: Pers.

trux trūcis (connected with tor-vus), *rough, savage, fierce, grim.* (1) of persons, their looks, etc.: tribunus plebis, Cic.; vultus, Hor., etc.; orator, Liv.; sententia, Liv. (2) of things, in gen.: classicum, Hor.; eurus, Ov.; pelagus, Hor.

tryblium -i, n. (τρυβλίον), *a dish*: Pl.

trygōnus -i and trygōn -ōnis, m. (τρύγων), *a fish, the sting-ray*: Pl., Plin.

tū, pron. of the 2nd person (usual declension: acc. te, genit. tui, dat. tibi, abl. te; plur. nom. vos, acc. vos, genit. vestrum and vestri, dat. vobis, abl. vobis) (cf. σὺ, *thou*, you).

In gen.: Pl., Cic., etc. Often strengthened by -te: tute, Cic.; by -met: vosmet, Liv.; by -temet: tutemet, Lucr. Sing. frequently in the ethic dat.: ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic. Plur. sometimes associated with a singular name: vos, Romanus exercitus, Liv.; vos, o Calliope, ye Muses, Verg.

tūātim, adv. (*tuus*), *in your own way, after your own fashion*: Pl.

tūba -ae, f. (connected with tubus), *the straight war-trumpet of the Romans, used for giving military signals.*

LIT., tubae sonus, Caes.; cornua ac tubae, Liv.; tubā signum dandum, Caes.; used also in religious festivities, games, funeral processions: Hor., Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., belli civilis tubam quam illi appellat, Cic.; Mart.

tūber -ēris, n. (*tumeo*), *a swelling, protuberance, hump.* LIT., cameli, Plin.; Ter. TRANSF., (1) plur.: tubera=*great mistakes* (opp. verrucae=*little slips*), Hor. (2) *a truffle*: Mart., Juv.

tūber -ēris. (1) m. *a kind of apple-tree*: Plin. (2) f. *the fruit of this tree*: Mart., Suet.

tūbicēn -inis, m. (*tuba/cano*), *a trumpeter*: Liv., Ov.

tūbīlustrum -i, n. (*tuba/lustrum*), *a feast of trumpets held on March 23rd and May 23rd*: Varr.; plur.: Ov.

tūburcinor -ari, dep. *to eat greedily, to gobble*: Pl.

tūbus -i, m. *a pipe, tube*: Plin.

tuccētum (or **tūcētum**) -i, n. *a kind of sausage*: Pers.

tūdīto -are (freq. of tudo=*tundo*), *to hammer on, strike often*: Lucr.

tūēor (or **tūōr**) tūēri tūitus and tūtus sum, dep. and **tūēo** -ēre, *to look at, behold, regard.* In gen.: naturam, Cic.; poet. with n. pl. of adj. used adverbially: acerba, *to look severe*, Lucr.; Verg. Esp. *to look at with care, or for the purpose of protection, to keep, to guard.* LIT., castra, Caes.; fines suos ab excursionibus, Cic.; se ac suos, Liv. TRANSF., of abstr. things: concordiam, Cic.; dignitatem suam, Cic.; armis prudentiae causas tueri et defendere, Cic.

¶ Perf. partic. pass. of tueo as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **tūtus** -a -um. LIT., *watched over*; hence *safe, secure, out of danger*: periculum, Cic.; tutiorem vitam hominum reddere, Cic.; medio tutissimus ibis, Ov.; tutus ab hostibus, Caes.; ab insidiis, Ov.; ad omnes casus, Caes.; Liv. TRANSF., *watchful, cautious*: consilia, Liv.; Hor. N. as subst. **tūtum** -i, *a safe place, safety*: esse in tuto, Ter., Cic. L., Liv. N. abl. as adv. **tūtō**, *safely*: Pl., Lucr., Caes. Adv. **tūtē**, *safely*: Pl. Compar. adv. **tūtius**: Caes., Sall.

tūgūrium -i, n. (*tego*), *a peasant's hut, cottage*: tugurium ut iam videatur esse illa villa, Cic.; Verg.

tūtīto -ōnis, f. (*tueor*), *a protecting, preserving*: sui, Cic.

Tullīōla -ae, f. (dim. of Tullia), *the pet name of Tullia, Cicero's daughter.*

Tullius -a -um, *the name of a Roman gens; esp. of Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome; of M. Tullius Cicero, the Roman orator and statesman; and of his daughter Tullia, and brother, Q. Tullius Cicero.*

¶ Hence adj. **Tullianus** -a -um, *Tullian*; n. as subst. **Tullianum** -i, *the underground part of a Roman state prison, said to have been built by Servius Tullius.*

tum, adv. of time

LIT., then, at that time; the time referred

to being indicated by a clause or understood from the context: Pl., Cic., etc.; cum... tum, Cic.; ubi... tum, Ter.; postquam... tum, Sall. Often strengthened by the addition of demum: Liv.; of denique: Cic.; of vero: Cic., etc.

TRANSF., (1) of temporal succession, *next, then, thereupon*: in ripa ambulantes, tum autem residentes, Cic.; often introducing the words of a subsequent speaker: tum Scipio, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc. (2) of numeral or logical succession, *then, afterwards, in the next place*: gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic.; primum... tum, Caes.; primum... deinde... tum... tum, Cic. (3) as a conjunction: a, tum... tum, first... then, or at one time... at another time: Pl., Cic., etc.; b, cum... tum, both... and especially; not only... but also: Cic., Caes.

tumefacio -fācere -fēci -factum (tumeo/facio), to cause to swell. LIT., humum, Ov.; tumefactus pontus, swollen, Ov. TRANSF., to puff up with pride: Prop., Mart.

tumēo -ēre, to swell, be swollen, be puffed up.

LIT., corpus omne veneno, Ov.; vere tumēt terrae, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to swell with anger or excitement: sapientis animus nunquam tumet, Cic.; irā, Liv. (2) to swell with pride: laudis amore, Hor. (3) in gen., to be in a ferment: tumēt negotia, Cic. L. (4) of style, to be pompous, tumid: Tac., Quint., Mart.

tumesco tūescere tūmī (tumeo), to begin to swell. LIT., tumescit mare, Verg.; Cic., Ov.

TRANSF., to swell with anger or excitement: ora tumescunt, Ov.; tumescunt bella, Verg.

tūmidus -a -um, adj. (with compar.: Liv.; and superl.: Sen.) (tumeo), swollen, puffed up, tumid.

LIT., membrum, Cic.; mare, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) swollen with anger or excitement: tumida ex ira tum corda residunt, Verg. (2) puffed up with pride: tumidus successu, Ov. (3) in style, pompous, tumid, bombastic: sermones, Hor.; sermo tumidior, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. **tūmidē**, pompously, bombastically: Sen.

tūmor -ōris, m. (tumeo), a swelling, protuberance. LIT., oculorum, Cic.; loci, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) excitement of the mind, esp. in anger: animi, Cic.; tumor et ira deum, Verg. (2) pride: interpestivos compesce tumores, Ov.; Quint. (3) in gen., ferment, commotion: rerum, Cic. L. (4) of style, turgidity, bombast: Quint.

tūmūlo -are (tumulus), to cover with a mound, to bury: Ov.

tūmūlōsus -a -um (tumulus), full of mounds, hilly: Sall.

tūmūlūārius -a -um (tumultus). LIT., of troops, hastily brought together, suddenly levied: miles, Liv. TRANSF., done in a hurry or on the spur of the moment, sudden, hasty, improvised: pugna (opp. iusta), Liv.; opus, Quint.; dux, chosen on the spur of the moment, Liv.; castra, Liv.

tūmūlūātiō -ōnis, f. (tumultuor), a confusion, bustle, tumult: Liv.

tūmūlūor -ari, dep. and **tūmūlūo** -are (tumultus), to be confused, be in an uproar:

Pl., Cic.; impers. pass.: in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, Caes.; Liv.

tūmūlūōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (tumultus), alarmed, disturbed, confused; also in more active sense, disquieting, turbulent: contio, Cic.; vita, Cic.; mare, Hor.; quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat parumper sustinuit, Liv.; nuntius, Liv.; in otio tumultuosi, restless, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **tūmūlūōsē**, confusedly, tumultuously: tumultuose excepta est (res) clamoribus, Liv.; ut hominem quam tumultuosissime adorian-tur, Cic.

tūmūlūo -ūs, m. (tumeo), confusion, uproar, bustle, tumult.

LIT., (1) in gen.: tantum tumultum incire civitati, Cic.; tumultum praebere, Liv.; sedare, Liv. (2) the sudden breaking out of war, esp. of civil war; insurrection, rebellion: Italicus, Cic.; servilis, Caes.; Gallicus, Cic., Liv. (3) in the air, storm: Iuppiter ruens tumultu, Hor.; Luc.

TRANSF., mental disturbance, commotion, excitement: mentis, Hor.

tūmūlus -i, m. (tumeo), a mound of earth, hillock, hill. In gen.: tumuli silvestres, Cic.; Verg., Liv. Esp. a sepulchral mound: tumulus Achillis, Cic.; inanis, a cenotaph, Cic.; Verg., Tac.

tunc, adv., of time (tum/-ce) used like tum; q.v.

LIT., then, at that time: Caes., Cic., etc. Sometimes strengthened (like tum) by demum, etc.: Sall., Liv., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of temporal succession, next, then: Cic., Liv. (2) of numeral or logical succession, in the next place: Suet.

tundo tundere tūtidī tunsum and tūsum, to beat, thump, strike repeatedly.

LIT., in gen.: converso bacillo alicui oculos vehementissime, Cic.; pectora manu, Ov.; tunsae pectora palmis, Verg.; prov.: tundere eandem incudem, to harp on the same string, Cic. Esp. to pound grain, etc.: Verg., Plin.

TRANSF., to deafen, importune: aures, Pl.; adsiduis hinc atque illinc vocibus heros tunditur, Verg.; Pl.

tūnica -ae, f. a sleeved garment worn at Rome by both men and women, a tunic: Cic., Hor., etc.

TRANSF., a jacket, coating, covering: gemmae tenues rumpunt tunicas, Verg.; Lucr., Cat.

tūnicātus -a -um (tunica), clothed in a tunic: Cic.; esp. of the poorer classes, who wore only a tunic (without a toga over it): tunicatus populus, Tac.; popellus, Hor.

tūnicūla -ae, f. (dim. of tunica), a little tunic: Pl., Varr. TRANSF., a little coating, a membrane: oculorum, Plin.

tūor = tūeor; q.v.

turba -ae, f. (cf. τὴρβη), tumult, uproar, disturbance, commotion, esp. one caused by a crowd of people.

LIT., uxori turbas conciet, Pl.; quanta in turba viveremus, Cic.; maximas in castris effecisse turbas dicitur, Cic.

TRANSF., a mob, swarm, throng, crowd. (1) of people: Cic., Liv., etc.; esp. contemptuously, the mob: admiratio vulgi atque turbae, Cic. (2) of animals and things: materiai, Lucr.; rerum, Ov.; pecorum, Liv.

turbāmentum -i, n. (turbo), *a means of disturbance*: Sall., Tac.

turbatio -ōnis, f. (†turbo), *disturbance, disorder, confusion*: Liv.

turbātor -ōris, m. (†turbo), *a disturber, troubler*: plebis, Liv.; Tac.

turbātus -a -um, partic. from turbo; q.v.

turbellae -ārum, f. (dim. of turba), *tumult, bustle, disorder*: Pl.

turbēn -inis, n. = turbo; q.v.

turbīdus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (turba), *confused, disordered, unquiet, wild*.

LIT., of physical objects: tempestas, Pl., Lucr., Caes.; aequora, Lucr.; aqua, Cic.; coma, Ov.; gurgē caeno, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, etc., *mentally disturbed, disordered or disorderly*: Aruns, Verg.; pectora turbidiora mari, Ov.; turbidum laetari, *with confused fear*, Hor.; sic turbidus infit, Verg.; milites, Tac. (2) of things, *unquiet, agitated*: res, Cic. N. as subst., *a troubled time, disquiet*: in turbido, Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **turbīdē**, *confusedly, in disorder*: Cic., Tac.

turbīnēus -a -um (†turbo), *shaped like a top*: Ov.

†turbo -are (turba), *to disturb, throw into disorder or confusion*.

LIT., mare, aequora, Cic.; aciem, ordines, Liv.; turbatus capillos, *with disordered hair*, Ov. Sometimes without object, *to cause disorder*: ferae ita ruunt atque turbant ut, Cic.; (equites) modice primo impetu turbare, Liv.; of water, *to trouble, make turbid*: pedibus manibusque lacus, Ov.

TRANSF., *to upset, to disturb*: contiones, Liv.; delectum atque ordinem, Cic.; ne quid ille turbet, vide, Liv.; mentem dolore, Verg. Esp. *to cause a political disturbance, to unsettle*: Macer in Africa haud dubie turbans, Tac. Impers. pass.: si in Hispania turbatum esset, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. **turbātus** -a -um, *disturbed, perturbed, disordered*. LIT., mare, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *disquieted, restless, troubled*: voluntates populi, Cic. (2) *angered, exasperated*: Pallas, Verg.

¶ Adv. **turbātē**, *confusedly*: aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate, Caes.

†turbo -inis, m. (connected with turba), *a movement in a circle, an eddy, a whirling round*.

LIT., of wind, smoke, missiles, etc.: caeli, Lucr.; quo turbine torquet hastam, Verg.; Cic., etc.

TRANSF., (1) fig., *a storm, commotion*: in turbinibus reipublicae, Cic.; mentis turbine agar, Ov.; tu procella patriae, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii, Cic. (2) *a child's top*: Verg., Tib. (3) *a reel*: Hor. (4) *a spindle*: Cat.

turbulentus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (turba). (1) pass., *disturbed, confused, restless, stormy, boisterous*. LIT., tempestas, Cic.; concursio, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., respublica, Cic. L.; animus, Cic. (2) act., *turbulent, causing disturbance*: civis, Cic.; consilia, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **turbulētē** and **turbulētēr**, *in confusion, tumultuously*: nos nihil turbulenter, nihil

temere faciamus, Cic.; egit de Caepione turbulentius, Cic.

turda, see turdus.

Turdetāni -ōrum, m. pl. *a people in Hispania Baetica, near modern Seville*.

¶ Hence subst. **Turdetānia** -ae, f. *the country of the Turdetani*.

Turdūli -ōrum, m. pl. *a people in Hispania Baetica*.

¶ Hence **Turdūlus** -a -um, *Turdulian*.

turdus -i, m. and **turda** -ae, f. (1) *a thrush*: Hor., etc. (2) *a kind of fish*: Plin.

tūrēus -a -um (tus), *of incense*: dona, Verg.

turgēo turgēre tursi, *to swell up, be swollen*.

LIT., frumenta turgent, Verg.; Ov., etc.

TRANSF., of style, *to be pompous, turgid*: professus grandia turget, Hor.

turgesco -ēre (turgeo), *to begin to swell, swell up*. LIT., semen turgescit in agris, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to swell, be excited with passion*: sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, Cic.

(2) of style, *to be pompous*: Quint.

turgidūlus -a -um (dim. of turgidus), *swollen*: flendo turgiduli ocelli, Cat.

turgidus -a -um (turgeo), *swollen*. LIT., membrum, Cic.; Hor., etc. TRANSF., of style, *turgid, bombastic*: Hor.

tūrībūlum -i, n. (tus), *a censer for burning incense*: Cic.

tūricrēmus -a -um (tus/cremo), *burning incense*: arae, Lucr., Verg.

tūrifer -fēra -fērum (tus/fero), *producing incense*: Indus, Ov.

tūrilēgus -a -um (tus/lego), *collecting incense*: Ov.

turma -ae, f. (connected with turba). LIT., *a troop of cavalry containing thirty men, the tenth part of an ala; a squadron*: Caes., Cic. L., Hor. TRANSF., *any troop, throng*: equestrium (sc. statuarum), Cic.; Gallica (of the priests of Isis), Ov.

turmālis -e (turma), *of a troop or squadron*. LIT., m. pl. as subst., *the men of a squadron*: Liv. TRANSF., *of the equestrian order*: Stat.

turmātim, adv. (turma), *troop by troop, in troops*: Caes., Lucr., Liv.

Turnus -i, m. *a king of the Rutuli, killed by Aeneas*.

turpicūlus -a -um (dim. of turpis), *somewhat ugly or deformed*. LIT., nasus, Cat. TRANSF., res turpiculae et quasi deformes, Cic.

turpificātus -a -um (turpis/facio), *made foul, corrupted*: animus, Cic.

turpīlucricūpidus -a -um (turpis/lucrum/cupidus) = αἰσχροκεδής, *greedy for foul gain*: Pl.

turpis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *ugly, foul, unsightly, deformed*.

LIT., physically: aspectus, Cic.; turpia membra fimo, Verg.; pes, Hor.

TRANSF., *morally foul, disgraceful, shameful, base*: fuga, Cic.; quid turpius? Cic.; homo turpissimus, Cic.; turpe factu, Cic.; habere quaestui rempublicam turpe est, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc. N. as subst. **turpē**, *a disgrace*: Cic., Ov.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **turpitēr**, *foully, in an ugly, unsightly manner*. LIT., claudicare, Ov.; desinere in piscem, Hor. TRANSF., *basely, dishonourably*: facere, Cic.; fugere, Caes.; turpius eicitur, quam non admittitur hospes, Ov.

turpitūdo -inis, f. (turpis), *ugliness, unsightliness*. LIT., physical: Cic. TRANSF., moral baseness, disgrace, infamy: maximam turpitudinem suscipere vitae cupiditate, Cic.; Caes., Sall.; plur.: flagitiorum ac turpitudinum societas, Cic.

turpo -are (turpis), *to make ugly, befoul, defile*. LIT., capillos sanguine, Verg.; Hor., Tac. TRANSF., *to disgrace, dishonour*: ornamenta, Cic.; castra urbanae seditionis contagione, Liv.

turrigēr -gēra -gērūm (turreis/gero), *tower-bearing*: urbes, Verg.; hence as epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of towers: Cybele, Ov.; dea, *Cybele*, Ov.

turris -is, f. (τῦρρις, τῦρρις), *a tower*. In gen.: Cic., Hor., etc. Esp. (1) *a tower with which walls and camps were strengthened*: turris latericia, Caes.; Cic., Verg. (2) *a tower of wood for attacking towns*: Caes., Liv. (3) *a tower full of armed soldiers borne by elephants, a howdah*: Liv. (4) *a dove-cote*: Ov.

turritus -a -um (turris), *turreted, furnished with towers*. LIT., puppes, Verg.; moenia, Ov.; turrita, as an epithet of Cybele, Ov. TRANSF., *towering*: scopuli, Verg.

turtur -ūris, m. *a turtle-dove*: Pl., Verg., etc. **turtūrilla** -ae, f. (dim. of turtur), *a little turtle-dove*: Sen.

tūs (thūs) tūris, n. (cf. θύος), *incense, frankincense*: tus incendere, Cic.; Verg., etc.

Tusci -orum, m. *the Tuscans, Etruscans, inhabitants of Etruria*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tuscus** -a -um, *Etruscan*: amnis, *the Tiber*, Verg.; eques, *Maecenas*, Verg.; vicus, *a street in Rome*, Liv.

tusculum -i, n. (dim. of tus), *a little incense*: Pl.

***Tusculūm** -i, n. *an old town in Latium, near Frascati*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tusculū** -a -um, *Tusculan*; also **Tusculānus** -a -um, *Tusculan*; m. pl. as subst. **Tusculāni** -ōrum, *the inhabitants of Tusculum*.

tussio -ire (tussis), *to have a cough, to cough*: male, Hor.; Pl.

tussis -is, acc. -im, f. *a cough*: Ter., Verg., etc.

tūtāmen -inis, n. (tutor), *a defence, protection*: Verg.

tūtāmentum -i, n. (tutor), *defence, protection*: Liv.

tūtē, adv. from tutus; q.v.

tūtēla -ae, f. (tueor), *protection, guard, charge*.

LIT., in gen.: tutelam ianuae gerere, Pl.; cuius in tutela Athenas esse voluerunt, Cic.; Liv. Esp. of wards, etc., *guardianship, tutelage*: in alicuius tutelam venire, Cic.; Hor.

TRANSF., in concr. senses. (1) act., *protector, guardian*: templi, Ov.; Hor. (2) pass., *the person or thing protected*: virginum primae puerique claris patribus orti, Deliae tutela deae, Hor.; Prop., Ov.

tūtō, n. abl. of tutus; q.v.

***tūtōr** -ōris, m. (tueor), *a watcher, a protector*. In gen.: finium, Hor.; religionum, Cic. Esp. *the guardian of a woman, a minor, or imbecile*: aliquem tutorem instituere, Cic.; Pl., Liv.; fig.: eloquentiae quasi tutores, Cic.

***tūtōr** -ari, dep.; also (esp. in pass.) **tūtō** -are (freq. of tueor), *to protect, preserve, watch, keep*. LIT., domum, Pl.; oculos ab inferiore

parte, Cic.; urbem muris, Liv.; se adversus iniusta arma, Liv. TRANSF., *to guard against*: pericula, Sall.; inopiam, Caes.

tūtus -a -um, partic. from tueo; q.v.

tūus -a -um, possess. pron. of the 2nd pers. sing. (tu), *thy, thine, your*. (1) subjective: tua bona, Cic.; m. pl. as subst.: tui, *your friends, people, party*, Cic.; tuum est, *it is your duty, it is for you to*, with infin., Pl., Ter. Sometimes *right, favourable for you*: tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv.; Mart. (2) objective, *of, for, towards you*: desiderio tuo, Ter.

tuxtax, *whack whack*, onomatop. imitation of the sound of blows: Pl.

Tyāna -ōrum, n. pl. (Τῦανα), *a town in Cappadocia, at the foot of Mount Taurus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tyānēus** -a -um, of Tyana.

Tydeūs -ēi and -ēos, m. (Τυδεύς), *son of Oeneus, father of Diomedes*.

¶ Hence subst. **Tydidēs** -ae, m. (Τυδείδης), *the son of Tydeus, i.e. Diomedes*.

tympānizo -are (τυμπανίζω), *to play the tambourine or kettle-drum*: Suet.

tympānotrība -ae, m. (τυμπανοτρίβης), *a tambourine-player*: Pl.

tympānum (týpānum) -i, n. (τύπανον), *a tambourine, kettle-drum* (esp. used by the priests of Cybele). LIT., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *a drum or wheel for raising weights*: Lucr., Verg.

Tyndāreūs -ēi and **Tyndārus** -i, m. (Τυνδαρεός), *king of Sparta, husband of Leda; father of Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytemnestra*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tyndārius** -a -um; subst. **Tyndāridēs** -ae, m. *a male descendant of Tyndareus*: Tyndaridae, Castor and Pollux, Cic.; **Tyndāris** -idis, f. *a female descendant of Tyndareus*; Helen: Verg., Ov.; Clytemnestra: Ov.

Týphōeus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Τυφωεύς), *a giant who tried to force Jupiter from heaven, and was buried beneath Etna*.

¶ Hence adj. **Týphōeus** -a -um and f. adj. **Týphōis** -idis, of Týphoeus: Aetna, Ov.

Týphōn -ōnis, m. (Τυφών), *another name for the giant Typhoeus*.

týpus -i, m. (τύπος), *a figure on a wall*: Cic. L.

tyrānnicida -ae, m. (tyrannus/caedo), *the slayer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide*: Tac., etc.

tyrānnicidium -i, n. (tyrannus/caedo), *the slaying of a tyrant*: Sen., Quint.

tyrānnicus -a -um (tyrannικός), *tyrannical*: leges, Cic.

¶ Adv. **tyrānnicē**, *tyrannically, despotically*: ea quae regie seu potius tyrānnicē statuit in aratores, Cic.

Týrannio -ōnis, m. *a Greek grammarian and geographer, contemporary of Cicero*.

tyrānnis -idis, f. (τυραννίς), *the supremacy of a tyrant; despotism, tyranny*: vivit tyrānnis, tyrānnus occidit, Cic.; tyrānnidem delere, Cic.; Ov., Juv., etc.

tyrānnocōnus -i, m. (τυραννοκτόνος), *the slayer of a tyrant*: Cic. L.

tyrānnus -i, m. (τύραννος), *an absolute ruler, prince, lord*; of Aeneas: Verg.; Phrygius, Laomedon, Ov.; of Neptune, as ruler of the sea: Ov. Esp., of one who usurps supreme power and overthrows the constitution of his state: *a usurper, despot, tyrant*: Cic., Liv.

Týrás -ae, m. *a river in Sarmatia (now the Dniester)*.

týrianthina -ōrum, n. pl. (τυριάνθινος), violet-coloured garments: Mart.

Týrius, see Tyrus.

týrōtārichos -i, m. (τυροτάριχος), a dish of cheese and salt-fish: Cic. L.

Týrrhēni -ōrum, m. pl. a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy; from them sprang the Etruscans.

¶ Hence subst. **Týrrhēnia** -ae, f. their country, Etruria; adj. **Týrrhēnus** -a -um, Etruscan.

Týrrheus -ēi, m. the shepherd of King Latinus.

¶ Hence subst. **Týrrhidae** -ārum, m. pl. the sons of Týrrheus, the herdsmen of King Latinus.

Týrus (-ōs) -i, f. (Τύρος), Tyre, a city of Phoenicia, famous for its purple.

¶ Hence adj. **Týrius** -a -um. (1) **Tyrian**: Ov., etc.; meton. = purple: vestes, Hor.; colores, Ov. (2) of Thebes (founded by the Phoenician Cadmus): Stat. (3) of Carthage (a Tyrian colony): urbs, Carthage, Verg. M. pl. as subst. **Týrii** -ōrum, the Tyrians or the Carthaginians.

U

U, u, originally written **V, v**, the 20th letter of the Latin Alphabet, connected etymologically with the Greek upsilon (**Υ, υ**).

uber -ēris, n. (cf. ὀυρά), an udder, pap, teat, breast. LIT., ubera praeberē, Ov.; admove, Verg.; Lucr., Tac., etc. TRANSF., richness, abundance, fertility: fertilis ubere campus, Verg.

uber -ēris, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (connected with 'uber), rich, fertile, fruitful, abundant, copious.

LIT., seges spicie uberibus, Cic.; uberior solito (of a river), fuller than usual, Ov.; arbor niveis uberrima pomis, Ov.; Hor., etc.

TRANSF., abstr., rich, full of matter: uberiores litterae, Cic.; quis uberior in dicendo Platone? Cic.; uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, Cic.; uberrimae artes, Cic.; Ov., Tac.

¶ Hence adv., in compar. **ubērius** and superl. **uberrimē**, more and most abundantly, copiously. LIT., provenit seges, Ov.; Cic. TRANSF., disputat, Cic.

ubertas -ātis, f. (uber), fruitfulness, copiousness, abundance. LIT., agrorum, frugum, Cic. TRANSF., in dicendo, Cic.; plur.: ubertates virtutis et copiae, Cic.

ubertim, adv. (uber), abundantly, copiously: fundere lacrimas, Cat.; Suet.

ubi, where.

(1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, where? Pl., Cic., etc. Strengthened by nam: ubinam? Pl., Cic. With partitive genit.: terrarum, loci, etc.; quid ageres, ubi terrarum esses, Cic. L.; Pl., Liv.

(2) relat. LIT., where: omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic.; ubi tyrannus est, ibi, etc., Cic.; ibi... ubi, Caes. Repeated, ubi ubi, wherever: facile ubi ubi essent se conversuros aciem, Liv.; Pl., Ter. TRANSF., a, of time, when, as soon as: quem ubi vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic.; ubi de eius

adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, Caes.; with primum: at hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Caes.; Pl., Verg., etc.: b, of other relations, including personal relations, where-in, whereby, with whom, etc.: est, ubi id isto modo valeat, Cic.; Pl., Ter., etc.

ubicumquē (**ubīcūquē**), adv. (1) relat., wherever, wheresoever: ubicumque erimus, Cic.; with partitive genit.: ubicumque gentium, terrarum, Cic. (2) indef., anywhere, everywhere: malum est ubicumque, Hor.; Ov.

Ubii -ōrum, m. a Germanic people living originally on the east bank of the Rhine, near Cologne. Adj. **Ubiius** -a -um, **Ubian**.

ubilibet, adv. anywhere you please: Sen.

ubinam, strengthened form of ubi, interrog.; q.v.

ubique, adv. everywhere: omnes qui ubique sunt, all in the world, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc.

ubivis, wherever you will, anywhere, everywhere: Ter., Cic.

Ūcālēgōn -ōnis, m. name of a Trojan: iam proximus ardet Ucalegon, Verg.

ūdus -a -um (contr. from uvidus), wet, moist: paludes, Ov.; oculi, tearful, Ov.; aleator, drunken, Mart.

Ūfēns -tis, m. a small river in Latium.

¶ Hence adj. **Ūfentīnus** -a -um, **Ufentine**.

ulcēro -are (ulcus), to make sore, to ulcerate. LIT., manta cui lumbos onere ulceret, Hor.; nondum ulcerato Philoctetā morsu serpentis, Cic. TRANSF., iecur, to wound the heart, Hor.

ulcērōsus -a -um (ulcus), full of sores, ulcerous. LIT., facies, Tac. TRANSF., iecur, wounded by love, Hor.

ulciscor ulcisci ultus sum, dep. to take vengeance.

(1) to take vengeance for, to avenge: patrem, Cic.; se, Cic.; Ov. Sometimes in pass. sense: quidquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, Sall.

(2) to take vengeance on, to punish: a, with acc. of person: aliquem, Pl., Cic., etc.: b, with acc. of thing: scelus, Cic.; iniurias, Caes., Cic., etc.

ulcus -ēris, n. (cf. ἔλκος), a sore, ulcer. LIT., Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., ulcus (of love) enim viviscit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr.; quidquid horum attigeris, ulcus est, Cic.

uligo -inis, f. (for uviligo, from uveo), moisture, wetness of the earth: uligines paludum, Tac.; Verg.

Ūlīxēs -is or ei, m. Latin name for Ὀδυσσεύς; Ulysses or Odysseus, son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus; a king of Ithaca, famed for his cunning and for his wanderings after the siege of Troy.

ullus -a -um; genit. usually ullus, dat. ulli (contr. of unulus, from unus), any, used mainly in negative and hypothetical sentences.

(1) as adj.: sine ulla dubitatione, Cic.; neque ullam in partem disputo, for or against, Cic.; si ulla mea commendatio valuit, Cic. L.; Verg., etc.

(2) as subst., anyone, anything: nemo ullius nisi fugae memor, Liv.; Caes., Cic., etc.

ulmēus -a -um (ulmus), of elm, made of elm-wood: Pl., Juv.

ulmitribo -ae, m. (ulmus/τεβω, tero), an

elm-rubber; hence, *one often beaten with elm-rods*: Pl.

ulmus -i, f. the *elm*: Verg., Hor., etc.

ulna -ae, f. (cf. ὀλένη), the *elbow*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., (1) the *arm*: ulnis aliquem tollere, Ov. (2) as a *measure of length*: a, an *ell*: Verg., Hor., Ov.: b, as *much as a man can span with both arms, a fathom*: Plin.

ulpicum -i, n. a *kind of leek*: Pl., Cato.

***ulter** -tra -trum, compar. **ulterior**; superl. **ultimus**. Positive not found except in the adverbial forms *ultra*, *ultrō*; q.v.

Compar. **ulterior** -ius, genit. -ōris, on the *other side, farther, beyond*. LIT., in space: Gallia, Gaul on the north side of the Alps, Cic.; equitatus, placed farther off, Caes.; tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore, Verg. TRANSF., in gen., distant, more advanced, more remote: ulteriora mirari, Tac.; ulteriora pudet docuisse, Ov.; quo quid ulterius privato timendum foret? Liv. N. acc. sing. used like adv.: Ov.

Superl. **ultimus** -a -um, most distant, farthest, extreme, last. LIT., in space: luna, quae ultima a caelo est, Cic.; Liv., etc.; as subst.: recessum primi ultimis non dabant, Caes.; caelum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic.; ultima signant, the goal, Verg. Also with subst. to indicate the farthest extremity of a place: in ultimam provinciam, Cic. TRANSF., (1) in time or succession, the most distant; hence original or last, final: antiquitas, Cic.; principium, Cic.; dies, Ov.; lapis, a gravestone, Prop. Adv.: ad ultimum, to the last, Liv.; ultimum, for the last time, Liv. (2) in rank or degree: a, highest, greatest: natura, Cic.; supplicium, capital punishment, Caes.; n. as subst.: ultima audere, Liv.; ultimum bonorum, the highest good, Cic.; sceleratum, sed non, ad ultimum demens, Liv.: b, meanest, lowest: laus, Hor.; as subst.: cum ultimis militum, Liv.

ultio -ōnis, f. (ulciscor), an *avenging, punishing, revenge*: ultionem petere, Liv.; Tac.; with objective genit.: violatae per vim pudicitiae, Liv.

ultor -ōris, m. (ulciscor), an *avenger, punisher*: iniuriarum, Cic.; often in apposition to noun: tanti sanguinis ultor anulus, Juv.; as a surname of Mars: Ov., Tac.

ultrā, adv. and prep. (from *ulter; q.v.)

Adv., beyond, on the far side, farther. LIT., in space: Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) in time: nec ultra bellum Latinum dilatam, Liv. (2) beyond a certain limit, beyond, farther: ultra neque curae neque gaudio locum esse, Sall.; estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic.; foll. by quam: ultra quam satis est, Cic.; Liv., etc.

Prep. with acc., beyond, on the far side of. LIT., in space: ultra Siliianum villam, Cic.; Caes., etc. TRANSF., (1) in time, beyond: ultra biennium, Tac.; Liv., Quint. (2) of number or measure, beyond, more than: modum, quem ultra progredi non oportet, Cic.; ultra vires, Verg.; Hor., etc.

ultrix -icis, f. (ultor), *avenging*: Dirae, the Furies, Verg.

ultrō, adv. (from *ulter; q.v.), to the far side, beyond.

LIT., in space: Pl. Usually with *citro*, up and down, on both sides: ultro et citro cursare, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) besides, moreover, and what is more: ultroque iis sumptum intulit, Cic. (2) of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily, gratuitously: ultro se offerre, Cic.; improbus ultro lacessere, Cic. Hence phrase: ultro tributa, money spent by the state on public works, Liv.

Ūlubrae -ārum, a place in Latium, near the Pontine Marshes.

¶ Hence adj. **Ūlubrānus** -a -um, *Ulubran*. ūlūla -ae, f. (ululo), an owl: Verg.

ūlulātus -ūs, m. (ululo), a howling, wailing, shrieking, yelling: ululatus nocturni, Liv.; of war-cries: Caes.; of mourning: Verg., Ov.

ūlūlo -ae (connected with ὀλοῦν), to howl, yell. LIT., Tisiphone ululavit, Ov.; ululanti voce canere, Cic. Sometimes transit., to howl to; hence pass.: nocturnis Hecate trivis ululata per urbem, Verg. TRANSF., of places, to resound with howling: cavae plangoribus aedes femineis ululant, Verg.

ulva -ae, f. sedge: Verg.

umbella -ae, f. (dim. of umbra), a parasol: Juv.

umbilicus -i, m. (cf. ὀμφαλός), the navel.

LIT., Liv., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) the middle, centre: Siciliae, Cic.; terrarum, Delphi, Liv.; esp. the end of the roller of a scroll: Cat.; fig.: inceptos iambos ad umbilicum adducere, bring to an end, Hor. (2) a kind of sea-snail: Cic.

umbo -ōnis, m. (cf. ὀμφαλός), a boss, a round projection. (1) the boss or centre of a shield: summus clipei umbo, Verg.; hence, meton., a shield: salignae umbonum crates, Verg.; Liv., Juv. (2) the elbow: Mart. (3) the full part or swelling of a garment; meton., a toga: Pers.

umbra -ae, f. a shade, shadow.

LIT., arboris, Cic.; Verg., etc.; prov.: umbras timere, to be frightened at shadows, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a shady place: tonsoris, a barber's, Hor. (2) shade in a painting: Cic. (3) protection, shadow: auxilii, Liv.; sub umbra Romanae amicitiae latēre, Cic. (4) idleness, pleasant rest: Veneris cessamus in umbra, Ov.; cedat umbra sōli, Cic. (5) a phantom, ghost, shade: Lucr., Verg., etc.; soli, Cic.; appearance (as opposed to reality), shadow, semblance: gloriae, Cic. (6) an uninvited guest, brought by one who has been invited (οἶκος): Pl., Hor. (7) a fish, perhaps the grayling: Ov. (8) a shadow, poor imitation: civitatis, Cic.; foederis, Liv.

umbrāculum -i, n. (umbra). (1) a shady place, arbour: Verg.; hence a quiet place (as opp. to public life): doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorem (schools) otioque in solem produxerat, Cic. (2) a parasol: Ov.

umbrāticōla -ae, m. (umbra/colo), a lounge in the shade: Pl.

umbrāticus -a -um (umbra), fond of the shade: homo, an idler, Pl.

umbrātilis -e (umbra), remaining in the shade; retired, contemplative: vita, Cic.; oratio, Cic.

Umbri -ōrum, m. pl. a people of central Italy.

¶ Hence adj. **Umbēr** -bra -brum,

Umbrian; subst. **Umbria** -ae, f. *Umbria, the country of the Umbri.*

umbrifer -fēra -fērum (umbra/fero), *shady*: nemus, Verg.

umbro -are (umbra), *to cover, shade, over-shadow*: umbrata tempora quercu, Verg.

umbrōsus -a -um (umbra), *shady*: ripa, Cic.; compar.: locus umbrosior, Cic.; cacumina, Verg.; salix, Ov.

ūmectō (hūmectō) -are (umectus), *to wet, moisten, water*: qua niger umectat flaventia culta Galesus, Verg.; vultum largo flumine, Verg.; Lucr.

ūmectus (hūmectus) -a -um (umeo), *moist*: Lucr.

ūmēo (hūmēo) -ēre (umor), *to be moist, wet*: Ov.; esp. in pres. partic. **ūmens** -entis, *moist*: umbra, Verg.; oculi, Ov.

ūmērus (hūmērus) -i, m. *the upper arm or shoulder*: sagittae pendebant ab umero, Ov.; Cic., Hor.; fig.: rempublicam umeris sustinere, Cic.

ūmesco (hūmesco) -ēre (umeo), *to become wet, grow moist*: Verg.

ūmidūlus (hūmidūlus) -a -um (dim. of umidus), *somewhat wet, moist*: Ov.

ūmidus (hūmidus) -a -um (umeo), *wet, moist, damp*: ligna, unseasoned, Cic.; mella, liquid, Verg.; nox, Verg. N. as subst. **ūmidum** -i, *a wet place*: Tac.

ūmor (hūmor) -ōris, m. (akin to ὕμερος), *moisture, fluid*: Bacchi, wine, Verg.; lacteus, milk, Lucr., Ov.; roscidus, dew, Cat.; circumfluus, *the sea*, Ov.; umor in genas labitur, *tears*, Hor.; plur.: umores marini, Cic.

umquam (unquam), adv. *at any time, ever* (used chiefly in negative, interrog., and conditional sentences): si numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam, Cic.; haud umquam, Verg.; si quando umquam, Liv.; Ov., etc.

ūnā, adv. from unus; q.v.

ūnānimans = unanims; q.v.: Pl.

ūnānimitās -ātis, f. (unanims), *concord, unanimity*: Liv.

ūnānimus -a -um (unus/anims), *of one mind, agreeing, unanimous*: sodales, Cat.; fratres, Verg.; Liv., etc.

uncia -ae, f. (unus), *the twelfth part of any whole*. In gen., *a twelfth*; e.g. of an inheritance: Caesar ex uncia, *heir to one-twelfth*, Cic. Esp. as a weight or measure, *an ounce, one-twelfth of a pound* (as, or libra): Pl., Juv.

unciārius -a -um (uncia), *of a twelfth part*: faenus, *one-twelfth of the capital yearly*, i.e., 8½ per cent, Liv., Tac.

unciātim, adv. (uncia), *by twelfths*. TRANSF., *little by little*: Ter.

uncinātus -a -um (uncinus), *shaped like a hook, hooked*: uncinata corpora, Cic.

unciōla -ae, f. (dim. of uncia), *a little twelfth part* (of an inheritance): Juv.

unctio -ōnis, f. (ungo), *an anointing*: Pl.; philosophum unctionis causā reliquerunt, *to wrestle in the palaestra*, Cic.

unctito -are (freq. of ungo), *to anoint, besmear*: Pl.

unctiuscūlus -a -um (dim. of compar. of unctus), *somewhat unctuous*: Pl.

unctor -ōris, m. (ungo), *an anointer*: Pl., Cic. L.

unctūra -ae, f. (ungo), *the anointing of the dead*: Cic.

unctus -a -um, partic. from ungo; q.v.

uncus -i, m. (connected with ancus), *a hook*: uncus ferreus, Liv.; nec severus uncus abest, (as typical of *Necessitas*), Hor.; esp. *the hook with which the executioner dragged away the bodies of dead malefactors to throw them into the Tiber*: alicui uncum impingere, Cic.; Seianus ducitur unco spectandus, Juv.; Ov.

uncus -a -um, bent like a hook, hooked, curved: manus, Verg.; aratrum, Verg.; hamus, Ov.

unda -ae, f. *water, esp. water in motion, a wave*. LIT., maris unda, Cic.; minax unda ponto recumbit, Hor.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *any fluid*: Plin.; so of billowing smoke: Verg.; Lucr. (2) *a stream of people*: undae comitorum, Cic.; unda salutantum, Verg. (3) *a surge of abstr. things*: curarum, Cat.; Hor.

undē, adv. (originally cunde), *whence, from where*.

(1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *whence?*: unde deiectus est Cinna? Cic.; unde domo? Verg.; non recordor unde ceciderim, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.

(2) relat. LIT., of place, *whence*: nec enim inde venit, unde malle, Cic.; ut aliae eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes.; Verg., etc. Repeated: unde unde, *from some place or other*, Hor. TRANSF., of other relations, including personal relations, *whence, how, from whom*: unde necesse est, inde initium sumatur, Cic.; qui cum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, Cic.; Liv., etc.; as legal t. t., unde petitur, *the accused person or defendant*: ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim, Cic.

undēciēs (undēciens), adv. *eleven times*: Mart.

undēcim (unus/decem), *eleven*: Cic. L., etc.

undēcimus -a -um (unus/decim), *eleventh*: legio, Liv.; annus, Verg.

undēcumquē (undēcunquē), adv. *from whatever place, whencesoever*: Quint., Plin. L.

undēni -ae -a, *eleven at a time or eleven each*: Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, of elegiacs, Ov.; quater undenos implevisse Decembres, *forty-four years*, Hor.

undēnōnāgintā (unus/de/nonaginta), *eighty-nine*: Liv.

undēoctōgintā (unus/de/octoginta), *seventy-nine*: Hor.

undēquadrāgintā (unus/de/quadraginta), *thirty-nine*: Cic.

undēquinqūāgēsīmus -a -um (undequinquaginta), *forty-ninth*: Cic.

undēquinqūāgintā (unus/de/quinquaginta), *forty-nine*: Liv.

undēsēxāgintā (unus/de/sexaginta), *fifty-nine*: Liv.

undētrīcēsīmus -a -um (undetrīginta), *twenty-ninth*: Liv.

undēvicēsīmus (undevīginti), *nineteenth*: Cic.

undēviginti (unus/de/vīginti), *nineteen*: Cic., Liv.

undīquē, adv. (unde/que). (1) *from or on all sides, from everywhere, everywhere*: concurrere, Cic.; conligere, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc. (2) *altogether, in every respect*: partes undique aequales, Cic.; undique religionem tolle, Cic.; Quint.

undisōnus -a -um (unda/sono), *resounding with waves*: dei, sea-gods, Prop.

undo -are (unda). (1) intransit., *to rise in waves, surge, wave, undulate*: flammis inter tabulata volutus ad caelum undabat vortex, Verg.; fumus, Verg.; undantes habenae, hanging loosely, Verg. (2) transit., *to flood*: sanguine campos, Stat.

undōsus -a -um (unda), *full of waves, surging, billowy*: Verg.

ūnetvicesimāni -ōrum, m. (unetvicesimus), *soldiers of the twenty-first legion*: Tac.

ūnetvicesimus -a -um (unus/et/vicesimus), *twenty-first*: Tac.

ungo (unguo) ungere unxi unctum, *to anoint, besmear*: aliquem unguentis, Pl.; unctus est, accubuit, Cic.; of the anointing of a corpse: corpus, Ov.; of the dressing of food: caules oleo, Hor.; uncta carina, pitched, Enn., Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **unctus** -a -um, as adj., *besmeared, anointed, greasy*. LIT., manus, Hor.; taeda, resinous, Ov.; palaestra, where one is anointed, Ov.; Cic., etc. TRANSF., accedes siccus ad unctum, *to a rich and luxurious person*, Hor.; compar., unctior quaedam consuetudo loquendi, rich, copious, Cic. N. as subst. **unctum** -i, *a sumptuous repast*: Hor., Pers.

unguēn -inis, n. (unguo), *a fatty substance, an ointment*: Verg.

unguentārius -a -um (unguentum), *of salve or ointment*: taberna, Varr., Suet. As subst., m. **unguentārius** -i, *a dealer in unguents*: Cic., Hor.; f. **unguentāria** -ae. (1) *a female dealer in unguents*: Plin. (2) (sc. ars), *the art of preparing unguents*: Pl.; n. **unguentārium** -i, *money for unguents*: Plin. L.

unguentātus -a -um (unguentum), *anointed*: Pl., Cat.

unguentum -i, n. (ungo), *a salve, ointment, perfume*: Pl., Cic., Hor., etc.

unguiculū -i, m. (dim. of unguis), *a finger-nail (or toe-nail)*: integritas unguiculorum omnium, Cic.; Pl., Lucr.; prov.: qui mihi a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis (Gr. ἐξ ἀναλῶν ὀνύχων) cognitus est, *from childhood*, Cic. L.

unguis -is, m. (cf. ὄνυξ), *a finger or toe-nail*; of animals, *a claw, hoof*: ungues ponere, Hor.; rodere, Hor.; prov.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from top to toe*, Cic.; transversum unguem non discedere, *not to depart a hair's breadth from*, Cic. L.; de tenero ungui, *from childhood*, Hor.; ad (or in) unguem, *to a hair, nicely, perfectly*: ad unguem factus homo, Hor.; omnis in unguem secto via limite quadret, Verg.

ungula -ae, f. (unguis), *a hoof, claw, talon*. LIT., vestigium ungulae (equi), Cic.; Pl., Verg. TRANSF., *a horse*: ungula rapit currus, Hor.

unguo = ungo; q.v.

ūnicōlor -ōris (unus/color), *uniform in colour, of one colour*: torus, Ov.

ūnicornis -e (unus/cornu), *having one horn*: Plin.

ūnicus -a -um (unus), *one, only, sole*. LIT., filius, Cic.; Pl., Ter., etc. TRANSF., *singular, unparalleled, unique, alone in its kind*: liberalitas, Cic.; fides, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. **ūnicē**, *singly, especially, particularly*: diligere, Cic.; unice securus, Hor.

ūniformis -e (unus/forma), *having one form, simple*: Tac.

ūnigēna -ae (unus/gigno). (1) *born at one birth, of the same race*: unigena Memnonis, Zephyrus, brother of Memnon, Cat. (2) *only-begotten, unique*: singularis hic mundus atque unigena, Cic.

ūnimānus -a -um (unus/manus), *having but one hand*: puer, Liv.

ūnio -ire (unus), *to unite*: Sen.

ūnio -ōnis, m. (unus), *a single large pearl*: Sen., Plin., Mart.

ūnitās -ātis, f. (unus), *unity, oneness*: Sen., Plin.

ūnitēr, adv. (unus), *in one, together*: aptus, Lucr.

ūnivērsālis -e (universus), *general, universal*: Quint., Plin. L.

ūnivērsitās -ātis, f. (universus), *the whole, the total*. LIT., generis humani, Cic.; rerum, the universe, Cic. TRANSF., *alone, the universe, the world*: Cic.

ūnivērus (archaic, **ūnivorsus**) -a -um (unus/versus), *combined in one, whole, entire*: mundus, terra, provincia, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; Pl., etc.; plur. **ūnivērsi** -ae -a, *all together*: in illum universi tela coniciunt, Caes.; universi (homines), Cic.

N. as subst. **ūnivērsū** -i, *the whole; hence, the whole world, the universe*: Cic. Adv. phrase: in universum, *in general, generally*, Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **ūnivērsē**, *generally, in general*: generatim atque universe loquar, Cic.

ūnōcūlus -i, m. (unus/oculus), *a one-eyed man*: Pl.

ūnus -a -um, genit. ūnlus, dat. ūni, *one*.

LIT., (1) in gen.: divisit unum populum in duas partes, Cic.; foll. by alter: una ex parte . . . altera ex parte, Caes.; plur. (esp. with words used only in the plur.): unae decumae . . . alterae, Cic.; ad unum (unam) omnes, *all to a man*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; in unum, *into one place*: confluere, Cic.; Verg. (2) *only one, one alone*: Demosthenes unus eminet, Cic.; uni ex omnibus Sequani, Caes.; strengthened by the superl., or by omnium: summus vir unus omnis Graeciae, Cic.; iustissimus unus qui fuit, Verg. (3) *one, one and the same*: uno tempore, *at the same time*, Caes.; uno ore, Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., indefinite, *a, an, one, someone, anyone*: sicut unus paterfamilias, Cic.; nemo unus, nullus unus, Cic.; ad unum aliquem confugere, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **ūnā**, *in one, together*: qui una venerant, Cic.; with cum and the abl.: amores una cum praetexta ponere, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.

ūpilio (ōpilio) -ōnis, m. *a shepherd*: Verg.

ūpūpa -ae, f. *a hoopoe*: Varr.; also (with a play on the word), *a kind of hoe*: Pl.

Ūrānia -ae and **Ūrāniē** -ēs, f. (Ὀὐρανία, Οὐρανίη, the heavenly one), *one of the nine Muses, the Muse of Astronomy*.

urbānitās -ātis, f. (urbanus), *city life, esp. life in Rome*.

LIT., desiderium urbanitatis, Cic. L.

TRANSF., *the city manner*. Hence (1) *politeness, urbanity, refinement of manner*: Cic.; plur.: deponendae tibi sunt urbanitates,

rusticus Romanus factus es, Cic. (2) *wit, pleasantry*: Cic.; in a bad sense: Tac.

urbānus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (urbs), of a city (esp. Rome); *urban*.

LIT., tribus, Cic.; praetor, Cic.; exercitus (of Roman citizens), Liv.; suffragatio (of the city population), Cic.; m. pl. as subst. **urbāni** -ōrum, the inhabitants of the city, the townsfolk: Cic., etc.

TRANSF., of the town, after the city fashion. Hence (1) *refined in manner, elegant*: homo, a man of the world, Cic.; artes, Liv. (2) *witty, pleasant, humorous*: homo urbanissimus, Cic.; sales, Cic.; m. as subst., a wit: Hor.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **urbānē**. (1) *politely, civilly, courteously*: agere, Cic. (2) *wittily, elegantly*: ridere Stoicos, Cic.; Quint.

urbicāpus -i, m. (urbs/capio), a taker of cities: Pl.

urbicus -a -um (urbs), of or belonging to a city; *civic, urban*: Suet.

urbs -bis, f. a walled town or city.

LIT., urbem condere, aedificare, Cic.; capere, evertere, Cic.; urbem quam statuo vestra est, Verg. Esp. the city of Rome: ad urbem esse, to be at or near Rome, Cic., Caes., Sall.

TRANSF., the city = the dwellers in the city: urbs somno vinoque sepulta, Verg.

urceolus -i, m. (dim. of urceus), a small jug or pitcher: Juv.

urceus -i, m. a jug, pitcher: Pl., Hor.

ūrēdo -inis, f. (uro), a blight upon plants: Cic.

urgēo urgere urssi, to push, press, drive, urge.

LIT., hinc Palla instat et urget, Verg.; naves in Syrtis urgere, Verg.; pass.: legionem urgeri ab hoste, Caes.; Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to press upon, beset, oppress: urgens malum, Cic.; mortifero morbo urgeo, Cic.; urget diem nox et dies noctem, Hor.; pass., urgeri, with genit., to be pressed hard on account of something: male administratae provinciae aliorumque criminum, Tac. (2) to urge in speech, stress, press hard upon: interrogando, Cic.; Hor. (3) of work, to press on with, ply hard, follow up: opus, Tib.; propositum, Hor.; iter, Ov.; Cic.

ūrīna -ae, f. (cf. οὐρῶν), urine: Cic., etc.

ūrīnātor -ōris, m. (urinor), a diver: Liv.

ūrīno -are and **ūrīnor** -ari, dep. to dive: Cic., Varr.

urna -ae, f.

LIT., a jug, pitcher, urn for liquids: Pl., Hor., etc.

TRANSF., a jar, pot. (1) for holding money: argenti, Hor. (2) for the ashes of the dead: Ov. (3) for throwing lots or votes into: nomina in urnam conicere, Liv.; educere ex urna tres (iudices), Cic. Hence, of the urn of fate, assigned to Jupiter and the Parcae: omne capax movet urna nomen, Hor. (4) as a measure of capacity, half an amphora: Plin., Pers., etc.

ūrō ūrere urssi ustum (connected with εὔω), to burn.

LIT., in gen.: calore, Cic.; picem et ceras, Ov.; odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum, Verg.; domos, Hor.; agros, Liv. Esp. (1) as medical t. t., to treat by burning, to burn out: in corpore si quid eiusmodi est quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique

patimur, Cic. (2) as t. t. of painting, to burn in: picta ustis coloribus puppis, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of physical processes comparable to burning: a, to dry up, parch: fauces urit sitis, Hor.; Cic., Verg.: b, to pinch, chafe, gall: calceus (pedem) urit, Hor.; lorica lacertos, Prop.: c, to pinch with cold: ustus ab addiduo frigore Pontus, Ov.; Cic. (2) of mental distress: a, to consume with passion, and pass., to be on fire, glow with passion: me tamen urit amor, Verg.; uritur infelix Dido, Verg.; Hor.: b, to disquiet, disturb, harass: eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv.; Ov.

ursa -ae, f. (ursus), a she-bear: Ov. Meton., the constellations of the Great and Little Bear: Ursa Maior, or Erymanthis, or Maenalis, or Parrhasi, the Great Bear; Ursa Minor, or Ursa Cynosuris, the Little Bear, Ov., Suet.

ursus -i, m. a bear: ursi informes, Verg.; poscunt ursum, i.e. a bear hunt in the circus, Hor.

urtica -ae, f. (uro), a nettle, stinging-nettle.

LIT., Hor., Plin. TRANSF., (1) a sea-nettle: Plin. (2) lustfulness, desire: Juv.

ūrūs -i, m. a kind of wild ox: Caes., Verg.

Usipētes -um and **Usipii** -ōrum, m. pl. a powerful Germanic tribe near the Tenceteri, on the Lippe and the Rhine.

ūsītātus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (utor), customary, usual, wonted: vocabula, Cic.; Caes.; facimus usitatus hoc verbum, Cic.; utatur verbis quam usitatis-simis, Cic.; usitatum est, foll. by acc. and infin., it is usual, customary, Quint.

¶ Hence adv. **ūsītātē**, in the usual manner: loqui, Cic.

uspiam, adv. anywhere, at any point: Pl., Cic. **usquam**, adv. (ubi/quam), anywhere (gen. used in negative and conditional sentences).

LIT., iste cui nullus esset usquam consistendi locus, Cic.; with partitive genit.: usquam gentium, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) at all, in any way: Ter., Cic. (2) any whither, in any direction: Pl., Hor.

usque, adv. at every point, through and through, from . . . to, all the way, continuously.

LIT., of space: usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, Cic.; usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes.; usque Romam, as far as Rome, Cic.; usque quaque, everywhere, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of time: usque a Romulo, from the time of Romulus, Cic.; inde usque repetens, Cic.; usque quaque, always, Cat., Cic.; usque eo se tenuit, Cic.; absol., always, constantly: iuvat usque morari, Verg. (2) in other relations: hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic.; Pl., Verg.

usquequaque, see usque.

Ustica -ae, f. a valley in the Sabine country, near Horace's estate.

ustor -ōris, m. (uro), a burner of corpses: Cic., Cat., etc.

ustūlo -are (dim. of uro), to burn, scorch, singe: Cat.

¹**ūsūcāpio** or **ūsū cāpio** -cāpēre -cēpi -captum (usus/capio), to acquire ownership by length of use, obtain by prescription: Cic.; velut usucepisse Italiam, Liv.

²**ūsūcāpio** -ōnis, f. (usus/capio), ownership acquired by length of possession or use: usucapio fundi, Cic.

ūsūra -ae, f. (utor), *use, enjoyment*.

LIT., *natura dedit usuram vitae*, Cic.; *unius horae*, Cic. Esp., *the use of borrowed capital*: Cic.

TRANSF., *interest paid for money borrowed*: *usura menstrua*, Cic.; *usurae gravissimae*, Caes.; *alicui usuram pendere, to pay*, Cic. L.; fig.: *terra numquam sine usura reddit quod accepit*, Cic.; Liv.

ūsūrarius -a -um (usura). (1) *used, relating to use*: Pl. (2) *out at interest, paying interest*: Pl.

ūsūrpātio -ōnis, f. (usurpo), *a using, use, making use*: *doctrinae*, Cic.; *vocis*, Liv.; *itineris, undertaking*, Liv.

ūsūrpō -are (perhaps contr. from usu/rapio), *to make use of, to use, to bring into use*.

In gen.: *genus poenae*, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

Esp. (1) as legal t. t., *to take possession of, acquire*: *amissam possessionem*, Cic.; *alienam possessionem, to appropriate, usurp*, Liv. (2) *to grasp by the senses, to perceive, to notice*: *aliquid sensibus*, Lucr. (3) *to use a word, to mention*: *nomen tantum virtutis usurpas*, Cic.; hence *to call, name*: C. Laelius, is qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic.; Lucr.

ūsus -ūs, m. (utor), *use, using, making use of, application, practice, exercise*.

LIT., in gen.: *membrorum*, Cic.; *erat in tanta caligine maior usus aurium quam oculorum*, Liv.; *scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum, theory and practice*, Caes.; *usus magister est optimus*, Cic. Esp. (1) *social intercourse, familiarity*: *domesticus usus et consuetudo*, Cic.; *familiaris*, Liv.; Ov. (2) as legal t. t., *usus et fructus, usus fructusque, usufructus, the use and enjoyment of property not one's own*: *usus fructus omnium bonorum*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *practice, skill, practical experience*: *militaris*, Cic.; *habere magnum in re militari, or in castris usum*, Caes. (2) *utility, usefulness, profit*: *magnum usum adfert ad navigia faciendā*, Cic.; Caes., Hor. Hence: *usui esse, or ex usu esse, to be useful, be of use*: Caes., Cic., Liv. (3) *need, want*: *usum provinciae supplere*, Cic. Hence phrases, *usus est, usus venit, usus adest, there is need of, occasion for*; absol.: *si quando usus esset*, Cic.; with abl.: *si quid erit quod extra magistratus curatore usus sit*, Cic.; *ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, cum adesset usus, sustinerē auderent*, Caes.; *si usus veniat*, Caes.; also the phrase, *usu venit, it happens*: *quid homini potest turpius usu venire*? Cic.; Caes.

ūsusfructus, see *usus*.

ūt or **ūtī**, adv.

(1) with indic. verb: **a**, interrog., *how?* in direct (or poet., indirect) questions: *ut valet?* *ut meministi nostri?* Hor.; Pl., Liv.; *aspice ut insignis Marcellus ingreditur*, Verg.; **b**, exclam., *how!*: *ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat!* Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc.; **c**, relat., *as*; absol.: *perge ut instituisti*, Cic.; Caes., etc.; in a parenthesis: *facilius est currentem, ut aiunt, incitare*, Cic.; with verb omitted: *vestemque relinquere ut anguis*, Lucr.; Cic., Liv.; with corresponding sic, ita, item: *omnia sic constitueram mihi agenda, ut tu admonebas*, Cic.; *ut optasti, ita est*, Cic.; *ut cum Titanis, ita cum Gigantibus*, Cic.; with concessive force,

indeed...but: Saguntini ut a proeliis quietem habuerant...ita non nocte, non die umquam cessaverant ab opere, Liv.; *ut quisque* (with superl.), *in proportion as, the more...the more*: *ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur*, Cic.; Liv.; repeated: *ut ut, in whatever way*, Pl., Ter.; **d**, in oaths, protestations, etc.: *ita vivam, ut maximos sumptus facio*, Cic.; **e**, to introduce an explanation, *as, as being* (sometimes without verb): *homo acutus ut Poenus*, Cic.; *aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse*, Cic.; *permulta alia conligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus*, Cic.; **f**, temporal, *as, when*, esp. with the perf.: *ut haec audivit, Cic.*; Verg., Hor., Liv., etc.; strengthened by primum: *ut primum loqui posse coepi*, Cic.; **g**, temporal, *while, since*: *ut Brundisio profectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae litterae*, Cic. L.; Caes., Liv.; **h**, of place, *where*: *Indos, litus ut tunditur undā*, Cat.; Verg., Ov.

(2) with subjunctive verb: **a**, interrogative, *how*, in indirect questions: *nescis ut res sit*, Pl.; *vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte*, Hor.; Cic.; **b**, in wishes: *ut illum di deaque perdant!* Ter.; Verg.; **c**, in concessions, *granted that*: Caes., Ov.; **d**, introducing a consequence, *so that*; often preceded by a demonstrative word (e.g. ita, tam, tantus, eo) or by a verb indicating causation: *eo creverit, ut iam magnitudine labore sua*, Liv.; *sol efficit ut omnia floreat*, Cic.; Verg., etc.; **e**, explaining or defining, *namely that*: *datur haec venia antiquitati, ut primordia urbium angustiora faciat*, Liv.; *vetus est lex amicitiae, ut...*, Cic.; **f**, to express a purpose, *that, in order that* (negat. ne or ut ne): *idcirco omnes servi sumus, ut liberi esse possimus*, Cic.; *Romani ab aratro abduxerunt Cincinnatum, ut dictator esset*, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.; **g**, in 'indirect command': i.e. after verbs of commanding, persuading, asking, resolving, taking care, wishing, agreeing, etc.: *equidem vellem, ut aliquando redires*, Cic.; *praecipitur ut nobis ipsis imperemus*, Cic.; *petunt atque orant ut*, Caes.; *postulant ut*, Liv.; *hortor ut*, Cic.; *suasit ut*, Cic.; *impellimur naturā ut*, Cic.; **h**, after verbs of fearing (for ne non), *that not*: *timeo ut sustineas*, Cic.; Caes.

utcumquē (utcuquē), adv. (1) *in whatever manner, however*: *utcumque se videri volet*, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc. (2) *whenever*: *utcumque mecum eritis*, Hor.; Liv.

ūtens -entis, partic. from *utor*; q.v.

ūtensilis -e (utor), *fit for use, useful*: Varr. N. pl. as subst. **ūtensilia** -ium, *useful things, utensils*: Liv., Tac.

ūtēr ūtris, m. (connected with uterus), *the skin of an animal used as a bag or bottle*: *Aeolios Ithacis inclusimus utribus euros*, Ov.; used (like a bladder) for crossing rivers: Caes., Liv.; fig., of conceit: *tumidis infla sermonibus utrem*, Hor.

ūtēr ūtra ūtrum; genit. ūtrūs, dat. ūtri. (1) interrog., *which of the two?* in direct and indirect questions: *uter nostrum popularis est?* *tune an ego?* Cic.; *neque diiudicare posset, uter utri virtute antefereundus videretur*, Caes.; plur., *which side? which of the two sets?* (2) relat., *the one (of two) which*:

utram vis, Pl.; Cic., etc. (3) indef., *one of the two, either of the two*: si uter velit, Cic.

utercumquē (-cunquē) ūtrācumquē ūtrumcumquē, *whichever of the two, whichever*: utercumque vicerit, Cic.

uterlibet ūtrālibet ūtrumlibet, *whichever of the two you please, either of the two*: utrumlibet elige, Cic.; Liv.

utērquē ūtrāquē ūtrumquē; genit. ūtriusquē, dat. ūtrique, *each of two, both* (considered separately).

(1) sing.: uterque cum exercitu veniret, Caes.; sermones utriusque linguae, Cic.; uterque Poenus, *in Africa and in Europe*, Hor.; Phoebus, *the rising and the setting sun, morning and evening*, Ov.; uterque polus, *the North and South Pole*, Ov.; Oceanus, *the east and west*, Ov.; parens, *father and mother*, Ov.; in utramque partem, *on both sides, in both cases*, Cic. With partitive genit: uterque nostrum, Hor. With predicate in the plur.: uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, Caes.; Tac., etc.

(2) plur.: a, usually, *each side, each set*: quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse, Cic.: b, sometimes of individuals, *each, both*: duae fuerunt Ariovisti uxores; utraque in ea fuga perierunt, Caes.

ūtēr -i, m. and ūtērū -i, n. (cf. οὐθα), *the womb*; also in gen., *the belly*.

LIT., Pl., Cic., Hor., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *the cavities of the earth, out of which the first creatures are said to have been born*: Lucr. (2) *the inside*; of a ship: Tac.; of the Trojan horse: Verg.

ūtērvis ūtrāvis ūtrumvis; genit. ūtriusvis, dat. ūtrivis, *which of the two you will, either of the two*: utrumvis facere potes, Cic.; Ter., etc.

ūtī = ut; q.v.

ūtībīlis -e (utor), *that can be used, useful*: Pl.

Ūtica -ae, f. *a town in Africa Propria, north of Carthage, where the senatorial party made their last stand against Caesar, and M. Porcius Cato the younger killed himself*.

¶ Hence adv. **Ūticēnsis** -e, *of Utica*.

ūtīlis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (utor), *useful, fit, profitable, serviceable, beneficial*; absol.: utiles et salutares res, Cic.; with ad and the acc.: homo ad eam rem utilis, Cic.; with in: res maxime in hoc tempus utilis, Liv.; with dat.: equi utiles bello, Ov.; non mihi est vita mea utilior, Cic.; with genit.: radix medendi utilis, Ov.; with infin.: tibia adesse choris erat utilis, Hor.; utile est, with infin.: numquam utile est peccare, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: eos utile est praeesse vobis, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **ūtīlīter**, *usefully, profitably*: utiliter a natura datum esse, Cic.; Hor., etc.

ūtīlītās -ātis, f. (utilis), *usefulness, profit, advantage*: utilitas parta per amicum, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; plur.: utilitates ex amicitia maxime capiantur, Cic.

ūtīnam, adv. *would that! oh that!*: utinam incubat in causam! Cic.; utinam haberetis! Cic.; Hor., etc.; with quod: quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissetus! Cic.; with negat. utinam ne or utinam non, *would that . . . not!*: illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. L.

ūtīquē, adv. *at any rate, certainly, at least*: utique apud me sis, Cic.; commota est plebs, utique postquam . . . , Liv.

ūtōr ūtī ūsus sum, dep. *to use, make use of, employ*.

LIT., of things; with abl.: sensibus, Lucr.; armis, Cic.; oratione, *to speak*, Cic.; male uti lege, *to make a bad use of the law*, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.; with acc.: cetera, Pl.; gerundive: huic omnia utenda ac possidenda tradiderat, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to be in possession of, possess, enjoy*: valetudine non bonā, Caes.; honore, Cic.; lacte et herbis, Ov. (2) of persons, *to associate with, be intimate with*: Trebonio multos annos utor, Cic.; Hor. (3) of persons, with a predicate, *to find*: facili me patre, Ter.; Cic., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **ūtēns** -entis, as adj. (with compar.), *possessing*: Cic.

utpōtē, adv. *seeing that, inasmuch as*: utpote qui nihil contemnere solemus, Cic.; utpote lecti utrimque, Liv.; populus numerabilis, utpote parvus, Hor.

ūtērārius -i, m. (1) *uter*, *one who carries water in skins, a water-carrier*: Liv.

ūtīcūlārīus -i, m. *a bagpiper*: Suet.

ūtīrimquē (ūtrinquē), adv. (uterque), *from both sides, on both sides*: Cic., Hor., Liv., etc.

ūtōrō (1) *uter*, *ad to which of two places? to which side?*: Ov.

ūtōrōbī (ūtrūbī), adv. (2) *uter*, *at which of two places? where?*: Pl.

ūtōrōbīquē (ūtrūbīquē), adv. *on each of two sides, on both sides*: sequitur ut eadem veritas utrobique sit, eademque lex, *with gods and men*, Cic.; Eumenes utrobique plus valebat, *both by land and sea*, Nep.; Hor., Liv.

ūtōrōlibet, adv. (uterlibet), *to either of two sides, to either side*: Quint.

ūtōrōquē, adv. (uterque), *to both sides, in both directions*. LIT., of place: utroque citius quam vellemus cursum confecimus, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., *at each point, both ways*: si natura utroque adiuncta est, Cic.; Liv.

ūtōrūbī, etc. = utrobī, etc.; q.v.

ūtūm, adv. (n. of 1) *uter*, *whether*; used mainly in alternative questions.

(1) in direct questions: a, with a second clause: utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Cic.; utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes annon? Cic.: b, without a second clause: utrum hoc bellum non est? Cic.

(2) in indirect questions: a, with a second clause: multum interest, utrum laus diminuat an salus deseratur, Cic.; utrum illi sentiant, anne simulent, tu intelleges, Cic.; iam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne, Cic.: b, without a second clause: hoc dicere audebis, utrum de te aratores, utrum demique Siculi universi bene existiment, ad rem id non pertinere, Cic.

ūtūt, adv. *however*, see ut.

Ūva -ae, f. *a bunch of grapes*. LIT., uva colorem ducit, Verg.; Cic., etc.; meton., *the vine*: Verg. TRANSF., *a cluster similar to a bunch of grapes*; e.g. a swarm of bees: Verg., Plin.

ūvēns -entis (partic. of *uveo), *moist, wet*: Petr.

ūvesco -ēre (*uveo), *to become moist, be wet*: Lucr.; of persons drinking: Hor.

ūvidūlus -a -um (dim. of uvidus), *moist, wet*: Cat.

uvidus -a -um (*uueo), *moist, damp, wet*. LIT., vestimenta, Hor.; Menalcas, *wet with dew*, Verg.; Iuppiter uvidus austris, *rainy*, Verg. TRANSF., *drunken or having drunk*: Bacchus, Hor.; dicimus integro sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi, Hor.

uxor -ōris, f. a wife, spouse. LIT., uxor iusta, Cic.; duas uxores habere, Cic.; uxorem ducere, *to marry a wife*, Cic., etc.; uxori nuntium remittere, *to divorce a wife*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of animals: olentis uxores mariti, *she-goats*, Hor. (2) a man's cloak: Mart.

uxorcūla -ae, f. (dim. of uxor), *a little wife, wee wife* (as a term of endearment): Pl.

uxorius -a -um (uxor). (1) of a wife: res uxoria, Cic.; dos, Ov. (2) too devoted to one's wife, *uxorious*; of Aeneas, in relation to Dido: Verg.; amnis, *the Tiber, as the husband of Ilia*, Hor.

V

V, v, the twenty-first letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding partly to the Greek digamma (F). V frequently passes into u, e.g. solvo, solum, navita, nauta; and between two vowels is often elided, e.g., deleverunt, delerunt; providens, prudens; ne volo, nolo. For the use of V. in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

vācātio -ōnis, f. (vaco), *a freedom, immunity, exemption from anything, a being without*.

LIT., with genit.: vacatio militiae, Caes., Liv.; with ab: alicui dare vacationem a causis, Cic.; Liv. With subjective genit.: vacatio, adulescentiae, Cic.

TRANSF., *money paid for exemption from military duties*: Tac.

vacca -ae, f. a cow: Cic., Verg., etc.

Vacca -ōrum, m. pl. a people in Hispania *Tarraconensis*.

vaccinium -i, n. the blueberry, whortle-berry; or, according to some scholars, *the hyacinth*: Verg., Ov.

vācēfio -fiēri (vacuus), *to be made empty*: Lucr.

vācerrōsus -a -um, *stupid*: Suet.

vācillātio -ōnis, f. (vacillo), *a rocking, reeling motion*: Suet., Quint.

vācillo (also **vaccillo**: Lucr.) -are, *to totter, reel, stagger, sway to and fro*.

LIT., litterulae vacillantes, *written with unsteady hand*, Cic. L.; of persons: ex vino, Cic.; in utramque partem toto corpore, Cic.; Lucr.

TRANSF., *tota res vacillat et claudicat*, Cic.; of persons: in aere alieno, *to be deep in debt*, Cic.; Lucr.

vācivitās -ātis, f. (vacivus), *emptiness, want*: cibi, Pl.

vācivus or **vōcivus** -a -um (vaco), *empty*: aedes, Pl.; with genit.: virium, *powerless*, Pl.; Ter.

¶ Adv. **vācivē**, *idly, at leisure*: Phaedr.

vāco -are, *to be empty, void*.

LIT., in gen.: absol.: tota domus superior vacat, Cic.; with abl.: natura caelestis et terra vacat umore, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

Esp., of property, *to be vacant, to have no master*: ut populus vacantia teneret, Tac.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to be free from anything, to be without*; with abl.: curā et negotio, Cic.; metu ac periculis, Liv.; with ab: ab opere, Caes.; ab omni concitatione animi semper, Cic.; of things: haec a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant, Caes. (2) *to be free from work, be at leisure, have time*: scribes aliquid, si vacabis, Cic.; with dat., *to have time for, to have leisure for*: ego vero, inquam, philosophiae semper vaco, Cic.; Quint., Tac.; poet., with in and the acc.: in grande opus, Ov. (3) impers., *vacat, there is leisure (for), there is time (for)*; with infin.: hactenus indulsisse vacat, Verg.; dum vacat, Ov.

vācūfācio -fācēre -fēcī -factum (vacuus/facio), *to make empty*: morte superioris uxoris domum novis nuptiis, Cic.; adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic.

vācūitās -ātis, f. (vacuus), *freedom, exemption, immunity, being without*; with genit.: doloris, Cic.; with ab: ab angoribus, Cic. Esp., *a vacancy in a public office*, e.g., the consulship: ap. Cic. L.

Vācūna -ae, f. a goddess of the country, esp. among the Sabines. Adj. **Vācūnālis** -e, of *Vacuna*.

vācūo -are (vacuus), *to make void, to empty*: Lucr.

vācūus -a -um, *empty, void, free from, exempt, without*.

LIT., in gen.: castra, Caes.; theatrum, Hor.; viator, *empty-handed*, Juv.; with abl.: nihil igni vacuum, Cic.; with ab: ab his rebus, Cic.; vacuum oppidum ab defensoribus, Caes. N. as subst. **vācūum** -i, *an empty place, vacuum*: per vacuum incurrere, Hor.; Lucr., Liv. Esp. *vacant, without a master*: praedia, Cic.; possessio regni, Caes.; venire in vacuum, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *free from something, without*; with abl.: animus sensibus et curis vacuus, Cic.; with ab: ab omni sumptu, Cic.; animus a talibus factis vacuus et integer, Cic.; with genit.: vacuus operum, Hor. (2) absol., *free, at leisure, exempt from work or duty*: quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic.; animus, Cic.; mentes, Verg.; aures, Hor.; of time: cum vacui temporis nihil habebam, *leisure*, Cic.; dies, Cic.; nox, Liv. (3) with dat., *free for*: domus scelestis nuptiis, Sall.; Hor. (4) of women, *unmarried or widowed*: Ov., Tac. (5) *worthless, useless, vain*: vacua nomina, Tac.; Hor., Ov.

vādīmōnium -i, n. (vas), *bail, security, recognizance* (insuring appearance before a court of law): sine vadimonio disceditur, Cic.; vadimonium constituere, Cic.; vadimonium obire, *or sistere, or ad vadimoniam venire, to appear on bail*, Cic.; vadimonium desere, *to forfeit recognizances*, Cic.

vādo -ēre, *to go, hasten, rush*: vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, Verg.; ad aliquem postrodie mane, Cic. L.; Tac., etc.

vādor -ari, dep. (vas), *to bind over by bail*: hominem in praesentia non vadatur, Cic.; tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum, Liv.; respondere vadato, Hor.

vādōsus -a -um (vadum), *full of shallows, shallow*: mare, Caes.

vādum -i, n. *a shallow, shoal, ford* in a river or sea. LIT., exercitum vado transducere, Caes.; Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., (1) in gen., *water, river, sea*: Verg., Hor. (2) *the bottom of any stretch of water*: Hor., Ov., Plin. (3) fig., *shallows*, as typical either of *safety* or of *danger*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

vae interj. (cf. *oai*), to express pain or anger, *alas! woe!*; absol.: Pl., Verg., Hor.; with dat.: vae victis, Liv., Ter.; with acc.: Pl.

vāfer vāfra vāfrum, *artful, subtle, sly, crafty*: in disputando, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; superl.: somniorum vāferimus interpres, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **vāfrē**, *artfully, craftily*: Cic. **vāfrītia** -ae, f. (vāfer), *artfulness, slyness, subtlety, cunning*: Sen.

vāgē, adv. from vagus; q.v.

vāgīna -ae, f. *a sheath, scabbard*. LIT., gladius vāgīnā vacuus, Cic.; gladium e vāgīna educere, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *any sheath, case*; esp. *the hull or husk of grain*: Cic.

vāgīo -ire, *to cry, whimper as a child*: repuerascere et in cunis vagire, Cic.; Ov., etc.

vāgītus -ūs, m. (vagio), *the crying of young children*: dare vāgītus, Ov.; Verg.; of the *bleating* of kids: Ov.

vāgōr -ōris, m. (vagio) = vagitus: Enn., Lucr.

vāgōr -ari, dep. (and **vāgo** -are: Pl.) (vagus), *to wander, ramble, rove*.

LIT., in agris passim bestiarum more, Cic.; volucres huc illuc passim vagantes, Cic.; luna iisdem spatiis vagatur quibus sol, Cic.; of ships and sailors, *to cruise*: cum lembis circa Lesbum, Liv.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., vagabitur tuum nomen longe atque late, *will be spread far and wide*, Cic.; animus vagatus errore, Cic.; vagabimur nostro instituto, *digress*, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

vāgus -a -um, *wandering, roaming, roving*.

LIT., multitudo dispersa atque vaga, Cic.; matronae vagae per vias, Liv.; Hor.; of things: luna, Cic.; venti, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *inconstant, fickle*: puella, Ov.; sententia, Cic. (2) *diffuse, aimless*: orationis genus, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **vāgē**, *dispersedly*: vage effusi per agros, Liv.

vāh (**vāhā**), interj. *ah! oh!*: Pl., Ter.

valdē, adv. (syncop. for valide, from validus; q.v.), *intensely, very much, greatly*. (1) with verbs: alicui adridere, Cic.; compar.: valdius oblectare, Hor.; superl.: Sen. (2) with adj. or adv.: valde magnus, Cic.; valde bene, Cic. (3) in replies, *certainly, very much so*: Pl.

valēdīco -ēre, *to say good-bye*: Sen.

valēns -entis, partic. from valeo; q.v.

valētūlus -a -um (dim. of valeo), *strong*: Pl.

valēō -ēre, *to be strong*.

LIT., physically. (1) *to be vigorous, of good physique*: puer ille ut magnus es et multum valet, Pl.; alios velocitate ad cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic.; with infin.: valeo stare, Hor.; valet ima summis mutare deus, Hor. (2) *to be in good health, be well*: optime valeo, Cic.; bene, melius, Cic.; corpore, Cic.; a morbo, Pl.; absol.: valeo et salvus sum, Pl.; hence the phrase at the beginning of a letter: si vales, bene est (S. V. B. E.), Cic. L.; also with the addition: ego or ego quoque valeo (E. V. or E. Q. V.), Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) politically, morally, etc., *to avail, have force, be strong, prevail*: multum equitatu, Caes.; plurimum proficere et valere, Cic.; longe plurimum valere ingenio, Cic.; of things: sine veritate nomen amicitiae valere non potest, Cic. Esp. with reference to a certain object, *to have force for, to be able to, to be strong enough for*: tu non solum ad neglegendas leges, verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, Cic.; of things: illud perficium, ut invidia mihi valeat ad gloriam, Cic.; with infin.: nec continere suos ab direptione castrorum valuit, Liv.; with in (or contra) and the acc., *to avail against*: in se, in Romanos, in ipsum, Cic.; definitio in omnes valet, *avails for all*, Cic.; hoc contra te, Cic. (2) *to be worth*: dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv. (3) of words, *to mean, signify*: verbum, quod idem valet, Cic. (4) as a farewell greeting: vale, or valeas, adieu, farewell, good-bye, Pl., Ter., Verg., etc.; esp. at the end of letters: vale, or bene vale, or cura ut valeas, Cic. L.; to the dead: Cat., Verg., Ov. So: valere iubere, *to bid farewell, say good-bye to*, Cic., etc. Hence as an expression of scorn, refusal, etc.: si talis est deus, valeat, *let me have nothing to do with him*, Cic.; quare valeant ista, *away with them!* Cic.; valeant puellae, Tib.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **valēns** -entis, as adj. (with compar. and superl.), *strong, powerful*.

LIT., physically. (1) *strong*: robusti et valentes satellites, Cic.; valentissimi homines, Cic.; valentes trunci, Verg. (2) *well, healthy*: medicus confirmat propediem te valentem fore, Cic.; Pl., Prop.

TRANSF., politically, morally, etc., *powerful, mighty*: civitas, Cic.; viribus cum valentiore pugnare, Cic.; valens dialecticus, Cic.; fraus valentior quam consilium meum, Cic.

¶ Adv. **valētēr**, *strongly, powerfully*; compar.: valentius spirare, Ov.

Vālērīus -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

¶ Hence adj. **Vālērīānus** -a -um, *of a Valerius*.

vālēsco -ēre (valeo), *to grow strong*. LIT., Lucr. TRANSF., superstitiones, Tac.

vālētūdīnārius -a -um (valetudo), *sickly*: Varr. M. as subst., *an invalid*: Sen.

vālētūdo -inis, f. (valeo), *state of health*.

LIT., physical: bona, Lucr., Cic.; incommoda, adversa, Cic.; infirmā atque aegrā valetudine usus, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc. Esp. (1) in a bad sense, *ill-health, weakness*: oculorum, Cic. L.; affectus valetudine, ill, Caes.; plur.: subsidia valetudinum, Cic. (2) in a good sense, *good health*: valetudinem amiseram, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *mental health*: quasi mala valetudo animi, Cic. (2) of style: Cic.

Valgius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

valgus -a -um, *bow-legged*. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., *suavia, wry mouths*, Pl.

vālīdus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (valeo), *strong, powerful*.

LIT., physically. (1) *strong, stout, muscular*: homines, Pl.; tauri, Lucr.; vires, Verg.; as milit. t. t., of posts or stations, *strong*: valida urbs et potens, Cic.; valida urbs praesidiis, muris, Liv. (2) of medicines, *powerful, efficacious*: succus, Ov.; Tac. (3) *healthy, well*:

si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic. L.; necdum ex morbo satis validus, Liv.

TRANSF., politically, morally, etc., *strong, powerful, mighty, influential*: hostis validior, Liv.; with abl.: ingenium sapientiā validum, Sall.; Hor., Tac., etc.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) *validē* (cf. *valde*), *strongly, powerfully, mightily*: validissime favore alui, ap. Cic. L.; Pl. In answers, *certainly, to be sure*: Pl.

vallāris -e (vallum), *relating to the vallum*: corona, *given to the soldier who first mounted the fortifications of the hostile camp*, Liv.

valles (vallis) -is, f. a *vale, valley*. LIT., vicus positus in valle, Caes.; Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., a *hollow*: alarum, Cat.

vallo -are (vallum), *to fortify with a palisade*. LIT., castra, Liv., Tac. TRANSF., *to fortify, strengthen*: Catilina vallatus sicariis, Cic.; sol radii frontem vallatus, Ov.; Lucr.

vallum -i, n. (vallus), *a palisade made from stakes and set up on a rampart*. LIT., oppidum vallo et fossā cingere, Cic. L.; Caes., Verg., Liv. TRANSF., *a fortification, defence*: spica munitur vallo aristarum, Cic.; Lucr.

vallus -i, m. *a post, stake*.

LIT., esp. (1) as a prop for vines: Verg. (2) as part of a palisade: caedere, Liv.; Caes.; collect. (like vallum), *a palisade, stockade*: duplex vallus, Caes.

TRANSF., vallus pectinis, *a tooth of a comb*, Ov.

valvae -arum, f. pl. *folding-doors*: effractis valvis (fani), Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.

vānesco -ēre (vanus), *to pass away, disappear*. LIT., nubes, Ov.; Tac. TRANSF., amor, Ov.; Tac.

Vangiōnes -um, m. pl. *a Germanic people on the Rhine, near modern Worms*.

vānidicus -a -um (vanus/dico), *talking vainly, lying*: Pl.

vānilōquentia -ae, f. (vanus/loquor), *idle talking, vaunting*: Pl., Liv., Tac.

vānilōquus -a -um (vanus/loquor). (1) *lying*: Pl. (2) *boasting, vaunting*: Liv.

vānitas -ātis, f. (vanus), *emptiness*. Hence (1) *worthlessness, unreality, untruth*: opinionum, Cic.; itineris, Liv. (2) *vanity, boasting, ostentation*: Sall., Liv., Tac.

vānitūdo -inis, f. (vanus), *idle, lying talk*: Pl.

vannus -i, f. *a winnowing-fan*: vannus mystica Iacchi (borne at the Bacchic festival), Verg.

vānus -a -um (connected with vaco), *empty, void*.

LIT., arista, Verg.; imago, *shade, disembodied spirit*, Hor.; vanior acies hostium, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *vain, idle, worthless, meaningless, fruitless, groundless*: oratio, Cic.; spes, Ov.; gaudia, Hor.; of missiles: ictus, Liv. N. as subst., *that which is empty or vain*: haustum ex vano, *from a false source*, Liv.; vana tumens, *with empty show*, Verg.; with genit.: vana rerum, Hor. (2) of persons, *vain, ostentatious, boastful, unreliable, untrue*: haruspex, Cic.; vanum se esse et perfidiosum fateri, Cic.; vanus auctor est, *deserves no credence*, Liv.

vāpidus -a -um (connected with vapor), *spiritless, spoiled, flat*: Pers.

¶ Hence adv. *vāpidē*, *mouldily*: vapide se habere, *to be feeling mouldy*, Aug. ap. Suet.

vāpor (vāpōs) -ōris, m. *vapour, steam*. LIT., aquarum, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. TRANSF., *warm exhalation, warmth*: Lucr.; semen tepefactum vapore, Cic.; locus vaporis plenus, Liv.

vāpōrārium -i, n. (vapor), *a flue for conveying steam*: Cic.

vāpōro -are (vapor). (1) *intransit., to steam, reek*: Plin.; fig.: Lucr. (2) *transit., to fill with vapour, to heat, to warm*: laevum latus, Hor.; templum ture, Verg.

vappa -ae, f. (connected with vapor), *spiritless, flat wine*. LIT., Hor. TRANSF., *a good-for-nothing, worthless fellow*: Hor.

vāpūlāris -e (vapulo), *well whipped*: Pl.

vāpūlo -are, *to be flogged, whipped, beaten*. LIT., Lucr., Pl. TRANSF., (1) of troops, *to be beaten*: ap. Cic. L. (2) in gen., *to be knocked about*: Pl., Cic. L. (3) of things, *to be wasted*: Pl., Sen.

vāriāntia -ae, f. (vario), *difference, variation*: Lucr.

vāriātio -ōnis, f. (vario), *difference, variation*: Liv.

vārico -are (varicus), *to stand with feet apart, to straddle*: Varr., Quint.

vāricōsus -a -um (varix), *having varicose veins*: Pers., Juv.

vāricus -a -um (varus), *straddling*: Ov.

vāriē, adv. *from varius*; q.v.

vāriētās -ātis, f. (varius), *variety, difference, diversity*: florum, pomorum, Cic.; multiplex ratio disputandi rerumque varietas, Cic.; in disputationibus, Cic.; plur.: varietates temporum, Cic.

vārio -are (varius).

(1) *transit., to vary, diversify, variegate, change, alter*. LIT., of material things: vocem, Cic.; capillos, Ov.; (sol) variat ortum maculis, Verg. TRANSF., of abstr. things: caloresque frigoraque, Liv.; voluptatem, Cic.; quae de Marcelli morte variant auctores, *relate differently*, Liv.; variante fortunā eventum, Liv.; cum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variassent, Liv. In pass., variari, *to waver, be divided, to vary*: variatis hominum sententiis, Liv.

(2) *intransit., to be different, to vary*. LIT., of material things: viventibus uva racemis, Prop. TRANSF., *lex nec causis nec personis*, Liv.; sic mei variant timores, Ov.; dissidet et variat sententia, Ov.; quamquam et opinionibus et monumentis litterarum variant, Liv.

vārius -a -um, *manifold*.

LIT., of colour, *diversified, variegated*: columnae, Hor.; lynces, Verg.; caelum, Ov.; Pl.

TRANSF., of the nature of things or persons, *various, manifold, changeable, diverse*. (1) of things: varium poema, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna, voluptas etiam varia dici solet, Cic.; quales sint (dii) varium est, *different opinions are held*, Cic.; fortunae varii eventus, Caes. (2) of persons: varius et multiplex et copiosus fuit, Cic.; esp. in bad sense, *fickle, changeable*: animus, Sall.; varium et mutabile semper femina, Verg.

¶ Hence adv. *vāriē*, *diversely*. LIT., of colour: Plin. TRANSF., in gen., *variously, in different ways*: numerus varie diffusus, Cic.; varie bellatum, *with varying success*, Liv.

***Vārius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were: (1) Q. Varius Hybrida, of Sucro, in Spain, tribune of the people, 91 B.C., author of a lex de maiestate. (2) L. Varius, a poet, the friend of Horace and Vergil.

vārix -icis, c. a varicose vein, esp. in the leg: Cic., Quint.

Varro -ōnis, m. a surname in the gens Terentia. ¶ Hence adj. **Varrōniānus** -a -um, Varronian: milites, who served under C. Terentius Varro, Liv.

***vārus** -a -um. LIT., knock-kneed: Pl., Hor. TRANSF., (1) in gen., crooked, bent: cornua, manus, Ov. (2) diverse, different: alterum (genus) huic varum, Hor.

***Vārus** -i, m. a surname used by several Roman families; esp. of P. Quintilius Varus, defeated and killed with his army by Arminius, A.D. 9. ¶ Hence adj. **Vāriānus** -a -um.

***vās** vādis, m. (vado), a bail, surety; used of persons: vades poscere, Cic.; vades deserere, Liv.; vas factus est alter (Damon) eius sistendi, Cic.

***vās** vāsis, n.; plur. **vāsa** -ōrum, a vessel, receptacle, utensil of any kind: vas vinarium, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., etc. Esp. plur. as milit. t. t., war materials, equipment: vasa conligere, Cic.; vasa conclamare, to give the signal for packing up, Caes.

vāsārium -i, n. (*vas). (1) an allowance given to the governor of a province for his outfit: Cic. (2) the hire of an oil-press: Cato.

vasculārius -ii, m. (vasculum), a maker of vessels, esp. in metal: Cic.

vasculum -i, n. (dim. of *vas), a small vessel: Pl., Cato., Juv.

vastātio -ōnis, f. (vastō), a devastating, laying waste: agri, Liv.; omnium, Cic.; plur.: depopulationes, vastationes, caedes, rapinae, Cic.

vastātor -ōris, m. (vastō), a devastator, ravager: Arcadiae (of a boar), Ov.; ferarum, Verg.

vastē, adv. from vastus; q.v.

vastificus -a -um (vastus/facio), laying waste, devastating: Cic. poet.

vastitās -ātis, f. (vastus), a waste, emptiness, desolation.

LIT., iudiciorum vastitas et fori, Cic.; Italiam totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocare, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) vastness, vast size: Plin. (2) concr. in plur., vastitates, devastators: provinciarum vastitates, Cic.

vastitiēs -ēi, f. (vastus), devastation, destruction: Pl.

vasto -are (vastus), to empty, make empty.

LIT., in gen.: forum, Cic.; Liv.; with abl.: cultoribus agros, Verg. Esp., to lay waste, ravage, devastate: agros, Caes., Cic.; omnia ferro ignique, Liv.; cultores, to plunder, Tac.

TRANSF., to prey upon: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, Sall.

vastus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (perhaps connected with vaco), empty, waste, deserted, desolate.

LIT., in gen.: loci coaedificati an vasti, Cic.; Liv., Tac. Esp., laid waste, ravaged, devastated: solum, Liv.; haec ego vasta dabo, will ravage, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) vast, enormous: vasta et immanis belua, Cic.; mare, Caes.; Verg., Liv.; animus, insatiable, Sall. (2) rough, rude: vastus homo atque foedus, Cic.; littera vastior, rougher, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **vastē**. (1) widely, extensively: vaste profundum, Lucr.; vastius insurgens, Ov. (2) rudely, roughly: loqui, Cic.

vātes -is (genit. pl. vatum or vatium), c. a prophet, soothsayer, seer.

LIT., Cicero quae nunc usu veniunt cecinit ut vates, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., esp. from Vergil onwards, a singer, bard, poet: me quoque dicunt vatem pastores, Verg.; Hor.; cithurnatus, a tragic poet, Ov.; Maenius, Homer, Ov.; Lesbia, Sappho, Ov.; vates Aeneidos, Vergil, Ov.

Vaticānus -a -um, Vatican: mons, collis, the Vatican Hill on the west side of the Tiber, Hor.; plur.: Vaticani colles, the hill with its surroundings, Cic.; ager Vaticanus, the country round the Vatican, notorious for its bad soil, which produced poor wine, Cic.

vaticinatio -ōnis, f. (vaticinor), a soothsaying, prophesying: earum litterarum vaticinationem falsam esse cupio, Cic.; plur.: sortes et vaticinationes, Caes.

vaticinātor -ōris, m. (vaticinor), a soothsayer, prophet: Ov.

vaticinium -i, n. (vates), a prophecy: Plin.

vaticinor -ari, dep. (vates/cano), to prophesy.

LIT., vaticinari furor vera solet, Cic., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: saevam laesi fore numinis iram, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to teach as a seer: doctum quendam virum carminibus Graecis vaticinatum ferunt, Cic. (2) to talk wildly, to rave: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, Cic. (3) to keep on about an old subject: Pl.

vaticinus -a -um (vates), soothsaying, prophetic: Liv., Ov.

vatillum (bātillum) -i, n. a chafing-dish or shovel: Hor.

Vatinius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens; esp. of P. Vatinius, a dependent of Caesar, so bitterly attacked by Cicero that odium Vatiniarum and crimina Vatiniarum became proverbial.

***vē** (shortened form of vel), enclitic, or, or perhaps: duabus tribusve horis, Cic.; Caes., etc.; poet: ve . . . ve, Ov.; ve . . . aut, Prop., either . . . or.

***vē** (-vae), an inseparable particle, which either negates or stresses a negation; e.g. vecors, vesanus, vepallidus.

vēcordia (vaecordia) -ae, f. (vecors), senselessness, folly, madness: Ter., Ov., Sall.

vēcors (vaecors) -cordis (*ve/cor), senseless, foolish, mad, insane: mens, Cic.; impetus, Liv.; vecors de tribunali decurrit, Liv.; superl.: iste vecordissimus, Cic.

vectābilis -e (vecto), that can be carried, portable: Sen.

vectatio -ōnis, f. (vecto), a riding, driving, sailing, etc.: equi, Suet.; Sen.

vectigal -gālis, n. (vectigalis), revenue.

(1) public: a, a state toll, a tax, impost, duty: portoria reliquaque vectigalia, Caes.; vectigal pergrande imponere agro, Cic.; vectigalia pendere, to pay, Cic.; b, of money paid to magistrates: praetorium, Cic. L.

(2) private: *income, revenue*: ex meo tenui vectigali, Cic.; Hor., Plin. L.

vectigālis -e (veho). (1) relating to taxes: pecunia, paid in taxes, Cic.; esp. liable to taxes, tributary: civitas, Cic.; Ubios sibi vectigales facere, Cic. (2) bringing in private income: equi, Cic.

vectio -ōnis, f. (veho), a carrying, conveyance: quadrupedum vectiones, Cic.

vectis -is, m. (veho). (1) for lifting or breaking, a lever, crow-bar: signum vectibus labefacere, Cic.; biremes impellere vectibus, Caes. (2) for securing, a bar, bolt: Cic., Verg.

Vectis -is or **Vecta** -ae, f. the Isle of Wight.

vecto -are (freq. of veho), to carry, convey: plaustris ornos, Verg.; fructus ex agris, Liv.; pass., to ride or be driven: equis, Ov.; carpentis per urbem, Liv.

vector -ōris, n. (veho). (1) act., a carrier, bearer: Ov. (2) pass., one who is carried; on a ship, a passenger: Cic., Verg.; on a horse, a rider: Prop., Ov.

vectorius -a -um (vector), for carrying: navigia, transports, Caes.

vectūra -ae, f. (veho), a conveying, carrying, transportation. Lit., by ship, horse, or carriage: frumenti, Caes.; sine vecturae periculo, of a sea-passage, Cic. L.; Caes. TRANSF., passage-money, fare: Pl., Sen.

vēgēo -ēre, to stir up, quicken, excite: Enn., Lucr.

vēgētus -a -um (vegeo), lively, vigorous, fresh: fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv.; mens, Cic.; ingenium, Liv.

vēgrandis -e, small, diminutive: farra, Ov.

vēhēmens (poet. also **vēmēns**) -entis, adj. (with compar. and superl.), violent, vehement, furious, impetuous.

LIT., of living beings: nimis es vehemens feroxque natura, Cic.; in agendo, Cic.; se vehementem praebere in aliquem, Cic.; lupus, Hor.

TRANSF., of inanimate or abstr. things: vehemens et pugnax exordium dicendi, Cic.; violentia vini, Lucr.; vehementius telum, Liv.; vehementior somnus, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **vēhementēr**. (1) vehemently, violently: se agere, Cic.; ingemuisse vehementius, Cic.; se vehementissime exercere in aliqua re, Caes. (2) strongly, powerfully, forcibly, exceedingly: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.; vehementer delectari, Cic.; vehementissime displicet, Cic.; Pl., Lucr.

vēhementia -ae, f. (vehemens). (1) vehemence, violence, passion: Plin. (2) strength, power: Plin.

vēhiculum -i, n. (vehin), a vehicle, conveyance, by land or by water: vehiculum frumento onustum, Liv.; Pl., Cic., Tac.

vēho vēhēre veki vectum, to carry, convey.

(1) act.; in gen.: reticulum umero, Hor.; taurus qui vexit Europam, Cic.; formica vexit ore cibum, Ov.; quod fugiens hora vexit, Hor. Esp.: a, by water: quos vexit unda, Verg.; b, on horseback or in a carriage: triumphantem (Camillum) albi vixerant equi, Liv.

(2) pass.: vehi, as middle, to sail, ride, drive, etc.: curru, Cic.; in navi, Cic.; in equo, Cic.; apes trans aethera vectae, Verg.; Ov., etc. So also in pres. partic.: vehens quadrigis, riding, Cic.

Vēii -ōrum, m. pl. an old town in Etruria, for a long time the rival of Rome, but taken at last by Camillus.

¶ Hence adj. **Vēiens** -entis, Veientine; m. pl. as subst. **Vēientes** -ium, the Veientes; also adj. **Vēientānus** -a -um and **Vēius** -a -um, Veientine.

Vēiōvis (**Vēdiōvis**) -is, m. (ve/Iuppiter), an old Etruscan deity of the lower world.

vēl, conj. and adv. (imperat. of volo = take what you will, the one or the other).

Conj., or. (1) singly, or: oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic.; Pl., etc.; sometimes to correct a previous expression: ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, or rather, Cic. (2) doubled (sometimes repeated three or four times), either . . . or: cur non adsum vel spectator laudum tuarum vel particeps vel socius vel minister consiliorum? Cic.; quae vel ad usum vitae vel etiam ad ipsam rem publicam conferre possumus, Cic.

Adv. (1) even, actually: per me vel stertas licet, Cic.; often with superl.: vel maxime, especially, Cic.; domus vel optima, Cic. (2) for example: raras tuas quidem, sed suaves accipio litteras; vel quas proxime acceperam, quam prudentes, Cic.; Ter.

Vēlabrum -i, n. a district in Rome near the Palatine.

vēlāmen -inis, n. (velo), a covering, garment: Verg., Ov., Tac.

vēlāmentum -i, n. (velo), a covering, veil: Sen. Esp. plur., velamenta, olive-branches wound round with wool, carried by suppliants: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes, Liv.; Ov., Tac.

vēlārium -i, n. (velum), the awning over part of a theatre: Juv.

vēlāti -ōrum, m. pl. (velo), milit. t. t., the reserve, supernumary troops; used always in the phrase: accensi velati, Cic.

vēlēs -itis, m., usually plur., vēlītēs, light-armed infantry, skirmishers: Liv., Ov. TRANSF., scurra veles, Cic.

Vēlia -ae, f. (1) a district on the Palatine Hill in Rome. (2) the Latin name of the Lucanian coastal town Elea ('Eḗa).

¶ Hence adj. **Vēliensis** -e and **Vēlinus** -a -um, Veline.

vēlifer -fēra -fērum (velum/fero), carrying sail: Prop., Ov.

vēlificatio -ōnis, f. (velifico), a sailing: Cic. L.

vēlifico -are and dep. **vēlifīcor** -ari (velum/facio), to sail.

LIT., Prop.; perf. partic. in pass. sense, velificatus -a -um, sailed through: Juv.

TRANSF., to work for an end: honori suo, Cic.

¶ **Vēlinus**, see Velia.

¶ **Vēlinus** -i, m. a river in the Sabine country.

vēlītāris -e (veles), of the velites or light-armed troops: arma, Sall.; hastae, Liv.

vēlītatio -ōnis, f. (velitor), skirmishing.

TRANSF., wrangling, bickering: Pl.

vēlītor -ari, dep. (veles), to skirmish. TRANSF., to wrangle, dispute: Pl.

Vēlītrāe -ārum, f. pl. a town of the Volsci in Latium (now Velletri).

vēlīvōlans = velivolus; q.v.

vēlīvōlus -a -um (velum/volo), flying with sails; of ships: rates, Ov.; Lucr.; of the sea: Verg., Ov.

Vellēius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens; esp. of C. Velleius Paterculus, a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

vellicātio -ōnis, f. (vellico), a twitting, taunting: Sen.

vellico -are (vello), to pluck, twitch. **LIT.**, Pl. **TRANSF.**, to taunt, criticize, rail at: in circulis, Cic.; absentem, Hor.

vello vellere velli (vulsi, volsi) vulsum (volsum), to pluck, pull, twitch.

In gen.: alicui barbam, Hor.; latus digitis (to attract attention), Ov.; aurem, Verg. Esp., to pluck off, pluck out: spinas, Cic.; postes a cardine, Verg.; vallum, to pull up the palisade, Liv.; signa, to take the standards out of the ground in order to march away, Liv.; poma manu, to pick, Tib.

¶ Hence partic. **vulsus** -a -um, plucked, beardless: Pl., Prop., etc.

vellus -ēris, n. wool when shorn off, a fleece.

LIT., vellera trahere, to spin, Ov.; Lucr., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) the whole skin with the wool, either on or off the animal: Phrixea vellera, Ov.; poet., any hide, e.g., of a lion or stag, Ov. (2) anything like wool (in plur.): lanæ vellera per caelum ferri, fleecy clouds, Verg.; Mart.

vēlo -are (velum), to cover, veil, envelop.

LIT., capita amictu, Verg.; tempora myrto, Verg.; caput velatum filo, Liv.; Hor., etc.

TRANSF., to hide, veil: odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac.

vēlōcitās -ātis, f. (velox), quickness, rapidity, velocity. **LIT.**, velocitas corporis celeritas vocatur, Cic.; Caes. **TRANSF.**, mali, Tac.

vēlox -ōcis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (volo), swift, rapid, quick, fleet. **LIT.**, pedites velocissimi, Caes.; cervi, Verg.; iaculum, Verg.; toxicum, quick in operation, Hor.; poet. like adv.: ille velox desilit in latices, Ov. **TRANSF.**, animus, Hor.; nihil est animo velocius, Cic.; Tac., Quint.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.)

vēlōciter, quickly, rapidly, swiftly: aliquid velocius auferre, Ov.; velocius pervolare in hanc sedem, Cic.; velocissime moveri, Cic.

vēlum -i, n.

(1) a sail: antennis subnectere totum velum, Ov.; velo et remige portus intrat, Ov. More often plur.: vela dare, to sail, Cic., Verg., Hor., Liv.; vela facere, Cic., Verg.; contra- here, Cic. L.; fig.: dare vela ad id, unde aliquis status ostenditur, Cic.; pandere vela orationis, to follow the current of one's speech, Cic.; prov.: remis velisque, with all one's might, Cic.

vēlum, a covering, awning, curtain: tabernacula carbaiseis intenta velis, Cic.; velis amicti, non togis, wrapped up like women, Cic.; Lucr., Prop., etc.

vēlūt (vēlūtī), adv. as, even as, just as.

(1) with indic.: velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios modos ciere, Cic.; sometimes without following verb: velut hesterni die, Cic.; veluti pecora, Sall. Esp.: a, to introduce a simile: ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coorta est seditio, sic, Verg.; Ov., etc.: b, to introduce an example, as, as for instance: in bestiis aquatilibus iis, quae gignuntur in terra, velut crocodili, Cic.

(2) with subjunctive, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, velut, or velut si, as if, just as if, just as though: absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrent, Caes.; velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinisset, Liv.

vēmens = vehemens; q.v.

vēna -ae, f. a blood-vessel, vein.

LIT., venae et arteriae a corde tractae, Cic.; Verg., Tac. Sometimes an artery; plur., the pulse: si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a water-course: venas et flumina fontis elicuerunt sui, Ov. (2) a vein of metal: aeris, argenti, auri, Cic.; venae peioris aevum, Ov. (3) a vein or streak in wood or stone: Plin. (4) the inmost, vital part of anything: periculum inclusum in venis et visceribus reipublicae, Cic. (5) a vein of talent, disposition or natural inclination: benigna ingenii vena, Hor.; Quint.

vēnābūlum -i, n. (venor), a hunting-spear: aprum venabulo percutere, Cic. L.; Verg., Ov.

Vēnāfrum -i, n. a very old town of the Samnites in Campania, famous for its oil (now *Venafro*).

¶ Hence adj. **Vēnāfrānus** -a -um, *Venafran*.

vēnālīcius -a -um (venalis), relating to the sale of slaves: Suet., Plin. M. as subst.

vēnālīcius -i, a slave-dealer: Cic.

vēnālīs -e (venum), on sale, to be sold.

LIT., horti, Cic.; Pl., Sall. M. as subst., venalis, a slave put up for sale: Pl., Cic.

TRANSF., that can be bought with bribes, venal: vox, Cic.; habere venalem in Sicilia iurisdictionem, Cic.; Prop., Liv.

vēnātīcus -a -um (venatus), of or for the chase: canis, Pl.; Cic., Hor.

vēnatio -ōnis, f. (venor), the chase, hunting.

LIT., aucupium atque venatio, Cic.; Caes.

TRANSF., (1) game: venatio capta, Liv.; Plin. L. (2) a beast hunt in the circus or amphitheatre: ludorum venationumque apparatus, Cic.

vēnator -ōris, m. (venor), a hunter, sportsman: Pl., Caes., etc.; fig.: physicus id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic.

vēnātorius -a -um (venator), of or for the chase: galea, Nep., Plin. L.

vēnātrix -icis, f. (venator), a huntress: Ov., Verg.; attrib.: puella, Diana, Juv.

vēnātūra -ae, f. (venor), hunting, the chase: Pl.

vēnātus -ūs, m. (venor), the chase, hunting: labor in venatu, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

vendibilis -e (vendo), on sale, saleable. **LIT.**, illa via Herculanea, Cic. **TRANSF.**, popular, acceptable: oratio, Cic.; compar.: sint illa vendibilia, Cic.

venditatio -ōnis, f. (vendito), a putting up for sale; hence a boasting, vaunting: venditatio atque ostentatio, Cic.; sine venditione, Cic.

venditator -ōris, m. (vendito), a vaunter, boaster: Tac.

venditio -ōnis, f. (vendo), a selling, sale: bonorum, Cic.; plur.: quam ad diem proscriptioes venditionesque fiant, Cic.; Plin. L. **vendito** -are (freq. of vendo), to offer for sale repeatedly, try to sell.

LIT., Tusculanum, Cic. L.; Tac., etc.

TRANSF., (1) to sell (corruptly): decreta, Cic.; pacem pretio, Liv. (2) to cry up, praise,

advertise: operam suam alicui, Liv.; se alicui, Cic.; se existimationi hominum, Cic.

venditor -ōris, m. (vendo), *a seller, vendor*: Cic.

vendo -dēre -didi -ditum (contr. from *venum/do*), *to put up for sale, to sell, vend*.

LIT., bona civium, Cic.; fanum pecuniā grandi, Cic.; male, cheap, Cic.; pluris, Pl., Cic.; ex empto aut vendito, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to sell, betray for money*: auro patriam, Verg.; se trecentis talentis regi, Cic. (2) *to cry up, recommend, advertise*: Ligarianam, Cic.; Hor., Prop.

The usual passive of *vendo* is *veneo*; q.v.

venēficium -i, n. (veneficus). (1) *a poisoning*: Cic., Liv., Tac. (2) *the preparation of drugs, magic, sorcery*: Cic., Ov.

venēficus -a -um (venenum/facio), *poisonous, magical*: artes, Plin.; verba, Ov.

¶ As subst., m. **venēficus** -i, *a poisoner, sorcerer, enchanter*: Cic., Hor., Ov.; f. **venēfica** -ae, *a sorceress, a witch*: Pl., Hor.

venēnārius -i, m. (venenum), *a poisoner*: Suet. **venēnifer** -fēra -fērum (venenum/fero), *poisonous*: Ov.

venēno -are (venenum), *to poison, drug*: carnem, Cic.; odio obscuro, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **venēnātus** -a -um, *poisoned, poisonous, drugged, enchanted*: colubrae, Lucr.; telum, Cic.; virga, Ov.; fig.: iocus, Ov.

venēnum -i, n. *a drug*.

(1) *poison*. LIT., venenum alicui dare, Cic.; veneno necare, Cic.; dare venenum in poculo, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., *a, ruin, destruction, bane*: discordia est venenum urbis, Liv.: *b, virulent speech*: pus atque venenum, Hor.; Ov.

(2) *a love-potion*: Pl., Cic., Hor., etc.

(3) *colouring matter, dye*: Assyrium, Verg.; Tarentinum, Hor.; rouge: Ov.

venēo vēnīre vēnīi vēnitum (venum/eo), *to go for sale, to be sold* (used as pass. of *vendo*): mancipia venibant, Cic.; venire sub corona a consule et praetore, Liv.; with abl. of price: auro, Hor.; with genit. of price: minoris, Cic.

venērābilis -e (veneror), *venerable, reverend*: venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum, venerabilior divinitate, Liv.; of things: donum, Verg.; Hor., Tac.

venērābundus -a -um (veneror), *reverent, respectful*: Liv., Suet.

venērātiō -ōnis, f. (veneror), *reverence, respect, veneration*: habet venerationem iustam quidquid excellit, Cic.; Tac.

venērātor -ōris, m. (veneror), *a venerator, reverer*: domūs vestrae, Ov.

venērēus, see *venus*.

venērō -ari, dep. (act. **venērō** -are: Pl.).

(1) *to ask reverently, beseech with awe*: nil horum veneror, Hor.; with ut or ne and subj.: Pl.

(2) *to revere, respect, worship, honour*: deos sancte, Cic.; Larem farre pio, Verg.; secundum deos nomen Romanum, Liv.; Augustum, Hor.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: Verg., Hor.

Venēti -ōrum, m. pl.

(1) *a people on the north-west coast of the Adriatic*.

¶ Hence subst. **Venētia** -ae, f. *their*

country; adj. **Venētus** -a -um, *Venetian*, also *blue*: Juv., etc.

(2) *a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, near modern Vannes*.

¶ Hence subst. **Venētia** -ae, f. *their country*; adj. **Venēticus** -a -um.

vēnia -ae, f. (connected with *veneror*), *grace, indulgence, favour*.

In gen.: dedi veniam homini impudenter petenti, Cic.; extremam hanc oro veniam, Verg.; Liv.

Esp., (1) *permission*: petere veniam legatis mittendis, Liv. Often in phrase, bonā (cum) venia, *with your good leave*: bona venia vestra liceat, Liv.; Cic. (2) *pardon, forgiveness*: veniam impetrare errati, Cic.; dare veniam et impunitatem, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.

vēnio vēnīre vēni vēnitum, *to come*.

LIT., of physical movement. (1) of persons: huc, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; ad urbem, Cic.; sub aspectum, Cic.; domum ad aliquem, Cic.; sexto die Delum Athenis, Cic.; veniens hostis, Verg. With dat. of purpose: venire auxilio, subsidio, Caes.; with ad: ad cenam, Pl.; ad causam dicendum, Liv. Impers. pass.: ad quos ventum erat, Caes.; Cic. (2) of things: frumentum Tiberi venit, Liv.; dum tibi litterae meae veniant, Cic. L.; verbosa et grandis epistula venit a Capreis, Juv.

TRANSF., (1) of metaphorical movement in gen.: ut ad id aliquando, quod cupiebat, pulchro veniens in corpore virtus, Verg.; veniret, Cic.; venio ad recentiores litteras, Caes.; venire in mentem, *to come into one's head*, Cic. L.; in buccam, *to one's lips*, Cic. L. (2) in course of time, *to happen, come, arrive*: ubi ea dies quam constituerat venit, Caes.; venientis anni, *of the coming year*, Cic.; ventura bella, Verg.; nepotes venturi, Verg., Ov. (3) *to grow*: veniunt felicias uvae, Verg. (4) *to be derived from*: Bebrycia de gente, Verg.; fig., *to arise from*: maius commodum ex otio meo quam ex aliorum negotiis reipublicae venturum, Sall. (5) *to come to or fall into any state or condition*: in calamitatem, Cic.; in consuetudinem, Cic.; alicui in amicitiam, Caes.; Hor., Liv.

vēnor -ari, dep. *to hunt*. LIT., ei qui venari solent, Cic.; leporem, Pl., Verg.; venatum ire, Verg. TRANSF., suffragia ventosae plebis, Hor.

vēnōsus -a -um (vena), *full of veins, veiny*: Plin., Pers.

venter -tris, m. *the belly*.

LIT., (1) *the stomach*: fabā venter inflatur, Cic.; hence, fig., *gluttony*: ventrem fame domare, Liv.; ventri obediare, Sall.; Hor., Juv. (2) *the womb*: Juv.; meton., *the fetus, fruit of the womb*: Hor.

TRANSF., *a curve, protuberance*: cresceret in ventrem cucumis, Verg.

ventīlo -are (ventus), *to wave, fan, brandish in the air*. LIT., ventilat aura comas, Ov.; Prop., etc. Esp. *to winnow grain*: Varr. TRANSF., *to fan the flames of excitement*, etc.: illius lingua, quasi flabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, Cic.

ventio -ōnis, f. (venio), *a coming*: Pl.

ventīto -are (freq. of *venio*), *to come often, resort*: domum, Cic. L.; in castra, Caes.

ventōsus -a -um (ventus), adj. (with compar. and superl.).

LIT., (1) *full of wind, windy*: folles, Verg.; Germania ventosior, Tac.; ventosissima regio, Liv. (2) *swift or light as the wind*: equi, Ov.; Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *windy, puffed up, vain*: gloria, lingua, Verg. (2) *changeable, inconstant*: plebs, Hor.; ingenium, Liv., Cic.

ventricŭlus -i, m. (dim. of venter), *the belly*: Juv.; cordis, *a ventricle*, Cic.

ventriŭsus -a -um (venter), *pot-bellied*: Pl.

ventŭlus -i, m. (dim. of ventus), *a slight wind, gentle breeze*: Pl., Ter.

ventus -i, m. *wind*.

LIT., ventus intermittitur, Caes.; cum saevire ventus coepisset, Caes.; Lucr., Cic., etc.; prov.: in vento et aqua scribere, *to labour in vain*, Cat.; profunderē verba ventis, Lucr.; dare verba in ventos, Ov.; dare verba ventis, *not to keep one's word*, Ov.; ventis tradere rem, *to consign to oblivion*, Hor.; ferre videre sua gaudia ventos, Verg.

TRANSF., the wind as a sign of good or ill success, popular favour, etc.: venti secundi, Cic.; disturbance: omnes rumorū et contionum ventos conligere, rumours, Cic.; quicumque venti erunt, *whichever way the wind blows*, Cic.; ventum popularem esse quaesitum, Cic.; Hor., etc.

vēnŭcula (vennuncŭla) -ae, f. *a kind of grape*: Hor.

vēnum and **vēnō**, acc. and dat. as from *venus, n. *for sale*: venum or veno dare, Sall., Liv., Tac.; venum ire, *to be sold*, Sen.

venumdo (vēnundo) -dāre -dēdi -dātum (venum/do), *to offer for sale, to sell*; esp., of captives: Tac., etc.

vēnŭs -eris, f. *charm, loveliness, attractiveness*.

LIT., amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum, Pl.; fabula nullius veneris, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) as proper name, **Vēnŭs**, the goddess of love, wife of Vulcan, mother of Cupid: Aeneadum genitrix hominum divumque voluptas alma Venus, Lucr.; Veneris puer, Cupid, Ov.; Veneris filius, Cupid, Ov.; or Aeneas (son of Anchises and Venus), Ov.; mensis Veneris, April, Ov.; Verg., etc. (2) *sexual love*: Verg., Liv., etc. (3) *a loved one*: Lucr., Verg., Hor. (4) *the planet Venus*: Cic. (5) *the Venus throw, the highest throw of the dice*: Prop.

¶ Hence adj. **Vēnērēus** (Vēnērĭus) -a -um, of Venus, relating to Venus: Venerii servi, and simply Venerii, the slaves in the temple of the Erycinian Venus, Cic.; also of sexual love: res Venereae, Cic.

Vēnŭsia -ae, f. *an old town on the borders of Lucania and Apulia* (now Venosa).

¶ Hence adj. **Vēnŭsinus** -a -um, Venusine, esp. with reference to Horace, born at Venusia.

vēnustās -ātis, f. (venus), *loveliness, beauty, charm, attractiveness*. LIT., physical: corporis, Cic. TRANSF., of style, manner, etc.: homo adfluens omni venustate, Cic., Pl.

vēnustŭlus -a -um (dim. of venustus), *charming*: Pl.

vēnustus -a -um (venus), *charming, lovely, graceful*. LIT., physically: gestus et motus corporis, Cic.; Sirmio, Cat. TRANSF., of style, manner, etc.: sermo, sententiae, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Hence adv. **vēnustē**, charmingly: Plin. L., etc.

vēpallidus -a -um, *very pale*: Hor.

veprēcŭla -ae, f. (dim. of vepres), *a thorn-bush*: Cic.

veprēs -is, m. (f., Lucr.), gen. plur. **vepres** -um, *a thorn-bush, briar-bush*: sepulcrum saeptum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Liv.; Verg., etc.

vēr vērīs, n. (cf. ἦρ), *spring*.

LIT., primo vere, in the beginning of spring, Liv.; cum ver esse coepit, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *the spring-time of life*: aetatis, Ov.; Cat. (2) *that which is brought by spring*: Mart.; esp. ver sacrum, an offering of the firstlings: ver sacrum vovere, Liv.

vērātrum -i, n. *hellebore*: Lucr., Plin.

vērāx -ācis (verus), *speaking the truth, truthful*: oraculum, Cic.; compar.: Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio, Cic.; with infin.: vosque veraces cecinisse Parcae, Hor.

verbēna -ae, f. and, more often, plur. **verbēnae** -ārum, *sacred boughs of olive, laurel, etc., carried by the Fetiales and by certain priests*: Cic., Liv., etc.

verbēnātus -a -um (verbenae), *crowned with sacred boughs*: Suet.

verber -ēris, n.; sing. only in genit. and abl.; plur. **verbēra** -ērūm, *a lash*.

(1) concr., *a whip, scourge*; sing.: verber tortus, Verg.; ictus verberis, Ov.; plur.: iubet verbera adferri, Liv. TRANSF., *thong of a sling or other missile weapon*: Verg.

(2) *a blow, stroke; a thrashing, flogging, whipping*: sing.: trementes verbere ripae, Hor.; plur.: castigare aliquem verberibus, Cic.; verberibus lacerari, Liv. TRANSF., *patruae verbera linguae*, Hor.; contumeliarum verbera, Cic.

verbērābilis -e (verbero), *deserving to be flogged*; superl.: Pl.

verbērēus -a -um (verber), *deserving to be flogged*: Pl.

verbēro -are (verber), *to beat, strike, flog, thrash, scourge*.

LIT., aliquem pulsare et verberare, Cic.; alicuius oculos virgis, Cic.; aethera alis, Verg.; Mutinam tormentis, *to fire upon*, Cic.; vineae grandine verberatae, *beaten down*, Hor.

TRANSF., with words, *to attack, assail*: orator istos verberabit, Cic.; Pl., Tac.

verbēro -ōnis, m. (verber), *one who deserves a flogging, a rascal*: Pl., Ter., Cic. L.

verbŏsus -a -um (verbum), *copious, diffuse, wordy*: simulatio, Cic.; compar.: epistula verbosior, Cic. L.

¶ Hence adv. **verbŏsē**, *diffusely, verbosely*: satis verbose, Cic.; compar.: haec ad te scripsi verbosius, Cic. L.

verbum -i, n. (connected with etq̄w), *a word*.

In gen.: verbum nunquam in publico facere, *never to speak in public*, Cic.; videtis hoc uno verbo unde significari res duas, et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic.; verbum voluptatis, Cic.; ille dies nefastus erit, per quem tria verba silentur, *when the praetor does not use the formula*, Do, Dico, Addico, i.e., *does not administer justice*, Ov.

In certain phrases: uno verbo, *in a word, briefly*: ut uno verbo complectar, diligenter, Cic.; ad verbum, e verbo, de verbo, pro

verbo, *word for word, literally, accurately*: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic.; reddere verbum pro verbo, Cic.; verbi causā, or gratiā, *for example*: si quis, verbi causā, oriente Canicula ortus est, Cic.; meis (tuis, suis), verbis in *my*, etc., *name*: si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Cic. L.

Esp., (1) *mere words, mere talk* (opp. *reality*): existimatio, decus, infamia, verba sunt atque ineptiae, Cic.; in quibus (civitatis) verbo sunt liberi omnes, *nominally*, Cic.; verba dare alicui, *to cheat, cozen, deceive*, Ter., Cic. L., Ov. (2) *an expression, saying*: quod verbum in pectus Iugurthae altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, Sall.; Pl., Ter. (3) *as grammar*. t. t., *a verb*: ut sententiae verbis finiantur, Cic.

Vercellae -ārum, f. pl. *a town in Gallia Cisalpina* (now *Vercelli*).

Vercingetōrix -rigis, m. *a Gallic chief in the time of Julius Caesar*.

vercūlum -i, n. (dim. of ver), *little spring*, used as a term of endearment: Pl.

vērē, adv. from verus; q.v.

verēcundia -ae, f. (verecundus), *modesty, feeling of shame, diffidence, bashfulness, shyness*: meam stultam verecundiam! Cic.; harum rerum commemorationem verecundia saepe impedivit utriusque nostrum, Cic.; with objective genit., *respect for, scruple about*: negandi, Cic.; deorum, Liv.; in dat., verecundiae est, with infin., *one is ashamed, one hesitates*: privatis dictatorem poscere reum verecundiae non fuit, Liv.

verēcundor -ari, dep. (verecundus), *to be bashful, ashamed, shy*: Pl., Cic.; with infin.: in publicum prodire, Cic.

verēcundus -a -um (vereor), *bashful, modest, shy, diffident*; of persons: homo non nimis verecundus, Cic.; nec in faciendis verbis audax et in transferendis verecundus et parvus, Cic.; of things: vultus, Ov.; color, *a blush*, Hor.; oratio, Cic.; compar.: Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **verēcundē**, *modestly, shyly, bashfully*: tum ille timide vel potius verecunde inquit, Cic.; Liv.

verēdus -i, m. *a swift horse, hunter*: Mart.

verēor -ēri -itus sum, dep.

(1) *to be afraid or anxious, to fear*; with acc.: periculum, hostem, Caes.; bella Gallica, Cic.; Hor., etc.; with dat., or de and abl., *to fear for*: Caes., Cic.; with infin.: quos interficere vereretur, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.; with ne (*that*), or ut, or ne non (*that not*): vereor ne turpe sit timere, Cic.; et tamen veremur ut hoc natura patiat, Cic.; Hor., etc.

(2) *to have respect for, to revere*; with acc.: metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic.; quem et amabat ut fratrem et ut maiorem fratrem verebatur, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

¶ Hence gerundive **verēdus** -a -um, as adj., *venerable, reverend*: maiestas, Ov.; patres, Ov.

Vergilius (Virgilius) -i, m., P. Vergilius Maro (70-19 B.C.), *the Roman poet; author of the Aeneid, the Georgics, and the Eclogues*.

Verginius -a -um, *the name of a Roman gens*; esp. of Verginia, *the daughter of the centurion L. Verginius, who killed her in the marketplace, to save her from the designs of the decemvir Appius Claudius*.

vergo vergēre versi (connected with verito), *to turn*.

Intransit., *to bend, to be inclined*. LIT., omnibus eius (terrae) partibus in medium vergentibus, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., *to be inclined, to verge*: nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus, Cic.; of time, *to draw to an end*: vergente autumno, Tac.

Transit., *to bend, turn, incline*: Lucr., Ov.; pass. as middle: vergi, *to incline*, Lucr.

vergobretus -i, m. *title of the highest magistrate of the Aedui*: Caes.

veridicus -a -um (verus/dico). (1) *truth-speaking, truthful*: vox, Cic.; veridica interpres deum, Liv. (2) *truly spoken, true*: Plin.

verilōquium -i, n. (verus/loquor), *a translation of ἐτυμολογία; etymology*: Cic.

verisimilis -e (from verus (q.v.)/similis (q.v.)), *probable, likely*: Cic.

verisimilitudo -inis, f. (verisimilis), *probability*: Cic.

veritas -ātis, f. (verus), *truth*.

LIT., (1) *objectively, the truth, the actual state or nature of things, reality*: veritatem patefacere, Cic.; in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, Cic.; imitari veritatem (of works of art), *to be true to nature*, Cic.; ex veritate, Sall. (2) *subjectively, truthfulness, the telling of the truth*: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter.

TRANSF., in gen., *honesty*: in tuam fidem, veritatem confugit, Cic.; Ter.

veriverbium -i, n. (verus/verbum), *truthfulness*: Pl.

vermēn -inis, n. (verto), *a griping pain*: Lucr.

vermicūlor -ari, dep. (vermiculus), *to be full of worms, to be worm-eaten*: Plin.

¶ Hence partic. **vermiculātus** -a -um, *vermiculated*: pavimentum, inlaid so as to resemble worm-tracks, Plin.

vermicūlus -i, m. (dim. of vermis), *a little worm, grub*: Lucr., Plin.

vermis -is, m. (verto), *a worm*: Lucr., Plin.

verna -ae, c. *a slave born in the master's house*.

LIT., Pl., Hor. TRANSF., *a native*: Mart.

vernacūlus -a -um (verna), *of a slave born in the house*: Tac.; m. as subst. **vernacūlus** -i, *a jester, buffoon*: Suet.

TRANSF., *native, domestic*: consilium, Pl.; crimen domesticum et vernaculum, Cic.

vernilis -e (verna). (1) *slavish, mean, abject*: blanditiae, Tac. (2) *pert, froward*: verbum, Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **vernilitēr**, *like a slave*: fungi officio, Hor.

vernilitās -ātis, f. (vernilis). (1) *mean servility*: Sen. (2) *pertness*: Pl., Quint.

verno -are (ver), *to be spring-like, flourish, grow green*. LIT., vernat humus, Ov.; avis, Ov.

TRANSF., dum vernat sanguis, *is lively*, Prop.

vernūla -ae, c. (dim. of verna). (1) *a little slave born in the house*: Juv., etc. TRANSF., *native, indigenous*: Tac., Mart.

vernus -a -um (ver), *of spring, spring-like, vernal*: aequinoctium, Liv.; flores, Hor.; tempus, Cic., Lucr.

vērō, adv. from verus; q.v.

Vērōna -ae, f. *a town of northern Italy, birth-place of Catullus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Vērōnensis** -e, *of Verona*;

m. pl. as subst. **Vērōnenses** -ium, *the inhabitants of Verona*.

verpa -ae, f. *the penis*: Cat., Mart.

verpus -i, m. (*verpa*), *a circumcised man*: Cat., Juv.

verrēs -is, m. *a boar*: Hor. TRANSF., of a man: Pl.

Verres -is, m., C. Cornelius, praetor in Sicily, prosecuted by Cicero on charges of extortion, etc.

¶ Hence adj. **Verrius** and **Verrinus** -a -um, of *Verres*: ius (with a pun on 'verres and on the double meaning of ius), Cic.

verrinus -a -um ('verres), of a boar: Plin.

Verrinus, see 'Verres.

verro *verrere* *verri* *versum*, to drag, trail, sweep, pull: *versā pulvis inscribitur hastā*, Verg.; *maria ac terras ferre secum et verrere per auras*, Verg.; on the threshing-floor, to sweep together, collect together: *quidquid de Libycis verritur areis*, Hor. Esp. to sweep a place so as to clean it, to brush, scour: *aedes*, Pl.; *crinibus templa*, Liv.; *verrit humum pallā*, Ov.; of animals swimming: *aequora caudis*, Verg.

verrūca -ae, f. *a wart*: Plin. TRANSF., a small fault: Hor.

verrunco -are (*verto*), to turn out, esp. as a relig. t. t., bene *verruncare*, to turn out well, have a happy issue: *populo*, Liv.

versābilis -e (*verso*), movable, changeable: Sen.

versābundus -a -um (*verso*), whirling round, revolving: *turbo*, Lucr.

versātilis -e (*verso*), turning round, revolving.

LIT., *templum caeli*, Lucr.; Sen. TRANSF., versatile: *ingenium*, Liv.

versicōlor -ōris (*verto/color*), changing colour, of various colours, parti-coloured: *plumae*, Cic.; *vestimentum*, Liv.; *arma*, Verg.

versicūlus -i, m. (dim. of *versus*). (1) a little line: *epistulae*, Cic. L.; Hor. (2) disparagingly, a poor little verse: Cat., Verg.

versificātiō -ōnis, f. (*versifico*), a making of verses, versification: Quint.

versificātor -ōris, m. (*versifico*), a verse-maker, versifier: Quint.

versifico -are (*versus/facio*), to write verse, versify: Quint.

versipellis (**versipellis** -e) (*verto/pellis*), changing one's skin; hence, changing one's form.

LIT., *vorsipellem se facit* (of Jupiter): Pl. TRANSF., sly, subtle, crafty: Pl.

verso (**verso**) -are (*freq.* of *verto*), to turn about often, turn hither and thither, twist round.

LIT., *massam forcipe*, Verg.; *lumina suprema, cast a last look*, Ov.; *manum*, Ov.; *levi teretem versare pollice fusum*, Ov.; *sortem urnā, shake*, Hor.; *exemplaria Graeca nocturnā versate manu, versate diurnā, handle, study*, Hor. With reflex., and passive as middle, to turn oneself round: *se in utramque partem, non solum mente, sed etiam corpore*, Cic.; *qui (orbis) versantur retro*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to bend, turn, ply: *mentem ad omnem malitiam et fraudem*, Cic.; *fors omnia versat*, Verg.; *verba, to twist*, Cic. (2) to work upon, influence, agitate: *muliebreum animum in omnes partes*, Liv.; Cic.; *odiis domos*, Verg. (3) to turn over in the mind,

meditate upon: in *animis secum unamquamque rem*, Liv.; Verg., etc.

Pass. in special middle sense, to be about, to hover, resort, stay. LIT., *domi*, Pl.; *cum aliquo*, Cic.; in *fundo*, Cic.; *intra vallum*, Caes. TRANSF., of abstract relations: in *malis*, Ter.; *alicui ante oculos dies noctesque*, Cic. Esp., to be engaged in, take part in, be employed in: in *sordida arte*, Cic.; of things: *iura civilia quae iam pridem in nostra familia versantur*, Cic.

versōria (**vorsōria**) -ae, f. (*verto*), a turning round: *versoriam capere*, to change course, turn, Pl.

versum = *versus*; q.v.

versūra -ae, f. (*verto*), a turning, rotating.

Hence (1) the borrowing of money to pay a debt: *versuram* (ab aliquo) *facere*, Cic.; *versurā solvere*, Ter. (2) any loan: Cic., Nep.

versus (**vorsus**) and **versum** (**vorsum**), adv. towards, in that direction. (1) after another adv.: *sursum versus, upwards*, Cic. (2) after a preposition phrase indicating direction: *ad se vorsum*, Sall.; *ad oceanum versus*, Caes.; in *forum versus*, Cic. (3) (in form *versus*), after an accusative indicating direction: *Romam versus*, Cic.; Caes.

versus (**vorsus**) -a -um, partic. from *verro*; q.v.; or from *verto*; q.v.

versus (**vorsus**) -ūs, m. (*verto*), a turning. Hence (1) the turning of a plough; hence, a furrow: Plin. (2) a row, line: in *versum distulit ulmos*, Verg.; Liv. (3) in writing, a line, esp. of poetry: *versūs Graeci, Latini*, Cic.; *facere versus*, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.; a step in a dance: Pl.

versūtia -ae, f. (*versutus*), a wile, stratagem: Liv.

versūtīlōquus -a -um (*versutus/loquor*), slyly speaking: poet. ap. Cic.

versūtus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (*verto*), dexterous, adroit; in bad sense, cunning, crafty, sly: *acutus atque versutus animus*, Cic.; *versutissimus* *Lysander*, Cic., Pl., Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **versūtē**, adroitly, cunningly: Cic.

vertebra -ae, f. (*verto*), a joint, esp., a joint of the back, *vertebra*: Plin., Sen.

vertex (**vortex**) -icis, m. (*verto*).

(1) that which turns, a whirl. LIT., a, of water, an eddy: *vergs*, Liv., etc.; b, of wind or flame, a whirlwind, gust: *Lucr.*, Verg., Liv. TRANSF., amoris, Cat.

(2) the crown of the head. LIT., ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic.; hence, in gen., the head: Cat., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., the summit of anything; elevation: *Aetnae*, Cic.; a vertice, from above, Verg.; *Lucr.*, etc. (3) the pole of the heavens: Verg.

verticōsus (**vorticōsus**) -a -um (*vertex*), eddying: *mare*, Sall.; *amnis*, Liv.

vertigo -inis, f. (*verto*), a turning round, whirling round, revolution. LIT., *adsidua caeli*, Ov. TRANSF., giddiness, vertigo: *vertigo quaedam simul oculorum animique*, Liv.

verto (**vorto**) *vertēre* *verti* *versum*, to turn, turn round; often with a reflex.: *vertere se*, or in passive with middle sense, or alone as an intransitive verb, to turn oneself.

LIT., (1) in gen.: *lumina*, Verg.; *stilum*, Hor.; *equos ad moenia*, Verg.; reflex.: *verti*

me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic.; pass.: vertitur interea caelum, Verg. (2) to turn up; in agriculture: terram aratro, Verg.; in rowing: freta lacertis, Verg.; in drinking: cadum, Hor. (3) as milit. t. t.: hostes, equites, etc., in fugam, to put to flight, rout, Liv.; Philippis versa acies retro, the defeat at Philippi, Hor.; terga vertere, to flee, Caes., Liv.; with reflex: se, Caes.; intransit.: versuros omnes in fugam extemplo ratus, Liv. (4) of situation; esp. perf. partic. versus -a -um, turned, lying towards: Epirus in septentrionem versa, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to turn: in nos vertite iras, Liv.; pater totus in Persea versus, devoted to, Liv.; ex illa pecunia magnam partem ad se, to appropriate, Cic.; intransit.: verterat periculum in Romanos, Liv. (2) to interpret, construe, understand in a certain way, to impute: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod, etc., Cic.; auspicia in bonum verterunt, Liv. (3) to alter, change: natura cibos in corpora viva, Lucr.; aliquid in lapidem, Ov.; terra in aquam se vertit, Cic.; auster in Africum se, Caes.; intransit.: fortuna iam verterat, Liv.; middle: verso Marte, Liv. (4) to translate: verterunt nostri poetae fabulas, Cic.; multa de Graecis, Cic.; Platonem, Cic.; Pl., etc. (5) to change for another, exchange: Pl., Hor., esp.: vertere solum, to go into exile, Cic. (6) to upset, to overthrow: moenia ab imo, Verg.; Callicratidas cum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, destroyed, Cic.; res Phrygias fundo, Verg. (7) pass. as middle, of time: septima post Troiae excidium iam vertitur aestas, rolls round, Verg.; also act. intransit.: anno vertente, in the course of a year, Cic. (8) pass. as middle, to move in a certain sphere or element, to depend on, centre in: in iure in quo causa illa vertebatur paratissimus, Cic.; spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv.

Vertumnus (Vortumnus) -i, m. (verto), the god of the changing year, and of all transactions of sale; near his statue the booksellers had their shops.

vĕru -ūs, n. (1) a spit: Verg., Ov. (2) a javelin: Verg., Tib.

vĕrūna -ae, f. (veru), a small javelin: Pl.

vĕrum, adv. from verus; q.v.

verus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.).

LIT., (1) objectively, true, real, genuine: denarius, Cic.; timor, well-grounded, Cic.; res verior, causa verissima, Cic.; Hor., etc. (2) subjectively, truthful, veracious: vates, Ov.

TRANSF., just, reasonable: lex, Cic.; verum est, with infin., or acc. and infin.: negat verum esse adlici beneficio benevolentiam, Cic.; Caes., etc.

¶ N. as subst. **vĕrum** -i. LIT., the truth, reality: si rerum scire vis, Cic.; Pl., Hor. Esp.: veri similis, likely, probable, Caes., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., what is right, duty: Hor., Sall.

¶ N. nom. as adv. **vĕrum**. LIT., truly: Pl. TRANSF., but, but yet, nevertheless, still: verum haec civitas isti praedoni ac piratae Siciliensi Phaselis fuit, Cic.; non modo (tantum, solum)... verum etiam, Cic.; Hor., etc. Esp. (1) in passing to another subject: verum praeterita omittamus, Cic. (2) in breaking off a discourse: verum quidem haec hactenus, Cic.; strengthened,

vĕruntāmen (vĕrumtāmen), but yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless: consilium capit primo stultum, veruntamen clemens, Cic.; Pl.

¶ N. abl. as adv. **vĕrō**, in truth, really, indeed, in fact.

LIT., ego vero cupio, te ad me venire, I really wish, Cic. L. Often before affirmative answers, certainly, to be sure: vero, mea puella, Cic.; in negative answers: minime vero, Cic.; Ter.

In addresses, invitations, demands: tu vero me ascribe talem in numerum, do please, Cic. In a climax, even, indeed: in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis contemnendum, Cic.; Verg. Sometimes ironically, to be sure: Cic., Verg., etc. In transitions in speech: nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo, Cic.

TRANSF., as an adversative particle, but indeed, but in fact; not first word in its clause: illud vero plane non est ferendum, Cic.; Caes., etc.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **vĕrē**, truly, really, rightly: nullum amans vere, Cat.; verissime loqui, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc. **vĕrūtum** -i, n. (veru), a javelin: Caes., Liv.

vĕrūtus -a -um (veru), armed with a javelin: Verg.

vervex -vĕcis, m. a wether: Pl., Cic.; as a term of abuse, a sheep, dolt: Pl., Juv.

vĕsāniā -ae, f. (vesanus), madness, insanity: Hor.

vĕsāniens -entis (vesanus), raging: Cat. **vĕsānus** -a -um, mad, insane; of persons: remex, Cic.; poeta, Hor.; of things, furious, wild: fames, Verg.; impetus, Liv.

Vescia -ae, f. a small town in Latium.

¶ Hence adj. **Vescinus** -a -um, of Vescia. **vescor** -i, dep. (connected with esca), to eat, feed on.

LIT., gen. with abl., rarely with acc.: dii nec cibis nec potitionibus vescuntur, Cic.; lacte et ferinā carne, Sall.; humanis corporibus, Liv.; lauros, Tib.; absol.: vescentes sub umbra, Liv.

TRANSF., to use, enjoy: vitalibus auris, Lucr.; paratissimae voluptatibus, Cic.; aurā aetheriā, to breathe, live, Verg.

vescus -a -um (connected with vescor).

(1) act., consuming: sal, Lucr.

(2) pass., wasted, thin: salicum frondes, Verg.; farra, Ov.

vĕsica -ae, f. the bladder.

LIT., the urinary bladder: Cic., Hor. TRANSF., (1) anything made from a bladder; a purse, lantern, etc.: Ov., Mart., Varr. (2) of style, bombast, tumidity: Mart.

vĕsicūla -ae, f. (dim. of vesica), a little bladder: Lucr., Cic.

Vĕsontion -ōnis, m. a town in Gaul (now Besançon).

vespa -ae, f. a wasp: Varr., Plin.

Vespāsianus -i, m., T. Flavius Sabinus, Roman emperor, A.D. 69-79.

vesper -ĕris or -ĕri, m. (cf. ἑσπερος), evening.

LIT., iam diei vesper erat, Sall.; primā vesperis (sc. horā), Caes.; ante vesperum, Cic.; sub vesperum, Caes.; primo vespere, Caes., Cic. L.; abl. vespere and locat. vesperi, in the evening, late: heri vesperi, Cic.; prov.: quid vesper ferat, incertum est, Liv.; de

vesperi suo cenare, *to sup at one's own table*, Pl.

TRANSF., (1) *the west*: Verg., Ov. (2) *the evening star*: Verg., Hor.

vespĕra -ae, f. (cf. ἑσπέρα), *evening*: ad vespĕram, *towards evening*, Cic.; primā vespĕrā, Liv.; abl.: vespĕrā, *in the evening*, Plin.

vespĕrasco -ĕre (vespera), *to become evening*: vespĕrascente iam die, *drawing towards night*, Tac.

vespertilio -ōnis, m. (vesper), *a bat*: Plin.

vespertinus -a -um (vesper), *of evening*. LIT., litterae, *received at evening*, Cic.; vespertinis temporibus, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., *western*: regio, Hor.

vesperugo -inis, f. (vesper), *the evening star*: Pl.

vespillo -ōnis, m. (vesper), *a corpse-bearer for the poor, working at night*: Mart., Suet.

Vesta -ae, f. (connected with Ἑστία), *the daughter of Saturn and Ops, goddess of the hearth and domestic life*: ad Vestae (sc. aedem), Hor.; a Vestae (sc. aede), Cic.

¶ Hence adj. **Vestālis** -e, *Vestal*: sacra, *the festival of Vesta, on the 9th of June*, Ov.; virgo Vestālis, and f. alone as subst. **Vestālis** -is, *a Vestal virgin, one of the priestesses of Vesta*, Cic., Liv., Ov.

¶ Hence again, adj. **Vestālis** -e, *of the Vestal virgins*: oculi, *chaste*, Ov.

vester (voster) -tra -trum (vos), *your, yours*: maiores vestri, Cic.; Pl., etc. Sometimes objectively, *towards you, against you*: odio vestro, Liv. M. as subst., *your master*: Pl.

vestibulum -i, n. *an entrance-court, court-yard*. LIT., templi, Cic.; Verg., Ov., etc. TRANSF., (1) *any entrance to a place*: sepulcri, Cic.; urbis, Liv.; in vestibulo Siciliae, Cic. (2) *a beginning*: Cic.

vestigium -i, n. *a foot-step, track, foot-mark*.

LIT., vestigia in omnes ferentia partes, Liv.; vestigium facere in foro, Cic.; vestigiis aliquem sequi, Liv.; in suo vestigio mori, *to die in one's tracks*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *a trace, mark*: frons non calamistrā notata vestigiis, Cic.; in vestigiis huius urbis, Cic.; fig.: vestigia sceleris, avaritiae, Cic. (2) plur., *the foot*: Cic., Verg. (3) abl., *with or without in or ex, at that moment*: in illo vestigio temporis, Caes.; repente e vestigio, Cic.

vestigio -are (vestigium), *to track, trace*. LIT., feras, Sen. TRANSF., *to track down*: causas rerum, Cic.; perfugas et fugitivos inquirendo, Liv.

vestimentum -i, n. (vestio), *clothing, a garment*: Cic., Hor., etc.

Vestīni -ōrum, m. *a people of central Italy*.

¶ Hence adj. **Vestīnus** -a -um, *of the Vestīni*.

vestio -ire (vestis), *to dress, to clothe*.

LIT., homines male vestiti, Cic.; animantes villis vestitae, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., *to cover, clothe, adorn*: oculos membranis, Cic.; campos lumine purpureo, Verg.; trabes aggere, Caes.; se gramine, Verg.; fig.: inventa oratione, Cic.

vestiplica -ae, f. (vestis/plico), *a bedmaker, laundress*: Pl.

vestis -is, f. (connected with ἔσθῃς), *a covering or garment, clothing*.

LIT., vestis lintea, Cic.; vestem mutare,

to put on other clothes, esp., to put on mourning, Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *a blanket, awning, carpet, tapestry*: pretiosa vestis multa et lauta supellex, Cic. (2) *the skin of a snake*: Lucr.

(3) *a spider's web*: Lucr.

vestispica -ae, f. (vestis/specio), *a mistress of the robes, keeper of the wardrobe*: Pl.

vestitus -ūs, m. (vestio), *clothing, clothes, attire*.

LIT., vestitus muliebris, Cic.; vestitum mutare, *to go into mourning*, Cic.; ad suum vestitum redire, *to go out of mourning*, Cic.

TRANSF., *a covering*: riparum, Cic.; vestitus densissimi montium, Cic.; fig.: ea vestitu illo orationis, quo consueverat, ornata non erat, Cic.

Vēsūvius -i, m. *Vesuvius, the volcano in Campania*.

vētĕrāmentārius -a -um (vetus), *of old things*: sutor, *a cobbler*, Suet.

vētĕrānus -a -um (vetus), *old*: boves, Varr.; hostis, Liv.; esp., of soldiers, *veteran*; plur.: milites veterani; or m. alone as subst.: veterani, *old soldiers, veterans*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; legio veterana, Cic.

vētĕrasco -ascĕre -āvi (vetus), *to grow old*: Cic.

vētĕrātor -ōris, m. (vetus), *one who has grown old in or become experienced in anything*: in causis, Cic.; non sunt in disputando vafri, non veteratores, non malitiosi, Cic. Absol., *an old stager, old fox*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

vētĕrātorius -a -um (veterator), *cunning, crafty*: Cic.

¶ Adv. **vētĕrātōriē**, *craftily*: dicere, Cic.

vētĕrinus -a -um (perhaps contr. from vehiterinus, from veho), *of draught*: bestia, *a beast of burden*, Cato.; equi, Lucr. N. and f. pl. as subst. **vētĕrinae** -ārum and **vētĕrina** -ōrum, *draught-animals*: Varr., Plin.

vĕtĕrnōsus -a -um, adj. (with superl.) (veter-nus), *lethargic*: Cato, Plin. TRANSF., (1) *sleepy, dreamy*: Ter. (2) *dull, without energy*: animus, Sen.

vĕtĕrnus -i, m. (vetus), *age*; hence (1) *lethargy, sleepiness*: Pl. (2) *inactivity, sloth*: Verg., Hor.

vĕto (vōto) (Pl.) vĕtare vĕtūi vĕtitum, *to forbid, prohibit*.

In gen.: vetant leges Iovis, Hor.; with acc. and infin.: lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.; Verg., etc.; with infin. alone: lex vetat delinquere, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., or with subj. alone: edicto vetuit ne quis se praeter Apellem pingeret, Hor.; with acc. of the action prevented: bella, Verg.; with person or action as subject of the passive: vetitae legibus alee, Hor.; quippe vector fatis, Verg. Esp., veto, *I forbid*, spoken by interceding tribunes or other magistrates, or by augurs.

¶ Hence n. of perf. partic. as subst. **vĕtĭtum** -i. (1) *that which is forbidden*: nitimur in vetitum semper cupimusque negata, Ov. (2) *a prohibition*: quae contra vetitum discordia? Verg.; iussa ac vetita, Cic.

vĕtŭlus -a -um (dim. of vetus), *little old, poor little old*: equus, Cic.; filia, Cic.; Hor., etc. M. as subst. **vĕtŭlus** -i, *an old man*: mi vetule, 'old boy', Cic.; f. as subst. **vĕtŭla** -ae, *an old woman*: Juv.

vētus -ēris, abl. sing. usually -ēre; superl. vēterrimus -a -um (connected with *ἔτος*), *old, ancient, of long standing* (not new or young): senex, Pl.; navis, Caes.; amicus, amicitia, Cic.; with genit., *grown grey in, experienced in*: operis ac laboris, Tac.

¶ M. pl. as subst. **vētēres** -um, *the ancients*: Ter., Cic. F. pl. **vētēres** -um (sc. tabernae), *the old shops on the south side of the Roman Forum*. N. pl. **vētēra** -um, *the remote past, antiquity*: illa vetera omittēre, Cic.; Pl., etc.

vētustās -ātis, f. (vetustus). (1) *age*: vetustas possessionis, Cic.; verborum vetustas prisca, Cic.; aevi, Verg. (2) *antiquity, past time*: historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (3) *long duration, length of time*, including future time: habitura vetustatem, *likely to last*, Cic.; de me nulla umquam obmutescet vetustas, *remote posterity*, Cic.; Lucr., Verg. **vētustus** -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (vetus), *old, ancient*. In gen.: vinum, Pl.; hospitium, *of long standing*, Cic.; vetustissimus ex censoribus, Liv.; Verg., etc. Esp., *old-fashioned, antiquated*: vetustior et horridior ille, Cic.

vexāmen -īnis, n. (vexo), *a shaking, upheaval*: mundi, Lucr.

vexātio -ōnis, f. (vexo), *a shaking, jolting, shock*. Lit., corporis, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., *ill-treatment*: sociorum, Cic.; Liv.

vexātor -ōris, m. (vexo), *one who hustles, harasses, disturbs*: direptor et vexator urbis, Cic.

vexillārius -i, m. (vexillum). (1) *a standard-bearer*: Liv., Tac. (2) in plur. **vexillārii** -ōrum, *under the empire, veterans who had served sixteen years and were finishing their service in special battalions; a reserve corps*: Tac.

vexillatio -ōnis, f. (vexillum), *a detachment, corps*: Suet.

vexillum -i, n. (dim. of velum), *a standard, a flag*.

Lit., vexillum tollere, Cic.; esp., *the red flag displayed on the general's tent as the signal for battle*: vexillum proponere, Caes.

TRANSF., *the men who fought under one flag, a company, troop*; esp. of detachments on special service, of reserves of veterans, and of auxiliary cavalry: Liv., Tac.

vexo -are (freq. of veho), *to shake, toss, jostle*. Lit., venti vexant nubila, Ov.; rates, Verg.; Cic., Lucr., etc. TRANSF., *to harass, disquiet, molest, annoy*: agros, Caes.; hostes, Cic.; vexari difficultate viae, Liv.; sollicitudo vexat impios, Cic.

via -ae, f. (old Lat., vea) (connected with veho), *a way*.

Lit., *a highway, road, street*: militaris, Liv.; strata viarum, Lucr., Verg.; declinare de via ad dexteram, Cic.; dare alicui viam per fundum, *to allow a passage through*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *concr., any passage; the gullet*: Cic.; *the wind-pipe*: Ov.; *a cleft*: Verg.; *a stripe on clothing*: Tib. (2) *abstr., a course, march, journey*: de via languere, Cic.; unam tibi viam et perpetuum esse vellent, *wished that you should never return*, Cic.; viam flectere, Verg.; Ov., etc. (3) *abstr., means, way, method*: viam optimarum artium tradere, Cic.; ad gloriam, Cic.; per omnes

vias leti, Liv. Esp. *the right way*: viā dicere, *methodically, properly*: Cic.

viālis -e (via), *of the roads*: Lares, Pl.

viārius -a -um (via), *of roads*: lex, *for repairing roads*, ap. Cic. L.

viaticātus -a -um (viaticum), *provided with money for a journey*: Pl.

viaticus -a -um (via), *relating to a journey*: cena, *a farewell supper*, Pl. N. as subst.

viaticum -i, *money for a journey*: viaticum congerere, Cic.; Pl., etc. TRANSF., *soldiers' savings*: Hor., Tac.; *prize-money of a soldier*: Hor.

viātor -ōris, m. (via). (1) *a traveller, wayfarer*: Cic., Verg., etc. (2) *an apparitor, a messenger attached to a magistrate's service*: Cic., Liv.

vibix -icis, f. *a weal, mark of a blow*: Pl.

vibro -are.

(1) *transit., to cause to vibrate, move rapidly to and fro, brandish, shake*: vibrabant flamina vestes, Ov.; esp. of weapons: Cic.; poet., *to brandish and hurl a weapon*: spicula per auras, Ov.; fig.: truces iambos, Cat.; of hair, *to curl, frizzle*: crines vibrati, Verg.

(2) *intransit., to shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate*: tres vibrant linguae, Ov.; vibrat mare, *shimmers*, Cic.; gladius, Verg.; fig., of discourse: oratio incitata et vibrans, Cic.

viburnum -i, n. *the wayfaring-tree*: Verg.

vicānus -a -um (vicus), *dwelling in a village*: vicani haruspices, Enn.; Cic. M. pl. as subst.

vicāni -ōrum, *villagers*: Liv.

vicārius -a -um (vicis), *taking the place of a person or thing, substituted, vicarious*: operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic.

M. as subst. **vicārius** -i, *one who takes another's place, a substitute*: Cic., Hor., Liv.; esp. *an under-servant, under-slave*: Cic., Hor.

vicātim, adv. (vicus). (1) *from street to street*: servorum omnium vicatim celebratur tota urbe descriptio, Cic. (2) *in villages*: in montibus vicatim habitare, Liv.

vicē, vicem, *see vicis*.

vicenārius -a -um (viceni), *containing the number twenty*: Pl.

vicēni -ae -a (viginti), *twenty at a time or twenty each*: Caes., Liv.

vices, *see vicis*.

vicēsima, *see vicesimus*.

vicēsīmāni -ōrum, m. (vicesimus), *soldiers of the twentieth legion*: Tac.

vicēsīmārius -a -um (vicesimus), *relating to the vicesima*; q.v.: Liv.

vicēsīmus (vicesimus) -a -um (viginti), *the twentieth*: dies vicesimus, Cic.; Pl., etc.

¶ F. as subst. **vicēsīma** (vicesīma) -ae, *the twentieth*, esp. (sc. pars), *the twentieth part as a toll or tax*: portorii, export duty, Cic.; also *a tax of five per cent on the value of manumitted slaves*: Cic. L., Liv.

vicīa -ae, f. *a vetch*: Verg., Ov., etc.

vicīēs (viciens), adv. (viginti), *twenty times*: Caes., Cic.; HS. vicies, 2,000,000 sesterces, Cic. L.

vicinālis -e (vicinus), *neighbouring, near*: ad vicinalem usum, *after the manner of neighbours*, Liv.

vicīnīa -ae, f. (vicinus), *neighbourhood, nearness, vicinity*.

Lit., in nostra vicinia, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *the neighbours*: Hispala ex

Aventino libertina non ignota viciniae, Liv.; funus laudet vicinia, Hor. (2) *likeness, similarity, affinity*: Quint.

vicinitās -ātis, f. (vicinus), *neighbourhood, vicinity, nearness*.

LIT., in ea vicinitate, Cic.; plur., *neighbourly connexions*: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *the neighbours*: signum quod erat notum vicinitati, Cic. (2) *likeness, affinity*: Quint.

vicinus -a -um (vicus), *near, neighbouring*.

LIT., bellum, Liv.; with dat.: sedes vicina astris, Verg.; Thessalia quae est vicina Macedoniae, Liv. As subst., m. **vicinus** -i, and f. **vicina** -ae, *a neighbour*: vicini mei, Cic.; Verg., etc.; n. **vicinum** -i, *the neighbourhood, vicinity*: Plin.; plur.: sonitu plus quam vicina fatigat, Ov.

TRANSF., *similar, like*; with dat.: dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiae, Cic.; Liv.

vicis (genit.; nom. not found); acc. vicem, abl. vicē; plur., vices, vicibus, *change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude*.

LIT., in gen.: hāc vice sermonum, *interchange of discourse*, Verg.; vice humanarum fortunarum, Liv.; solvitur acris hiems grātā vice veris et Favoni, Hor. In adverbial phrases: per vices, *alternately*: clamare, Ov.; in vicem (invicem) and in vices, *alternately, reciprocally, by turns*: simul eramus invicem, Cic.; hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt, Caes.; Verg., etc. Esp. (1) *requital, recompense, compensation, retaliation*: recito vicem officii praesentis, Cic.; redde vicem meritis, Ov.; Tac. (2) *the vicissitude of fate, fortune, lot, destiny*: tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr.; convertere humanam vicem, Hor.; Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., *one's place, office, post, duty*: nulla est enim persona, quae ad vicem eius, qui e vita emigravit, propius accedat, Cic.; fungar vice cotis, Hor.; vestramque meamque vicem explete, Tac. Adverbially, *vicem, vice, in vicem, ad vicem, in place of, instead of, like, as*: in qua re tuam vicem saepe doleo, *for you*, Cic. L.; Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, *like Sardanapalus*, Cic. L.; defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, Caes.

vicissatim = vicissim; q.v.: Pl.

vicissim, adv. (vicis), *in turn*: terra florere, deinde vicissim horrere potest, Cic.; considera nunc vicissim tuum factum, Cic.; Verg., etc.

vicissitudo -inis, f. (vicis), *change, alteration, vicissitude*: imperitandi, Liv.; omnium rerum, Ter.; plur.: fortunae, Cic. L.

victimā -ae, f. *an animal offered in sacrifice, a victim*. LIT., Caes., Verg., etc. TRANSF., se victimam reipublicae praebisset (Decius), Cic.; victima nil miserantis Orci, Hor.

victimārius -i, m. (victima), *an assistant at a sacrifice*: Liv.

victitō -are (freq. of vivo), *to live upon, feed upon*: ficis, Pl.; Ter.

victor -ōris, m. (vincō), *a conqueror, victor*.

LIT., absol.: parere victori, Liv.; in apposition, *as a conquerer, victorious*: victores Sequani, Caes.; victor exercitus, Cic.; victor currus, Ov.; with genit.: omnium gentium, Cic.; victor trium simul bellorum, Liv.; with abl.: bello civili victor, Cic.; Tac.

TRANSF., *animus libidinis et divitiarum victor*, Sall.

victōriā -ae, f. (victor), *victory, conquest*.

LIT., in war: victoriam reportare, Cic.; adipisci, Caes.; victoria Cannensis, Liv.; clarissima, Cic.; with de: victoria de Veientibus, Liv.; dare alicui victoriam, Liv.

TRANSF., in politics, law, etc.: Cic., Liv.

Personif.: Victoria, *goddess of Victory*, Pl., Cic., Ov.

victōriātus -i, m. (sc. nummus) (Victoria), *a silver coin stamped with a figure of Victory, worth half a denarius*: Cic., Liv.

victōriōla -ae, f. (dim. of Victoria), *a small statue of Victory*: Cic.

victrix -trix, f. (vinco), *she that conquers*; in apposition, like adj., *victorious, conquering*.

LIT., Athenae, Cic.; litterae, *bringing news of victory*, Cic. L. TRANSF., mater victrix filiae, non libidinis, Cic.

victus -ūs, m. (vivo), *living*. Hence (1) *manner of life, way of living*: Persarum, Cic.; in omni vita atque victu excultus, Cic.; Caes., Hor. (2) *support, nourishment, food*: victum cotidianum in Prytaneo publice praebere, Cic.; plur.: persequi animantium ortus, victus, figuras, Cic.; Ov., etc.

vicūlus -i, m. (dim. of vicus), *a little village, a hamlet*: Cic., Liv.

vicus -i, m. (connected with vicus),

(1) *a quarter or district of a town, or a street*: nullum in urbe vicum esse, Cic.; vicos plateasque inaedificat, Caes.; Liv., etc.

(2) *a village, hamlet*: Cic., Caes.

(3) *an estate, country-seat*: scribis te vicum venditurum, Cic. L., Hor.

videlicet, adv. (videre licet, *one can see*).

LIT., (1) *it is clear*; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Lucr. (2) *as adv. clearly, plainly, manifestly*: quae videlicet ille non ex agri consuetudine, sed ex doctrinae iudiciis interpretabatur, Cic. Often ironically, *forsooth, of course, to be sure*: homo videlicet timidus et permolestus (of Catiline), Cic.; Sall., etc.

TRANSF., *namely*: caste iubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet, Cic.

viden = videsne? *see video*.

vidēo vidēre vidi visum (cf. εἶδον), *to see*.

(1) in gen. LIT., *to see with the eyes*: quam longe videmus? Cic.; aliquid, aliquem, Pl., Cic., etc.; with acc. and infin.: cum suos interfici viderent, Caes.; with ut and subj. (or indic.): vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor.; diem videre, *to live to see*, Cic. Sometimes of special intent, *to look at*: vide me, Pl.; Cic.; also *to go to see* a person: Cic. L.

TRANSF., not with the eyes: a, *to perceive* by other senses: mugire videbis sub pedibus terram, Verg.; Hor., etc.: b, *with the mind, to perceive, notice, observe, see*: aliquid in somnis, Cic.; plus in republica videre, *to have more political sense*, Cic. Sometimes of special intent, *to look into* a matter, *see to, see about, provide for*: alicui prandium, Cic. L.; with indir. quest.: videas et consideres quid agas, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., *to see to it that*: videant consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Cic.

(2) special senses of passive (other than *to be seen, simply*): a, *to seem, appear, be thought*: ut imbelles timidique videamur,

Cic.; with infin.: ut beate vixisse videar, Cic.; ut extinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic.; Verg., etc.; esp. in cautious expressions in official statements: maiores nostri voluerunt, quae iurati iudices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, set ut videri pronuntiarent, Cic.: b, with acc. and infin., it appears: non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic.: c, videtur (alicui), it seems good, seems right: ubi visum est, Caes.; eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic.

¶ N. of perf. partic. as subst. **vīsum** -i, a sight, appearance, vision: visa somniorum, Cic.; Prop., Ov.

viduitās -ātis, f. (viduus), want: omnium copiarum, Pl. Esp. widowhood: Cic.

vidūlus -i, m. (vieo), a leather trunk: Pl.

vidūo -are (viduus), to deprive of; with abl. or genit.: urbem civibus, Verg.; arva numquam viduata pruinis, Verg.; Lucr. F. of perf. partic. **vidūata** -ae, widowed: Tac.

viduus -a -um, deprived, bereaved, destitute.

In gen., with genit. or abl. or a with abl.: pectus viduum amoris, Ov.; lacūs vidui a lumine Phoebi, Verg.; Hor.; deprived of husband or wife, widowed: Pl., Ov. Hence, f. as subst. **vidua** -ae. (1) a widow: Pl., Cic., Hor. (2) an unmarried woman: se rectius viduam et illum caelibem futurum fuisse, Liv.; Ov. TRANSF., of trees to which no vine is trained, or of unsupported vines: Cat., Hor.

Vienna -ae, f. a town in Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhône (now Vienne).

viēo -ēre, to weave together: Varr.

¶ Hence partic. **viētus** -a -um, shrivelled, shrunken, withered: senex, Ter.; Cic., etc.

viētor -ōris, m. (vieo), a cooper: Pl.

vigēo -ēre, to be vigorous, thrive, flourish: animus in rerum cognitione viget, Cic.; viget memoria, Cic.; vigent studia rei militaris, Cic.; quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigere audio, Cic.; Lucr., Hor., Liv.

vigescō -ēre (vigeo), to become vigorous, begin to thrive: Lucr., Cat., Tac.

vigēsīmus = vicesimus; q.v.

vīgīl -ilis, wakeful, watchful.

LIT., canes, Hor.; ales, the cock, Ov. M. as subst., a watchman: Liv.; plur.: vigiles fanique custodes, Cic.

TRANSF., ignis, ever-burning, Verg.; cura, Ov.

vīgīlans -antis, partic. from vīgīlo; q.v.

vīgīlantia -ae, f. (vīgīlo), watchfulness, vigilance: Ter., Cic.

vīgīlax -ācis (vīgīlo), watchful: Subura, Prop.; curae, disturbing, Ov.

vīgīlia -ae, f. (vīgīl), wakefulness, sleeplessness.

LIT., patiens vigiliae, Sall.; plur.: Demosthenis vigiliae, Cic. Esp., a watching for the security of a place, watch over a city, camp, etc.: vigiliās agere ad aedes sacras, Cic.; vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) a watch, one of the four parts into which the Romans divided the night: prima vigilia, Liv.; Caes. (2) the watch, soldiers keeping watch, sentinels: Caes., Liv.; esp. of the seven cohortes vigillum, serving as police, watchmen, and firemen: Tac. (3) watchfulness, vigilance, care: ut

vacuum metu populum Romanum nostrā vigiliā et prospicientiā redderemus, Cic.

vīgīlārīum -i, n. (vigilia), a watch-house: Sen. **vīgīlo** -are (vīgīl).

(1) act. and intransit., to be awake, keep awake, watch. LIT., ad multam noctem, Cic.; Hor., etc. TRANSF., of things: vigilantes curae, Cic.; lumina vigilantia, the lights of a lighthouse, Ov.; of persons, to be vigilant, watchful, careful: vigilabo pro vobis, Cic.; Hor.

(2) in pass., transit.: vigilata nox, spent in watching, Ov. So in gerundive, quae vigilanda viris, to be watched over, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **vīgīlans** -antis, watchful, vigilant: oculi, Verg.; consul, Cic.; ut nemo vigilantior ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **vīgīlānter**, vigilantly: se tueri, Cic.; enitar vigilantius, Cic.; vehementissime vigilantissimeque vexatus, Cic.

vīgīnti, indecl. num. adj. (connected with εἰκοσι), twenty: Cic., etc.

vīgīntivīrātus -ūs, m. (vīgīntiviri), the office of the vīgīntiviri: Tac.

vīgīntivīri -ōrum, m. pl. a commission of twenty; esp. that appointed by Caesar for the division of lands in Campania: Cic. L.

vīgōr -ōris, m. (vigeo), vigour, force, energy: aetatis, animi, Liv.; Verg., Hor.

vīlīco -are (vilicus), to manage an estate as bailiff: ut quasi dispensare rempublicam et in ea quodam modo vilicare possit, Cic.

vīlīcus -a -um (villa), of a country-seat. As subst., m. **vīlīcus** -i, a bailiff, steward, overseer of an estate: Cic., Hor., etc.; f. **vīlīca** -ae, a bailiff's wife: Cat., Juv.

vīlis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), cheap, worth little.

LIT., servulus, Cic.; frumentum vilius, Cic.; res vilissimae, Cic.; Pl., etc.

TRANSF., in gen.: honor vilior fuisset, Cic.; pericula villa habere, Sall.; Verg., etc.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **vīlītēr**, cheaply: Pl.

vīlītās -ātis, f. (vilis), cheapness, low price. LIT., annonae, Cic.; annus est in vilitate, it is a cheap year, Cic. TRANSF., worthlessness, meanness: Plin., Quint.

vīlla -ae, f. (perhaps connected with vicus), a country-house, an estate, country seat, farm. In gen.: qui ager neque villam habuit neque ex ulla parte fuit cultus, Cic.; Ter., Hor. Esp.: Villa Publica, a public building in the Campus Martius, used for a census or levy, and to accommodate foreign ambassadors, Cic. L., Liv.

vīlīc-, see vīlīc-.

vīlōsus -a -um (villus), shaggy, hairy: leo, Verg., Ov.

vīllūla -ae, f. (dim. of villa), a small country-house, little farm: Cic. L., Hor.

vīllum -i, n. (for vinulum, dim. of vinum), a little sup of wine: Ter.

vīllus -i, m. shaggy hair: animantium aliae villis vestitae, Cic.; tonsis villis, Verg.

vīmen -inis, n. (vieo), an osier, withe, twig. LIT., scuta ex cortice facta aut viminibus intextis, Caes.; Verg., Ov. TRANSF., a basket or vessel made of twigs: Ov., Mart.

vīmentum = vīmen; q.v.: Tac.

Vīmīnālīs collis, one of the seven hills of Rome.

viminēus -a -um (vimen), *made of osiers, wicker*: tegumenta, Caes.; crates, Verg.

vin' = visne; see 'volo.

vinācēus -a -um (vinum), *belonging to wine or a grape*: Cic. M. as subst. **vinācēus** -i, a *grape-stone*: Cato.

vinālia -ium and -iorum, n. pl. (vinum), *the wine festivals, one held on the 23rd of April and the other on the 10th of August*: Ov.

vinārius -a -um (vinum), *of or relating to wine*: vas, a *wine-cask*, Cic.; crimen, *relating to the duty on wine*, Cic. As subst., m. **vinārius** -i, a *vintner*: Pl., Sall., Suet.; n. **vinārium** -i, a *wine-jar, wine-flask*: Pl., Hor.

vincibilis -e (vinco), *that can be easily gained*: causa, Ter.

vincio vincire vinxi vinctum, *to bind, to tie round*.

LIT., *suras cothurno alte*, Verg.; *tempora floribus*, Hor.; *boves vincti cornua vittis*, Ov.; esp., *to put in bonds, fetter*: manus laxae, Liv.; *aliquem trinis catenis*, Caes.; Pl., Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to surround, encompass*: loca praesidiis, Cic. L. (2) *to bind, restrain, confine, secure*: eius religioni te vinctum astrictumque dedamus, Cic.; si turpissime se illa pars animi geret, vincitur, Cic.; *membra orationis numeris*, Cic.; *linguas et ora*, Ov.; *somno vinctus*, Liv., Ov., Tac.

vinco vincere vici victum, *to conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, vanquish*.

LIT., (1) *as milit. t. t.*: ius esse belli ut qui vicissent iis quos vicissent quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes.; Pl., Cic., etc. (2) *in any form of contest*: iudicio (of the prosecutor), Cic.; *at an auction*: Othonem, *to outbid*, Cic.; *in debate*: vicit ea pars senatus, Sall.

TRANSF., (1) *in contests not between persons, to master, get the mastery over*: non viribus ullis vincere posse ramum, Verg.; *victus somno*, Liv.; *vincere noctem flammis* (of lights), Verg.; *multa saecula durando, to outlast*, Verg.; *aëra summum arboris iactu vincere, to fly over*, Verg.; *vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem*, Cic.; *vinci a voluptate*, Cic.; *victus animi respexit*, Verg. (2) *to surpass*: opinionem vicit omnium, Cic.; Hor. (3) *to prove successfully, win one's point*: vinco deinde bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, Cic.

vinculum (vinclum) -i, n. (vincio), *a band, cord, chain*.

LIT., *in gen.*: aptare vincula collo, Ov.; *pennarum vincula*, ceras, Ov., Cic.; Verg., etc. Esp. plur., *vincula, bonds, fetters*, and hence, meton., *imprisonment*: conicere aliquem in vincula, Caes.; *rumpere alicuius vincula*, Cic.; *esse in vinculis et catenis*, Liv.

TRANSF., *any bond, fetter, chain*: ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.; *fidei*, Liv.; *vinculum ingens immodicae cupiditatis iniectum est*, Liv.; *vinculis propinquitatis coniunctus*, Cic.; *vinculum iugale*, Verg.

Vindelici -ōrum, m. *a Germanic people, south of the Danube, with their capital at Augusta Vindelicorum* (now Augsburg).

vindēmia -ae, f. (vinum/demo), *the vintage*. LIT., Pl., Plin. L. TRANSF., *grapes, wine*: Verg.

vindēmiātor -ōris, m. (vindemia), *a vintager,*

harvester of grapes. LIT., (quadrisyll.): Hor. TRANSF., (in the form vindēmītōr), *a star in the constellation Virgo*: Ov.

vindēmiōla -ae, f. (dim. of vindemia), *a little vintage*: omnes meas vindemiolas reservo, *perquisites*, Cic.

vindex -icis, c. (vindico).

LIT., *one who lays claim to or protects, a claimant or protector*: aeris alieni, *a protector of creditors*, Cic.; *iniuriae, against wrong*, Liv.

TRANSF., *an avenger, punisher*: coniurationis, Cic.; *deae vindices scelerum*; *Can-narum*, Juv.

vindicatio -ōnis, f. (vindico), *a defending, protecting, or avenging*: Cic.

vindicīae -ārum, f. pl. (vindico).

LIT., *in law*. (1) *things or persons claimed as property*: ni Appius vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dederit, *has adjudged a person to be a slave*, Liv. (2) *the making of such a claim*: iniustus vindiciis ac sacramentis petere aliquid, Cic.

TRANSF., *protection*: Cic.

vindico -are (vim/dico).

LIT., *in law, to claim a person or thing as one's property, to lay legal claim to*: sponsam in libertatem, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *in gen., to lay claim to, arrogate, assume, appropriate*: Chii suum (Homerum) vindicant, Cic.; *decus belli ad se*, Liv.; *partem aliquam sibi quisque vindicat*, Cic.; Tac. (2) *to claim as free*; hence *to liberate, deliver or protect*: vindicare rem populi in libertatem, Cic.; *te ab eo vindico et libero*, Cic.; *libertatem*, Caes.; *aliquem a verberibus*, Cic. (3) *to avenge, punish, take vengeance on*: acerrime maleficia, Cic.; *in cives militesque nostros*, Cic.; *iniurias*, Liv. **vindicta** -ae, f. (vindico).

LIT., *the rod of freedom, the rod with which the praetor touched the slave who was to be manumitted*: si neque censu neque vindicta neque testamento liber factus est, Cic.; Pl., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *deliverance*; with genit., *from a thing*: vindicta invisae huius vitae, Liv. (2) *vengeance, punishment*: Liv., Juv., Tac.

vinēa -ae, f. (vinum). LIT., *a vineyard*: Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *as milit. t. t., a shed for sheltering besiegers, a mantlet, penthouse*: Caes., Cic.

vinētum -i, n. (vinum), *a vineyard*: Cic., Verg., etc.

vinītor -ōris, m. (vinum), *a vinedresser*: Cic., Verg.

vinūlus -a -um, *sweet, charming, pleasant*: Pl.

vinōlentia -ae, f. (vinolentus), *wine-drinking, intoxication*: Cic., Suet.

vinōlentus -a -um (vinum). (1) *mixed with wine*: medicamina, Cic. (2) *drunk with wine, intoxicated*: Ter., Cic.; m. pl. as subst., *drunkards*: Cic.

vinosus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (vinum), *full or fond of wine*: senex, *Anacreon*, Ov.; *vinosior aetas*, Ov.; Liv.

vinum -i, n. (connected with olvos), *wine*. LIT., *leve, Cic.*; *mutatum, sour, Cic.*; *vinu plenus*, Cic.; Verg., etc.; often in plur. TRANSF., (1) *the grape*: Pl. (2) *wine-drinking*: vino lustrisque confectus, Cic.; *in vino ridere*, Cic.; *vino sepultus*, Verg.

viōla -ae, f. (cf. *low*), a violet or stock. LIT., an tu me in viola putabas aut in rosa dicere? on beds of violets or roses? Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., the colour of the violet, violet: tinctus violā pallor amantium, Hor.

viōlābilis -e (violo), that can be injured: numen, Verg.; cor, Ov.

viōlārium -i, n. (viola), a bed of violets: Verg., Hor., Ov.

viōlārius -i, m. (viola), one who dyes violet: Pl.

viōlātiō -ōnis, f. (violo), an injury, violation, profanation: templi, Liv.; Sen.

viōlātōr -ōris, m. (violo), an injurer, violator, profaner: templi, Ov.; gentium iuris, Liv.; Tac.

viōlens -entis (vis), vehement, violent, furious, impetuous: Aufidus, Hor.

¶ Adv. **viōlētēr**, violently, impetuously, vehemently: aliquem accusare, Liv.

viōlentiā -ae, f. (violentus), violence, vehemence, impetuosity: hominis, Cic.; fortunae, Sall.; Lucr.

viōlentus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (vis), violent, vehement, furious, impetuous: homo, Cic.; ventus, Lucr.; violentissimae tempestates, Cic.; of style: Cic.; Eurys, Verg.; ingenium, imperium, Liv.

viōlo -are (vis), to treat with violence, violate, outrage, injure. LIT., of places and things: urbem, Liv.; fines, Caes.; loca religiosa, Cic.; ebur sanguineo ostro, to dye blood-red, Verg.; of persons: hospites, Caes.; Liv. TRANSF., of abstr. things: ius, amicitiam, Cic.; foedera, Liv.

viōpēra -ae, f. (perhaps for vivipera, from vivus/pario, bearing its young alive), a viper; also in gen., a snake, serpent, adder: Verg., Plin.; prov.: in sinu atque deliciis viperam illam venenatam et pestiferam habere, to nourish a serpent in one's bosom, Cic.; as a word of abuse, viper: Juv.

viōpērēus -a -um (vipera). (1) of a viper or a snake: dentes, Ov.; anima, poisonous breath, Verg. (2) having snakes: monstium, snake-haired Medusa, Ov.; canis, Cerberus, Ov.; sorores, the Furies, Ov.

viōpērīnus -a -um (vipera), of a viper or snake: sanguis, Hor.; Plin.

vir viri, m. a man, male person. In gen.: de viro factus femina, Ov.; Cic., Verg., etc. Esp. (1) a grown man (opp. puer): Cic., Ov. (2) a husband: in viro suo Socrate, Cic.; of animals: vir gregis ipse caper, Verg. (3) emphatically a man, i.e. a man of character or courage, a 'he-man': tulit dolorem ut vir, Cic.; Liv., Hor.; meton., virility: Cat. (4) as milit. t. t., a soldier, a man, esp. a foot-soldier: equites virique, Liv. (5) a single man, an individual: vir virum legit, each singles out his opponent, Verg.; est ut viro vir latius ordinet arbusta sulcis, Hor.; Cic., Liv.

virāgo -inis, f. (virgo), a man-like woman, female warrior, heroine; of Pallas: bello metuenda virago, Ov.; Iuturna virago, Verg.

Virbius -i, m. the name of Hippolytus after he was restored to life; also of his son: Verg.

virēctum (virētum) -i, n. (vireo), greensward, turf; plur.: virecta nemorum, glades, Verg.

virēo -ēre, to be green. LIT., arbores virent,

Cic.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., to be vigorous, healthy, fresh, youthful: virebat integris sensibus, Liv.; Hor., Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **virens** -entis, green; also vigorous, fresh: Hor., etc.

vires -ium, f. pl.; see vis.

viresco -ēre (vireo), to grow green, become green: iniussa virescunt gramina, Verg.

virētum = virectum; q.v.

virga -ae, f. a green twig.

LIT., turea, Verg.; viscata, limes, Ov. Esp., a slip for planting: Ov. As cut, a rod, for various purposes; a rod for beating: Pl., Juv.; esp. plur., virgae, the rods of which the lictors' fasces were formed: aliquem virgis caedere, Cic.; sing. collect., the fasces: Ov.; also a broom: Ov.; a magic wand, esp. of Mercury: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., of things resembling a rod. (1) a streak, stripe of colour, on clothes: purpureis tingit sua corpora virgis, Ov. (2) a branch in a family tree: Juv.

virgātōr -ōris, m. (virga), one who beats with rods: Pl.

virgātus -a -um (virga). (1) made of twigs or osiers: Cat. (2) striped: sagula, Verg.

virgētum -i, n. (virga), an osier-bed, thicket of rods: Cic.

virgēs -a -um (virga), made of twigs or rods: flamma, of burning twigs, Verg.

virgīdēmīa -ae, f. (formed in jest from analogy with vindemia), a rod-harvest, i.e., a good beating: Pl.

Virgilius = Vergilius; q.v.

virginālis -e (virgo), of a virgin, maidenly: habitus, vestitus, Cic.; Pl.

virginārius = virginialis; q.v.

virginēus -a -um (virgo), of a virgin, maidenly: rubor, Verg.; forma, Ov.

virginitās -ātis, f. (virgo), virginity: Cic., Verg., Ov.

virgo -inis, f. a maiden, virgin.

LIT., Cic., etc.; Saturnia, Vesta, Ov.; Phoebea, the laurel-tree into which Daphne was turned, Ov.; in apposition: virgo dea, Diana, Ov.; virginis aequor, the Hellespont, Ov.; virgo vestalis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) the constellation Virgo: Cic. poet. (2) Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, a stream of water brought to Rome in an aqueduct by M. Agrippa, Ov., Plin. (3) a young married woman, young wife: Verg.

virgūla -ae, f. (dim. of virga), a little twig, a little bough. As cut, a rod, staff: virgūla stantem circumscribere, Cic.; esp.: virga divina, a divining-rod, Cic.; virga censoria, a mark indicating that a passage is not genuine, Quint.

virgultum -i, n. (virgula). (1) a thicket, copse, brushwood; gen. plur.: Caes., Cic., Liv., Ov. (2) a slip for planting: Lucr., Verg.

virguncūla -ae, f. (dim. of virgo), a young virgin, little girl: Sen., Juv.

Viriāthus (Virīāthus) -i, m. a Lusitanian who commanded his countrymen in their war against the Romans (149 B.C.).

viridans -antis (viridis), green: laurus, Verg.; Lucr., etc.

¶ Hence verb **virīdor** -ari, to become green: Ov.

viridārium -i, n. (viridis), a pleasure-garden: Cic.

viridis -e (vireo), green (in all its shades), grass-green, pea-green, sea-green.

LIT., *ripa*, Cic.; *Venafrum*, rich in olive-trees, Hor.; *Mincius*, Verg. N. pl. as subst. **viridia** -ium, green trees or herbs: Sen., Plin. L.

TRANSF., fresh, young, blooming, vigorous: *iuvēta*, Juv.; Cic., etc.

viriditas -ātis, f. (viridis), greenness. LIT., *pratorum*, Cic. TRANSF., freshness, bloom: *senectus aufert viriditatem*, Cic.

virilis -e (vir), of a man, manly, male, virile.

LIT., (1) in relation to sex: stirps, Liv.; *secus*, male sex, Pl., Sall.; *vox*, Ov.; in grammar, masculine: Varr. (2) in age, adult: *aetas*, Hor.; *toga*, assumed by the Roman youths in their fifteenth or sixteenth year, Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., like a man, i.e. manly, courageous, spirited: *animus*, Cic.; *ingenium*, Sall. Hence phrase, *pars virilis*, a man's part, i.e. one's proper share, duty: *est aliqua pars mea virilis*, Cic.; *pro virili parte*, to the utmost of one's ability, Cic., Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **viriliter**, manfully, courageously, vigorously: Cic., Ov.

virilitas -ātis, f. (virilis), manhood, virility: Plin., Tac., Quint.

viripotens -entis (vires/potens), mighty (epithet of Jupiter): Pl.

viritim, adv. (vir), man by man, individually: *agros viritim dividere civibus*, Cic.; *viritim commonefacere beneficii sui*, Sall.; Hor.

virōsus -a -um (virus), stinking, fetid: *castorea*, Verg.

virtus -ūtis, f. (vir), manliness, manly excellence.

In gen., excellence, capacity, worth, goodness, virtue. LIT., in human beings: *animi*, corporis, Cic. TRANSF., in animals, inanimate, or abstract things: *equi*, Cic.; *herbarum*, Ov.; *oratoriae virtutes*, Cic.

Esp. (1) moral excellence, virtue: *honestas in virtute ponuntur*, Cic. (2) valour, bravery, courage: *Caes.*, Liv., etc.; plur.: *virtutes, deeds of bravery*, Tac. (3) personification: *Virtue*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

virus -i, n. (1) a slimy liquid, slime: Verg., Plin. (2) poison, esp. of snakes, venom: Lucr., Verg.; fig.: *aliquis apud quem evomat virus acerbatis suae*, Cic. (3) a harsh, bitter taste or smell: *tætum*, of salt water, Lucr.

vis, acc. vim, abl. vi; plur. **vires** -ium, f. force, power, strength.

LIT., physical; sing.: *celeritas et vis equorum*, Cic.; *fluminis*, *Caes.*; plur.: *vires nervique, sanguis viresque*, Cic.; *Caes.*, Hor., etc. Esp. hostile force, violence: *per vim*, *Caes.*; *aliciui vim adferre*, Cic.; *fit via Verg.*; *vi ac virtute evadendum esse*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) sing., a large number, quantity: *hominum*, Pl., Liv.; *magna vis auri argenteique*, Cic. (2) plur., as milit. t. t., troops, forces: *satis virium ad certamen*, Liv.; Verg., Ov. (3) sing. and plur., intellectual or moral strength, might, power, influence: *vis illa divina et virtus orationis*, Cic. (4) sing., of things, force, nature, meaning, essence: *in quo est omnis vis amicitiae*, Cic.; *verbi nominis*, Cic.

viscātus -a -um (viscum), smeared with bird-lime: *virga*, Ov.

visceratio -ōnis, f. (viscera), a public distribution of meat: Cic., Liv.

viscum -i, n. and **viscus** -i, m. (cf. *ἰσός*).

(1) mistletoe: Verg., Plin. (2) bird-lime (made from mistletoe berries): Pl., Cic., Verg.

viscus -ēris, usually plur. **viscēra** -um, n. the flesh of a body; also the internal organs, entrails, viscera.

LIT., e visceribus sanguis exeat, Cic.; *haerentia viscere tela*, Ov.; Lucr., etc.

TRANSF., (1) plur., the womb: Ov.; hence a child or children: *diripient avidae viscera nostra ferae*, Ov. (2) plur., the inmost part or heart of anything: *viscera montis*, Verg.; *reipublicae*, Cic.; *aerarii*, Cic.

visendus -a -um, gerundive from visio; q.v.

visio -ōnis, f. (video), a seeing, view. LIT., *cumque esse dei visionem, ut similitudine cernatur*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) an appearance: *adventicia*, Cic. (2) a notion, idea: *doloris*, Cic.; *veri et falsi*, Cic.

visito -are (freq. of visio). (1) to see often: Pl.

(2) to visit: *aliquem*, Cic., Suet.

viso visere visi visum (freq. of video), to look at carefully, contemplate.

LIT., *agros*, Liv.; *visendi causā venire*, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) to come to see, go to see, look into, see after: *aedem Minervae*, Pl.; with indir. quest.: Pl., Ter., etc. (2) to go to see, visit, call upon; with acc.: *domum alciuius*, Cic. L.; Hor.; with ad: Ter., Lucr., Ov.

¶ Hence gerundive **visendus** -a -um as adj., worth seeing, notable: *ornatus*; Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **visenda** -ōrum, things worth seeing: Liv.

visum -i, n. subst. from video; q.v.

visus -ūs, m. (video), seeing, sight.

LIT., *oculorum*, Lucr.; *visu nocere*, Cic.; *obire omnia visu*, Verg.; plur.: *visūs effugiet tuos*, Ov.

TRANSF., what is seen, a sight, appearance: *hoc visu laetus*, Liv.; Verg., Ov.

vita -ae, f. (vivo), life.

LIT., as a state or period: *in vita esse, to be alive*, Cic.; *vitam amittere*, Cic.; *vitam profundero pro aliquo*, Cic.; *vitam miserriam degere*, Cic.; *vitam alicui adimere, auferre*, Cic.; *in vita, during my life*, Cic.; *vitae summa brevis*, Hor.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) life, way of living: *rustica*, Cic.; *communis*, Cic.; Liv., etc. (2) a career: *Nep.*, Tac. (3) my life, as a term of endearment: *mea vita*, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter., Prop. (4) a soul, shade in the lower world: *tenuis sine corpore vitae*, Verg.

vitābilis -e (vito), that may or ought to be shunned: Ov.

vitābundus -a -um (vito), trying to avoid, avoiding, shunning: *vitabundus erumpit*, Sall.; with acc.: *vitabundus castra hostium*, Liv.

vitālis -e (vita). (1) of life, vital: *vis*, Cic.; *vitalia saecula, generations of living men*, Lucr.; *viae, the windpipe*, Ov. N. pl. as subst. **vitalia** -ium, vital parts: Sen., Plin. (2) living, surviving: Pl., Hor.

¶ Adv. **vitāliter**, vitally: Lucr.

vitatio -ōnis, f. (vito), an avoiding, shunning: *oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori*, Cic.; *doloris*, Cic.

Vitellius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. of Aulus Vitellius, the Roman emperor who succeeded Otho (A.D. 69), notorious for gluttony and idleness.

¶ Hence adj. **Vitellius** and **Vitellianus** -a -um, *Vitellian*.

vitellus -i, m. (dim. of vitulus). (1) *a little calf*, as a term of endearment: Pl. (2) *the yolk of an egg*: Cic., Hor.

vitēus -a -um (vitis), *of a vine*: pocula, wine, Verg.

vitīatiō -ōnis, f. (vitio), *a defiling, ravishing*: Sen.

vitīātor -ōris, m. (vitio), *a violator, ravisher*: Sen.

viticūla -ae, f. (dim. of vitis), *a little vine*: Cic.

vitīffer -fēra -fērum (vitis/fero), *vine-bearing*: Plin., Mart.

vitīgēnus -a -um (vitis/gigno), *produced from the vine*: liquor, Lucr.

vitio -are (vitium), *to injure, damage, corrupt, spoil, mar*.
LIT., vitiatu aper, *high*, Hor.; omnem salibus amaris, Ov. Esp., *to debauch*: Ter., Ov., etc.

TRANSF., *to forge, falsify*: senatū consulta, Liv.; comitorum et contionum significationes, Cic.

vitiositas -ātis, f. (vitiosus), *viciousness, corruption*: Cic.

vitiosus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (vitium), *faulty, defective, corrupt, bad*.
LIT., physically: Varr.; vitiosas partes (*unsound limbs*) reipublicae execrare, sanare, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *defective, faulty, wrong*: suffragium, Cic.; lex, Cic.; vitiosissimus orator, Cic.; consul, dictator, *elected informally*, Cic., Liv. (2) *morally faulty, corrupt, wicked*: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, Cic.; progeniem vitiosorem, Hor.

¶ Hence adv. **vitiosē**, *faultily, defectively, perversely, wrongly*: vitiose se habere, Cic.

vitis -is, f. *a vine*. LIT., Cic., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., *the centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch*: Ov., Tac.; meton., *the post of centurion*: Juv.

vitīsātor -ōris, m. (vitis/sator), *one who plants vines*: Verg.

vitium -i, n. *a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection*.
LIT., physical: corporis, Cic.; si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic.; aeris, Verg.; ignis vitium metallis excoquit, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *fault, imperfection, defect*: vitio civitatis, non suo, *through the fault*, Cic.; vitia in dicente acutius quam recta videre, Cic.; Caes., etc. (2) *a moral fault, crime, vice*: vitium fugere, Hor.; nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic.; in vitio esse, Cic. Esp. *the debauching of a woman*: vitium per vim offerre, Ter.; Pl., Ov. (3) as relig. t. t., *a defect in auguries or auspices*: tabernaculum vitio (*against the auguries*) captum, Cic.

vito -are, *to avoid, shun*.
LIT., tela, Caes.; fugā mortem, Caes.; hastas, Ov.; aspectum, oculos hominum, Cic.

TRANSF., with acc.: stultitiam, Cic.; suspiciones, Caes.; with ne and the subj.: vitandum est oratori utrumque, ne aut scurrilis iocus sit aut mimicus, Cic.; with the infin.: tangere vitet scripta, Hor.

vitreus -a -um (vitrum), *made of glass*.
LIT., hostis, *a glass draughtsman*, Ov. N. pl. as subst., *glassware*: Stat., Mart.

TRANSF., *like glass, glassy, transparent, glittering*: unda, Verg.; ros, Ov.; Circe, Hor.; fama, *glittering (or brittle)*, Hor.

vitricus -i, m. *a stepfather*: Cic., Ov., Tac.

vitrum -i, n. (1) *glass*: merces in chartis et linteis et vitro delatae, Cic.; Lucr., etc. (2) *wood, a plant producing a blue dye*: Caes.

Vitrūvius -i, m., M. Vitruvius Pollio, *of Verona, author of De Architectura Libri X, composed probably about 14 B.C.*

vitta -ae, f. (connected with vicio), *a ribbon, band, fillet*, esp. worn round the head of sacrificial victims, of priests and priestesses: Verg.; also bound round altars: Verg., Ov.; and round the branches carried by suppliants: Verg., Hor., Ov.

vitātus -a -um (vitia), *bound with a fillet*: capilli, Ov.

vitūla -ae, f. (vitulus), *a calf, heifer*: Verg., etc.

vitūlinus -a -um (vitulus), *of a calf*: caruncula, Cic.; assum, *roast veal*, Cic. L. F. as subst.

vitulina -ae, *veal*: Pl., Nep.

vitulor -ari, dep. *to celebrate a festival, be joyful*: Pl.

vitulus -i, m. *a bull-calf*. LIT., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., of the young of other animals, e.g. of a horse: Verg.; vitulus marinus, or, simply, vitulus, *a sea-calf*, Plin., Juv., Suet.

vitupērābilis -e (vitupero), *blamable*: Cic.

vitupēratiō -ōnis, f. (vitupero), *a blaming, scolding, censure* in vituperationem venire, adduci, cadere, Cic.; meton., *that which is blamable, blameworthy conduct*: Cic.

vitupērātor -ōris, m. (vitupero), *a blamer, vituperator*: philosophiae, Cic.

vitupēro -are (vitium/paro). (1) relig. t. t., *to spoil an omen*: Pl. (2) *to blame, scold, censure, vituperate*: consilium, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.

vivācitas -ātis, f. (vivax), *hold on life*: Plin.

vivārium -i, n. (vivus), *a place where living animals are kept, a park, warren, preserve, fish-pond, etc.*: excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, Hor.; Plin., Juv.

vivātus -a -um (vividus), *quicken, vivid*: Lucr.

vivax -ācis, adj. (with compar.) (vivo), *long-lived, tenacious of life, and in gen., lasting, enduring*: phoenix, Ov.; oliva, Verg.; gratia, Hor. TRANSF., *brisk, lively, vigorous*: sulfura, readily inflammable, Ov.; discipuli, Quint.

vivesco (vivisco, vivescere vixi (vivo), *to begin to live*: Plin. TRANSF., *to grow lively*: Lucr.

vividus -a -um (vivo), *full of life, animated*.
LIT., gemma, Ov. TRANSF., (1) of pictures and statues, *life-like, true to life*: signa, Prop. (2) in gen., *lively, vigorous*: vis animi, Lucr.; senectus, Tac.; virtus, Verg.

vivirādix -icis, f. (vivus/radix), *a cutting which has a root, a layer*: Cic.

vivisco = vivesco; q.v.

vivo vivere vixi victum (cf. βίωω), *to live, be alive*.
LIT., of persons and animals. In gen.: ad summam senectutem, Cic.; annum, Ov.; with cognate acc.: vitam tutorem, Cic.; si vivo, or si vivam, *if I live* (in threats), Ter.; ita vivam, *as true as I live*, Cic.; perf.: vixisse, *to have had one's life, be finished*, Pl., Cic. Esp. (1) *to live well, to enjoy life*: vivamus, mea Lesbia, Cat.; quando vivemus? *have leisure*, Cic. L.; vive, vivite, in saying goodbye, farewell, Hor., Verg. (2) *to live on*,

survive: Cic., Liv. (3) with reference to what supports life, *to live on anything*: de suo, Pl.; lacte atque pecore, Caes.; parcius, Hor. (4) with adj. as predicate, *to live as*, i.e. *to be*: miserimus, Cic.; molesta, Cat. (5) with reference to place or circumstances, *to live, dwell*: Syracusis, Cic.; cum timore, Cic.; in litteris, Cic.; in paupertate, Cic.; cum aliquo valde familiariter, Cic.

TRANSF., of inanimate or abstract things: cinis, Ov.; vulnus, Verg.; auctoritas, Cic.; scripta, Ov.

vīvus (vīvos) -a -um (vivo), *alive, living*.

LIT., of persons and animals: aliquem vivum capere, Liv.; patrem et filium vivos comburare, Cic.; vivus vidensque, Ter., Cic.

TRANSF., vox, of a living person, Cic.; vivos ducent de marmore vultus, *lifelike*, Verg.; arundo, *living*, Ov.; flumen, *running water*, Verg., Liv.; lucerna, *burning*, Hor.; ros, *fresh*, Ov.; sulfur, *natural*, Liv.

¶ N. as subst. **vivum** -i, *that which is alive, the flesh with life and feeling*: calor ad vivum adveniēns, Liv.; neque id ad vivum rescio, *cut to the quick*, i.e., *take too seriously, in too literal a sense*, Cic.

vix, adv. (connected with vis or vinco), *with difficulty, with effort, scarcely*.

In gen.: vix et aegre, Pl.; vix teneor quin accurram, Cic. L.; Caes., etc.

Esp. of time, *only just*: vix tandem legi litteras, Cic. L.; vix erat hoc plane imperatum, cum illum spoliatum stipatumque lictoribus videres, Cic.; vix inopina quies laxaverat artus, et, Verg.; vix proram attigerat, rumpit Saturnia funem, Verg.

Strengthened by dum, gen., in one word, **vixdum**, *hardly yet*: vixdum coetu nostro dimisso, Cic.; Ter., Liv., Tac.

vōcābŭlum -i, n. (voco), *a name, appellation*: res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet, Cic.; cui (oppido) nomen inditum e vocabulo ipsius, Tac.; Hor. As grammat. t. t., *a noun substantive*: Varr., Quint.

vōcālis -e (vox), *uttering sounds, vocal, speaking, singing*: Orpheus, Hor.; ne quem vocalem praeterissem videamur, *anyone with a good voice*, Cic.; carmen, Ov.

¶ F. as subst. **vōcālis** -is (sc. littera), *a vowel*: Cic., Quint.

vōcāmen -inis n. (voco), *a name, appellation*: Lucr.

vōcātiō -ōnis, f. (voco). (1) *a summoning before a court of law*: Varr. (2) *an invitation to dinner*: Cat.

vōcātor -ōris, m. (voco), *an inviter*: Plin., Mart., etc.

vōcātus -ūs, m. (voco). (1) *a calling, summoning, invocation*: Cic.; plur.: vocatūs mei, Verg. (2) *an invitation*: Suet.

vōciferātiō -ōnis, f. (vociferor), *a loud calling, shouting*: Cic., Quint.

vōciferor -ari, dep. (**vōciferō** -are, act.: Varr.), (vox/fero), *to cry aloud, shout, vociferate*. LIT., of persons: palam, Cic.; talia, Verg.; de superbia patrum, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: quod vociferabare decem milia talentum Gabinio esse promissa, Cic.; Liv.; with indir. quest.: Liv. TRANSF., of things: Lucr.

vōcīto -are (freq. of voco). (1) *to be accustomed*

to name: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, Cic.; Lucr., Tac. (2) *to shout loudly or often*: Tac.

vōco -are (vox), *to call, summon*.

LIT., in gen.: Dumnorigem ad se, Caes.; aliquem in contionem, Cic.; patres, Verg.; ad bellum, Liv. Esp. (1) *to call upon, invoke*: deos, Verg., Hor. (2) *to summon before a court of law*: aliquem in ius, Cic.; Liv. (3) *to invite*: ad cenam, Cic.; Pl., Ter. (4) *to call, name, designate*: ego vocor Lyconides, Pl.; patrioque vocat de nomine mensem, Ov.; Hor., etc.

TRANSF., (1) fig., *to call, urge*: in spem, ad vitam, Cic. L.; Verg., etc. (2) *to bring, put, place in any state or condition*: ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic.; ad calculos amicitiam, Cic.; in dubium, *to call in question*, Cic.; Ov., Tac.

vōcŭla -ae, f. (dim. of vox), *a low, weak voice*: Cic. L.; Prop. TRANSF., (1) *a low tone in singing or speaking*: falsae vocalae, Cic. (2) *contemptuously, a little, petty speech*: incurrere in vocalas malevolorum, Cic. L.

vōlaema pīra, n. pl. *a kind of large pear*: Verg.

Vōlāterrae -ārum, f. *an old town in Etruria* (now Volterra).

¶ Hence adj. **Vōlāterrānus** -a -um, of Volaterrae; m. pl. as subst. **Vōlāterrāni** -ōrum, *the inhabitants of Volaterrae*.

vōlātīcus -a -um (*volo), *having wings, winged, flying*: Pl. TRANSF., *fleeing, flighty, inconstant*: Academia, Cic. L.; illius furentes ac volatici impetus, Cic.

vōlātīlis -e (*volo), *having wings, winged, flying*: bestiae, Cic.; puer, *Cupid*, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *swift, rapid*: ferrum, Verg. (2) *fleeing, transitory*: aetas, Ov.; Sen.

vōlātus -ūs, m. (*volo), *a flying, flight*: Cic.

Volcae -ārum, m. pl. *a people in Gallia Narbonensis*.

Volcānus (Vulcānus) -i, m. *Vulcan, the god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno, husband of Venus, who made the weapons, thunder-bolts, etc., of the gods*: Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., *fire*: Vulcanum navibus efflant, Ov.; Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Volcānius** -a -um and **Volcānālis** -e, *belonging to Vulcan*; n. pl. as subst. **Volcānālia** -ium, *the annual festival of Vulcan, on the 23rd of August*.

vōlens -entis, partic. from ¹volo; q.v.

volgo, volgus = vulgo, vulgus; q.v.

vōlīto -are (freq. of ²volo), *to fly about, fly to and fro, flit, flutter*.

LIT., aves volitare, Cic.; hic aliae (stellae) volitant, Cic.; umbrae inter vivos, Lucr.; of persons, *to rush around, hasten about*: cum gladiis toto foro, Cic.

TRANSF., homo volitans gloriae cupiditate, Cic.; cum illa coniuratio palam volitaret, Cic.

vōlnĕro = vulnĕro; q.v.

vōlo velle vōlūi (contr., vin = visne, sis = si vis, sultis = si vultis) (cf. βούλωμαι), *to be willing, to wish*.

In gen.: faciam, quod vultis, Cic.; usually with infin.: volui id quidem efficere, Cic.; volo scire, velim scire, *I should like to know*, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: iudicem me esse, non doctorem volo, Cic.; Hor., etc. Sometimes with ut and the subj.: volo, uti respondeas, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; or with the subj. alone: visne hoc primum videamus? Cic.

Esp. (1) in parenthesis with *si*, often in contr. forms: *sis, sultis*: refer animum, *sis*, ad veritatem, *please*, Cic. (2) with acc. of person, to want for something: *centuriones trium cohortium me velle postridie*, Cic.; *num quid me vis?* Pl., Ter. (3) with dat. of person, to wish well or ill to: Pl., Ter. (4) esp. with dat. of reflex., to mean, signify: *quid ergo illae sibi statuae equestres inauratae volunt?* Cic.; Verg. (5) to express a wish with authority, to will, ordain: *maiores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt*, Cic.; Liv. (6) to suppose, maintain: *vultis omnia evenire fato*, Cic.; Liv. (7) foll. by quam, to prefer: *malae rei se quam nullius, duces esse volunt*, Liv.; Cic., Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **vōlens** -entis. (1) willing, voluntary: Sall., Verg. (2) favourable, inclined to: Liv., Sall.; *dis volentibus, by the help of the gods*, Sall.; *volentia alicui, favourable tidings or events*, Sall.

¶ **vōlo** -are, to fly. LIT., Lucr., Cic., etc.; f. pl. of partic. as subst., *volantes -ium, flying creatures, birds*: Verg. TRANSF., to move rapidly, rush: *currus, Verg.*; *fulmina, Lucr.*; *aetas, Cic.*; *fama, Verg.*

vōlōnēs -um, m. pl. *volunteers, i.e. the slaves who were bought at the public expense to serve as soldiers after the battle of Cannae, each of them being asked 'velletne militare'*: Liv.

Volsci -ōrum, m. pl. *a people in Latium, on the banks of the Liris*. Adj. **Volscus** -a -um, *Volscian*.

volsella -ae, f. (*vello*), *a pair of tweezers or pincers*: Mart.

Volsiniī (*Volsinīi*) -ōrum, m. pl. *a town in Etruria (now Bolsena)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Volsiniēnsis** -e, *Volsinian*. **volsus** -a -um, partic. from *vello*; q.v.

Voltiniūs -a -um, *Voltinian*: *tribus, a Roman tribe*.

¶ Hence subst. **Voltiniēnses** -ium, m. pl. *citizens of the Voltinian tribe*.

Volturna -ae, f. *the goddess of the twelve allied Etruscan states*.

voltur = *vultur*; q.v.

Volturnus = *Vulturnus*; q.v.

voltus = *vultus*; q.v.

vōlūbilis -e (*volvo*), *rolling, revolving, turning round, twisting round*.

LIT., *boxum, a top*, Verg.; *caelum, Cic.*; *amnis, Hor.*

TRANSF., (1) *changeable, inconstant*: *fortuna, Cic.* (2) of discourse, *rapid, fluent*: *Appii Claudii volubilis erat oratio*, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **vōlūbiliter**, *fluently*: *funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio*, Cic.

vōlūbilitās -ātis, f. (*volubilis*), *revolving motion, revolution*.

LIT., *mundi, Cic.*

TRANSF., (1) *mutability, inconstancy*: *fortuna, Cic.* (2) *flow of words, fluency*: *verborum, linguae, Cic.*; Quint. (3) *roundness*: *capitis, Ov.*

vōlūcer *vōlūcris vōlūcre* (°*volvo*), *flying, winged*.

LIT., *Agnes, Cic.*; *deus, or puer, Cupid, Ov.*; *bestiae volucres, birds, Cic.* F. as subst. **vōlūcris** -is (sc. *avis*), *a bird or flying insect*: *Lucr., Cic., Verg., etc.*

TRANSF., (1) *fleet, rapid, swift*: *lumen,*

Lucr.; *fumi, Verg.*; *sagitta, Verg.*; *nuntius, Cic.*; fig.: *nihil est tam volucre quam maledictum, Cic.* (2) *fleeing, transitory*: *fortuna, Cic.*; *Hor., Tac.*

vōlūmen -inis, n. (*volvo*), *anything rolled*.

(1) *a book, roll, scroll*: *volumen plenum querelae, Cic.*; plur.: *volumina selectarum epistularum, Cic.*; *Hor., etc.* Esp. *a part of a larger work*: Cic., Nep.; *mutatae ter quinque volumina formae, the fifteen books of the Metamorphoses, Ov.*

(2) *a roll, wreath, whirl, fold*: *anguis sinuat immensa volumine terga, Verg.*; Ov.

vōlūtārius -a -um (*voluntas*), *voluntary*.

(1) *subject, doing something of one's own accord*: *procurator, Cic.*; *auxilia sociorum, Cic.*; *milites, volunteers, Caes.*; m. pl. as subst. **vōlūtārīi** -ōrum, *volunteers*: *Caes., Liv.*

(2) *object, done of one's own free will*: *mors, suicide, Cic.*; *deditio, Liv.*

vōlūtās -ātis, f. (°*volvo*), *will, wish, inclination*.

LIT., in gen.: *me conformo ad eius voluntatem, Cic.*; *sit pro ratione voluntas, Juv.*; *Lucr., etc.*; *voluntate, of one's own free will*: *meā voluntate concedam, willingly, Cic.*; similarly with prepositions, such as *ad* and *ex*: Cic. Esp. *goodwill*: *confisus municipiorum voluntatibus, Caes.*; *mutua voluntas, Cic. L.*

TRANSF., (1) *a last will, testament*: *testamenta et voluntas mortuorum, Cic.* (2) *meaning, sense, signification*: Quint.

vōlup, adv. (connected with *voluptas*), *agreeably, delightfully, pleasantly*: Pl., Ter.

vōlūptābilis -e (*voluptas*), *giving pleasure, pleasant*: Pl.

vōlūptārius -a -um (*voluptas*), *relating to pleasure, esp., to sensual pleasure*.

(1) *pleasant, causing pleasure*: *possessiones, Cic. L.*; Pl. (2) *concerned with pleasure*: *disputationes, Cic.* (3) *devoted to pleasure, sensual*: of the Epicureans as opp. to the Stoics: *homo (of Epicurus), Cic.*

vōlūptās -ātis, f. (*volup*), *pleasure, delight, enjoyment*.

LIT., *hominum divumque, Lucr.*; *voluptate capi, Cic.*; *alicui voluptati esse, Cic.*; *voluptatibus frui, Cic.*; *voluptates corporis, sensual pleasures, Cic.*

TRANSF., (1) plur.: *voluptates, public shows, Cic., Tac.* (2) of persons, as a term of endearment: *care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas, Verg.*; Pl.

vōlūptōsus -a -um (*voluptas*), *full of pleasure, delightful*: Quint., Plin. L.

vōlūtābrum -i, n. (*voluto*), *a place where pigs roll, slough*: Verg.

vōlūtābundus -a -um (*voluto*), *rolling, wallowing*: in *voluptatibus, Cic.*

vōlūtātio -ōnis, f. (*voluto*), *a rolling about, wallowing*: Cic. TRANSF., *disquiet*: *animi, Sen.*; *rerum humanarum, Sen.*

vōlūto -are (freq. of *volvo*), *to roll round, tumble about*.

LIT., *se in pulvere, Plin.*; *ne fluxā habenā volutetur in iactu glans, Liv.*; *in luto, Cic.*; partic.: *volutans, in middle sense, rolling about, Verg.*

TRANSF., in gen.: *vocem per atria, Verg.*; *vocem volutant litora, Verg.*; *pass, as middle: volutari in omni genere flagitiorum, Cic.* Esp. (1) *to turn over in the mind, revolve, consider*:

condiciones cum amicis, Liv.; nihil umquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo, Cic.; Pl., Verg. (2) to busy, occupy: animum saepe tacitis cogitationibus, Liv.; in veteribus scriptis studiose et multum volutatum esse, Cic.

volva (vulva) -ae, f. (volvo). (1) any covering, husk, shell: Plin. (2) the womb; esp., a sow's womb, a favourite delicacy among the Romans: Hor.

volvo volvere volvi vólutum, to roll, wind, turn round, twist round.

LIT., in gen.: oculos huc illuc, Verg.; rivers: saxa glareosa, Liv.; of the wind: ignem ad fastigia summa, Verg.; Lucr., etc. Often pass., volvi, as middle, to roll: curru, from a chariot, Verg.; humi, Verg.; voluntur stellarum cursus sempiterni, Cic.; of tears: lacrimae voluntur inanes, Verg. Esp., to unroll a book, to read: libros Catonis, Cic. Meton.: orbem, to form a circle (of men), Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of time, to make, roll round: pronos volvere menses (of the moon-goddess), Hor.; tot casus, to experience, go through, Verg.; pass. in middle sense: ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, Liv.; volvendis mensibus, Verg.; so in present partic.: volventibus annis, in the course of the years, Verg. (2) to turn over in the mind, entertain thoughts of: ingentes iam diu iras eum in pectore volvere, Liv.; bellum in animo, Liv.; multa secum, Sall.; sub pectore sortes, Verg.; veterum monumenta virorum, Verg.

vómer (vómis) -ëris, m. a ploughshare: Cic., Verg., etc.

vómica -ae, f. an ulcer, sore, boil. LIT., Pl., Cic. TRANSF., a plague, cure: Liv.

vómis -ëris, m.=vomer; q.v.

vómító -ónis, f. (vomo), a vomiting, throwing up: vomitione alvos curare, Cic.

vómító -are (freq. of vomo), to vomit much: Sen., Suet.

vómítor -óris, m. (vomo), one who vomits: Sen.

vómítus -ūs, m. (vomo), a vomiting. LIT., Pl., etc. TRANSF., as term of abuse: Pl.

vómo -ëre -úi -ítum (connected with ἐμέω), to vomit; as transit. verb. to vomit forth, throw up. LIT., Pl., Cic. TRANSF., vitam, Lucr.; animam, flammam, Verg.

vórāgo -ínis, f. (voro), a pit, chasm, abyss.

LIT., in the earth: Liv.; in water: summer-sus equus voraginibus, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., gurgis et vorago patrimonii, Cic.; Liv.

vórax -ācis (voro), gluttonous, voracious: Charybdis, Cic.; compar.: ignis voracior, Ov. **vóro** -are (connected with βρῆσθαι and βορά), to eat greedily, swallow up.

LIT., Pl., Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to consume, devour: Charybdis vorat carinas, Ov.; illam (=navem) rapidus vorat aequore vortex, Verg. (2) to hasten over, attend to eagerly, devour: litteras, literature, Cic.; viam, Cat.

vors-, see vers-.

vort-, see vert-.

vós, you, plur. of tu; q.v.

vótvívus -a -um (votum), of or relating to a vow; votive, vowed: ludi, Cic.; iuvenca, Hor.

vótum -i, n. (voveo), a vow.

LIT., a solemn (conditional) promise to the gods: vota nuncupare, suscipere, concipere, Cic.; solvere, reddere, Cic.; exsequi, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) that which has been vowed, a votive offering: spolia hostium, Vulcano votum, Liv.; votis incendimus aras, Verg. (2) in gen., a prayer, wish, desire: hoc erat in votis, this was what I wished, Hor.; voti potens, having gained his wish, Ov.; Cic., Liv. **vóvōe** vóvère vóvi vótum, to vow, promise (conditionally) to a god.

LIT., decumam Herculi, Cic.; aedem, Liv.; with acc. and fut. infin.: vovisse dicitur uvam se deo daturum, Cic.

TRANSF., to pray for, to wish: elige, quid voveas, Ov.; Hor.

vox vócis, f. (connected with voco), a voice, cry, call.

LIT., vocis contentio et remissio, Cic.; vocem attenuare, Cic.; magna voce dicere, Cic.; rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, pronunciation, Cic.; in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, accent, Cic.; Latina voce, language, Cic. Of animals: boum, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of things, sound, tone: sonus et vox omnis, Lucr.; septem discrimina vocum, the lyre with its seven strings, Verg. (2) a thing said with the voice, a saying, utterance: haec te vox non perculit? Cic.; carpi nostrorum militum vocibus, Caes.; consulum voci atque imperio non oboedire, Cic.; nescit vox missa reverti, Hor.; voces Marsae, formula, magic incantation, Hor.

Vulcānus=Volcanus; q.v.

vulgāris (vulgāris) -e (vulgus), common, ordinary, usual: hominum consuetudo, Cic.; opinio, Cic. N. pl. as subst. **vulgāria** -ium, ordinary things: anteponanatur rara vulgaribus, Cic.

¶ Adv. **vulgārītēr**, in the ordinary way: Cic. L.

vulgātus -a -um, partic. from ¹vulgo; q.v.

vulgivāgus -a -um (vulgus/vagus), wandering, vagrant: Lucr.

¹**vulgo** (vulgo) -are (vulgus), to make common, make generally accessible, spread, publish: cum consulum vulgari viderent, Liv.; munus vulgatum ab civibus esse in socios, Liv.; vulgare famam interfecti regis, Liv.; dolorem verbis, to impart, Verg.; carmina, to publish, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **vulgātus** -a -um, common; esp. commonly known: vulgatio fama est, with acc. and infin., Liv.

²**vulgō** (vulgō) =abl. of vulgus; q.v.

vulgus (vulgus) -i, n. (acc. sometimes m.). (1) the people, the multitude, the public: non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (2) a mass, crowd: vulgus incautum ovium, Hor.; patronorum, Cic. (3) contemptuously, the rabble, the crowd, the mob: sapientis iudicium a iudicio vulgi discrepat, Cic.; odi profanum vulgus, Hor.; Verg., Liv.

¶ Abl. as adv. **vulgō**, commonly, generally, before the public, in public, openly: vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes.; vulgo nascetur amomum, Verg.

vulnerātio (vulnerātio) -ónis, f. (vulnere), wounding, a wound: maior haec est vitae, famae, salutis suae vulneratio, Cic.

vulnĕro (volnĕro) -are (vulnus), *to wound, injure*. LIT., physically: aliquem, Cic.; corpus, Cic.; Caes., Liv. TRANSF., eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

vulnificus (volnificus) -a -um (vulnus/facio), *inflicting wounds*: telum, Ov.; chalybs, Verg.

vulnus (volnus) -ĕris, n. *a wound*.

LIT., physical. (1) of injuries to living beings: vulnus inferre, Caes.; infligere, Cic.; vulnus accipere, excipere, Cic.; mori ex vulnere, Liv. Sometimes of the instrument giving the wound: haesit sub gutture vulnus, Verg. (2) of injuries to things: falcis, Ov.; ornus vulneribus evicta, Verg.

TRANSF., vulnera reipublicae imponere, Cic.; poet., *wounds to the feelings*, esp. from love: vulnus alit venis, Verg.; Lucr.

vulpĕcula (volpĕcula) -ae, f. (dim. of vulpes), *a little fox*: Cic.

vulpēs (volpēs) -is, f. *a fox*: Hor.; prov.: vulpes iungere, of something impossible, Verg.; often also as an emblem of cunning, slyness: animi sub vulpe latentes, Hor.

vulsus -a -um, partic. from vello; q.v.

vulticŭlus -i, m. (dim. of vultus), *look, aspect*: non te Bruti nostri vulticulus ab ista oratione deterret? Cic.

vultuŏsus -a -um (vultus, *grimacing, full of airs, affected*: Cic., Quint.

vultur (voltur) -ŭris, m. *a vulture*: Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., applied to *a rapacious man*: Sen.

vultŭrinus (voltŭrinus) -a -um (vultur), *of or akin to a vulture*: Plin., Mart.

vultŭrius (voltŭrius) -i, m. *a vulture*. LIT., Lucr., Liv., etc. TRANSF., (1) *a rapacious man*: Pl., Cic. (2) *an unlucky throw at dice*: Pl.

Vulturum (Volturum) -i, n. *a town in Campania on the river Volturnus* (now Castel Volturno).

Vulturnus (Volturnus) -i, m. *a river in Campania* (now Volturno).

vultus (voltus) -ŭs, m. *the expression of the face, countenance, look, aspect*.

LIT., hilaris atque laetus, Cic.; acer, aestus, Hor.; plur.: vultus ficti simulatique, Cic.; vultus instantis tyranni, *threatening frown*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *the face*: cadere in vultŭs, Ov. (2) *the look, appearance* of anything: salis (of the sea), Verg.; naturae, Ov.

X

X, x, the twenty-second letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek Ξ, ξ. It arises out of the combination of c and s (dico, dixi), g and s (lego, lexī), h and s (traho, traxi), q and s (coquo, coxi).

xĕnĭum -i, n. (ξένιον), *a present given to a guest*: Plin. L., Mart. TRANSF., in gen., *a gift, present*: Plin. L.

Xĕnŏphŏn -ontis, m. (Ξενοφών), *an Athenian historian and general, pupil of Socrates*.

¶ Hence. adj **Xĕnŏphontĕus** (-tĭus) -a -um, *of Xenophon*.

xĕrampĕlinae -ārum, f. pl. (ξηραπέλινοι), *dark-red garments*: Juv.

Xerxēs -is, m. (Ξέρξης), *the king of the Persians who invaded Greece and was defeated at Salamis*.

xīphĭas -ae, m. (ξίφις), *a sword-fish*: Plin., Ov.

xystĭci -orum, m. pl. (ἐυστυκός), *athletes*: Suet.

xystus -i, m. and **xystum** -i, n. (ἐυστός), *an open colonnade, a walk planted with trees, promenade*: Cic., Plin. L., etc.

Y

Y, y, a letter borrowed from the Greek in order to represent the Greek upsilon (Υ).

Z

Z, z, an old Latin letter, in classical times used only to represent the Greek zeta (Ζ, ζ).

Zāma -ae, f. (Ζάμα), *a town in Numidia, scene of the victory of Scipio over Hannibal* (202 B.C.).

zāmĭa -ae, f. (ζημία), *damage, injury, loss*: Pl.

Zanclē -ĕs, f. (Ζάγκλη), *old name of the town Messina (now Messina) in Sicily, so called from its sickle-like form*.

¶ Hence adj. **Zancleus** and **Zanclēiŭs** -a -um, *of Zancle*.

zēlŏtŭpus -a -um (ζηλότυπος), *jealous*: Juv., Quint., Mart.

Zĕno (-ŏn) -ŏnis, m. (Ζήνων). (1) *a Greek philosopher of Citium in Cyprus, founder of the Stoic school*. (2) *a Greek philosopher of the Eleatic school, teacher of Pericles*. (3) *a later Greek philosopher of the Epicurean school, teacher of Cicero and Atticus*.

zĕphŭrus -i, m. (ζέφυρος), *a warm west wind, zephyr*: Verg., Hor., Ov.; poet., in gen., *wind*: Verg.

Zeuxis -idis, m. (Ζεύξις), *a celebrated Greek painter*.

zm-, see sm-.

zōdiācus -i, m. (ζωδιακός), *the zodiac*: Cic. poet.

Zŏilus -i, m. (Ζώιλος), *a severe critic of Homer; hence, in gen., any petty critic*: Ov.

zŏna -ae, f. (ζώνη), *a girdle*.

LIT., (1) *a maiden's girdle*: Cat. (2) *a money-belt*: Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *the constellation called Orion's Belt*: Ov. (2) *zonae, terrestrial zones*, Verg., Ov.

zŏnārius -a -um (zona), *of a girdle*: Pl. M. as subst. **zŏnārius** -i, *a girdle-maker*: Cic.

zŏnŭla -ac, f. (dim. of zona), *a little girdle*: Cat.

zŏthĕca -ae, f. (ζωθήκη), *a private room*: Plin. L.

zŏthĕcŭla -ae, f. (dim. of zotheca), *a little private room*: Plin. L.

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

A

A, an, indef. art.: often not translated: a certain, *quidam*. Distributively: twice a year, *bis in singulis annis*.

abast, aft, adv. *a puppi, a tergo*.

abandon. (1) of persons, *hominem (de)relinquere*; = to forsake, to 'leave in the lurch', *hominem deserere, destituere*. (2) of things, *rem relinquere, omittere, ab re desistere*.

abandoned, = wicked, *perditus, nefarius*; see also **WICKED**.

abandonment, (*de*)*relictio*; or use infin., e.g. *deserere amicum*, the — of a friend.

abase, *frangere* (e.g. *animum, audaciam*), *comprimere, coercere*.

abatement, *remissio, diminutio*.

abash, (*hominem*) *percellere, perturbare*.

abate, v. (1) transit. *imminuere, remittere*. (2) intransit. *cadere, imminui, decrescere*; of passion, *deservescere*.

abatement, *remissio, diminutio*: — in taxation, *vectigalium diminutio*.

abbey, *abbatia* (= cloister: eccl.); in Class. Lat. *templum*.

abbot, *abbas* (-*atis*: eccl.); nearest equivalent in Class. Lat. *pontifex*.

abbreviate, *imminuere, (de)curtare, praecidere, circumcidere, contrahere*.

abbreviation, = shortening, *compendium, contractio* (e.g. *orationis*): mark of —, *sigla* (-*orum*, plur.: legal t. t.).

abdicate, *magistratū, dictaturā, etc.*, *se abdicare*; *magistratum, etc.*, *eiurare*.

abdication, *abdication, eiuratio*.

abdomen, *abdomen*.

abduction, *raptus* (-*ūs*), *raptio*.

abed, *in lecto*: to lie —, (*in lecto*) *cubare*.

aberration, *error*.

abet, (*hominem*) *adiuvare*: to — in a crime, *sceleris participem* or *socium esse*.

abettor, *socius, adiutor*; see also **ACCOMPLICE**.

abeyance. (1) to be in —, *iacere, in dubio esse, intermittere*. (2) to leave in —, *rem integram relinquere*.

abhor, *abhorrere ab, abominari, detestari, odisse, odio habere*.

abhorrence, *detestatio, odium*.

abhorrent. (1) = inconsistent with, *abhorrens, alienus, contrarius*. (2) see **HATEFUL**.

abide. (1) = linger in, (*com*)*morari, manere*. (2) = last, *durare*. (3) to abide by, *stare (in re or re)*.

abiding, *diuturnus, stabilis, mansurus*.

ability: in gen., *potestas, vires, facultas*; = mental strength, *ingenium*: according to one's —, *pro sua parte, pro parte virili*.

abject, *abiectus, contemptus, humilis*.

abjure, *abiurare, eiurare, recusare*.

ablative, (*casus*) *ablativus* (gram.).

able, adj.: in gen., *potens* (with genit.): = mentally strong, *ingeniosus*: to be —, *posse, valere* (esp. of physical strength).

able-bodied, *firmus, robustus, validus*.

ablution, *lavatio, ablutio*.

abnegation, *animi moderatio, temperantia*.

abnormal, *novus, inusitatus, mirus, incredibilis, singularis*.

aboard: to go —, (*in navem* or *navem*) *conscendere*; to be —, *in nave esse*; to put —, *in navem imponere*; to have —, *vehere*.

abode. (1) = sojourn, *habitatio*. (2) see **HOUSE**.

abolish, *abolere, tollere, subvertere, delere, extinguere*.

abolition, *dissolutio*: — of debts, *tabulae novae* (-*arum*, plur.).

abominable, *detestabilis, immanis, nefarius* (= wicked).

abominate, *odisse, detestari*.

aborigines, *indigenae, aborigines*.

abortion, *abortio, abortus* (-*ūs*): to cause an —, *partum abigere, abortum facere*.

abortive. LIT., of premature birth, *abortivus*. TRANSF., = unsuccessful, *inritus*.

abound. (1) = to be plentiful, *abundare, superesse*. (2) to — in, *re abundare, adfluere, circumfluere*.

about. (1) adv. of time or number, *fere, ferme, circiter*: he is — to go, *iturus est*.

(2) prep. of place, *circa, circum*; of time, *circa*; of respect, = concerning, *de* with abl.

above. (1) adv. of place, *supra*: from above, *desuper, superne*; the above-mentioned, *quod supra scriptum est*. (2) prep.: a, of place, *super*, with acc. or abl.; *supra*, with acc.:

b, of degree, *super, supra*, with acc.

above-board, adj. *legitimus*.

abreast, *pariter*: two horses yoked —, *equi biugi* or *biuges*.

abridge; see **ABBRVIATE**.

abroad, adv. (1) = out of doors: *foras*, with verbs of motion; *foris*, with verbs of rest.

(2) = in a foreign land, *peregre*; nations —, *gentes externae* or *externae*; to go —, *peregre proficisci*; to travel —, *peregrinari*. (3) to spread — = publish, *divulgare*.

abrogate, *abrogare, rescindere*.

abrupt. LIT., = steep, *abruptus, arduus, praeruptus*. TRANSF., (1) of speech, *abruptus*,

(2) = sudden, *subitus, repentinus, improvisus*.

abruptly, *abrupte, praerupte, subito, de improviso, repente*.

abscess, *vomica, abscessus* (-*ūs*: Cels.).

abscond, *delitescere, latere, occultari*.

absence, *absentia*: — abroad, *peregrinatio*; in my —, *me absente*; leave of —, *commeatus* (-*ūs*).

absent, adj. *absens*: to be —, *abesse*.

absent, v.: to — oneself, *se removere, non comparere*.

absolute, *absolutus, simplex*: — power (polit.), *dominatio, imperium singulare*; an — ruler, *dominus populi*.

absolutely, *plane, prorsus, omnino*; opp. to relatively, *per se, simpliciter*.

absolve, (*ab*)*solvere*; see also **ACQUIT**.

absorb. LIT., (*com*)*bibere, absorbere, (ex-)haurire*. TRANSF., *absorbere, tenere*: absorbed in a thing, *totus in re*.

abstain, (se) *re abstinēre*.

abstinence, *abstinentia*, *continentia*, *modestia*, *moderatio*, *temperantia*: days of —, = fast days, *iēiunium*.

abstinent, *abstinens*, *sobrius*, *moderatus*, *temperatus*.

abstract, subst. *epitoma* (-es), or *epitoma*.

abstract, adj. = removed from the sphere of the senses, *quod nullo sensu percipi potest*; an — idea, *notio nulli sensui subiecta*; an — discussion, *disputatio paulo abstrusior*.

abstract, v. *abstrahere*, *sevocare*; for the sense to steal, see **STEAL**.

abstracted, = lost in thought, *omnium rerum* (or *sui*) *oblitus*.

abstraction, = forgetfulness, *oblivio*.

abstruse, *abstrusus*, *obscurus*, *reconditus*.

abstruseness, *obscuritas*.

absurd, *absurdus*, *ineptus*, *inscitus*, *ridiculus*.

absurdity. (1) as a quality, *insulitas*, *ineptia*.

(2) = an absurd thing, *ineptia*.

absurdly, *absurde*, *inepte*, *inscite*, *ridicule*.

abundance, (*rerum*) *abundantia*, *adfluentia*, *ubertas*, *copia*.

abundant, *largus*, *amplius*.

abundantly, *abunde*, *abundanter*, *large*, *cumulate*.

abuse, subst. (1) = the wrong use of a thing, *usus* (-ūs) *perversus*; or use verb *abuti*. (2) = abusive language, *convicium*, *maledictum*.

(3) = a bad custom, *mos pravus*, *mos perversus*.

abuse, v. transit. (1) = to misuse, (*re*) *abuti*. (2) = to speak abusively to, (*homini*) *maledicere*.

abusive, *maledicus*, *maledicens*, *contumeliosus*.

abusively, *maledice*, *contumeliose*.

abut, v.: to — on a thing, *rei adiacere*, *rem attingere*.

abyss. LIT., *profundum*, *gurgis* (-itis) esp. containing water), *barathrum*, *vorago*. TRANSF., *gurgis*, *vorago*.

academic, *scholasticus* (mainly of the study of rhetoric: Quint., Tac.): an — (i.e. theoretical) question, render by phrase such as *res ad cognitionem modo pertinentes*.

academy. (1) the Academy at Athens, *Academia*. (2) = a school, *ludus*, *schola*.

accede; see **AGREE**.

accelerate, *accelerare*; see also **HASTEN**.

accent, in pronunciation: *vox*, *sonus* (-ūs), *tenor*.

accept, *accipere*, *recipere*: to — an office, *munus suscipere*; to — an invitation to dinner, *promittere ad cenam*.

acceptable, *iucundus*, *acceptus*, *gratus*.

acceptance. (1) *acceptio*. (2) = approbation, *comprobatio*.

acceptation, = significance, *significatio*.

access. (1) = approach, *aditus* (-ūs), *accessus* (-ūs): I have —, *mihi est aditus*; there is — to me, *ad me est aditus*. (2) as medic. t. t., = the periodical return of a fever, *impetus*, *tentatio*, *accessio* (Cels.).

accessary, subst. = accomplice, *consciis*, (*culpae*) *socius*.

accessible, *facilis*.

accession. (1) = increase, *accessio*. (2) accession to the throne, *initium regni*.

accessory, adj. = additional; use verb *accedo*.

accident, *casus* (-ūs).

accidental, *fortuitus*.

accidentally, *forte*, *casu*, *fortuito*.

acclaim, *acclamation*, *clamor*, *acclamatio* (but in Cic. always of disapproval).

acclaim, *acclamare* (but in Cic. only of disapproval).

accommodate, *accommodare*.

accommodating, *obsequens*, *facilis*: to be — to, (*homini*) *morem gerere*, *morigerari*.

accommodation. (1) = adjustment of differences, *reconciliatio*, *compositio*; see **AGREEMENT**. (2) = quarters, place of reception, *hospitium*.

accompaniment. (1) *comitatus* (-ūs). (2) in music, *adiunctio fidium voci*; or use verb: to sing to a flute —, *ad tibia canere*.

accompany. (1) = to go with: in gen., (*hominem*) *comitari*; as a mark of respect, *prosequi*, *deducere*, *reducere*; in a crowd, *stipare*; accompanied by, *cum* (with abl.).

(2) in music = to play an accompaniment for another, (*homini*) *concinere*.

accomplice, *socius*, *sceleris conscius*, *adfinis*, *satelles*.

accomplish, *conficere*, *perficere*, *absolvere*, *peragere*, *exsequi*.

accomplished, (*per*) *politus*, *elegans*, *doctus*, *humanus*, *eruditus*.

accomplishment. (1) = fulfilment, *confectio*, *perfectio*, *absolutio*; or use verb. (2) = an acquired skill, *ars*.

accord, subst. (1) as musical term; see **HARMONY**. (2) of one's own — = without compulsion or influence, *sponte* (*suā*), *voluntate* (*suā*); beyond expectation, gratuitously, *ultro*.

accord, v. transit. (1) = grant; q.v. (2) = agree; q.v.

accordance: in — with, *ex*, *de*, *pro* with abl.; *secundum*, *ad* with acc.; in — with circumstances, *ad tempus*, *pro re*; in — with my wishes, *ut volui*.

according to; see **ACCORDANCE**.

accordingly, *ergo*, *itaque*, *quae cum ita sint*.

accost, *appellare*, *compellare*, *adoriri*.

accouchement, *partus* (-ūs).

account, subst. (1) = reckoning, *ratio*: to take into —, *rationem habere rei* (genit.); — books, *tabulae* (-arum, plur.), *codex*; to put a thing down to a person's —, *rem* (*homini*) *expensam ferre*; the —s balance, *ratio constat*. (2) to be of —, *magni* or *maximi haberi*; to be of no —, *nullo numero esse*. (3) = pretext, reason: on my —, *meā de causā*, *meo nomine*; on no —, *minime*, *nullo modo*; on — of anything, *propter rem*, *ob rem*. (4) = narrative, *memoria*, *narratio*: give an — of, *rem narrare*.

account, v. (1) = to think, consider, *habere*, *aestimare*, *ducere*. (2) to — for, *rationem de re reddere*.

accountable; see **RESPONSIBLE**.

accountant, *scriba*.

accoutre; see **EQUIP**.

accredit: to — an ambassador, *legatum facere*, *legatum publica auctoritate mittere*.

accretion, *accessio*, *incrementum*, *cumulus*.

accumulate, (*co*) *acervare*, (*ac*) *cumulare*, *congerere*, *exaggerare*.

accumulation, *cumulus*, *acervus*, *congestus* (-ūs).

accuracy. (1) = care taken, *cura*, *diligentia*. (2) = truth, *veritas*.

accurate. (1) of persons, = careful, painstaking, *diligens, religiosus*. (2) of things, *verus* (in accordance with fact), *accuratus* (executed with care).

accusation, as legal t. t. *accusatio, criminatio, crimen*: a false —, *insimulatio, calumnia*. In gen., *incusatio*; also the words cited above.

accusative, as gram. t. t. *accusativus (casus)*.

accuse, legal t. t. (*hominem rei*, genit., or *de re*) *accusare, postulare, compellare, citare, reum facere, arguere, insimulare* (often falsely); *nomen hominis de re deferre*.

accused, subst. and adj. *reus*.

accuser: on a criminal charge, *accusator*; in a civil suit, *petitor*; = an informer, *index, delator*; or use verb.

accustom, (hominem) adsuefacere (re, rei dat., ad rem, or with infin.): to — oneself, to grow accustomed, *adsuescere, consuescere*, with *ad* or *dat.* or *infin.*; to be accustomed, *solere*.

accustomed, *adsuetus, solitus*.

ace, in cards. Use terms from dice; the side of the die marked 1, *canis* (= the dog-throw, i.e. worst); the best throw, the — of trumps, *Venus (-eris), (iactus) basilicus*.

acerbity, acerbitas.

ache, subst. *dolor*.

ache, v. *dolere*.

achieve. (1) = to finish, *facere, conficere, efficere, perficere*. (2) = to gain, reach, *adsequi, consequi*.

achievement. (1) = the doing of anything, *confectio*. (2) = a deed, *facinus (-oris, n.; but more usual in bad sense); res gesta*; or use verb.

acid, adj. (1) = sharp to the taste, *acidus, acerbus, acer*. (2) in temper, *acer, acerbus, morosus*.

acknowledge. (1) = to accept as one's own, *agnoscere*: to — a child, *suscipere, tollere* (the father raised a new-born child from the ground). (2) = to admit, *fatèri, confitèri*. (3) = to give thanks for, *gratias agere*: to — a payment, (*in*) *acceptum referre* (i.e. to place to the credit side of an account-book); to — a letter, *rescribere* with *dat.* or *ad*.

acknowledged, cognitus, probatus, spectatus.

acknowledgment. (1) = confession, *confessio*; or use verb. (2) = thanks, *gratiae*.

acme, fastigium: to reach the — of glory, *summam gloriam adsequi*.

acorn, glans.

acquaint; see **INFORM**.

acquaintance. (1) = knowledge: of a thing, *scientia*; of a person, *usus (-us), familiaritas, consuetudo cum homine*. (2) = a person slightly known, *amicus, familiaris, noti* (used as subst. only in plur.).

acquainted, notus, cognitus: — with a person, *familiaris*; — with a thing, *rei (genit.) peritus, gnarus, sciens; in re versatus*.

acquiesce, (in) re acquiescere, rem aequo animo or patienter ferre, re contentus esse.

acquiescence, adsensus (-us); see **ASSENT**.

acquire, adquirere, adipisci; see also **GAIN**.

acquirement, acquisition. (1) = anything gained; see **GAIN**. (2) = acquired skill or knowledge, *ars, scientia*: a man of many —s, *vir perpolitus, multis artibus eruditus*. (3) the process of —, *comparatio, adeptio*.

acquisitive, lucri studiosus.

acquit, (rei, genit., or de re) absolvère; (re) liberare, purgare.

acquittal, absolutio, liberatio.

acid, acer, acerbus, mordax.

acridity, acerbitas.

acrimonious, mordax, acerbus, amarus, aculeatus.

acrimony, acerbitas.

across. (1) adv.: use compound verb with *trans-*. (2) prep.: = to the other side of, *trans, per*, with *acc.*; = on the other side of, *trans*; of a bridge, across a river, *in flumine*.

act, subst. (1) of a play, *actus (-us)*. (2) of Parliament, *lex*. (3) = thing done, *factum*: in plur., *res gestae, gesta (-orum, plur.)* or *acta (-orum, plur.)*: esp. of public life; caught in the —, *manifestus*; it is the — of a wise man to, *sapientis est*, with *infin.*

act, v. (1) intransit. = to do, behave (esp. with adv.), *agere, facere, se gerere*; of drugs, *efficax esse*; on the stage, see below. (2) transit., to — a part on the stage, *in scena esse*; to — the chief part, *primas partes agere*; to — a play, *fabulam agere*; fig., to — a part in ordinary life, *personam sustinere* or *partes agere*.

action. (1) = the doing of anything, *actio*. (2) = a deed, thing done, *factum*; see **ACT**. (3) = battle, *pugna, proelium*. (4) = part of a play, *actio*. (5) = gesticulation, *actio, gestus (-us)*. (6) = legal proceedings, *lis, actio*; in a Greek court, *dica*; to bring an —, *litem* or *actionem intendere, dicam scribere, diem dicere, lege agere*.

actionable, (res) cuius actio est.

active. (1) = quick, *celer, acer, promptus, alacer, agilis*. (2) = industrious, *impiger, (g)navus, industrius, strenuus*.

actively, impigre, industrie, (g)naviter, strenue.

activity. (1) = quickness, *celeritas, agilitas*.

(2) = industry, *industria, (g)navitas*.

actor. (1) in gen. = one who acts, *qui agit* or *facit, actor*. (2) on the stage, *histrion, actor*: comic —, *comœdus*; tragic —, *tragoedus*.

actress. Only men acted in 'straight plays' in classical times; perhaps use *mima*.

actual, verus.

actually, vere, re verà.

actuate, movère, excitare, impellere.

acumen, ingenii acies or acumen.

acute. (1) of pain, *acutus, acer, gravis, vehemens acerbus*. (2) of intellect, *acutus, subtilis, acer, perspicax, sagax*. (3) see **ANGLE**.

acutely. (1) of feeling, *acute*. (2) of intellect, *acriter, subtiliter*.

acute, ingenii acies or acumen, subtilitas.

adage, proverbium.

adamant, subst. adamas (-antis).

adamantine, adj. adamantinus, adamanteus.

adapt, accommodare, aptare.

adaptation, accommodatio.

adapted, aptus or idoneus (ad rem or rei, dat.).

add, addere, adicere, adiungere: to — up, *summam facere, computare*.

adder, vipera, coluber.

addict, v.: to — oneself, *se dare, dedere*, or *tradere*; *se ad studium rei conferre*.

addicted, adj. rei (dat.) deditus.

addition. (1) = an adding to, *adectio, accessio*, or use verb. (2) = a thing added, *additamentum, appendix*. (3) in arith. *additio* (Quint).

additional, *novus, additus, adiectus*.

added: an — egg, *ovum abortivum* (Mart.), *ovum inritum, zephyrium* (Plin.).

address, subst. (1) = a speech delivered in public, *contio, oratio*. (2) the — of a letter, *inscriptio*. (3) = place, *locus*. (4) = tact, adroitness, *dexteritas, sollertia*.

address, v. transit. (1) to — oneself, i.e. to apply oneself to anything, *se rei* (dat.) *dedere, tradere, ad* or *in rem incumbere*. (2) = to speak to, *hominem adloqui, adfari, appellare, compellare*; to — a letter to, *homini epistulam inscribere*; to — a meeting, *verba facere apud populum*.

adduce, *adducere, producere, proferre*.

adept, *callidus, peritus*.

adequate, (*rei*, dat., or *ad rem*) *aptus, idoneus, accommodatus*; or use adv. *satis*.

adequately, *apte, satis*.

adhere. LIT., (*in*) *haerere*. TRANSF., (*in*) *haerere*; also, of adhering to persons, *studere, deditum esse*; of adhering to principles, etc., *in re stare, manere*.

adherence, adhesion, express by verb.

adherent, *socius, fautor, cliens*.

adhesive, *tenax*.

adieu! *vale!* plur. *valet*: to bid —, *hominem valere iubere*.

adjacent, *contiguus, vicinus, finitimus*: to be —, *adiacere*; to be — to, *tangere, attingere*, with acc.

adjective, *nomen adiectivum* (gram.).

adjoin; see ADJACENT.

adjourn, *ampliare, rem differre, proferre*.

adjournment, *dilatatio*.

adjudge, *addicere, adiudicare*.

adjudicate; see JUDGE.

adjunct; see ADDITION.

adjure, = to entreat, *obsecrare, obtestari*.

adjust. (1) see ARRANGE. (2) see ADAPT.

adjustment, *accommodatio*.

adjutant, *optio* (-ōnis).

administer, *rem administrare, procurare*: to — an oath to, *hominem (ad) ius iurandum adigere*; to — medicine, *medicinam dare, adhibere*; to — justice, *ius dicere* or *reddere*; to — the government, *rempublicam gubernare* or *administrare*.

administration. (1) as the act of administering, *administratio, procuratio*. (2) as a body of ministers, *ei qui reipublicae praesunt*; see also GOVERNMENT.

admirable, (*ad*) *mirabilis*; see also EXCELLENT.

admirably, *admirabiliter, mirum in modum, praeclare*.

admiral, *praefectus classis*: to appoint as —, *praeficere classi*; to be an —, *classi praeesse*.

admiration, *admiratio*.

admire, (*ad*) *mirari*: to be —d, *admirationi esse*.

admissible, *aequus*; or use verb.

admission. (1) = leave to enter, *aditus* (-ūs), *accessus* (-ūs); or use verb. (2) = confession, *confessio*; in argument, *concessio*.

admit. (1) = to allow to enter, *admittere, recipere*; *adeundi copiam* or *potestatem facere*. (2) in argument, to concede, *concedere, dare*. (3) = to confess, *fateri, confiteri*. (4) to admit of, allow, leave possible, *habere, recipere, pati*; or use *possum*.

admonish, *monere, admonere, commonere*.

admonition, (*ad*) *monitio*.

ado: with much —, *vix, aegre*; see also FUSS.

Prov.: to make much — about nothing, *arcem facere e cloaca* (Cic.).

adulcescence, *adulescentia*.

adolescent, subst. *adulescens*.

adopt. LIT., as legal t. t. *adoptare*: in gen. = to choose, accept, *asciscere, adsumere, accipere, recipere*: to — a resolution, *constituere, consilium inire*; to — an opinion, *ad sententiam accedere*.

adoption, *adoptio*.

adoptive, *adoptivus*.

adorable, *sanctus, venerandus*.

adoration, *cultus* (-ūs), *veneratio*.

adore, v. transit.: = to worship, *venerari, colere*: in gen. = to love, to admire, *colere, diligere, amare*.

adorn, (*ex*) *ornare, decorare*.

adornment, *ornatus* (-ūs), *exornatio*.

adrift, to be. LIT., *fluctibus* or *vento iactari*.

TRANSF., in mind, (*animo*) *vagari*.

adroit, *callidus, sollers, dexter*.

adroitly, *callide, dextere*.

adroitness, *dexteritas*.

adulation, *adulatio, adsentatio, blanditia*.

adult, *adultus, pubes*.

adulterate, *adulterare, corrumpere, vitare*.

adulterer, *adulter, moechus* (Hor.).

adulteress, *adultera* (Hor.), *moecha* (Hor.).

adulterous, *adulter* (Hor.).

adultery, *adulterium*, sometimes *stuprum*: to commit —, *adulterare*, or use phrase.

adults, subst. *pueres* (plur. only).

adumbrate, *adumbrare*.

adumbration, *adumbratio*.

advance, subst. = a forward movement (lit. and fig.), *progressus* (-ūs).

advance, v. (1) intransit. = to go forward.

LIT., *progredi, procedere*; in riding, sailing, etc., *provehī*. TRANSF., *procedere, progredi, proficere*: to become advanced in years, *aetate provehi*. (2) transit. = to carry forward. LIT., *promovere*. TRANSF., *a* = to promote, *provehere, adjuvare, augere*: to — anyone's interests, *hominī consulere*: *b* = to pay in advance, *in antecessum dare* (Sen.).

advance-guard, *primum agmen*.

advancement, *gradus* (-ūs) *amplior*; or use verb.

advantage, *commodum, lucrum, fructus* (-ūs), *emolumentum, utilitas, bonum* (esp. in plur. *bona*, —s): — of a position, *loci opportunitas*; it is to my —, *ex meā re est*; to be of —, *expedire, prodesse, utile, ex usu* or *usui esse*.

advantageous, *quaestuosus, utilis, fructuosus, opportunus*.

advantageously, *utiliter*.

advent, *adventus* (-ūs).

adventitious, *adventicius, externus*.

adventure, subst. (1) of active type = exploit, *facinus* (-oris, n.), *inceptum*. (2) of passive type, *casus* (-ūs).

adventure, v. *audere, tentare, experiri, periclitari*.

adventurer, use phrase, according to context.

adventurous, *audax*.

adventurously, *audacter*.

adverb, *adverbium* (gram.).

adversary, *adversarius*; see ENEMY.

adverse, *adversus, contrarius, infensus*.

adversely, *contra, secus*.

adversity, *res adversae, miseria, calamitas*.

advert to, = refer to, (*rem*) *atingere, perstringere*.

advertise. (1) = to inform; q.v. (2) = to make publicly known, *praedicare, pronuntiare*.
(3) to announce that a thing is for sale, *rem proscibere, rem (venalem) inscribere*.
advertisement, = notice of sale, *proscriptio*.
advice, consilium: by my —, *me auctore*.
advise, v. transit. (1) = to give advice to, *homini suadere, consilium dare, auctorem esse, consilium* (Hor.). (2) = to inform; q.v.
advisedly, consulto, consulte, considerate, de industria.
adviser, suator, consiliarius, auctor.
advocate, subst.: as legal t. t., *patronus; contemptuosus, causidicus; in gen., suator, auctor.
advocate, v. transit. suadere.
adze, ascia.
aerial, aërius, aetherius.
afar, procul, longe.
affability, comitas, facilitas.
affable, adfabilis, comis.
affably, comiter.
affair, res, negotium; sometimes ratio.
affect, v. transit. (1) = to influence, *adficere, tangere, (com)movere*. (2) = to be fond of, *diligere, amare*. (3) to make a show of, *simulare, imitari*.
affectation, simulatio, imitatio, ostentatio.
affected, of attitudes, etc., quaesitus, simulatus; of style, putidus, molestus
affectedly, putide, moleste.
affection. (1) = a state of a thing influenced from without, esp. of a mind, (*animi*) *adfectio, adfectus (-ūs)*. (2) = a friendly sentiment, *amor, caritas, studium*: dutiful —, *pietas*.
affectionate, amans (e.g. uxoris): dutifully —, *pius*.
affectionately, amanter, pie.
affiance, subst. (1) = trust, fiducia, fides.
(2) = marriage contract, sponsalia (-ium, plur.: Sen.).
affiance, v. transit. = betroth, (de)spondeo.
affidavit, testimonium per tabulas datum (Quint.).
affinity. (1) = relationship, propinquitas, necessitudo, consanguinitas (by blood), cognatio (on the side of the father or the mother), *agnatio* (on the side of the father), *adfinitas* (by marriage). (2) in gen. = close connexion, similarity, *cognatio, coniunctio*.
affirm, adfirmare, confirmare.
affirmation, adfirmatio.
affirmative, use verb.
affix, adfigere, adligare, adnectere.
afflict, adficere, vexare, dolore adficere.
affliction, aegritudo, dolor, maestitia, miseria, molestia.
affluence, = wealth, divitiae, opes, copia.
affluent, = wealthy, dives.
afford. (1) = to supply, praestare, praebere, sufficere, suppeditare. (2) can —, = be rich enough to buy; use phrase.
affray, = disturbance, breach of the peace, rixa, pugna, tumultus (-ūs).
affright; see FRIGHTEN.
affront, subst. contumelia.
affront, v. transit. = to insult, contumeliā adficere.
affronting, adj. contumeliosus.
afield, in agros (with verbs of motion), in agris (with verbs of rest).
afoat: to be —, navigare, navi vehi.*

afoot, pedibus (e.g. pedibus ire).
aforesaid, quem (or quod) supra scripsi or commemoravi.
afraid, timidus, pavidus, trepidus, territus: to be — (of), (hominem, rem) timere, metuere, reformidare, pavere
afresh; see AGAIN.
after. (1) prep. a, of place, post, with acc.: b, of time, post, with acc.; sometimes ab or ex, with abl.: c, of rank = coming after, inferior to, secundum, with acc.; or use adj. secundus ab, with abl.: d, of conformity, according to, ad, with acc. (e.g. ad normam = after a set rule). (2) conj. postquam or postea quam (usually with perf. or historic present indic.); cum, ubi; often rendered by perf. part. (3) adv., also afterwards, post, postea, dein(de), inde; = after this, posthac; when the interval between the events is defined, use post or postea with abl. of measure, or post (prep.) with acc., e.g. paulo post, biduo post, paucis postea mensibus, aliquot post menses.
afternoon, subst. postmeridianum tempus: in the —, post meridiem.
afternoon, adj. postmeridianus.
again. (1) when an event is repeated, in gen., rursus, rursum, denuo; = a second time, iterum; — and —, iterum atque iterum, iterum ac saepius, identidem; never —, numquam postea (or posthac); often render by compound verb with re-, e.g. to rise —, resurgere. (2) of addition in gen. = further, moreover, porro, autem: as large —, altero tanto maior.
against, of physical movement or of opposition in gen., contra, adversus, in, with acc.: — expectation, praeter or contra opinionem; — the stream, adverso flumine; — my will, me invito; for and —, in utramque partem.
age, subst. (1) = time of life, aetas, poet. aevum: of the same —, aequalis; twenty years of age, viginti annos natus. (2) an age = a period of time, aetas, saeculum; these are also used of the people living at a particular period. (3) = old age; of persons, senectus (-utis); of things, vetustas.
aged, = old, aetate provectus; poet. grandaevus, longaevus: an — man, senex (-is).
agency. (1) = action; q.v. (2) = instrumentality, opera. (3) the work of an agent, procuratio.
agent, = one who transacts business for another, procurator.
aggrandize, amplificare, augere.
aggrandizement, amplificatio; or use verb.
aggravate. (1) properly = to make worse, (ad)-gravare, exulcerare. (2) colloq. = to annoy, vexare, exasperare, lacessere.
aggregate, summa.
aggression, impetus (-ūs), incursio, incursus (-ūs), iniuria; often use ultro with verb.
aggressive, hostilis, infensus.
aggressor, the, qui ultro (or prior) oppugnat, qui iniuriam facit.
aggrieve; see GRIEVE.
aghost, stupefactus, (ex)territus, perturbatus: to stand —, stupere, obstupescere.
agile, agilis, velox, pernix.
agility, agilitas, pernicitas, velocitas.
agitate. (1) = to move to and fro, to shake, agitare, quatere, vibrare, (com)movere, (con)-turbare. (2) mentally, to disturb, excite,

percutere, perturbare, sollicitare, commovere, percellere. (3) = to discuss, (*rem* or *de re*) *agere*; (*rem*) *agitare, disputare, disserere.*

agitated, *sollicitus, trepidus.*

agitation, (1) physical, *agitatio, iactatio.* (2) mental, *animi motus, commotio, concitatio.*

agitator, polit. t. t. *turbator plebis* or *vulgi.*

ago, *abhinc*, followed by acc. (rarely abl.): long —, (*iam*) *pridem, iam dudum.*

agonize, (*ex*) *cruciare, torquere.*

agony, *aegritudo, dolor.*

agrarian, *agrarius.*

agree, (1) = to be of one mind, *concinere, consentire, congruere*: not to —, *dissentire*; it is agreed by all, *constat inter omnes.* (2) to — upon, arrange, settle, *componere, constituere, pacisci*; it is agreed upon by us, *convenit inter nos.*

agreeable, = pleasant. (1) of things, *acceptus, gratus, dulcis, suavis.* (2) of persons, *commodus, lepidus.*

agreement, (1) = harmony, *consensus (-us), concordia, unanimitas, constantia.* (2) = an arrangement, compact, *pactum, pactio, conventum.*

agricultural, *rusticus.*

agriculture, *agri cultura* (or as one word, *agricultura*); *agri cultio* (or as one word); or *agrorum cultus (-us)*; *res* (plur.) *rusticae.*

agriculturist, *agricola.*

aground, to run, *sidere.*

ague, *febris.*

ah! aha! interj. *a, ah, aha.*

ahead, use compound verb with *prae-* or *pro-*.

aid, subst. = help, *auxilium, adiumentum, subsidium, opem* (nom. ops not used).

aid, v. transit. (*hominem*) *adiuvare*, (*homini*) *subvenire, succurrere, opem ferre.*

ailing, *aeger*; see **SICK**.

aim, subst. *finis, propositum, consilium*; or use verb meaning 'aim at'.

aim, v. **LIT.**, to take —, *telum conlineare, telum dirigere* or *intendere*; to — at, *telo petere*. **TRANSF.**, to — at (any objective or result), *rem (animo) intendere, adfectare, petere, quaerere, rem* (or *ad rem*) *spectare, rei* (dat.) *studere, id agere ut . . .*

air, subst. **LIT.**, *aër* (the atmosphere near the earth), *aether* (the pure upper air), *aura* (air in motion, breeze), *anima* (usually = breath): in the open —, *sub Iove, sub divo*. **TRANSF.**, (1) = look, manner, *vultus (-us), aspectus (-us)*, *species*: to give oneself —s, *iactare*. (2) = a tune, *modus, numeri (-orum, plur.)*.

air, v. *ventilare.*

airy, *aerius.*

Aix, *Aquae Sextiae.*

akin, (1) = related, *consanguineus, propinquus, agnatus* (on the father's side), *cognatus* (on the father's or the mother's). (2) = similar, connected, *finitimus, propinquus, vicinus.*

alabaster, *alabastrites* (-ae, m.: Plin.): an — box, *alabaster.*

alack! = alas; q.v.

alacrity, *alacritas, permicitas.*

alarm, subst. (1) = loud noise, *clamor, strepitus (-us)*. (2) = disturbance, *turba, tumultus (-us)*. (3) = fear, terror, *trepidatio, pavor.*

alarm, v. transit. *conturbare, (per)terrere.*

alas! *heu! eheu! vae! ei!*

alcove, *zotheca* (Plin.).

alder, *alnus*, f.; adj. *alneus.*

alderman, use title of an appropriate magistrature, according to context.

ale, *cerevisia* (a Gallic word).

ale-house, *caupona.*

alert, *vigil, alacer, promptus.*

alias, *nomen alienum*: to assume an —, *nomen sibi fingere.*

alien, adj. (1) = foreign, *peregrinus, externus.*

(2) incompatible, adverse, *alienus, aversus.*

alien, subst. *peregrinus, advena, alienigena.*

alienate, v. transit. (1) as legal t. t. (*ab*) *alienare.*

(2) = to estrange, (*ab*) *alienare, avertere.*

alienation, (1) as legal t. t., *abalienatio.* (2) = estrangement, *alienatio.*

alight, v. *descendere.*

alike, adj. *par, similis.*

alike, adv. *pariter, similiter, aequè, eodem modo.*

alive, *vivus*: to be —, *in vita* or *in vivis esse, vivere*; see **LIFE**.

all, = every single, *omnis*; = the whole, *totus*; — together, *cunctus, universus*; — men without exception, *nemo non*; — the best men, *optimus quisque*; not at —, *minime*; in —, *in summa, omnino* (e.g. there were five in —, *quinque omnino erant*); it is — up with, — over with, *actum est de*, with abl.; it is — one, *nil interest*; — but, *tantum* (or *modo*) *non* (Liv.); — right, *salve*; are you — right? *satin salve?* after —, *tamen.*

allay, *lenire, sedare, mitigare.*

allegation, *adfirmatio*; see also **ACCUSATION**.

allege, = assert; q.v.; to — by way of excuse, *praetendere.*

allegation, *fides*: to swear — to, *in verba hominis iurare*; to keep in one's —, *in officio retinere.*

allegory, *allegoria* (Quint.), *continua translatio.*

alleviate, (*ad*) *levare*; see also **ALLAY**.

alleviation, *levatio, mitigatio, levamen(tum).*

alley, *angiportus (-us).*

alliance, *societas, foedus (-eris)*: matrimonial —, *matrimonium.*

allot, **LIT.**, = assign by lot, *sortiri*; in gen. = to distribute, grant, *distribuere, adsignare, addicere, adiudicare.*

allotment, (1) = act of allotting, *adsignatio.* (2) an allotment of land, *ager adsignatus, possessio.*

allow, (1) = permit, (*hominem*) *sinere, pati, (homini) permittere, concedere*: I am allowed, *licet mihi*; not to — oneself to, *non committere ut . . .* (2) = admit, acknowledge, *concedere, confiteri.* (3) = to grant; q.v.

allowable, *concessus, licitus*; or use indecl. subst. *fas.*

allowance, (1) = indulgence, *indulgentia*: to make — for, *ignoscere, condonare.* (2) = an amount allowed, of food, *diaria, demensum.*

alloy, subst.: without —, *sincerus, purus.*

alloy, v. transit. = to spoil, *corrumpere, vitare.*

allude to, = to refer to, *significare, designare, attingere.*

allure, v. transit. *adlicere, illicere, adlectare, invitare, inescare.*

allurement, *invitamentum, blandimentum, blanditia, inlecebra.*

alluring, *blandus.*

allusion, *significatio, mentio*; or use verb.

ally, subst. *socius*: relating to an —, *socialis.*

ally, v. (1) = to make an alliance, *foedus facere* (or *ferire*), *societatem inire.* (2) = join together as allies, associate, *sociare.*

almanack, *fasti* (-orum, plur.), *ephemeris* (-idis).

almighty, *omnipotens*.

almond, *amygdala* (Plin.), *amygdalum* (Ov.).

almond-tree, *amygdala* (Plin.)

almost, *prope*, *paene*; more loosely = more or less, about, *ferè*, *ferme*; it — happens, *haud multum abest quin fiat*.

alms, *stips* (-is, f.: nom. not used).

aloe, *aloe* (-es).

aloft, *sublime*, *alte*; often to be rendered by *sublimis* as adj.

alone, adj. *solus*, *unus*; sometimes *sine arbitris*, *remotis arbitris* (= without witness).

alone, adv. = only; q.v.

along. (1) adv. *porro*, *protinus*. (2) prep. *secundum*, *praeter*, with acc.: — with, *una cum*.

aloof, *procul*: to stand — from, *se ab homine* (or *re*) *removère*.

aloud, *clare*, *clarā voce*, *magnā voce*; see also **LOUD**.

alphabet, *litterarum nomina et contextus* (-ūs: Quint.); see also **LETTER**.

alphabetical, *in litteras digestus*.

already, *iam*.

also, *etiā*, *praeterea* (= besides), *insuper* (= moreover), *quoque* (always after the word to which it refers), *neq̄on* (= moreover, joins sentences), *item*, *itidem* (= again, likewise). When something fresh is added about a person or thing already mentioned (esp. by way of contrast), *idem* is often used.

altar. LIT., in gen, *ara*; *altaria*, plur. = a high altar. TRANSF., in metaphor, *ara*.

alter, v. (1) transit. *mutare*, *commutare*, *immutare*, (*con*)*vertère*; *novare* (= to give a new form); *emendare*, *corrigère* (= to put right); *variare* (= to change often); *invertère* (= to turn upside down); *corrumpère* (= to falsify or spoil). (2) intransit., use passive of above verbs.

alterable, *mutabilis*.

alteration, (*com*)*mutatio*: a sudden (or violent) —, *conversio*; —s in the weather, *caeli varietas*; — of fortune, *fortunae vicissitudines*.

altercation, *altercatio*, *iurgium*, *rixa*.

alternate, v. (1) transit. *alternare*, *variare*; to — rest and labour, *otium labore variare* (Plin.). (2) intransit. *variari*, *variare*.

alternate, adj. *alternus*.

alternately, *invicem*.

alternation, *vicissitudo*.

alternative, adj. and subst., express by phrase: there is no — left except . . ., *nihil restat nisi ut* . . .; there is no — to peace or war, *inter pacem et bellum nihil est medium*.

although, *quamquam* (naturally with the indic., as indicating a fact; sometimes introducing a complete sentence); *etsi* or *tametsi* (with indic. for fact, subj. for supposition); *quamvis* (= however much; normally with subj., as indicating an imaginary concession; sometimes without verb); *licet* (= granted that, with subj.); *ut* (with subj.); *cum* (with subj.).

altitude, *altitudo*.

altogether, = wholly, *omnino*.

alum, *alumen* (Plin.).

always, *semper*, *numquam non*: the best is — the last, *optimum quidque est ultimum*.

amalgamate, (*com*)*miscère*.

amalgamation, *coniunctio*, *mixtura*; or use verb.

amanuensis, *librarius*, *servus a manu*.

amass, (*co*)*acervare*, *aggarare*, *accumulare*; see also **ACCUMULATE**.

amatory, *amatorius*; see also **LOVE**.

amaze, *obstupefacère*.

amazed, (*ob*)*stupefactus*, *stupidus*: to be —, *stupère*, (*ob*)*stupecere*.

amazement, *stupor*.

amazing, *mirus*, *admirabilis*.

amazingly, *admirabiliter*, *mirum in modum*.

amazon. LIT., *Amazon*. TRANSF., *virago*.

ambassador, *legatus* (as a deputy in state affairs); *orator* (as a deputy to deliver a specific verbal message).

amber, *succinum*, *electrum* (Plin.).

ambiguity, *ambiguitas*; or use *ambages*, plur. (= a riddle); or adj. or verb.

ambiguous, *anceps*, *ambiguus*, *dubius*.

ambiguously, *ambigue*.

ambition, *gloria*; or use phrase, such as *laudis studium*, *contentio honorum*.

ambitious, *gloriae* (or *laudis*) *adpetens*, *cupidus*, etc.; *ambitiosus* is used more often of the process of courting favour than of the spirit of ambition.

amble, *lente procedère*.

ambrosia, *ambrosia*.

ambrosial, *ambrosius*.

ambush, *insidiæ*, plur. (= the place and the troops).

ameliorate, (*rem* or *hominem*) *meliozem facère*, *corrigère*, *emendare*.

amen! *fiat!* *esto!*

amenable, (*dicto*) *oboediens* (with dat.).

amend. (1) *emendare*, *corrigère*. (2) intransit. *melior fieri*: to — in health, *convalescere*.

amendment, *correctio*, *emendatio*.

amends, *satisfactio*, *expiatio*: to make — for, *rem expiare*, *satisfacère*.

amenity, *amoenitas*.

amethyst, *amethystus* (Plin.).

amiability, *suavitas*.

amiable, *suavis*, *amabilis*.

amiably, *suaviter*.

amicable; see **FRIENDLY**.

amidst, *inter*, with acc.; see also **AMONG**.

Amiens, *Samarobriua*.

amiss, *male*, *perperam*, *prave*: to take —, (*rem*) *aegre* (or *molestè*) *ferre*, *in malam partem accipère*.

ammunition: in gen., *instrumenta* (-orum, plur.) or *apparatus* (-ūs) *belli*, *arma* (-orum); see also **BULLET**.

amnesty, use *venia* or *ignoscère*: to proclaim a general —, *omnium factorum dictorumque veniam* et *oblivionem in perpetuum sancire*.

among, *inter*, with acc.; sometimes *in*, with abl., or *apud*, with acc.

amorous, in good sense, *amans*; in bad sense, *libidinosus*.

amount, *summa*; sometimes rendered by adj. indicating size.

amount to, v. *efficère*: what does it — to? *quae summa est?* it — to the same thing, *idem* or *par est*, *nihil interest*.

amphibious, express by phrase.

amphitheatre, *amphitheatrum*.

ample, *amplus*.

amplify, *amplificare*.

amplitude, *amplitudo*.

amply, *ample, abunde*.
amputate, *praecidère, amputare*.
amputation, use a verb.
amuse, *delectare, oblectare*.
amusement, *delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum*: for —'s sake, *animi causâ*.
amusing, *facetus, festivus*.
anachronism, use phrase, e.g. *tempora miscere, invertère*.
analogy, *similitudo*; the Gr. *ἀναλογία* is translated by Cicero *comparatio proportioque*.
analogous, *similis*.
analyse, *explicare, expeditè, quasi in membra discernere*.
analysis, *explicatio, enodatio*.
anapaest, *anapaestus pes*.
anarchical, *legibus carens*.
anarchy, in gen. *licentia*; as a political condition, use phrase, e.g. *civitas in qua libido multitudinis pro legibus est*.
anathema; see CURSE.
anatomy, *anatomical*, etc., use phrase referring to the structure of the body (*compages, conformatio corporis*), or to the process of dissection (*incidère*).
ancestor. (1) sing. = the founder of a family, *auctor generis* or *gentis* (or, poet., *sanguinis*). (2) plur. = ancestors in gen., *maiores*; poet., *avi, patres*.
ancestral, *avitus, proavitus*.
ancestry, *origo, genus*.
anchor, subst. *ancora*: to cast —, *ancoram iacere*; the — holds, *ancora subsistit*; to lie at —, *consistere in ancoris* or *ad ancoras*; to raise (or weigh) —, *ancoram tollere* or *solvere*.
anchor, v. *navem ad ancoras deligare*: to be —ed, *ad ancoram consistere*.
anchorage, *statio*.
ancient, *antiquus* (usually of what no longer exists); *vetus, vetustus* (= of long standing, old but still existing); *priscus* (= old-fashioned); *pristinus* (= former, earlier); *inveteratus* (= grown old), *obsoletus* (= obsolete): the —s, *veteres, antiqui*, sometimes *antiquitas*.
and, *et* (most general word); *-que* (enclitic, connecting two related words or clauses); *atque, ac* (*ac* not before words beginning with vowel or *h*; these two connect with emphasis, = 'and also'); *autem* (as a formula of transition between clauses, esp. in continuing an argument or story).
 'And' may often be suppressed in the Latin: (1) between clauses, either by simple asyndeton or by a change of construction which makes one clause subordinate to another (e.g. using *cum* or a participle): *urbe relicta in villam se recepit* = he left the city and retired to his country-seat. (2) between single words by asyndeton, esp. between three or more words in a list, e.g. *patria a laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis servata est*; the alternative treatment of such lists is usually to insert *et* between all the items.
 And so, *itaque*; and yet, *tamen*; and not, *et non* (to negative a single word); *neque* or *nec* (to negative a whole clause); and no one, *nec quisquam*; and never, *nec unquam*.
anecdote, *fabula, fabella, narratiuncula*.
anew, *denuo, de* or *ab integro*; see also AGAIN.
anger, subst. *ira, iracundia, indignatio, bilis, stomachus*.

anger, v. transit. *laccessere, irritare; iram, bilem, etc., homini movere*.
angle, *angulus*.
angle, v. *piscari, hamo pisces capere, harundine pisces captare*.
angler, *piscator*.
angrily, *iracunde*.
angry, adj. *iratus*; often —, prone to anger, *iracundus*; to be (or become) —, *irasci, suscensere, stomachari*, with dat.
anguish, *cruciatus (-ūs), tormentum, dolor, angor*.
angular, *angulus*.
animadvert, *animadvertere* (= to notice, to censure, or to punish).
animal, subst. (1) = any living creature, *animal, animans*. (2) = a living but not human creature, *bestia*; *pecus* (-udis, f.: usually a domestic —); *belua* (a large —); *fera* (a wild —).
animal, adj. *animalis*; or use genit. of *animal, animans, corpus*, etc.
animate, v. transit. LIT., = to give life to, *animare*. TRANSF., = to make lively, *excitare, incitare*.
animate, adj. *animalis, animatus*.
animated, adj. LIT., *animatus, animans, animalis*. TRANSF., = lively, *vegetus, alacer*.
animation, = vigour, *alacritas, vigor*.
animosity, *odium, invidia, simultas*.
ankle, *ankle-bone, talus*.
anklet, *periscelis* (-idis, f.).
annals, *annales* (-ium, plur.).
annex, v. transit. (1) = add, (*ad*)*iungere, addere*. (2) = conquer, *sibi subicere, in dicionem suam redigere*.
annexation, use verb.
annihilate, *delere, exstinguere*.
annihilation, *extinctio, interitus (-ūs), excidium*.
anniversary, *festus dies anniversarius*.
annotate, *adnotare* (Plin.).
annotation, *adnotatio*.
announce, (*re*)*nuntiare, praedicare*.
announcement, use verb.
announcer, *praeco*.
annoy, *laccessere, irritare, vexare; homini molestiam adferre*.
annoyance, *molestia, vexatio, cruciatus (-ūs)*: a source of —, *in commodum*.
annual, *annuus, anniversarius* (= taking place every year).
annually, *quotannis*.
annuity, *annua pecunia*.
annul, *tollere, delere, abrogare, abolere, (dis)solvere*.
anodyne, use phrase, e.g. *dolorem levare*.
anoint, v. (*in*)*unguere*.
anointing, subst. *unctio*.
anomaly, *anómalia* (Varro); usually to be rendered by adj.; see IRREGULAR.
anon, adv. *brevis (tempore)*, *mox*: ever and —, *interdum*.
anonymous, *sine nómine*: — poems, *carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata* (Tac.).
another, pron. and adj. *alius*; often repeated in a different case, to indicate either diversity (e.g. *alius aliud dicit*, one says one thing, another says another), or reciprocal action (e.g. *alius alium timet*, they fear one another).
Alter (= a second) is used when there are only two persons or things involved, or when

it is not suggested that there are more: *alter alterum timet*, they both fear each other; *Verres, alter Orcus*, another Orcus, a second Orcus.

Reciprocal action can also be expressed by *inter* se (e.g. *inter se timent*, they fear each other).

At — time, *alias*; in — place, *alibi*; to — place, *alio*; —'s, *alienus*.

answer, subst.: in gen., *responsum*: — to a charge, *de ensio, excusatio*; a written —, *rescriptum*; — of an oracle, *oraculum, sors*.

answer, v. (1) to give an —: in gen., (*rem homini*) *respondere*; by letter, *rescribere*; to a charge, *se defendere, excusare*; of an oracle, *responsum dare*. (2) to — for, *rem praestare*; see SURETY. (3) — to = to correspond to, *rei respondere*; see AGREE. (4) = succeed; q.v.

answerable, adj. = accountable; use phrase, e.g. *homini de re rationem reddere*.

ant, *formica*.

antagonist, *adversarius*; in a law-court, often *iste*.

antagonistic, *contrarius, adversus, infensus*.

antecedent, adj. *antecedens, prior*.

antecedents, subst. *antecedentia* (-ium), neut. plur.

antechamber, *vestibulum, atrium*.

antelope; see DEER.

anterior, *antecedens, prior*.

anthem, *cantus* (-ūs), *carmen*.

anthropoid, *homini similis*.

anthropomorphism, use phrase, e.g. *deos tamquam humano corpore fingere*.

anticipate. (1) = to act first or prematurely, to forestall a person or thing, *occupare, praecipere, praevertēre, antevertere*. (2) = to expect, *expectare, credere*.

anticipation. (1) = early or premature action; use a verb; see ANTICIPATE. (2) = expectation, *expectatio, spes, timor*.

antics, *ludi, ioca* (-orum, plur.).

antidote, *remedium*; cf. the phrase, *veneficiis remedia invenire* (Cic.).

antipathy. (1) of things, *rerum discordia, repugnancia*. (2) of persons, *odium*.

antipodes. LIT., *antipodes* (-um, plur.). TRANSF., = the opposite, render by adj. *adversus, contrarius*.

antiquary, **antiquarian**, *rerum antiquarum studiosus*.

antiquated, *obsoletus, priscus*.

antique, *antiquus*.

antiquity, *antiquitas, vetustas*.

antithesis. (1) as rhet. t. t. *contentio*. (2) = the opposite, *contrarium*.

antler, *cornu*.

anvil, *incus* (-ūdis, f.).

anxiety, *anxietas, cura, sollicitudo, trepidatio, pavor*.

anxious, *anxius, sollicitus, trepidus*: to be —, *laborare*.

anxiously, *anxie, sollicite*.

any, *ullus* (= any at all; used after a negative; in questions; after a verb of denying, forbidding or preventing; sometimes after *si*, and in comparisons such as 'greater than any . . .'); *quisquam* (substantival, but used like *ullus* in apposition to words denoting persons or collective words referring to persons); *qui, qua* (rarely *quae*), *quod* (used

after *si, nisi, ne, num*); *ecquī?* (= is there any who? used in impassioned questions); *quivis* (= any you please; positive, opposed to *certus* or *quidam*); *quilibet* (like *quivis*, but suggesting a less deliberate choice).

anybody, anyone, pron: use the various words given above for 'any', as appropriate in their substantival forms, i.e. *quisquam* (= anyone at all); *quis* (after *si, nisi, num, ne, cum, quo, quanto*); *ecquis* (in impassioned questions); *quivis, quilibet* (= anyone you please); see also SOMEBODY.

anywhere. (1) = at any place, *usquam* (= — at all; cf. *quisquam*); *ubivis* (= — you please; cf. *quivis*). (2) = to any place, *quoquam* (cf. *quisquam*); *quolibet* (cf. *quilibet*).

apace, *celeriter*.

apart, *seorsum*; more often to be rendered by the adj. *diversus* (= in different directions), or by compound verbs with *dis-* and *se-* (e.g. *distare, separare*).

apartment; see ROOM.

apathetic, *hebes, lentus*.

apathy, *stupor, lentitudo*.

ape, *simia, simius*.

ape, v. transit. *imitari*; see IMITATE.

Apennines, the, *Apenninus* (mons).

aperture; see OPENING.

apex, *apex, cacumen*.

aphorism, *sententia, dictum, elogium*.

apiary, *alvearium, mellarium* (Varro).

apiece, use distrib. num. (e.g. *deni* = ten —).

apologist, *defensor*.

apologize, v. intransit. *excusare*.

apology. (1) = defence, *defensio*. (2) = excuse, *excusatio*.

apologue, *apologus, fabula*.

apophthegm, *elogium, sententia, dictum*.

apostrophe, as rhet. t. t. *apostrophe*.

apostrophize; see ADDRESS.

apothecary, *medicus*.

appal, (ex) *terrere*; see FRIGHTEN.

apparatus, *apparatus* (-ūs).

apparel, *vestis, vestimentum*.

apparent. (1) = evident, *manifestus, apertus*: to make —, *patefacere*; to be —, *apparere*; it is —, *liquet*. (2) opp. to real, *fictus, simulatus*; or use *species* or *videor*.

apparently, *ut videtur, in speciem*.

apparition. (1) = appearing, *adventus* (-ūs).

(2) = spectre, *simulacrum, species*.

appeal, subst. (1) as legal t. t. *appellatio, provocatio*. (2) = entreaty, *obtestatio, obsecratio, preces*.

appeal, v. intransit. (1) as legal t. t.: to a magistrate, on any matter, *hominem* (esp. *tribunum*) *appellare*; to the people, on a matter of life and death, *ad populum provocare*. (2) — to = entreat, *obtestari, obsecrare*. (3) — to = please, *homini placere*.

appealing, *supplex*.

appear. (1) = become visible, be evident, *apparere, conspici* (= to be seen), *existere*: to — in public, *in publicum prodire*. (2) = to be present, put in an appearance, *comparere, adesse*: to — in court, *in iudicium venire*. (3) = to seem, *videri*.

appearance. (1) = arrival, *adventus* (-ūs); or use verb. (2) = looks, *aspectus, species, facies, habitus* (-ūs). (3) = semblance, *species*: to put on an — of, *rem simulare*.

appeasable, *placabilis*.

appease. (1) of men and gods, *placare*. (2) of anger, hunger, etc., *sedare*.

appeasement, *placatio*.

appellant, *appellator*; see **APPEAL**, v.

append, *addere*, *adiungere*.

appendage, *appendix*, *accessio*; or use verb.

appertain; see **BELONG**.

appetite: in gen., *appetentia*, *appetitio*, *appetitus* (-ūs); = desire for food, hunger, *fames*.

applaud, *homini* (ap) *plaudere*; see also **PRAISE**.

applause, *plausus* (-ūs); see also **PRAISE**.

apple, *malum*: — tree, *malus*, f.

apple-cart, to upset the, prov., *plaustrum percellere* (Pl.).

appliance, *apparatus* (-ūs), *instrumentum*.

application. (1) = request, *petitio*. (2) = putting to, use verb. (3) — of the mind, *animi intentio*, *diligentia*.

apply, v. (1) transit.: a = put on, bring to bear, esp. of instruments, (*rem rei*) *adhibere*, *admo-vere*; b, apply oneself = set oneself to a pursuit or task, *se ad rem conferre*, *applicare*; *rei* (dat.) *incumbere*. (2) intransit., to apply to: a = refer to, *pertinere ad*, with acc.: b = approach a person, for help, etc., *ad hominem confugere*, *hominem adire* or *convenire*.

appoint, of persons, times, etc., *constituere*, *destinare*, *dicere*; of persons, to — as, *creare*, *facere*; to — to command over, *praepone*, *praeficere*, with acc. and dat.

appointment. (1) as an action, *creatio*; or use verb. (2) = an office, *munus* (-eris); sometimes *magistratus* (-ūs). (3) = agreement to meet, *constitutio*; or use verb.

apportion, *dividere*, *dispertire*, *distribuere*, *dispensare*, *adsignare*.

apposite, *aptus*, *accommodatus*.

appraise, = to fix the value of, *aestimare*; see also **VALUE**.

appreciate, *aestimare*; see also **VALUE**.

appreciative, *aequus*.

apprehend. (1) = seize, arrest, *comprehendere*.

(2) = to grasp mentally, *comprehendere*, *complecti* (*animo* or *mente*), *intelligere*. (3) = fear; q.v.

apprehension. (1) = arrest, *comprehensio*.

(2) = mental grasp, *intellegentia*. (3) = fear, *timor*; see **FEAR**.

apprehensive; see **TIMID**.

apprentice, subst., use phrase, such as *homini* (e.g. *sutori*) *addictus*.

apprentice, v. transit. *addicere*.

approach, subst. *adventus* (-ūs), *aditus* (-ūs), *accessus* (-ūs), *appropinquo*.

approach, v. transit. and intransit. **LIT.**, of physical movement, *accedere* (*ad*), *appropinquare* (with *ad* or dat.), *adventare*. **TRANSF.**, (1) of time, *appetere*, *appropinquare*. (2) = to approximate, *accedere* (*ad*).

approbation; see **APPROVAL**.

appropriate, adj. *idoneus*, *aptus*, *accommodatus*, *congruus*.

appropriate, v. transit. = take for oneself, (*ad*) *sumere*, *sibi adrogare*, *sibi vindicare*.

appropriately, *apte*, *accommodate*, *convenienter*.

approve (of) = think good, *probare*, *approbare*, *comprobare*.

approval, *approbatio*, *comprobatio*: I obtain

your — for a thing, *rem tibi probare*; with your —, *te auctore*, *pace tua*.

approved, *probatus*, *spectatus*.

approximate, adj. *propinquus*; see **NEAR**.

approximate, v.; see **APPROACH**.

April, *Aprilis* (*mensis*).

apron, *subligaculum*.

apt. (1) = appropriate; q.v. (2) = prone, *pronus*, *propensus*: — to learn, *docilis*.

aptitude, *habilitas*.

aptly, *apte*.

aquatic, *aquatilis*.

aqueduct, *aquae ductus* (-ūs); also *aqua* alone, when a name is to be added.

aquiline, *aduncus*.

arable; see **PLOUGH**.

arbitrator, *arbiter*, *disceptor*.

arbitrarily, = capriciously, *libidinose*.

arbitrary, adj. (1) = capricious, *libidinose*.

(2) of power = absolute, *infinitus*, or use *dominari* or *dominatio*.

arbitrate, v. *disceptare*, *diudicare*.

arbitration, *arbitrium*.

arbour, *umbraculum*.

arc, *arcus* (-ūs).

arcade, *porticus* (-ūs).

arch, subst. *arcus* (-ūs), *formix*.

arch, adj. *petulans*, *lascivus*, *improbis*, *malus*.

arch, v. transit. *arcuare* (Plin. L.); see also **CURVE**.

arch-, as prefix, render by the adj. *summus*, *praecipuus* or *primarius*, agreeing with subst.

archaeology, *rerum antiquarum scientia*.

archaic, *antiquus*; to sound —, *antiquitatem redolere*.

archaism, *verbum obsoletum*.

archer, *sagittarius*.

archery, render by verb (e.g. *sagittis petere*).

archipelago, use phrase, perhaps Vergil's *freta consita terris*.

architect, *architectus*.

architecture, *architectura*.

archives, *tabulae* (or *tabellae*) *publicae*.

arctic, *septentrionalis*, *arctus*; see **NORTHERN**.

ardent, *ardens*, *fervens*, *acer*.

ardently, *acriter*, *ardenter*, *vehementer*.

ardour, *ardor*, *fervor*, *studium*.

arduous, *arduus*, *difficilis*.

area, *area*, *superficies*.

arena, *harena* (lit. and fig.)

argue. (1) = to discuss or dispute, *de re disserere*, *disputare*. (2) = to approach a conclusion by argument, *argumentari*, *conligere*.

argument. (1) = dispute, *disputatio*. (2) = subject, or line of reasoning, *argumentum*.

arid, *aridus*, *siccus*.

aright, *recte*, *bene*; see also **RIGHT**.

arise. **LIT.**, *surgere* (in prose usually of persons), *oriri* (usually of heavenly bodies).

TRANSF., = to come into existence, *oriri*, *cooriri*, *exoriri*, *existere*; see also **RISE**.

aristocracy. (1) = aristocrats, *primores*, *optimates* (-um or -ium, = the aristocratic party, opp. *populares*); *patricii* (opp. *plebei*); *nobiles* (= magistrates and relatives of magistrates): a supporter of the —, *nobilitatis fautor*. (2) = a form of government, *optimatum dominatus* (-ūs); or use phrase, e.g. *ubi penes optimates est res publica*.

aristocrat, *aristocraticus*; see **ARISTOCRACY**.

arithmetical, *arithmetica* (-orum, plur.).

arithmetical, *arithmeticus*.

arithmetician, use phrase.

ark, = chest, *arca*.

arm, subst. LIT., of the human body, *bracchium* (strictly the forearm); *lacertus* (strictly the upper arm); arms = embrace, *complexus* (-ūs), *manūs* (plur.); to sit with arms folded (and do nothing), *compressis manibus sedere*.

TRANSF., (1) anything shaped like an arm, e.g. an 'arm' of the sea, *bracchium*, *cornu*.

(2) the arm of the law, *magistratum potestas*.

arm, v. (1) transit. *armare*, lit. and fig. (2) intransit. *armari*, *arma capere*.

arm-chair, *sella*.

armed, *armatus*.

armistice, *indutiae* (-arum, plur.).

armour, *arma* (-orum, plur.), *armatura*; armour-bearer, *armiger*.

armourer, *faber armorum*.

armoury, *armamentarium*.

arm-pit, *ala*.

arms, *arma* (-orum, plur.: defensive, or for close combat); *tela* (plur.: offensive, of all kinds); without —, *inermis*; to raise the cry 'to arms', *ad arma conclamare*; to take up —, *arma capere* or *sumere*; to lay down —, *arma (de)ponere*; to be under —, *in armis esse*; to bear — against, *arma ferre contra hominem*.

army, *exercitus* (-ūs): — in marching array, *agmen*; — in battle-array, *acies*.

aromatic, *odorus*, *odoratus*.

around. (1) adv. *circa*, *circum*. (2) prep. *circa*, *circum*, with acc.

arouse. LIT., (e somno) *excitare*, *suscitare*. TRANSF., *excitare*, *erigere*, (com) *movere*.

arraign; see ACCUSE.

arrange. (1) of physical objects, *ordinare*, *componere*, *disponere*, *digerere*; of troops in particular, *instruere*. (2) of abstr. matters, *constituere*, *componere*.

arrangement, *ordo*, *ratio*, *conlocatio*, *compositio*, *dispositio*; or use verb.

arrant, render by superl., or *summus*.

array: of battle —, *acies*; = dress, *vestis*.

array, v. transit.; see ARRANGE; = to dress, *vestire*.

arrears, *pecuniae residuae*.

arrest. (1) = put under —, *comprehendere*, *deprehendere*, *in custodiam dare*. (2) = stop; q.v.

arrival, *adventus* (-ūs), *accessus* (-ūs).

arrive, *advenire*, *pervenire*, *adventare*; by ship or on horseback, *advehi*, *pervehi*.

arrogance, *adrogantia*, *superbia*.

arrogant, *adrogans*, *insolens*, *superbus*.

arrogantly, *adroganter*, *superbe*.

arrogate, v. transit. *sibi adrogare*, (ad) *sumere*.

arrow, *sagitta*.

arsenal, *armamentarium*: naval —, *navalia* (-ium, plur.).

arsis, *sublatio* (Quint.).

art, *ars* (the most general word; often opp. to *natura* or *ingenium*); *artificium* (= the practice of an —, or workmanship); *peritia* (= acquired skill): the fine —s, *artes ingenuae*, *liberales*, *humanae*, *elegantes* (or use compar. of one of these adjectives); a work of —, *artis opus* (-eris, n.), *opus arte factum*.

artful, *callidus*, *versutus*, *vafer*, *astutus*.

artfully, *astute*, *callide*.

artfulness, *astutia*, *calliditas*, *dolus*.

artichoke, *cinara* (Col.).

article, subst. (1) in gen. = a thing, object,

res. (2) = a clause or item in a law or agreement, *caput*, *condicio*.

article, v. transit.; see APPRENTICE.

articulate, adj. *clarus*.

articulate, v. transit. *dicere*, *articulare* (Lucr.).

articulation, = pronunciation, *appellatio*.

artificer, *artifex*, *opifex*.

artificial, *artificiosus*.

artificially, *arte*, *manu*, *opere* (opp. to *naturā*).

artillery, *tormenta* (-orum, plur., including the *ballista*, *catapulta*, and the *scorpio*).

artisan, *opifex*, *faber*.

artist, *artifex*; or *poeta*, *pictor*, etc.

artistic, *artifex*.

artistically, *artificiose*, *summa arte*.

artless, *simplex*; of speech or writing, *incomptus*, *inconditus*, *incompositus*.

artlessly, *simpliciter*, *sine arte*.

artlessness, *simplicitas*.

as, adv. and conj. (1) temporal = while, when; see WHILE. With single nouns, often not translated, e.g. *Cicero consul*, *Cicero* as consul; *Cato senex*, *Cato* as an old man.

(2) causal = because, since, *cum*, *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *quippe* *qui*. (3) concessive: e.g. strong as he was, he could not, *cum*, *quamquam*, etc. (4) comparative: as ... (so) ..., (*sic*) *ut* ... (*ita*) ...; as ... as ..., *tam* ... *quam* ...; such ... as ..., *talis* ... *qualis* ...; as great as ..., *tantus* ... *quantus* ...; as many as ..., *tot* ... *quot* ...; as often as ..., *totiens* ... *quotiens*; as quickly as possible, *quam celerrime*; as soon as, *simul* *ac*; the same as, *idem* *ac*, *atque*, *qui*. (5) in other phrases: as far as, *tenus* (prep.), *usque* (adv. = all the way), *quatenus*, *quoad*, *quod*, *quantum* (conjunctions); as if, as though, *quasi*, *ut* *si*, *tamquam* (*si*), *velut* (*si*); as follows, *ita*; as to, as regards, *quod* *ad* ... *attinet*, or *ab* (in respect of), or *de* (concerning); to consider as, *habere*, with acc. or *pro* and abl.

ascend, *scandere*, *ascendere*: to — the throne, *regnum accipere* or *suscipere*, *rex fieri*.

ascendant, *ascendency*, render by adj. *superior* or *summus*: to be in the —, *praevalere*, *prae stare*.

ascent, *ascensus* (-ūs).

ascertain, *explorare*, *cognoscere*, *comperire*, *discere*.

ascetic, render by phrase (e.g. *cibo abstinere*).

ascribe, *ascribere*, *adiudicare*, *attribuere*, *adsignare*, *conferre*.

ash (tree), *fraxinus*; adj. *fraxineus*; mountain-ash, *ornus*.

ashamed, *pudore adfectus*: I am — of, *pudet me* (acc.), with genit. or infin.; I am rather —, *suppudet me*.

ashes, *cinis* (-eris): glowing —, embers, *favilla*; to lie in sackcloth and —, *sordidatum* or *atratum esse*.

ashore. (1) of rest, in *litore*: — and afloat, *terā marique*. (2) of motion, in *litus* or *terram*: to put men —, *exponere*.

aside, *seorsum*: to go —, *secedere*; to call —, *sevocare*; to lay —, *seponere*.

ask. (1) to — a person a question, *hominem rogare*, *interrogare*; *ex* (or *ab*) *homine quaerere*; to — a person's opinion or advice, *hominem consulere*. (2) to — a person for, or to do, a thing, *hominem rogare*, *ab homine petere*, *hominem* or *ab homine poscere*, *rem*, or *ut* ...

askance: to look — at, *limis oculis adspicere*.
aslant, *oblique, ex transverso*.
asleep, *dormiens, in somno, per somnum*.
asp, *aspis (-idis)*.
aspect, = appearance, looks, *aspectus (-ūs)*, *forma, facies, species*: of places, to have a certain —, *spectare*, with *ad* and *acc*.
asperity, *asperitas, acerbitas*.
asperse, *infamā or suspicione aspergere, calumniari*.
aspersion, *calumnia, opprobrium*.
asphalt, *bitumen*.
aspirate, subst. *aspiratio*.
aspirate, v. *aspirare* (Quint.).
aspire: to — to, *ad rem aspirare, contendere, rem adfectare*.
aspiration, *appetitio, adfectatio*; or use verb.
ass, *asinus* (also used contemptuously of persons): a little —, *asellus*; a she-ass, *asina*.
assail. Lit., *oppugnare, adoriri, adgredi*.
TRANSF., *oppugnare, adoriri, appetere*; — with words, *invehi in*, with *acc*.
assailant, *qui oppugnat*.
assassin, *sicarius, percussor*.
assassinate, *(insidiis) interficere*.
assassination, *caedes*: to accuse of —, *accusare inter sicarios*.
assault, subst.: in gen., *impetus (-ūs), incursus (-ūs)*, *oppugnatio*; as legal t. t., *vis*: to commit an —, *vim (et manūs) inferre*.
assault, v. transit.; see **ASSAIL**.
assay, subst. *obrussa*.
ass-driver, *asinarius*.
assemble, v. (1) transit. *convocare, in unum locum cogere or contrahere or compellere*. (2) intransit. *convenire, coire*.
assembly, *coetus (-ūs), conventus (-ūs)* (general terms); *concilium* (for hearing speakers and making decisions); *consilium* (for deliberation); *contio* (for hearing speakers only).
assent, subst. *adsensio, adsensus (-ūs)*.
assent, v. intransit.: to — to, (*homini*) *adsentire, adsentiri* (dep.), *adnuere* (often with *acc*. of the thing proposed); to — regularly, *adsentari* (dep.).
assert. (1) = to state, *dicere, adfirmare, confirmare*; to keep —ing, *dictitare*. (2) = to maintain, to — a right, *ius retinere, obtinere*; to — the freedom of, *in libertatem vindicare*.
assertion (1) = a statement, *adfirmatio*. (2) = maintenance, *defensio, vindicatio*.
assess, *aestimare*.
assessment, *aestimatio, census (-ūs)*.
assessor. (1) = one who assesses, *ensor*. (2) = a judge's assistant, *adessor*.
assets, *bona (-orum, plur)*.
assiduity, *adsiduitas, sedulitas*.
assiduous, *adsiduus, sedulus, industrius, diligens*.
assiduously, *adsidue, sedulo, industrie, diligenter*.
assign, *rem homini assignare, (at)tribuere*.
assignment, = appointment, *constitutum*: to keep an —, *ad constitutum venire*.
assimilate. (1) = to make like, *rem cum re (ad)aequare, rem rei similem facere*. (2) = to digest, *concoquere*.
assimilation, use verb.
assist, (*hominem*) (*ad*)*iuvare, (homini) opem or auxilium ferre, auxiliari, opitulari, subvenire*.
assistance, *opem* (nom. sing. not used), *auxilium, adiumentum*.

assistant, *adiutor, adiutrix*.
associate, subst. *socius, sodalis*: an — in crime, *conscius*.
associate. v. (1) transit. (*coniungere, (con)sociare, congregare*). (2) intransit., use the above verbs in the pass., or with a reflex.: to — with a person, *homine uti*.
association, *societas, sodalitas, conlegium, sodalicium*.
assort, *digerere*.
assortment, use phrase, e.g. *res or merces conlectae, digestae*.
assuage, *mitigare, lenire, sedare, levare*.
assume. (1) = take to oneself, *rem sibi adrogare, (ad)sumere, occupare, suscipere*. (2) = to take for granted, *ponere, sumere*.
assumption. (1) = a taking, use verb. (2) = a taking for granted, *sumptio*; or use verb.
assurance. (1) = a strong assertion, *confirmatio*. (2) = confidence, *fiducia*.
assure. (1) to assert confidently to a person, *homini (pro certo) adfirmare, confirmare*. (2) = to secure; q.v.
assured, (1) of things, *certus, exploratus*. (2) of persons, to be (or feel) —, *credere, confidere, pro certo habere*.
assuredly, *profecto, certe*.
astern, in or a puppi.
asthma, *dyspnoea* (Plin.).
asthmatic, *asthmaticus* (Plin.).
astonish, *obstupefacere*.
astonished, *attonitus*: to be —, *obstupeocere, stupere, rem admirari*.
astonishing, *mirabilis, mirus*.
astonishingly, *mire, mirum in modum, mirabiliter*.
astonishment, *stupor, (ad)miratio*.
astound; see **ASTONISH**.
astray, use adj. *vagus*, or verb such as *errare, vagari, palari*.
astringency, *adstrictio* (Plin.).
astringer, *adstrictorius* (Plin.).
astrologer, *astrologus, mathematicus, Chaldaeus*.
astrology, *astrologia*.
astronomy, treat as astrology; q.v.
astute, *astutus, callidus*.
asunder, *seorsum*; often rendered by compound verb with *dis-* or *se-* (e.g. *discurrere, sevocare*).
asylum; see **REFUGE**.
at. (1) of place, *ad, apud*, with *acc*; sometimes in with *abl*. The locative of proper names is used to indicate 'at', e.g. *Romae, Brundisi, Gadibus*; also *domi* = at home. (2) of time, usually rendered by *abl*. case, e.g. *prima luce*, at daybreak; sometimes by *ad* with *acc.*, e.g. *ad meridiem*, at midday; at dinner, *inter cenam*; at present, *nunc, in praesentia*; at once, *statim*; at first, *primo, primum*; at last, *postremo, tandem*. (3) 'at' in expressions indicating price or value is rendered by *genit.* or *abl*. case.
atheist, *qui deum esse negat*.
athlete, *athleta*.
athwart; see **ACROSS**.
Atlantic, *mare Atlanticum, Oceanus*.
atmosphere, *aër, caelum*.
atmospheric, use the *genit.* *aëris* or *caeli*; see **AIR**.
atom, *atomus, corpusculum*; Lucr. uses a number of special words and phrases for 'atpms', esp. *primordia rerum*.

atomic power, render by phrase such as *vis ex materia fissili conflata*.

atone, to — for a thing, *rem (ab)luere, (ex)piare*.

atonement, *piaculum*.

atrabilious, *melancholicus*.

atrocious, *nefandus, nefarius, atrox, immanis*.

atrociously, *nefarie*.

atrociousness, *atrocitas*. (2) = an atrocious deed, *res atrox, nefas*.

atrophy, *tabes (-is, f.)*.

attach. LIT., = to fasten one thing to another, *adfigere, adligare*. TRANSF., = to associate mentally, bring together in friendship, etc., *adiungere, applicare*.

attached, adj. LIT., *aptus*. TRANSF., = fond, *studiosus*.

attachment, *studium, amor, caritas*.

attack, subst. *impetus (-ūs), oppugnatio, incurtus (-ūs), concursus (-ūs), petitio*.

attack, v. transit. LIT., *oppugnare, adoriri, adgredi, petere; impetum facere, signa inferre in hostem*. TRANSF., *oppugnare, adoriri, appetere*: — with words, *insectari, invehi in*, with acc.; to be —ed by a disease, *morbo corrip*.

attacker, *oppugnator*.

attain, *adsequi, consequi*.

attainable, render by verb.

attainment. (1) = the getting of anything, *adeptio, comparatio*. (2) = an acquired skill, *ars*; plur., *attainments, doctrina, eruditio*.

attempt, subst. *conatus (-ūs), conata* (neut. plur.), *inceptum*.

attempt, v. *conari, temptare*.

attend. (1) of physical presence: *a*, to — (upon) a person; as an escort, friend, etc., *hominem comitari, prosequi, deducere* (esp. to his home), *(ad)sectari, homini apparere*; as a servant, *homini famulari, ministrare*: *b*, to — (at) a gathering, etc., *rei (dat.) adesse, interesse, rem frequentare*. (2) of mental application = to pay attention. In gen., to — to an undertaking, pursuit, etc., *rei (dat.) (in)servire, operam dare, rem curare*. More particularly, to — to what is going on, be attentive, *rem animadvertere, ad rem animum attendere, hoc agere*; not to —, *aliud agere*.

attendance, of friends or dependents, *apparitio, adsectatio*; of large numbers, *frequentia*; of servants, *ministerium*.

attendant. (1) = escort, *(ad)sector, apparitor, stipator*. (2) = servant, *servus, minister, famulus*.

attention. (1) = alertness, concentration; *animus attentus, animi intentio*. (2) = an attentive action, *officium*.

attentive. (1) = paying attention, concentrating, alert, *attentus, intentus, erectus*. (2) = helpful, kind, *officiosus, observans*.

attentively, *attente, intente*.

attenuate, v. transit. *attenuare, extenuare*.

attenuation, *extenuatio* (Sen.).

attest. (1) = vouch for, certify, *(rem) testari, testificari, testimonio confirmare*. (2) = to call to witness, put on oath, *(hominem) testari, testem facere*.

attestation. (1) = giving evidence, *testificatio*. (2) = a piece of evidence, *testimonium*.

attire, subst. *vestis, vestitus*.

attire, v. transit.; see DRESS.

attitude. (1) physical, *(corporis) habitus (-ūs), status (-ūs)*. (2) mental, *animus*.

attract, *attrahere, ad se trahere, adlicere*.

attraction. (1) = physical effect, use phrase such as *vis attrahendi*. (2) = charm, *inlecebrae* (plur.). (3) = pleasant object, *oblectamentum*.

attractive, *iucundus, suavis, blandus*.

attribute, subst. (1) = natural quality, use phrase with *natura* or *proprius*. (2) as grammat. t. t. *attributio, attributum*.

attribute, v. transit. *rem homini (at)tribuere, assignare*.

attrition, render by verb *terere*.

attune, use phrase with *concinere* or *consonus*.

auburn, *fulvus*.

auction, *actio*: to hold an —, *auktionem facere, auctionari*; to sell by —, *auktionem vendere*; to sell by public —, *sub hasta vendere*; to bid at an —, *liceri*; to be knocked down at an — to, *homini addici*.

auctioneer, *magister auctionis*, or use *praeco* (strictly = the crier of bids, etc.).

audacious, *audax, protervus, confidens*.

audacity, *audacia, protervitas*.

audible, express by phrase.

audience. (1) = the receiving and hearing of anyone, *admissio, auditus (-ūs)*: to grant an — of the senate, *senatum dare*. (2) = a group of hearers, *auditores, audientes, corona* (esp. of a crowd round a public speaker); a large —, *(magna) audientium frequentia*.

audit, v. transit. *rationes dispungere*.

augment, v. transit. *rem (ad)augere, amplificare; rem rei addere*.

augmentation, *amplificatio, accessio*.

Augsburg, *Augusta Vindelicorum*.

augur, subst. *augur*.

augur, v. transit. = foretell, *praedicere, vaticinari, augurari*.

augury. (1) = prediction, *augurium*. (2) = a thing predicted, omen, *augurium, omen*.

August, *(mensis) Sextilis*; later, in honour of Augustus, *(mensis) Augustus*.

august, adj. *augustus, inlustris, magnificus*.

aunt, *amita* (= a father's sister); *matertera* (= a mother's sister).

auriferous, *aurifer*.

auspices, *auspiciu*.

auspicious, *felix, prosper, secundus, faustus*.

auspiciously, *feliciter, fauste, prospere*.

austere, *austerus, severus, tristis*.

austerely, *austere, severe*.

austerity, *austeritas, severitas*.

authentic, *certus, verus*.

authentically, *certo auctore*.

authenticity, *fides, auctoritas*.

author. (1) = originator, *auctor, inventor*. (2) = the writer of a book, *scriptor*.

authoritative, adj. (1) in a good sense, *gravis*. (2) in a bad sense, *imperijsus, adrogans*.

authority. (1) abstr.: in gen., *auctoritas, gravitas*: lawfully constituted —, *potestas, imperium*. (2) pers.: an — for a statement, or action, *auctor*; the authorities, *magistratus, potestates*.

authorize, *auctor esse, potestatem facere, permittere (homini)* with *ut* or *infin*.

autocracy, *imperium singulare*.

autocrat, *dominus*.

autograph, use phrase with *manu* and *scribere*.

autumn, *autumnus*: in — time, *autumnali tempore*.

autumnal, *autumnalis*.

Autun, *Augustodunum*.

auxiliary, subst., usually plur.: auxiliaries, *auxilia*, (*militis*) *auxiliares*.

auxiliary, adj. *auxiliaris*, *auxiliarius*.

avail. (1) = to be of use, *valēre*, (*homini*) *prodesse*. (2) to — oneself of = to use, *re uti*.

avarice, *avaritia*.

avaricious, *avarus*.

avaunt! *abi! apage!*

avenge, *vindicare*, *ulcisci*: to — oneself on, *hominem* (*pro re*) *ulcisci*.

avenger, *ultor*, *vindex*.

avenue, a shady walk, *xystus*.

aver; see **AFFIRM**, **ASSERT**.

averse, *aversus*, *alienus* (both with *ab* or *dat.*).

avert, *avertēre*, *amovēre*, *prohibēre*.

aversion, *odium*, *fuga*, *animus*, *aversus*.

aviary, *aviarium* (Varro).

avoid, *vitare*, (*de*) *fugere*, *declinare*, *aversari*.

avow, *fatēri*, *profitēri*, *confitēri*.

avowal, *confessio*.

avowed, *apertus*.

avowedly, *aperte*.

await, *v.* transit. *expectare*, *manēre*, *opperiri*.

awake, adj. *vigilans*: to be —, *vigilare*; to be — all night, *pervigilare*.

awake, *v.* (1) transit. (*e somno*) *excitare*, (*ex*)*suscitare*. (2) intransit. *expergisci*, *excitari*.

award, subst. *arbitrium*, *addictio*.

award, *v.* *rem homini addicere*, *adiudicare*; see also **GIVE**.

aware, *gnarus* (with *genit.*): to be —, *sentire*, *scire*, *novisse*.

away, *procul*; often rendered by compound verb with *ab-*: — with you! *abi! apage!*

awe, subst. *formido*, *reverentia*, *veneratio*: to stand in — of, (*re*)*vereri*.

awe, *v.* transit. *terrere*; *formidinem*, etc., *incere*.

awful, = awe-inspiring, terrible, *dirus*, *formidolosus*, *terribilis*.

awhile, *aliquamdiu*, *paulisper*, *parumper*.

awkward, *agrestis*, *rusticus*, *rudis*, *inscitus*.

awkwardly, *inscite*, *rustice*.

awkwardness, *rusticitas*, *inscitia*.

awl, *subula* (Mart.).

awning, *velum*.

awry. (1) adj. *obliquus*, *perversus*. (2) adv. *oblique*, *perverse*.

axiom, *certa stabilisque sententia*.

axis, *axle*, *axis*.

ay, *aye*, adv. *ita*, *ita est*, *recte*, *certe*, *vero*, *sane*; often rendered by repetition of verb, e.g.

Will he come? — *! venietne? veniet*: I say —, *ato*.

azure, *caeruleus*.

B

baa, subst. *balatus* (—*ūs*).

baa, *v.* intransit. *balare*.

babble, *v.* *blaterare*, *garrere*.

babbling, *garrulus*.

babe, *baby*, *infans*.

baboon; see **APE**.

bacchanal, *f.* subst. *baccha*.

bachelor, *caelebs*.

back, subst. *tergum*, *dorsum*: on one's —, *supinus* (adj.); to hit in the —, (*hominem*) *aversum caedere*; behind one's —, *clam* (adv.); to break the — of (*fig.*), *profligare*.

back, *v.* (1) transit.: **a** = to make to go backwards, *retro movēre*: **b** = to support, *homini favere*. (2) intransit. = to go —, *se recipere*, *recedere*. (3) phrase: to — water, *remos* or *remis inhibere*, *navem retro inhibere*.

back, *backwards*, adv. *retro*, *retrosum*; often rendered by compound verb with *re-*.

backbite, *v.* transit. (*hominem*) *rodere*, (*homini*) *absentem maledicere*.

bacon, *lardum*.

bad. (1) in a physical sense, *malus*: — weather, *tempestas mala*, *adversa*, *foeda* (= foul); a — road, *via iniqua*; — money, *nummi adulterini*; in — health, *aeger*; to go —, *corrumpi*. (2) in a moral sense, *malus*, *pravus* (lit. = crooked), *turpis* (lit. = ugly, foul), *improbis*, *perversus*, *nequam*.

badge, *signum*, *insigne*, *nota*.

badger, *meles* (—*is*, *f.*: Plin.).

badly, *male*, *prave*, *turpiter*, *improbe*.

badness, *pravitās*, *turpitas*, *nequitia*.

baffle, *v.* transit. *eludere*, *ad inritum redigere*.

bag, *saccus*, *culcus*.

baggage, *sarcinae* (—*arum*, plur.), *impedimenta* (—*orum*, plur.), *vasa* (—*orum*, plur.).

bail, subst. (1) = the security given, *vadium*. (2) = the person giving security, *vas* (*vadis*), *sponsor*.

bail, *v.* = to give bail, *spondere*.

bailiff. (1) on an estate, *procurator*, *vilicus*. (2) an officer of a court of justice, *apparitor*.

bait, subst. *esca*.

bait, *v.* transit. (1) = to put bait on (a hook), *escam* (*hamo*) *imponere*. (2) = to feed horses, *cibum praebere*. (3) = to worry, tease, *vexare*, *laccere*.

bake, *coquere*, *torrere*.

baker, *pistor*; *f.* *pistrinx*.

bakery, *pistrinum*, *pistrina* (Varr.).

balance, subst. (1) = scales, *trutina*, *libra*, *lanx* (= the pan of the scales). (2) = balanced state, use verb *libro*: to lose one's —, *labi*. (3) = the remainder, use adj. *reliquus*.

balance, *v.* **LIT.**, *aequis ponderibus librare*.

TRANSF., *compensare*: the accounts —, *ratio constat*.

balcony, *maenianum*.

bald, adj. **LIT.**, *glaber*, *calvus*. **TRANSF.**, of language, *incultus*, *impolitus*, *aridus*.

baldness, *calvitium*.

bale, subst. *fascis*.

bale (out), *v.* transit. *egerere*, *exaurire*.

baleful, *periculosus*, *exitiosus*.

balk, subst. (1) = a beam, *tignum*, *trabs*. (2) = a ridge, *limes* (—*itis*).

balk, *v.* transit. *frustrari*, *eludere*.

ball. (1) = a round object; in gen., *globus*: **a** — to play with, *pila*; to play —, *pilā ludere*; **a** football (or any ball with air in it), *foliis*; = a bullet, *q.v.* (2) = a dance, *saltatio*.

ballad, *carmen*.

ballast, *saburra*.

ballet, *pantomimus* (Plin.): — dancer, *pantomimus*, *m.* (Suet.), *pantomima*, *f.* (Sen.).

ballot, *suffragium*, *tabella*.

balm. LIT., *balsamum*. TRANSF., *solatium*.
balmy. LIT., *balsaminus*. TRANSF., *suavis*.
Baltic Sea, *mare Suevicum*.
balustrade, *cancelli* (-orum, plur.).
bamboo, *harundo Indica* (Plin.).
ban; see FORBID.
band, subst. (1) = a thing that binds or is bound on, *fascia, ligamen, ligamentum* (Tac.). (2) = a company, association, *manus, turba, grex, caterva*.
band (together), v.; see COMBINE.
bandage; see BAND and BIND.
band-box, *capsula* (Cat., Sen.).
bandit, *latro*.
bandy, v. in the phrase: to — words with, *cum homine altercati*.
bandy, bandy-legged, *loripes*.
bane. LIT., *venenum, virus* (-i). TRANSF., *perniciēs, pestis*.
baneful, *perniciōsus, exitiosus*.
bang, subst. *crepitus* (-ūs), *sonitus* (-ūs).
bang, v.; see STRIKE.
banish, v. LIT., *homini aquā et igni interdicere; hominem (in exsilium) eicere, (ex)pellere, exterminare, relegare, deportare*. TRANSF., *exterminare, eicere, (ex)pellere, amovere*.
banishment, *interdictio aquae et ignis, relegatio, deportatio, exsilium*.
bank, subst. (1) of earth, *agger, torus* (Verg.). (2) of a river, or lake, *ripa*. (3) a — of oars, *tranzstrum*. (4) where money is deposited, exchanged, etc., *argentaria (taberna or mensa), mensa publica*.
bank, v. *pecuniam* (or other suitable object) *apud argentarios collocare*.
banker, *argentarius*.
bank-rate, *nummus*.
bankrupt, *decoctor*: to become —, (*rationes*) *conturbare, decoquere*; to be —, *non esse solvendo*.
bankruptcy; see BANKRUPT: a national —, *tabulae* (-arum, plur.) *novae*.
banner, *vexillum*.
bannock, *placenta (avenacea)*.
banquet, *epulae* (-arum, plur.), *convivium, cena*.
banter, subst. *cavillatio, ludibrium*.
banter, v. *cavillari, tocare*.
bar, subst. (1) = a long piece of any solid substance: *asser* (of wood, Tac.), *later* (of metal, Plin.). (2) = a bolt, *claustrum, obex, repagula* (-orum, plur.), *sera*. (3) as legal t.t., sometimes *forum*: to practise at the —, *causas agere, dicere, orare*; coll. = advocates, *patroni*.
bar, v. transit. (1) = to bolt, *occludere, obserare*. (2) = to hinder, *impedire, prohibere*.
bar, barring; see EXCEPT.
barbarian, barbarus.
barbaric, barbarous. (1) = foreign, strange, outlandish, *barbarus, barbaricus* (Verg.). (2) = savage, cruel, *crudelis, ferus, immanis, saevus*.
barbarity, immanitas, barbaria.
barbarously, barbore, saeve, crudeliter.
barbed, hamatus.
barber, tonsor: a —'s shop, *tonstrina*.
bard, vates.
Barcelona, Barcino.
bare, adj. (1) in gen., *nudus*. (2) = mere, *merus*.
bare, v. transit. *nudare, aperire*.
barefaced, impudens.
barefoot, pedibus nudis.
barely, vix, aegre.

bargain, subst. *pactio, pactum*: to get a —, *bene emere*.
bargain, v. (*cum homine*) *pacisci*, with acc. of thing bargained for, or *ut* clause.
barge, linter.
bark, subst. (1) of trees, *cortex, liber*. (2) of dogs, *latratus* (-ūs).
bark, v. *latrare*.
barley, hordeum.
barn, horreum.
baron; see NOBLE.
barracks, castra (-orum, plur.).
barrel, cupa, seria, dolium, orca.
barren, sterilis, infecundus.
barrenness, sterilitas.
barricade, subst. *munitionum*: a — of felled trees, *concaedes* (Tac.).
barricade, v. transit. *inaedificare, praesepire, intersepire, obstruere, oppilare*.
barrier, septum, cancelli (-orum, plur.), *claustra* (-orum, plur.).
barrister; see ADVOCATE.
barrow, ferculum.
barter, subst. (*per*) *mutatio mercium*.
barter, v. *merces mutare, rem re mutare, rem pro re pacisci*.
base, subst. *basis, fundamentum, radix*.
base, adj. (1) in gen., *turpis*. (2) — coin, *nummi* (-orum, plur.), *adulterimi*. (3) — born, *ignobilis, humili loco natus*.
basely, turpiter.
baseness, turpitude.
bashful, pudens, pudicus, verecundus.
bashfully, verecunde.
bashfulness, pudor, verecundia.
basin, (for washing) *pelvis* (Juv.), *trulla* (Juv.).
basis; see BASE.
basik, apicari.
basket, corbis, qualus, qualum, sporta, calathus.
bas-relief, toreuma (-atis, n.).
bass, adj. (in music), *gravis*.
bastard, nothus.
bat, subst. (1) the flying creature, *vespertilio*. (2) for games, *clava*.
batch, numerus.
Bath, Aquae Sulis.
bath, subst. *balineum, balneum, balneae* (-arum, plur.), *balnearia* (-orum, plur.), *lavatio*: hot or mineral —, *thermae* (-arum, plur.).
bath, bathe, v. (1) transit. *lavare, abluere, perfundere*. (2) intransit. *lavari, perluere*.
bath-tub, alveus.
battalion, cohors.
batter, pulsare, percutere, verberare; see BEAT: to — down, *perfringere*.
battering-ram, aries.
battery. (1) = assault, *vis*. (2) = a collection of artillery, *tormenta* (-orum, plur.).
battle, proelium, pugna: a pitched —, *proelium iustum*.
battle-array, acies (opp. to *agmen* = line of march).
battle-axe, bipennis (Hor., Verg.), *securis* (Hor., Verg.).
battle-cry, clamor.
battle-field, locus pugnae; sometimes *acies*.
battlement, pinna.
bawl, vociferari, clamitare.
bay, subst. (1) the tree, *laurea, laurus*. (2) of the sea, *sinus* (-ūs). (3) at —, *hostibus oppositus*.
bay, adj. *spadix, badius*.
bay, v. *latrare*.

be, *esse*; often also *existere*, *exstare*, *versari* (esp. with reference to occupation or surroundings), (*se*) *habere* with adv. (describing condition).

beach, *litus*.

beacon (1) = lighthouse, *pharus*. (2) = fire, *ignis*.

bead, *baca*.

beak, *rostrum*.

beaker, *poculum*.

beam, subst. (1) of wood, *tignum*, *trabs*; adj. *trabalis*. (2) of light, *radius*, *iubar*. (3) of a balance, *scapus* (Vitr.).

beam, v. (*ad*) *fulgere*.

bean, *faba*; kidney bean, *phaselus*.

bear, subst. (1) the animal, *ursa*, *ursa*. (2) the constellation, *arcos*, *septentriones*: the Great —, *ursa maior*; the Little —, *ursa minor*.

bear, v. (1) = to carry, *ferre*, *gestare*, *portare*. (2) = to endure, undergo, (*per*) *ferre*, *pati*, *sustinere*, *tolerare*. (3) = to have, to entertain (feelings, etc.), *gerere*. (4) = to produce, bring forth, *parere*: of the earth, trees, etc., *ferre*.

beard, subst. *barba*.

beard, v.; see DEFY.

bearer, = a porter, *baiulus*: of letters, *tabellarius*.

beast, *bestia* (esp. wild), *belua* (esp. large), *pecus* (*-udis*, f., esp. tame), *fera* (a wild —), *iumentum* (a — of burden); as a term of contempt, *belua*, *bestia*.

beastliness, *spurcitia*.

beastly, *spurcus*, *immundus*.

beat, subst., in music, *ictus* (*-ūs*: Hor.).

beat, v. (1) transit.: a = to strike, *ferire*, *caedere*, *percutere*, *pulsare*, *verberare*; to be beaten, *vapulare*; to beat down, (*pro*) *sternere*: b = to overcome, *vincere*, *superare*. (2) intransit. *palpitare*, *salire*.

beating, subst. *ictus* (*-ūs*), *verbera* (*-um*, plur.).

beau, *homo bellus* or *elegans*.

beautiful, *pulcher*, *speciosus*, *formosus* (esp. in form), *venustus* (= elegant), *bellus* (= fine), *amoenus* (of landscapes, etc.).

beautifully, *pulchre*, *venuste*, *belle*, *eleganter*.

beautify, (*ex*) *ornare*.

beauty, *pulchritudo*, *species*, *forma*, *venustas*, *amoenitas* (of places).

beaver, *castor* (Juv.), *fiber* (Plin.).

becalmed, *ventus destitutus*.

because, *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *cum* (with subj.), *quandoquidem*; often also rendered by *ut qui*, *quippe qui*, by a participle, or by abl. abs.: — of, *propter*, *ob* with acc.

beck, = a nod, *nutus* (*-ūs*).

beckon, (*hominem*) *digito innuere*.

become, v. (1) intransit. *fiere*, *evadere*, *nasci*, *oriri*, *existere*; often rendered by the inceptive verbs, as: to — warm, *calescere*; to — ripe, *ditescere*; what will — of me? *quid mihi* (or *me*) *fiet*? (2) transit. = to suit, (*hominem*) *decere*, (*ad hominem*) *convenire*.

bed. (1) for sleeping on, *lectus*: to make a —, *lectum sternere*; to go to —, *cubitum ire*; a little —, *lectulus*. (2) in a garden, *area* (Plin.). (3) of a river, *alveus*.

bed-chamber, *bedroom*, *cubiculum*.

bed-clothes, *bedding*, *stragulum*, *lodix* (Juv.).

bedaub, (*ob*) *linere*, *perungere*.

bedeck, (*ex*) *ornare*.

bedew, *inrorare*.

bedizen, (*ex*) *ornare*.

bee, *apis*: — hive, *alvus*, *alveus*, *alvearium*; a swarm of —s, *examen apium*.

beech, *fagus*, f.; of —, adj. *fageus* (Plin.), *faginus* (Verg., Ov.), *fagineus* (Ov.).

beef, (*caro*) *bubula* (Plin.).

beer, *cer(e)visia* (Plin.).

beetle, subst. *scarabaeus* (Plin.).

beetle, v. *prominere*, *imminere*.

befall, *accidere*, *contingere*, *evenire*.

befit, (*ad hominem* or *rem*) *convenire*, *aptum esse*, *idoneum esse*; (*hominem*) *decere*.

befool, *infatuare*, *decipere*.

before. (1) adv., in space, *prae*, or render by compound verb with *prae*—; in time, *prius*, *ante*: the year —, *superior annus*; the — mentioned, *qui supra dictus est*. (2) prep. a, in space = in the presence of, *coram* with abl., *apud* with acc.; in advance of, *prae* with abl.; in front of, *ante* with acc., *pro* with abl.: b, in time, *ante* with acc.: — my consulship, *ante me consulum*: c, of preference, *ante* with acc. (3) conj. *ante quam* or *antequam*, *prius quam* or *priusquam*.

beforehand, *antea*, or render by compound verb with *prae*—.

befoul, *inquinare*, *foedare* (Verg.).

befriend, (*hominem*) *adiuvare*, (*hominem*) *favere*.

beg. (1) = to be a beggar, *mendicare*, *stipem petere*. (2) = to ask earnestly, (*hominem*) *precari*, *orare*, *rogare*, *flagitare*, (*ab homine*) *petere*.

beget, *gignere*, *generare*, *procreare*.

beggar, subst. *mendicus*.

beggar, v. transit. *ad inopiam redigere*.

beggarly, *miser*, *vilis*.

beggary, *egestas*, *paupertas*, *mendicitas*.

begin, *incipere* (in perfect, use *coepisse*, etc.), *ordiri*, *incohare*, *initium facere*, *instituere*; often rendered by inceptive verb (or imperfect tense). Prov.: well begun is half done, *dimidium facti qui coepit habet* (Hor.).

beginning, *initium*, *principium*, *primordium*, *inceptio*, *inceptum*: — of a speech, *exordium*; the —s of a science, *elementa*, *rudimenta*, *incunabula* (all neut. plur.). Often rendered by another part of speech, e.g. *vere novo*, *ineunte vere* = in the — of spring; *primo vespere*, at the — of the evening; from — to end, *ab ovo usque ad mala*.

beginner = novice, *tiro*.

begone! *abi! apage te!*

begrudge, *rem homini invidere*.

beguile, *decipere*, *fallere*.

behalf: on — of, *pro*, with abl.; on my —, *mea causa*.

behave, *se gerere*: well behaved, *bene moratus*.

behaviour, *mores* (*-um*, plur.).

behead: in gen. *detruicare*, *obtruncare*; in execution, *securi ferire*.

behind. (1) adv. *pone*, *post*, *retro*, *a tergo*: to attack a person —, *hominem aversum adgredi*. (2) prep. *pone*, *post*, with acc.

behold, v. transit. *adspicere*, *conspicere*, *intueri*, *contemplari*, *spectare*.

behold! interj. *en! ecce!*

beholden, = indebted, *hominem obnoxius*.

behoof; see BEHALF.

behave: it behaves, *decet*, *convenit*, *oportet*.

being, *natura*: a human —, *homo*; often rendered by verb *esse*.

belated, *serus*.

belch, subst. *ructus* (-ūs).

belch, v. (*e*)*ructare*.

beldam, = an old woman, *amica*.

beleaguer, *obsidēre*.

belfry, *turris*.

belie. (1) = to tell lies about, misrepresent, *criminiari*, *calumniari*. (2) = to refute, *refellere*, *refutare*.

belief, *fides* (*fidem homini habēre*, to believe a person; *fidem facere*, to inspire belief); *opinio* (= view or conviction; of anything, *rei* or *de re*); *persuasio*.

believe. (1) to — a person (or other source of information), *homini credere*, *fidem habēre*, *fidem tribuere*. (2) to — an assertion, or that a thing is so; *credere* with acc., or acc. and infin.; also *putare*, *arbitrari*, *opinari*, *veri*, *existimare*, *censere*, *sentire*: I firmly —, *mihi persuasum est*, *persuasum habeo*; to — in God, *credere deum esse*; — me (used parenthetically), *mihi crede*, *crede mihi*; I — (used parenthetically), *credo*, *opinor*, *puto*.

believer, *qui credit*.

bell, *tintinnabulum*; sometimes *aes*.

bellow, subst. *mugitus* (-ūs).

bellow, v. *mugire*.

bellows, *foliis*.

belly, *venter*, *alvus*, *abdōmen*, *uterus* (strictly = the womb).

belong, *esse*, with genit. or possess. adj.; (*ad rem* or *hominem*) *attinēre*, *pertinēre*.

below (1) adv. *subter*, *infra*. (2) prep. *infra* with acc., *subter* gen. with acc., *sub* (*sub rem ire*, *sub re esse*); see UNDER.

belt, *cingulum*, *zona*, *balteus* (esp. a sword-belt).

bemoan, *deplorare*.

bench, *scammum*, *subsellium*: a work-bench, *mensa*; for rowers, *tranztrum*.

bend. (1) transit. (*in*)*flexere*, *inclinare*. (2) intransit., use same verbs in pass., or with reflex.

bending, *flexus* (-ūs), *flexio*, *inclinatio*.

beneath; see BELOW.

benediction; see BLESS.

benefactor, express by verb.

beneficence, *beneficentia*, *liberalitas*.

beneficent, *liberalis*, *beneficus*.

beneficial, *utilis*, *salutaris*.

benefit, subst. *beneficium*.

benefit, v. (1) transit. (*homini*) *prodesse*, (*hominem*) (*ad*)*iuvare*. (2) intransit. *proficere*.

benevolence, *benevolentia*.

benevolent, *benevolus*.

benighted. LIT., *nocte oppressus*. TRANSF., see IGNORANT.

benign, *benignus* (*erga hominem*).

benignity, *benignitas*.

bent, subst. *animi inclinatio*, *voluntas*, *ingenium*.

bent, adj. LIT., *curvus*. TRANSF., — on a thing, *rei* (genit.) *studiosus*, *cupidus*.

benumb, use phrase with adj. *torpidus* or verbs *obtorpescere*, *torpere*.

bequeath, *rem homini legare*.

bequest, *legatum*.

bereave, *orbare*.

bereaved, *orbis*.

bereavement, *orbitas*.

berry, *baca*, *bacula*, *acinus*.

Besanzon, *Vesontio*.

beseech, (*hominem*) *orare*, *implorare*, *obtestari*.

beseem; see BECOME.

beset, of places, *obsidēre*; more generally, *urgere*, *premēre*, *circumvenire*, with acc.; *instare* with dat.: a —ting sin, *vitium maximum*.

beside, prep. (1) = near, *prope*, *iuxta*, with acc. (2) = except, *praeter*. (3) = away from: — the point, *nihil ad rem*; — oneself, *sui impotens*; to be — oneself with joy, *laetitiā efferre* or *elatum esse*.

besides, *praeter* with acc., prep.; *praeter quam*, adv.; *praeter quam quod*, conj. (= — the fact that). As adv. = in addition, *praeterea*, *ultra*, *ad hoc*.

besiege, *obsidēre*, *circumsedēre*.

besieger, *obsessor*, *obsidens*, *qui obsidet*.

besmear, (*ob*)*linere*.

bespatter, *adspergere*, *conspargere*, (*com*)*maculare*.

bespeak, *imperare*.

best, *optimus*; see GOOD: to the — of one's ability, *pro virili parte*; to have the — of it, *superiorem esse* or *discedere*.

bestir: to — oneself, *se* (*com*)*movēre*, *incitare*, *excitare*.

bestow, (*at*)*tribuere*, *conferre*, *impertire*, *largiri*; see also GIVE.

bet, subst. *pignus* (-oris).

bet, v. *pignore contendere* (Cat.) or *certare* (Verg.).

betake: to — oneself, *se conferre*.

betimes, *mature*.

betoken, *significare*.

betray. (1) = to disclose, reveal, *prodere*, *aperire*, *delegere*. (2) = to hand over to an enemy, *prodere*, *tradere*.

betrayal, *proditio*; often expressed by verb.

betrayor, *proditor*.

betroth, (*de*)*spondere*.

betrothal, *sponsalia* (-ium or -iorum, plur.).

better, adj. *melior*, *potior* (= preferable): is —, *melius* or *satius est*, *praestat*; I am — (in health), *melius me habeo*; I am getting —, *convalesco*.

better, adv. *melius*.

better, v. transit. *meliolem facere*, *corrīgere*, *emendare*.

between, *inter* with acc.

beverage, *potio*, *potus* (-ūs).

bevy, *grex*.

bewail, *deplorare*, *deflere*, (*con*)*queri*.

beware, *cavere*: — of the dog, *cave canem* or *a cane*; — of going, *cave (ne) eas*.

bewilder, (*con*)*turbare*, *dubium facere*.

bewitch. LIT., *fascinare*. TRANSF., see CHARM.

beyond. (1) adv. *ultra*, *supra*. (2) prep.; lit. *trans* with acc.; lit. and fig., *ultra*, *extra*, *supra*, *praeter*, with acc.

bias, subst. *inclinatio* or *propensio animi*.

bias, v. transit. *inclinare* (*animum*).

Bible, *biblia* (-orum, plur.: eccl.); (*divina*) *scriptura* (eccl.). In some senses, Homer was the Greek and Roman 'Bible'.

bibulous, *bibulus* (Verg.).

bid, subst. (at a sale), *licitatio*.

bid, v. transit. (1) = to command, *iubere*, *imperare*. (2) = to invite, *invitare*. (3) at a sale, *licēre*.

bidding. (1) see COMMAND. (2) at a sale, *licitatio*.

bide, *manēre*.

bier, *feretrum* (Verg.), *sandapila* (Juv.).

big, *magnus*, *grandis*, *vastus*.

bile, *bilis*.

bilge-water, *sentina*.

billious, *biliosus* (Cels.).

bill. (1) of a bird, *rostrum*. (2) = a proposed law, *rogatio*: to bring forward a —, *rogationem* or *legem ferre*; to adopt a —, *accipere*; to reject a —, *antiquare*; to carry a —, *perferre*. (3) financial, *syngrapha*.

billet, subst. = a letter, *epistula*.

billet, v. transit.: to — troops, *milites per domos disponere*.

billow, *fluctus* (-ūs).

billowy, *fluctuosus*.

bind, v. transit. LIT., by tying, (*ad*)*ligare*, *obligare*, *vincire*, (*ad*)*stringere*; to — back, *religere*, *restringere*; to — together, *conligare*, *constringere*. TRANSF., to engage, oblige, make liable, *obligare*, *adstringere*: to — an apprentice, (*hominem homini*) *addicere*; to — over, *vadari*.

bindweed, *convolvulus* (Plin.).

biographer, *qui res gestas narrat, scribit*.

biography, *vita* (Tac.).

biped, *bipes*.

birch, *betula* (Plin.).

bird, *avis*, *volucris*, *ales*: a — cage, *cavea*; — catcher, *auceps*; — lime, *viscum*. Prov.: —s of a feather . . . , *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur* (Cic.); to kill two —s with one stone, *de eadem fidelia duo parietes dealbare* (Cic.).

birth, *ortus* (-ūs): of noble —, *nobili genere* or *loco natus*.

birthday, *dies natalis*.

biscuit, *panis*.

bishop: *episcopus* (eccl.).

bit. (1) of a horse, *frenum*. (2) = piece, *frustum*.

bitch, *canis (femina)*.

bite, subst. *morsus* (-us).

bite, v. *mordere*.

biting, *mordens*, *mordax*, *acidus*.

bitter, *amarus*, *acerbus*, *acidus*, *asper*.

bitterly, *amare*, *aspere*, *acerbe*.

bitterness, *acerbitas*, *asperitas*.

bitumen, *bitumen* (Tac.).

bivouac, subst. *excubiae*.

bivouac. v. in *armis excubare*.

black, *ater* (strictly, dead —), *niger* (strictly, glossy —). Black clothes, mourning, *pulla vestris*: dressed in —, *sordidatus*, *pullatus*, *atratus*. A — man, Negro, *Aethiops*.

blackberry, *rubus*.

blackbird, *merula*.

blacken, v. (1) transit. = to make black, *nigrum facere*. (2) intransit. = to grow black, *nigrescere* (Verg., Ov.).

blacklead, *plumbum nigrum* (Plin.).

Black Sea, *Pontus Euxinus*.

blacksmith, *faber (ferrarius)*.

bladder, *vesica*.

blade. (1) of grass, *herba*. (2) of an oar, *palma*. (3) of a knife, *lamina*.

blame, subst. *culpa*, *reprehensio*, *vituperatio*.

blame, v. transit. *reprehendere*, *culpare*, *vituperare*.

blameless, *innocens*, *integer*, *sanctus*.

blamelessness, *innocentia*, *integritas*, *sanctitas*.

bland, *blandus*, *lenis*, *mitis*.

blandishment, *blanditia*, *blandimentum*, *adulatio*.

blandly, *blande*.

blank, *vacuus*.

blanket, *lodix* (Juv.).

blast, subst. *flamen*, *flatus* (-ūs), *flabra* (-orum, plur., Verg.), *adflatus* (-ūs).

blast, v. (1) transit.: to — a trail, perhaps *semitam aperire*. (2) transit.; see **BLIGHT**.

blaze, subst. *flamma*.

blaze, v. intransit. *ardere*, (con) *flagrare*.

bleach, *candidum facere* or *reddere*.

bleak; see **COLD**.

blear-eyed, *lippus*: to be —, *lippire*.

bleat, subst. *balatus* (-ūs).

bleat, v. *balare*.

bleed. v. (1) intransit. *sanguinem dare*, *effundere*.

(2) transit.: to — a person (as an old-fashioned cure), *hominem sanguinem mittere*.

bleeding, adj., of wounds, *crudus* (Ov.).

blemish, subst. *vitium*, *mendum*, *macula*, *labes*.

blemish, v. transit. (com) *maculare*.

blend, (com) *miscere*.

bles. (1) = to invoke a blessing on; use phrase, such as *hominem bonis ominibus prosequi*.

(2) = to make prosperous, *beare*, *fortunare*, *secundare* (Verg.).

blessed, *beatus*, *fortunatus*.

blessedness, *felicitas*.

blight, subst. *robigo*, *lues* (Verg.).

blight, v. transit. *robiginem adficere*; fig. of hopes etc., *frustrari*.

blind, adj. *caecus* (lit. and fig.), *oculis captus*: — of one eye, *altero oculo captus*, *luscus*.

blind, v. transit. (*oc*)*caecare*, *oculis privare*, *caecum reddere*. Prov.: the — leading the —, *qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam* (Enn.).

blindly = rashly, *temere*.

blindfold, *oculis opertis*.

blindness, *caecitas*.

blink, *convivere*, *nictare*.

bliss, *felicitas*.

blister, *pustula*.

blithe, *laetus*, *hilaris*.

bloated, *turgidus*, *tumidus*.

block, subst. *stipes*, *truncus*, *caudex*.

block, v. transit. *claudere*, *occludere*, *opplere*, *obstruere*, *obsaeperare*.

blockade, subst. *obsessio*, *obsidio*.

blockade, v. transit. *obsidere*, *obsidere*, *circumvallare*.

blockhead, use words given under **BLOCK** (subst.).

blood. LIT., *sanguis*, *cruor* (= gore, bloodshed): in cold —, *consulte*, *consulto*. TRANSF., = birth, race, *sanguis*, *genus*.

bloodless, *exsanguis* (= lacking blood), *incruentus* (= without bloodshed).

blood-red, *cruentus* (Verg.), *sanguineus* (Verg.).

blood-relation, *consanguineus*.

bloodshed, *caedes*; sometimes *sanguis* or *cruor*.

bloodshot, *sanguine suffusus*.

blood-stained, *cruentus*.

blood-thirsty, *sanguinarius*.

bloody, *cruentus* (= blood-stained), *sanguineus* (= consisting of blood).

bloom, subst. *flos*: to be in —, *florere*.

bloom, v. *florere*, *vigere*: to begin to —, *florescere*.

blooming, adj. *florens*, *floridus*, *nitidus*.

blot, see **BLOOM**.

blot, subst., on paper, *litura*; in gen. (lit. and fig.), *macula*, *labes*.

blot, v. transit. (lit. and fig.), (*com*)*maculare*: to — out, *delēre, extinguere*.
blow, subst. (lit. and fig.), *ictus* (-ūs), *plaga, verbera* (-um, plur.); *calamitas* (fig. only).
blow, v. *flare* (transit. or intransit.): to — into, *inflare*; to — on, *adflare*.
blowing, subst. *flatus* (-ūs).
bludgeon, *fustis*.
blue, *caeruleus*: black and —, *lividus*.
blunder, subst. error, *erratum, mendum*.
blunder, v. *errare*.
blunt, adj. LIT., *hebes*. TRANSF., (1) = dull, *hebes, obtusus*. (2) = rude, *agrestis, rusticus*.
blunt, v. transit. (lit. and fig.), *hebetare, obtundere*.
bluntly, of speech, *libere, liberius*.
blurt out, *effutire*.
blush, subst. *rubor*.
blush, v. *erubescere, rubere*.
bluster, subst. *declamatio*.
bluster, v. intransit. *declamare, declamitare*.
boar, *verres*: a wild —, *aper*.
board, subst. (1) = a plank, *tabula*. (2) = food, *victus* (-ūs), *alimentum*. (3) = a body of officials, *conlegium*.
board, v. (1) transit.: a, to — up, — over, *contabulare*; b, to — a person, *homini victum dare*; c, to — a ship, *navem conscendere*. (2) intransit.: to — with anyone, *apud hominem habitare*.
boast, *gloriarī, se iactare*: to — of, *re gloriarī, rem iactare*.
boaster, *iactator, homo gloriosus*.
boasting, subst. *gloriatio, iactatio*.
boastful, *gloriosus*.
boastfully, *gloriose*.
boat, *linter, scapha, navicula*.
boatman, *nauta*.
bodily, *corporeus*.
body, *corpus* (-ōris), in most senses of the English word: a little —, *corpusculum*; a — of men, *manus, grex*; as a —, *universi*.
bodyguard, *stipatores, satellites, cohors praetoria*: to belong to the king's —, *a latere regis esse*.
bog, *palūs* (-ūdis).
boggy, *uliginosus, paluster*.
bogy, *terrifica* (-orum, plur.).
boil, subst. *vomica*.
boil, v. (1) transit. *coquere*: to — down, *decoquere*. (2) intransit. *fervere, (ef-) ferverescere, (ex) aestuare*.
boiler, *vas, vasis*, n.; in a bath, *caldarium*.
boisterous, *turbidus*; of weather, *turbulentus, procellosus*.
bold, *audax, confidens, ferox, animosus*; put a — face on things, *animosus atque fortis appare* (Hor.).
boldly, *audacter, confidenter, ferociter, animose*.
boldness, *audacia, confidentia*.
bole, *truncus, stirps*.
Bologna, *Bononia*.
bolster, *cervical, culcita, pulvinus*.
bolt, subst. (1) = a fastening, *obex* (-icis), *sera, pessulus, claustrum*. (2) = a weapon, *telum*.
bolt, v. transit. *claudere, occludere, obserare*.
bombard, *verberare*.
bombast, (*verborum*) *tumor, inflata oratio, ampullae* (-arum, plur.: Hor.).
bombastic, *inflatus*.
bond. (1) = a tie, *vinculum, ligamentum, compes* (-pēdis), *catena*. (2) = a legal document, *chirographum, syngrapha*.

bondage, *servitus* (-utis), *servitium*.
bone, *os* (*ossis*, n.).
bony, *osseus* (Juv.).
book, *liber* (the most general word); *volumen* (in roll form); *codex* (in modern book form); account-books, *tabulae* (-arum, plur.).
bookbinder, *glutinator*.
bookcase, *pegma* (-atis, n.).
bookseller, *bibliopola*.
boon, *beneficium, bonum*.
boorish, *agrestis, inurbanus, rusticus*.
boorishly, *rustice, inurbane*.
boot, *calceus*: an army —, *caliga*.
bootless, *inutilis, inritus*.
bootlessly, *frustra*.
booty, *praeda, spolia*.
boozy, *ebriosus*.
Bordeaux, *Burdigala*.
border, subst. *margo* (-inis); of a stream, *ripa*; of a country, *finis*.
border, v.: to — on, *adiacere, attingere*; see also ADJOIN.
bore, subst. = a boring person, *homo importunus* or *odiosus*.
bore, v. transit. (1) = to perforate, *perforare, terebrare*. (2) = to weary, (*hominem*) *obtundere, defatigare, vexare*; (*homini*) *taedium movere*: I am bored, *taedet me*.
boredom, *taedium*.
born: to be —, *nasci*.
borrow, *mutuari, mutuum sumere*.
borrowed, *mutuus, alienus*.
bosom, subst. (lit. and fig.), *sinus* (-ūs), *pectus* (-ōris), *gremium*.
boss, *umbo, bulla*.
botany, (*ars*) *herbaria* (Plin.).
both, *ambo*; often also use *uterque* (= each of two): both . . . and . . ., *et . . . et . . ., cum . . . tum . . .*.
bother, subst. *molestia, incommodum*.
bother, v.; see ANNOY: to — to do a thing, *curare facere*.
bottle, *lagena, ampulla*: — of hay, *manipulus*.
bottom. (1) of anything, *fundus, solum*; often use adj. *infimus* or *imus* agreeing with the thing itself (e.g. *inum mare*, the — of the sea): to get to the — of, *rem perspicere* or *penitus intellegere*. (2) of a person, *clunes* (-ium, plur.), *nates* (-ium, plur.), *pyga*.
boudoir, *gynaecium*.
bough, *ramus*.
Boulogne, *Gesoriacum*.
bounce, *resilire*.
bound, subst. (1) = a limit. LIT., see BOUNDARY. TRANSF., *finis, modus, terminus*: to keep within —, *intra fines se coercere*. (2) = a jump, *saltus* (-ūs).
bound, v. (1) = to limit, (*de*) *finire, terminare*. (2) = to jump, *salire*.
boundary, *finis, terminus, confinium*.
boundless, *infinitus, immensus*.
bountiful, *largus, liberalis*. Lady Bountiful, render by reference to the 'horn of plenty' or 'horn of Amalthea', *cornu copiae* or *cornu Amaltheae*.
bountifully, *large, liberaliter*.
bounty. (1) as a quality, *largitas, liberalitas, munificentia*. (2) = a reward, *praemium*.
Bourges, *Avaricum*.
bout, *certainem*: a drinking —, *comissatio*.
bow, subst. (1) the weapon, *arcus* (-ūs); prov.: to draw a — at a venture, *mittere lineam* (Pl.).

(2) of a ship, *prora*. (3) = a movement of the body, *corporis inclinatio*; often to be rendered by *salutatio*.

bow, v. (1) in gen., *flectere, demittere, inclinare*. (2) to — to a person, *hominem salutare*; fig., *obsequi, obtemperare*, with dat.

bowman, *sagittarius*.

bowstring, *nervus* (Verg.).

bowels, *viscera* (-um, plur.: lit. and fig.); *alvus*.

bower, *umbraculum* (Verg.).

bowl, subst. *crater* (Verg.), *cratera, patera*.

bowl, v. transit. *volvère*.

box, subst. (1) = a (wooden) receptacle, *arca, capsula, cista, pyxis*. (2) the shrub, *buxus*; adj. *buxeus*. (3) = a blow, slap, *alapa* (Juv.), *colaphus* (Pl.).

box, v. intransit. *pugnis certare*.

boxer, *pugil*.

boy, *puer*.

boyhood, *aetas puerilis, pueritia*: from —, *a puero, a pueris*.

boyish, *puerilis*.

boyishly, *pueriliter*.

brace, subst. (1) = a strap, *fascia, vinculum*. (2) = a stay (rigid), *fibula*. (3) = a pair, *par*.

brace, v. transit. LIT., physically, (*adligare*). TRANSF., mentally, (*con*)firmare.

bracelet, *armilla*.

brackish, *amarus* (Verg.).

brag; see **BOAST**.

braid, subst. *limbus* (Verg.): a — of hair, *gradus* (Quint.).

braid, v. transit. *texere, nectere*.

brain, *cerebrum*.

bramble, *rubus, vepris*.

bran, *furfur* (Plin.).

branch, subst. *ramus* (in most senses of the English word).

branch, v. intransit. *dividi*.

brand, subst. (1) = a firebrand, *torris, fax*. (2) = a mark, *nota*.

brand, v. transit. *notam* (*homini*) *inurere, notare*.

brandish, *vibrare, iactare*.

brass, *orichalcum*.

bravado, *iactatio*.

brave, *fortis, audax, strenuus, animosus*.

bravely, *fortiter, strenue*.

bravery, *fortitudo*.

bravo! *euge! factum bene! mactel*

brawl, subst. *rixa, iurgium*.

brawl, v. intransit. *rixari*.

brawny, *robustus, lacertosus*.

bray, v. (1) transit. = to pound, *contundere*. (2) intransit. *rudere*.

brazen, *a(h)eneus, a(h)enus* (Lucr.), *aereus* (Verg.); strictly, these refer to bronze.

TRANSF., = shameless, *impudens*: a — face, *os durum* or *durissimum*.

breach, subst., express by verb. LIT., in walls, etc.: to make a —, *perfringere, discutere*.

TRANSF., a — of treaty, *foedus ruptum* or *violatum*: to commit a — of duty, *officium neglegere* or *deserere, ab officio discedere*.

bread. LIT., *panis*. TRANSF., daily —, subsistence, *victus* (-ūs).

breadth, *latitudo*.

break, subst. = a gap, *intervallum*; — of day, *prima lux, diluculum*.

break, v. (1) transit. LIT., *frangere, confringere, rumpere*: to — in pieces, *comminuere*; to — off, *defringere*; to — open, *refringere*.

TRANSF., a = to weaken, subdue, *domare, frangere, infringere*; b, to interrupt, put an end to: to — a treaty, *foedus violare*; — a promise, *fidem fallere*; to — silence, *silentium rumpere*; to — off meetings, relations, etc., *dirimere, dirumpere, interrumpere*; to — up a camp, *castra movere*. (2) intransit. LIT., *frangi, confringi, rumpi*: the clouds —, *nubes discutuntur*; to — in, *inrumpere*; — out, *erumpere*; — up, *dissolvi*. TRANSF., day —, *inlucescit*; to — down, see **FAIL**; to — out, of disturbances, *exoriri, exardescere, gliscere*; to — with a person, *disstidere ab homine*.

breaker, *fluctus* (-ūs).

breakfast, subst. *ientaculum* (on rising), *prandium* (about noon).

breakfast, v. intransit. *ientare* (Suet.), *prandere*.

breakwater, *moles*.

breast, subst. *pectus* (-ōris, n.: lit. and fig.), *animus* (fig.): the —, *mammae* (-arum, plur.).

breast, v. transit. *obniti*, with dat.

breastbone, *os pectoris* (Cels.).

breast-plate, *lorica, thorax*.

breastwork, *pluteus, lorica*.

breath, *spiritus* (-ūs), *anima*: to take —, *animam recipere* (Ter.); to hold one's —, *animam continere*; to put out of —, *exanimare*.

breathe, *spirare, spiritum ducere*: to — again, *respirare*; to — upon, *adflare*; to — out, *exhalare*.

breathless, *exanimatus, exanimis*.

breaches, *bracae*: wearing —, *bracatus*.

breed, subst. *genus*.

breed, v. (1) transit. *gignere, generare, parere, procreare*: to — or rear animals, *alere*. (2) intransit. *nasci*.

breeding; see **EDUCATION**.

breeze, *aura*.

Brescia, *Brixia*.

breavity, *brevitas*.

brew, *coquere*: to be brewing, of trouble, *imminere, impendere*.

briar; see **BRIER**.

bribe, subst. *pretium*.

bribe, v. transit. (*pretio, pecuniā*, etc.) *corrumperere*: to try to —, *pretio, pecuniā*, etc., *temptare*; able to be bribed, *venalis*.

briber, *corruptor, largitor* (on a large scale).

bribery, *largitio* (on a large scale); or use verb.

brick, *later*; of —, adj., *latericius*.

bridal, adj. *nuptialis*: — bed, *lectus gemalis*; — veil, *flammeum* (Juv.).

bride, **bridegroom**: engaged, *sponsa, sponsus*; (just) married, (*nova*) *nupta*, (*novus*) *maritus*.

bridge, *pons*: a little —, *ponticulus*; to make a —, *pontem facere in fluvio*; to break down a —, *pontem interrumpere, interscindere*.

bridle, *frenum*.

bridle, v. transit. (*in*) *frenare* (lit. and fig.); see also **RESTRAIN**.

brief, subst., of a barrister; use *causa*.

brief, adj. *brevis*: in —, *ne longus sim*.

briefly, *brevisiter, paucis* (verbis), *strictim*.

brier, *briar, vepris, dumus, frutex*.

brigade, *legio*; see also **TROOP**.

brigand, *latro*.

bright. (1) = shining, *clarus, lucidus, splendidus, candidus, fulgens*; of weather, *serenus*: to be —, *clarere*; to grow —, *clarescere*; (2) = clever, *argutus, acutus*.

brighten, v. (1) transit. *inlustrare, inluminare*.
(2) intransit. *clarescere*.

bribble, *lucide, clare, splendide, candide*.

brightness, *candor, splendor, nitor, fulgor*; of weather, *serenitas*.

brilliant (lit. and fig.), *splendidus, inlustris, luculentus, praeclarus*.

brim, *ora, margo, labrum*.

brimstone, *sulfur*.

Brindisi, *Brundisium*.

brine, *muria, salsamentum*.

bring, v. transit. LIT., by carrying, (*ad*)*ferre*, (*ad*)*portare*; by leading, pulling, etc. (*ad*)*ducere*: to — back, *referre*, *reducere*; to — together, *cogere*. TRANSF., to — about, *efficere* (*ut*); to — before the senate, *rem ad senatum referre*; to — forward, *in medium proferre*; to — in, yield, *reddere*; to — on, induce, *adferre, inferre, importare*; to — over, *in partes suas trahere, traducere*; to — to a certain state, *adducere, redigere*; to — to an end, *ad finem perducere*; to — up, *educare*.

brink, *margo, ripa*: on the — of death, *moriturus*.

brisk, *alacer, vegetus*.

briskness, *alacritas*.

bristle, subst. *saeta*.

bristle, v. intransit. *horrere*.

bristly, *saetosus*.

brittle, *fragilis*.

brittleness, *fragilitas* (Plin.).

broach, lit. and fig., *aperire*; fig. *rem divulgare*.

broad, *latus, amplus*: — day, *clarus* or *multus dies*.

broadly, *late*.

brogue = a kind of shoe, *pero*; = uncouth speech, *sermo rusticus*.

broil, subst. *rixa*.

broil, v. transit. *torrere*.

broker, *interpres*.

bronze, subst. *aes*.

bronze, adj. *a(h)eneus, a(h)enus* (Lucr.), *aereus* (Verg.).

brooch, *fibula*.

brood, subst. *fetus* (-ūs).

brood, v. *incubare* (lit. and fig.); see also PONDER.

brook, subst. *rivus, rivulus*.

brook, = to tolerate, *ferre, tolerare*.

broom. (1) the plant, *genista*. (2) = a besom, *scopae* (-arum, plur.).

broth, *iūs (iuris)*.

brothel, *ganea, lupanar, lustra* (-orum, plur.).

brother, *frater*; a full —, (*frater*) *germanus*.

brotherhood. LIT., *germanitas*. TRANSF., = an association, *societas, sodalitas*.

brotherly, *fraternus*.

brow. (1) = eyebrow, *supercilium*. (2) = forehead, *frons*. (3) of a hill, *summus collis*.

brown, *fuscus* (dark), *fulvus* (yellowish), *spadix* (chestnut).

browse, to — upon, (*at*)*tondere* (Verg.).

bruise, v. *contundere*.

bruit, v. transit. (*di*)*vulgare*.

brush, subst. *penicillus, peniculus* (Pl.).

brush, v. transit. *verrere, (de)tergere*: to — aside, *excutere*.

brush-wood, *virgultum, sarmentum* (both usually plur.).

brutal, *brutish, ferus, inhumanus, immanis*.

brutality, *immanitas*.

brutally, *inhumane, immaniter*: to behave —, *saevire*.

brute; see BEAST; as a term of abuse, *pecus, belua*.

bubble, subst. *bullā* (Ov.).

bubble, v. intransit. *bullare* (Cato).

buccaneer, *pirata, praedo*.

bucket, *situla* (Pl.), *hama* (Juv.).

buckle, *fibula*.

buckler, *scutum, clipeus, parma*.

bud, subst. *gemma, germen* (Verg.).

bud, v. *gemmae, gemmas agere*.

budge, *loco cedere*.

buff, *luteus*.

buffalo, *bos*.

buffet, = a blow, *alapa, colaphus*.

buffoon, *sannio, scurra, balatro* (Hor.).

buffoonery, *scurrilitas* (Quint.).

bug, *cimex* (-icis).

bugbear; see BOGY.

bugle, *bucina*.

build, v. transit. *aedificare, (ex)struere, construere, condere*.

builder, *aedificator, structor*.

building, subst. (1) = the process, *aedificatio, exstructio*. (2) = the thing built, *aedificium*.

bulb, *bulbus* (Plin.).

bulk, *magnitudo, amplitudo, moles*.

bulky, *amplus, ingens*.

bull, *taurus*.

bullock, *iuvencus*.

bullet, *glans*.

bullion, *aurum, argentum*.

bully, rendered by adj., such as *procax* or *importunus*.

bulrush, *iuncus, scirpus*.

bulwark, *propugnaculum* (lit. and fig.).

bump, subst. (1) = a swelling, *tumor, tuber*.

(2) = a bang, knock, *ictus* (-ūs).

bump, v.: to — into, *offendere*.

bumper; see CUP.

bunch, of fruit, *racemus, uva*; see also BUNDLE.

bundle, *fascis, fasciculus, manipulus, sarcina*.

bung, *obturatorium* (Plin.).

bungling; see AWKWARD.

buoyancy. LIT., *levitas*. TRANSF., *hilaritas*.

buoyant. LIT., *lêvis*. TRANSF., *hilaris*.

burden, subst. *onus* (-eris): beast of —, *iumentum*.

burden, v. transit. *onerare, opprimere*.

burdensome, *gravis, molestus*.

bureau, *scrinium*.

burgess, *burgher, municeps, civis*.

burglar, *fur*.

burglary, *furtum*: to commit a —, *parietes perfodere*.

burn, subst. (1) = the result of —ing, *ambustum* (Plin.). (2) = a stream; q.v.

burn, v. (1) transit.: to start —ing, set on fire, *incendere*; to — up, *comburere, (con)cremare*.

(2) intransit. = to blaze (lit. and fig.), *ardere, flagrare*; to — (or be —) down, *deflagrare*; or use pass. of the transit. verbs.

burnish, *polire*.

burrow, *cuniculus* (Plin.).

burst, v. transit. (*di*)*rumpere*; see also BREAK.

burial, *sepultura, humatio*.

burial-ground, *sepulturae locus, sepulcrum*.

bury, *humare, sepelire*.

bush, *frutex, dumus*.

bushy, *fruticosus*.

bushel, *medimnus*.

busily, *sedulo, industrie*.

business, *res, negotium*: it is my —, *meum est*.

business-man, *negotiator*.

buskin, *cothurnus*.

bust, *effigies*.

bustle, subst. *festinatio*, *trepidatio*.

bustle, v. intransit. *festinare*, *trepidare*.

busy, *occupatus*, *negotiosus*.

busy-body, *ardelio* (Phaedr., Mart.).

but. (1) = except, *praeter*, with acc.; after neg. or in a question, often *nisi*: all but, *tantum non*. (2) = only, *modo*, *tantum solum*. (3) = adversat. conj., *sed* (most common, used in correction or transition); *verum* (= but in fact); *at* (in strong opposition); *atqui* (= and yet, yes but); *tamen* (= however, nevertheless); *autem*, *vero* (as second word in clause, mildly adversative = on the other hand): but, you may say, *at(enim)*; but if, *sin* or *quodsi*; not only . . . but also . . ., *non modo* (or *solum*) . . . *sed etiam* . . .; in strong contrasts, 'but' is often omitted by asyndeton.

butcher, *lanius*.

butcher, v. transit., of animals, *caedere*, *ingulare*; of persons, *trucidare*.

butchery, *caedes*.

butler, *cellarius* (Pl.), *promus* (Pl.).

butt, subst. = an object of ridicule, *ludibrium*.

butt, v. *arietare* (Verg.), *cornu petere*.

butter, *butyrum* (Plin.).

butterfly, *papilio*.

buttocks, *clunes* (-ium, plur.), *nates* (-ium, plur.), *pyga*.

buttress, subst. *anteris* (Vitr.).

buttress, v. transit. *fulcire*.

buxom, adj. *hilaris*.

buy, v. transit. (*co*)*emere*, *mercari*.

buyer, *emptor*.

by. (1) of place, *ad*, *apud*, *iuxta*, *prope*, with acc.: to go —, *praeterire*; to stand —, *adesse*. (2) of time: — night, *noctu*, *nocte*; — moonlight, *ad lunam*. (3) of means or manner, *per* with acc.: — stealth, *furtim*; — chance, *forte*; — heart, *memoriter*. (4) of agency, *ab* (*homine*). (5) of measure, with compar. or superl., express by abl. (6) in adjuration, *per* with acc. (7) of distribution: one by one, *singuli*, *singillatim*.

by-way, *trames* (-itis), *semita*, *deverticulum*.

by-word: to become a —, *contemptui* or *ludibrio esse*.

C

cab; see CARRIAGE.

cabal, = a plot, *coniuratio*; = a body of plotters, *coniurati*.

cabbage, *brassica*, *caulis* (strictly = a stalk).

cabin, *casa*, *tugurium*.

cabinet. (1) = a room, *conclave*. (2) = a cupboard, desk, etc., *armarium*; repository of precious things, *thesaurus*, *scrinium*. (3) = a government, ministry, *penes quos summa rerum est*.

cable, *ancorale*, *funis ancorarius*.

cackle, *strepere*.

cadaverous, *exsanguis* (= bloodless).

cadence, *numerus*: to have a rhythmical —, *numerosa cadere*.

cadet, *tiro*.

Cadiz, *Gades* (-ium, plur.).

cage, *cavea*.

cairn, *lapidum acervus*.

cajole, (*homini*) *blandiri*.

calajery, *blanditiae* (-arum, plur.).

cake, subst. *placenta*.

cake, v. intransit. = to stick together, *con-crescere*.

calamity, *calamitas*, *clades*.

calamitous, *calamitosus*, *luctuosus*.

calculate, *computare*.

calculated, *ad rem accommodatus*, *aptus*, *idoneus*.

calculation, *ratio*: to make a strict —, *rem ad calculos vocare*.

caldron, *a(h)enum* (Verg.), *cortina* (Plin.).

calendar, *fasti* (-orum, plur.), *compositio anni*.

calf, *vitulus*, *vitula*: of a —, *vitulinus*; the — of the leg, *sura*.

call, subst. (1) = a cry, *vox*. (2) = a visit, *salutatio*.

call, v. (1) = to cry out, *clamare*. (2) = to name, *vocare*, *dicere*, *nominare*, *appellare*. (3) = to summon, (*ad*)*vocare*; to — aside, *sevocare*; to — away, *avocare*; to — back, *revocare*; to — out, *evocare*; to — together, *convocare*. (4) to — for = to demand, (*de*)*poscere*, *flagitare*. (5) to — on = to visit, *salutare*, *visere*.

caller, = visitor, *saluator*; in plur., —s, often *salutatio*.

calling, = vocation, office, *munus* (-eris, n.).

callous. LIT., *callosus*. TRANSF., *durus*.

callow, = unfledged, *implumis* (Hor.).

calm, subst. *quies*, *tranquillitas*, *otium*, *pax*: — at sea, *malacia*.

calm, adj. *quietus*, *tranquillus*, *placidus*, *sedatus*.

calm, v. transit. *sedare*, *lenire*, *tranquillare*.

calmly, *tranquille*, *placide*, *sedate*, *aequo animo*.

calumniate, *calumniari*, *criminari*.

calumniator, *obtrektor*.

calumny, *criminatorio*, *calumnia*.

Cambridge, *Cantabrigia* (late Latin); adj., of —, *Cantabrigiensis*.

camel, *camelus*.

camp, *castra* (-orum, plur.): to pitch a —, *castra ponere*; to break up (or strike) —, *castra movere*.

campaign, *stipendium*.

can, subst.; see JUC.

can, v. *posse*; see also ABLE.

canal, *fossa*.

cancel, *delere*, *tollere*, *inducere*.

candid, *candidus*, *liber*, *apertus sincerus*, *verus*, *simplex*.

candidate, *candidatus*: to be a — for, *petere*.

candidly, *candide*, *libere*, *aperte*, *sincere*.

candour, *libertas*, *candor*.

candle, *cadela*: to work by — light, *lucubrare*. Prov.: to burn the — at both ends, *Herculi quaestum conterere* (Pl.).

candlestick, *candelabrum*.

cane, subst.: in gen., *harundo*, *calamus*; of —, *harundineus*; for walking, *baculum*; for correction, *ferula*.

cane, v. transit. (*ferula*) *verberare*.

canine, *caninus*.

canister; see BOX.

canker, v. transit. *corrumpere*.

cankerworm, *eruca* (Plin.).

cannon, *tormentum*.

cannot, *nequire*; see also CAN and ABLE.

canoe, *cymba*; see also BOAT.

canon, = a rule, *lex*, *regula*, *norma*.

canopy, *aulaeum*.

cant, subst., i.e. phrases repeated monotonously, *cantilena*.

Canterbury, *Durovernum*.

canton, *pagus*.

canvas, in a sail, *carbasus* (Verg.), *velum*.

canvass, = to ask votes from, *ambire*.

canvassing, lawful, *ambitio*; unlawful, *ambitus* (-ūs).

cap, *pileus*, *galerus* (Verg.).

capability, *facultas*.

capable, (ad rem) *aptus*, *idoneus*; (rei, genit.) *capax* (Tac.); often rendered by *posse*.

capacious, *capax*, *amplus*.

caparison, *phalerae* (-arum, plur.).

caper, *exsultare*.

capital, subst. (1) = chief city, *caput*; or use-
urbs with adj. (2) of a pillar, *capitulum* (Vitr.).

(3) = sum of money, *sors*, *caput*.

capital, adj., of crime or punishment, *capitalis*;
for more general senses, see EXCELLENT, etc.

capitulate; see SURRENDER.

caprice, *libido*, *levitas*.

capricious, *inconstans*, *levis*.

captain, in gen., *princeps*, *dux*; in the army,
perhaps *centurio*: — of a ship, *navarchus*,
praefectus navis, *magister*.

captious, *morosus*, *difficilis*.

captive, *capere*, *deletere*, *permulcere*.

captive, *captus*, *captivus*.

captivity, *captivitas*.

capture, *capere*, *comprehendere*.

car, *carrus*, *cisium*, *plaustrum*, *vehiculum*; see
also CARRIAGE.

caravan, *comitatus* (-ūs).

carbuncle, *carbunculus* (Plin.).

carcase, *cadaver*.

card, subst. *charta*: to play at —s; see DICE.

card, v. transit. *pectere*.

cardinal; see CHIEF.

care, subst. (1) = attention, caution, *cura*,
diligentia. (2) = anxiety, *cura*, *sollicitudo*:
free from —, *securus*. (3) = management,
cura, *curatio*.

care, v. to — for, — about, *curare*; not to
— about, *nil morari*.

career, *curriculum*, *cursus* (-ūs).

careful, *diligens*, *accuratus*, *attentus*.

carefully, *diligenter*, *accurate*.

careless, *neglegens*.

carelessness, *imprudencia*, *neglegentia*, *incuria*.

caress, subst. *complexus* (-ūs).

caress, v. (*homini*) *blandiri*, (*hominem*) *per-
mulcere*.

caressing, *blandus*.

cargo, *onus* (-ēris), n.

caricature, v. transit. *vultum in peius fingere*
(Hor.).

carnage, *caedes*, *strages*.

carnal, render by genit. *corporis*.

carnival, *feriae* (-arum, plur.); perhaps *Satur-
nalia* (-ium, plur.).

carousal, *comissatio*, *potatio*.

carouse, v. *comissari*, *potare*.

carp, subst. *cyprinus* (Plin.).

carp, v.: to — at, *carpere*, *vellicare*, *calumniari*.

carpenter, *faber* (*tignarius*).

carpet, *tapeta* (-ae), *tapeta* (-orum, plur.),
tapetia (-ium, plur.).

carriage. (1) = the act of carrying, *gestura*.
(2) = bearing, mien, *habitus*. (3) = a
vehicle in gen., *vehiculum*: a four-wheeled

travelling —, *raeda*, *petorritum*; a ladies' —,
carpentum, *pilentum*.

carrier, *gerulus*: letter —, *tabellarius*.

carriion, *cadaver*.

carry. LIT., *ferre*, *portare*, *vehere*; as a
possession, or for use, *gerere*: to — across,
transportare; to — back, *referre*, *reportare*;
to — off, *auferre*; to — out, *efferre*, *exportare*.

TRANSF., to — a bill, *legem perferre*; to —
a city (by storming it), *urbem expugnare*, *vi
capere*; to — on (= practise, administer),
exercere, *gerere*; to — out (= perform),
conficere, *exsequi*.

cart, *plaustrum*.

Cartagena, *Carthago Nova*.

carve, *caelare*, *scalpere*, *sculperre*: to — meat,
scindere, *secare*.

carver, artistic, *caelator*, *sculptor*: a — of
meat, *carptor* (Juv.).

carving, *caelatura*, *sculptura*, *sculptura*.

cascade, *aquae ex alto desilientes*.

case. (1) = a receptacle, *theca*, *involucrum*.

(2) in grammar, *casus* (-ūs). (3) judicial,
causa. (4) = chance, set of circumstances,
res, *casus*; often expressed by verb.

casement, *fenestra*.

cash, subst. = ready money, *pecunia praesens*
or *numerata*.

cash, v. transit. *praesenti pecuniā solvere*.

cashier, subst., express by phrase.

cashier, v. transit. = to discharge, *exauctorare*.

cask, *dolium*, *cupa*.

casket, *arcula*, *capsula* (Cat.), *cistula* (Pl.).

casque, *galea*, *cassis*.

cast, subst. = a throw, *iactus* (-ūs).

cast, v. transit. LIT., = to throw, *iacere*,
comicere, *iactare*, *mittere*: to — down, *deicere*;
to — off, *deponere*, *exuere*; to — out, *ecicere*,
expellere. TRANSF., to — blame, *culpam
comicare*, *conferre*, *in hominem*; to — in metal,
fundere; to be — in a suit, *causā cadere*;
to be — down, *adfigi*; to — up (of accounts),
computare, *subducere*.

castaway, *perditus*, *profligatus*: — by ship-
wreck, *naufragus*.

castigate; see PUNISH.

castle, *castellum*: to build —s in the air,
somnia sibi fingere, *vigilantem somnare*.

castrate, *exsecare*.

casual, *fortuitus*, *forte oblatus*.

casually, *forte*, *casu*, *fortuito*.

cat, *felis* (or *felis*).

catacomb, *puticuli* (-orum, plur.: Varro).

catalogue, *index* (Quint.).

catapult, *catapulta*.

cataract. (1) in the eye, *glaucoma* (Plin.). (2)
see CASCADE.

catarrh, *gravedo*, *pituita*.

catastrophe; see DISASTER.

catch, *capere*, *excipere*, *deprehendere*, *compre-
hendere*: to — up, by following, *adsequi*,
consequi; to — a disease, *in morbum cadere*; to
— fire, *ignem concipere*, *comprehendere*; prov.:
to — a Tartar, *lupum auribus tenere*.

categorical, *simplex*, *definitus*.

category, *genus* (-ēris), *numerus*.

cater, *obsonare*.

caterpillar, *eruca* (Plin.).

cattle, *boves*; collect., *pecus* (-oris); a single
head of —, *pecus* (-iudis).

caul, *omentum* (Cels.).

cauldron; see CALDRON.

cause, subst. *causa* (in nearly all senses of the English word); sometimes *materia* (= occasion, ground), *res* (= case, affair).

cause, v. transit. *facere, efficere* (both often with *ut* clause); *movere, excitare, exhibere, dare*.

causeway, *agger*.

caustic, *mordax, acerbus*.

cauterize, *adurere*.

caution, subst. = carefulness, *cautio, cura, prudentia*.

caution, v. transit. *monere*.

cautious, *providus, prudens, cautus*.

cautiously, *prudenter, caute*.

cavalcade, *comitatus* (-ūs).

cavalier, = horseman, *eques*.

cavalierly, *adroganter, insolenter*.

cavalry, *equitatus, equites* (-um, plur.), *copiae equestres*: to serve in the —, *equo merere*.

cave, *caverna, specus, spelunca, antrum*.

cavity; see *HOLE*.

cavil; see *CARP*.

caw, *crocire* (Pl.).

cease, *desinere* (absol., or with infin.); *desistere* (= leave off, fail to finish; with abl., or *de*, or *ab*, or infin.).

ceaseless, *perpetuus, adsiduus*.

ceaselessly, *perpetuo, adsidue*.

cedar, *cedrus*.

cede, *concedere*.

ceiling, in gen., *tectum*; panelled, *lacunar*; vaulted, *camera*.

celebrate, *celebrare*.

celebrated, *celeber, clarus, inlustris, nobilis*.

celebration, *celebratio*.

celebrity, *gloria, laus, claritas*; = a celebrated person, *vir insignis*.

celerity, *celeritas*.

celestial, *caelestis, divinus*.

celibacy, *caelibatus* (-ūs; Sen.).

cell, *cella, cubiculum*.

cellar, in gen., use *cella*: a wine —, *apotheca*.

cement, subst. *gluten* (= glue), *ferrumen* (Plin.).

cement, v. transit., lit. and fig. *conglutinare*.

cemetery, *sepulcra* (-orum, plur.).

censer, *turibulum*.

censor, *censor*.

ensorious, *severus*.

censure, subst. *reprehensio, vituperatio*.

censure, v. transit. *reprehendere, vituperare*.

census, *census* (-ūs): to take a —, *censere*.

cent, = a small coin, *teruncius*; for percentages, see *PERCENTAGE*.

centaur, *centaurus*.

centre, subst. *media pars*; the — of anything is usually expressed by *medius*, agreeing as adj. with the thing itself (e.g. *media urbs*, the — of the city): the — of government, *sedes imperii*.

centre, v., to — in, see *DEPEND*.

centurion, *centurio*.

century, *centum anni, saeculum*.

ceremonial, *ceremony, ritus* (-ūs), *caerimonia*.

ceremonious, *sollemnis*.

certain, *certus* (in all senses of the English word); *stabilis, fidus* (= trustworthy); *status* (= settled); *exploratus* (of things of which one feels sure): a — person (who could be named if necessary), *quidam*; to know for —, *certo scire*.

certainly, *certo, haud dubie*; in answers,

profecto, sane; = admittedly, *certe, quidem, sane*.

certainly, *certitude*, express by adj. *certus*.

certify, *confirmare*.

cerulean, *caeruleus*.

cessation, *intermissio*.

chafe, v. (1) transit. *calefacere*. (2) intransit. *stomachari, aestuare*.

chaff, *palea*.

chagrin, *agritudo, stomachus, dolor*.

chain, subst. *catena, vinculum*; fig. = a connected series, *series*; of mountains, *montes continui* (Hor.).

chain, v. transit. *vincire, catenas homini inicere*.

chair, *sella, sedile, cathedra*.

chairman, *qui conventui praeest*.

chalice, *calix*.

chalk, *creta*.

challenge, (*ad pugnam*) *provocare*.

chamber, *cubiculum*.

chamberlain, *cubicularius*.

chamber-pot, *matula, matella*.

champ, *mandere*.

champion, *propugnator, defensor*.

chance, subst. *casus* (-ūs), *fors*: by —, *forte, casu*; game of —, *alea*.

Chance (personif.), *Fortuna*.

chance, v. (1) transit., see *RISK*. (2) intransit. *accidere*; see also *HAPPEN*.

chandler, *candelarum propola*.

change, subst. (*com*) *mutatio, permutatio, immutatio, vicissitudo*.

change, v. (1) transit. (*com*) *mutare, immutare*: to — completely, *convertere* (in); to — the subject, *sermonem alio transferre*; to — money, *permutare*; see also *EXCHANGE*. (2) intransit. (*com*) *mutari*.

changeable, *mutabilis, inconstans, varius*.

changeableness, *mutabilitas, varietas*.

changeling, *puer subditus*.

channel, *fossa, canalis, fretum*.

chant, subst. *cantus* (-ūs), *carmen*.

chant, v. *canere, cantare*.

chaos, *chaos*, only in nom., acc., and abl. sing.; in gen. = confusion, *confusio, perturbatio*.

chaotic, *confusus, perturbatus*.

chapel, *aedicula, sacellum*.

chapter, of a book, *caput*.

character. (1) = a symbol in writing, a letter, *littera*. (2) = the disposition or nature of a person, *natura, ingenium, animus, mores* (-um, plur.), *indoles* (esp. of moral —): good —, *virtus*; strength of —, *constantia*. (3) = the natural quality of anything, *ingenium, proprietas*. (4) = role, part played (on the stage or in life), *persona, partes* (-ium, plur.). (5) = reputation, *opinio, fama, existimatio*: to give a servant a —, *commendare*.

characteristic, subst. *proprietas*; see also *CHARACTERISTIC*, adj.

characteristic, adj. *proprius*: it is — of a person to . . ., *hominis est facere*.

characteristically, *proprie, more suo*.

characterize, *notare, designare*.

charcoal, *carbo*.

charge, subst. (1) = price, *pretium*. (2) = command, commission, *mandatum*. (3) = care of, duty of looking after, *cura, custodia, tutela*; to take — of, *curare*. (4) = accusation, *accusatio, crimen*. (5) = attack, *impetus* (-ūs), *incursus* (-ūs).

charge, v. (1) to fix a price, *pretium facere, constituere*. (2) to — a thing to a person's account, *rem homini imputare*. (3) to — a person with a duty, *rem homini committere, mandare*. (4) = accuse, *accusare, arguere, insimulare*. (5) = to attack, (*in hominem*) *invadere* or *impetum facere* or *incurrere*.

chargeable, with a fault, *culpa ad finis* or *obnoxius*.

charger. (1) = dish, *lanx*. (2) = horse, *equus*. **chariot**, *currus* (-ūs): a two-horsed —, *bigae* (-arum, plur.); four-horsed —, *quadrigae* (-arum, plur.).

charioteer, *auriga*.

charitable, *benignus, liberalis, beneficus*.

charitably, *benigne, liberaliter*.

charity, as a sentiment, *benignitas*; as conduct, *beneficentia, liberalitas*. Prov.: — begins at home, *tunica propior pallio* (Pl.).

charlatan, *ostentator*.

Charles, *Carolus* (post-class.).

charm, subst. (1) = a magic formula, *carmen*. (2) = an amulet, *fascinum*. (3) = an attraction, or attractive quality, *blandimentum, dulcedo, lepor, venustas*.

charm, v. transit.: by magic, *fascinare*; see also DELIGHT.

charmer. (1) = magician, *magus*. (2) = charming person, *deliciae* (-arum, plur.).

charming, *suavis, venustus, lepidus*; of country, *amoenus*.

chart, *tabula*.

chary, *parcus*.

chase, subst. *venatio, venatus* (-ūs).

chase, v. transit. (1) *venari*; see PURSUE. (2) = to engrave, *caelare*.

chasm, *hiatus* (-ūs), *specus* (-ūs).

chaste, *castus, pudicus*.

chastise, *castigare*; see also PUNISH.

chastisement, *castigatio, animadversio*.

chastity, *castitas, pudicitia*.

chat, subst. *sermo*.

chat, v. *fabulari, garrere*.

chatter, *garrulitas*.

chattering, *garrulus, loquax*.

cheap, *vilis*: to buy —, *bene emere*.

cheaper, *pretium (rei) minuere*; for fig. sense, see DISPARAGE.

cheat, subst. (1) = a deception, *fraus, fallacia, dolus*. (2) = a deceiver, *circumscriptor, fraudator, fraus* (Pl., Ter.).

cheat, v. *fallere, decipere, circumvenire, fraudare*.

check, subst. *impedimentum, mora*.

check, v. *continere, impedire, reprimere*.

checkmate, v. *ad incitas redigere* (Pl.).

cheek, *gena*; when puffed out, *bucca*.

cheer, subst. (1) = a shout, *clamor*. (2) to be of good —, *bono animo esse*.

cheer, v. (1) = to shout, *clamare*. (2) = to gladden, *exhilarare, erigere*.

cheerful, *hilaris, laetus*.

cheerfully, *hilarē, laetē*.

cheering, subst. *favor*.

cheerless, *tristis, maestus, inlaetabilis* (Verg.).

cheese, *caseus*.

cheque, *perscriptio*.

chequered, *variis*.

cherish, *fovere, colere, observare, tueri*.

cherry, *cerasus* (Prop., Ov.).

chess, *lusus latrunculorum*.

chest. (1) = part of the body, *pectus* (-oris), n. (2) = a receptacle, *arca, cista, armarium*.

Chester, *Deva*.

chestnut, *castanea* (Verg., Plin.).

chew, *mandere*.

chicanery, *dolus, calumnia*.

chicken, *pullus (gallinae)*.

chide, *obiurgare, increpare*.

chiding, *obiurgatio*.

chief, subst. *caput, princeps, dux*.

chief, adj. *primus, praecipuus*.

chiefly, *praecipue*.

chieftain, *regulus*.

child, male, *filius*; female, *filia*: a small —, *infans*; children (of either sex = young people), *pueri*; children (with reference to their parents), *liberi*.

child-birth, *partus* (-ūs).

childhood, *pueritia, aetas puerilis*.

childish, *puerilis*.

childishly, *pueriliter*.

childless, (*liberis*) *orbis*.

chill, subst. *horror*.

chill, adj. *frigidus*.

chill, v. transit. *refrigerare*.

chime, subst. *concentus* (-ūs).

chime, v. *concinere*.

chimera, *commentum*.

chimerical, *commenticius, inanis, vanus*.

chin, *mentum*.

china, use *murra*, and adj. *murrinus*.

chine, *tergum*.

chink, *rima*.

chip, *assula* (Pl., Cat.). Prov.: a — of the old block, render by phrase such as *filius patri similis* or the verb *patrissare* (Pl., Ter.).

chirp, *pipilare* (Cat.).

chisel, subst. *scalprum, caelum*.

chivalrous, *magnanimus*.

chivalry, as an institution, *ordo equester, res equestris*; as a spirit, perhaps *magnanimitas*.

choice, *delectus* (-ūs), *electio*; = freedom to choose, *optio*.

choice, adj. *electus, eximius*.

choir, *chorus*.

choke, v. transit. *suffocare, animam intercludere*.

choler; see ANGER.

choose, v. *eligere, deligere*.

chop, *abscidere, praecidere*.

chord, *nervus*.

choric: a —ode, *canticum*.

chorister, *puer symphoniacus*.

chorus, *chorus*.

Christ, *Christus*.

Christendom, *civitas* or *respublica Christiana*.

Christian, *Christianus* (subst. and adj.).

chronic, *longinquus, diuturnus*.

chronicle, subst. *annales* (-ium, plur.).

chronicle, v. transit. *in annales referre*.

chronicler, *annalium scriptor*.

chronology, *temporum* (or *rerum*) *ordo* (or *ratio*).

church, *ecclesia* (eccl.).

churl, *homo agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus*.

churlish, *agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus*.

cider, *vinum ex malis confectum*.

cimeter, *acinaces* (Hor.).

cinder, *cinis*.

cipher, (subst. (1) = a secret writing, *notae* (-arum, plur.). (2) = a nobody, *numerus*.

cipher, v. intransit. *computare*.

circle, *orbis, circulus*; = a group of people, *corona*; family —, *familia*.

circuit, *circuitus* (-ūs), *orbis, circulus*.

circular, *rotundus*.

circulate, *v. transit. circumagere, dispergere*; of news, rumours, etc., *divulgare*.

circulation, render by verb; to be in —, *in manibus esse*.

circumference; see **CIRCLE** and **CIRCUIT**.

circumlocution, *circumitio verborum, circumlocutio* (Quint.).

circumnavigate, *circumvehi* (*navi* or *classe*).

circumscribe, *circumscribere, definire*.

circumspect, *cautus, providus, prudens*.

circumspection, *cautio, prudentia, circumspectio*.

circumstance, *res*, sometimes *tempus*: according to —, *pro re (natā)*; in these —s, *quae cum ita sint*.

circumstantial, of accounts, etc., *accuratus*.

circumvallation, *circumunitio*.

circumvent, *circumvenire, circumscribere*.

cistern, *cisterna* (Tac.), *lacus, puteus*.

citadel, *arx*.

cite, *v. (1)* = to quote, *proferre, memorare*. (2) to — before a court, *citare, in ius vocare*.

citizen, *civis*.

citizenship, *civitas*.

city, *urbs*.

civic, *civilis, civicus*.

civil. (1) = *civic, civilis, civicus*: — war, *bellum civile, intestinum, domesticum*. (2) = *polite, urbanus*.

civilization, *humanus cultus (-ūs), humanitas*.

civilize, *expolire*; or use phrase with *humanus* or *humanitas*.

civilized, *humanus*.

civilly, *urbane*.

clad, *vestitus*.

claim, subst. *postulatio*.

claim, *v. transit. postulare, vindicare, adserere*: to — back, *repetere*.

claimant (at law), *petitor*.

clammy, *lentus*.

clamorous, *clamosus* (Juv.); see also **NOISY**.

clamour, subst. *vociferatio, clamor*.

clamour, *v. (con)clamare, vociferari*: to — for, *flagitare*.

clan, *gens, tribus (-ūs)*.

clandestine, *clandestinus, furtivus*.

clandestinely, *clam, furtim*.

clang, subst. *clangor, sonus (-ūs), sonitus (-ūs)*.

clang, *v. strepere, (re)sonare*.

clank, subst. *crepitus (-ūs), strepitus (-ūs)*.

clank, *v. crepare, crepitare*.

clap, subst.: of the hands, *plausus (-ūs)*; = of wings, *alarum crepitus (-ūs)*; of thunder, *tonitrus (-ūs)*.

clap, *v.:* with the hands, (*manibus*) *plaudere*.

clarify, *deliquare* (Varro).

clash, subst. (1) = collision, *concurus (-ūs)*.

(2) = loud noise, *crepitus (-ūs), strepitus (-ūs)*.

clash, *v. (1)* to — together, *concrepare*. (2) = to disagree, *inter se (re)pugnare, dissidere, discrepare*.

clasp, subst. (1) = a fastener, *fibula*. (2) see **EMBRACE**, **GRASP**.

clasp, *v. transit. (1)* see **FASTEN**. (2) see **EMBRACE**.

class: in gen., *genus (-eris)*; political or social, *classis, ordo*.

classic, adj., as a vague term of praise, *optimus, praecipuus, eximius*.

classical, from the Roman point of view, *Graecus*.

classify, in *genera describere*.

clatter, subst. *crepitus (-ūs), strepitus (-ūs)*.

clatter, *v. intransit. crepare, strepere*.

clause, *pars, membrum, caput*.

claw, *unguis*: of a crab, *bracchium* (Plin.).

clay, *argilla*.

clean, adj. *purus, mundus*; a — sweep, *everriculum*.

clean, adv. = quite, *prorsus*.

clean, *v. transit. purgare*.

cleanliness, *munditia, mundities*.

clear, adj. *clarus* (in most senses of the English word); of weather, etc., *serenus, lucidus*; of style, *lucidus, candidus, apertus*; = unobstructed, *apertus*; = evident, intelligible, *planus, manifestus*: it is —, *apparet, liquet*.

clear, *v. (1)* transit. **LIT.**, = to make — and unobstructed, *expedire, purgare*: to — away obstacles, etc., *amovere, detergere*. **TRANSF.**, to — up a matter, *expedire, explicare, enodare*.

(2) intransit.: it (i.e. the weather) is clearing up, *disserenat*.

clearly, *clare, distincte, perspicue, plane, manifeste, lucide, aperte*.

clearness, *claritas*; (of weather) *serenitas*.

cleave. (1) transit. = to split, (*dif*) *findere, scindere*. (2) intransit. = to stick, (*ad*) *haerere*.

cleaver, *cultus*.

cleft, *rima*.

clemency, *clementia, mansuetudo*.

clement, *clemens, mansuetus, indulgens, lenis*.

clench: to — the fist, *digitos comprimere*.

clergyman, *clerical, clericus* (eccl.).

clerk, *scriba*.

clever, *sollers, callidus, astutus, catus*.

cleverly, *sollenter, callide, astute*.

cleverness, *sollertia, calliditas*.

client, *cliens* (= both dependent in gen. and client of a lawyer); *consultor* (of a lawyer); in the courts, a lawyer refers to his client as *hic*.

cliff, *scopulus, cautes*.

climate, *caelum*.

climax, *gradatio*.

climb, subst. *ascensus (-ūs)*.

climb, *v. scandere, ascendere, escendere, eniti*.

cling, (*ad*) *haerere* with dat., *amplecti* with acc.

clink, subst. *tinntus (-ūs)*.

clink, *v. tinnire*.

clip, *tondere, praecidere, circumcidere, reseca*.

cloak, subst. *amiculum, pallium*; for journeys or bad weather, *lacerna, paenula*: a soldier's —, *sagum*.

cloak, *v. transit.* in fig. sense, *dissimulare, tegere*.

clock, *horologium*: a water —, *clepsydra*.

clod, *glæba*.

clog, subst. (1) = a hindrance, *impedimentum*.

(2) = a wooden shoe, *sculponea* (Pl.).

clog, *v.* = to hinder, *impedire*.

cloister = colonnade, *porticus (-ūs)*.

close, subst. (1) = end, *finis, exitus*. (2) see **ENCLOSURE**.

close, adj. (1) = reserved, *taciturnus, tectus, occultus*. (2) = niggardly, *parcus*. (3) = near, *propinquus, vicinus, finitimus*: a — friend, *familiaris*. (4) = closely packed, *densus, spissus, confertus, artus*: to fight at — quarters, *comminus pugnare*.

close, adv. *prope, iuxta*: — to, *prope, iuxta*, with acc.

close. *v. (1)* transit.: a = to shut, *claudere, occludere*: b = to finish, *finire, conficere*,

(2) intransit.: **a** = to be shut, *claudi*; **b** = to come to an end, *finiri*; **c**, to — with any-one (to fight), *manum conserere*.

closely, *arte, dense*: — resembling, *simillimus*.
closeness, = nearness, *propinquitās, vicinitās*.
closet, *cubiculum*.

clot, subst.: — of blood, *sanguis concretus*.

clot, v. *concreſcere*.

cloth, *textum, textile*.

clothe, v. transit. *vestire, amicare*: — oneself, *induere sibi vestem*.

clothes, clothing, *vestis, vestitus* (-ūs), *vestimenta* (-orum, plur.).

cloud, subst. **LIT.**, *nubes*: a storm- —, *nimbus*.
TRANSF., *nimbus*.

cloud, v. transit. *obscurare*.

cloudless, *serenus*.

cloudy, *nubilus*.

clown, = countryman, *homo rusticus, agrestis*; see also **BUFFOON**.

clownish, *rusticus, agrestis*.

cloy, *satiare, saturare*.

club, subst. (1) = cudgel, *clava, fustis*. (2) = association, *circulus, sodalitas*.

club, v.; see **ASSOCIATE**.

clubfooted, *scaurus* (Hor.).

cluck, *singultire* (Col.), *glocire* (Col.).

clue, **LIT.**, of thread, *glomus* (-eris), *filum*.

TRANSF., = an indication, *indiciū*.

clump, *globus*.

clumsy, *inhabilis, ineptus, incitus*.

clumsily, *inepte, incite, laeve* (Hor.).

clumsiness, *incitū*.

cluster, = bunch, *racemus, uva* (esp. of grapes), *corymbus* (esp. of ivy-berries). All these words are poetical.

clutch, *comprehendere, adripere*.

coach; see **CARRIAGE**.

coachman, *raedarius, auriga*.

coagulate, v. *coire, concreſcere*.

coal, *carbo*: a live —, *pruna* (Verg., Hor.).
Prov.: to carry —s to Newcastle, *in silvam ligna ferre* (Hor.).

coalesce, *coalescere, coire*.

coalition, *coniunctio, consociatio*.

coarse. **LIT.**, *crassus*. **TRANSF.**, of behaviour, etc., *inhumanus, incultus, inurbanus*.

coarsely. **LIT.**, *crasse*. **TRANSF.**, *inculte*.

coarseness. **LIT.**, *crassitudo*. **TRANSF.**, *inhumanitas, mores inculti*.

coast, subst. *litus* (-ōris), *ora*: on the —, *maritimus*.

coast, v. *oram legere, praetervehi*.

coat (1) = an article of clothing, *toga, tunica*.
(2) = hide, *vellus* (-ēris), *pellis*.

coax, (*homini*) *blandiri*, (*hominem*) *permulcere*.

cobble, (*re*) *sarcire*.

cobbler, *sutor*. Prov.: let the — stick to his last, *sutor ne supra crepidam* (Plin.).

Coblentz, *Confluentes* (-ium, plur.).

cock, *gallus (gallinaceus)*.

cock-a-hoop: to be —, *exultare*.

code, use *lex*, or plur. *leges*.

codify, *digerere*.

coequal, *aequalis*.

coerce, *coercere, cohēbere, cogere*.

coercion, *coercitio, vis*.

coffer, *cista, arca*.

coffin, *arca, capulus*.

cog, of a wheel, *dens*.

cogency, *pondus, vis*.

cogent, *firmus, validus, gravis*.

cogitate, *cogitare*.

cogitation, *cogitatio*.

cognition, *cognizance, cognitio*.

cognizant, *consciū*.

cohabit, *consuescere*.

coheir, *coheres*.

cohere, *cohaerere* (lit. and fig.).

coherent, *cohaerens, contextus, congruens*.

cohort, *cohors*.

coin, *nummus*: good —, *nummi boni*; bad —, *nummi adulterini*.

coin, v. transit. *cudere, signare*.

coinage, *res nummaria*.

coincide, *competere, congruere*; often rendered by *idem* (e.g. *idem esse, eodem tempore fieri*).

coincidence, *concursatio*; often = chance; q.v.

coition, *coitus* (-ūs), *concubitus* (-ūs).

Colchester, *Camulodunum*.

cold, subst. *frigus* (-oris), *algor*: a — in the head, *gravedo*; to be left in the —, *algere* (Juv.).

cold, *frigidus, gelidus*: to be —, *frigere, algere*; in — blood, *consulto*.

coldly, *frigide, gelide*.

collapse, v. *conlabi, concidere, corruere*.

collar, subst. ornamental, *monile, torques*; for prisoners, etc., *boia* (Pl.), *collare* (Pl.).

collar, v. transit. (*com*) *prehendere*.

collar-bone, *iugulum* (Cels.).

collate, v. transit. *conferre*.

collation. (1) = comparison, *conlatio*. (2) = a meal, *cena*.

colleague, *conlega*.

collect, v. (1) transit. *conligere, comportare, conquirere, congerere*: — oneself, *se conligere*; to — money, taxes, etc., *exigere*. (2) intransit. *convenire, coire*.

collection, of money, *conlatio*; of anything heaped together, *congeries*; often rendered by verb.

college, *conlegium, societas, sodalitas*.

collide, *confligere*.

collision, *concurſus, concursio*.

collocation, *conlocatio*.

colloquy, *conloquium*.

colloquial, adj.: — speech, *sermo humilis*.

collusion, *conſusio, praevaricatio*.

Cologne, *Colonia Agrippina*.

colonel, *tribunus militum, praefectus*.

colony, *colonia*.

colonist, *colonus*.

colonial, *colonicus*; or express by genit. of *colonia*.

colonnade, *porticus* (-ūs).

colossal, *vastus, ingens, immanis*.

colour, subst. (1) as a quality of bodies, *color*: of the same —, *concolor*; of a different —, *discolor*. (2) = colouring matter, paint, *pigmentum*. (3) = pretext, *species, praetextus*.

(4) plur. = standards, *signum, vexillum*.

colour, v. (1) transit. *colorare, tingere, inficere*.

(2) intransit.; see **BLUSH**.

colt, *eculeus*.

column. (1) = a pillar, *columna*. (2) as milit. t. t., *agmen*: in two —s, *bipartito*; in three —s, *tripartito*.

comb, *pecten*; of a cock, *crista* (Juv.).

comb, v. transit. (*de*) *pectere*.

combat, subst. *pugna, certamen*.

combat, v.; see **FIGHT**.

combination, (*con*) *iunctio, societas*: in —, *coniuncti -ae -a*.

combine, v. transit. (con)iungere, consociare, miscere.

come, venire (lit. and fig.), pervenire, advenire, accedere: to — often, *ventitare, locum frequentare*; —! *agè!*; to — about, *feri, evenire*; to — across, *invenire*; to — back, *revenire, redire*; to — by, see **OBTAIN**; to — down, *descendere*; to — near, *appropinquare*; to — off (from a contest) *discedere*; to — on, *procedere, pergere*; to — out, *exire, egredi*; to — to oneself, *ad se redire*; to — to light, *in lucem proferri*; to — to help, *subvenire*; to — together, *convenire*; to — up, *succedere*; to — upon, *invenire*.

comedy, *comœdia*.

comeliness, *venustas, decor, pulchritudo*.

comely, *bellus, venustus, pulcher*.

comet, *cometes (-ae)*.

comfort, subst. (1) = consolation, *solatium, consolatio*. (2) = comfortableness, *commoda (-orum, plur.)*.

comfort, v. (con)solari, adlevare.

comfortable, *commodus*: to make oneself —, *genio indulgere* (Pl.).

comforter, *consolator*.

comic, *comical*. (1) = belonging to comedy, *comicus*. (2) = ridiculous, *ridiculus, facetus*.

comically, *ridicule, facete*.

coming, subst. *adventus (-ūs)*.

command, subst. (1) = the right to give orders, *imperium*: the supreme —, *summa imperii*; to be in —, *imperare, praeesse*. (2) = an order given, *imperium, iussum, mandatum*; of the senate, *decretum*. (3) = self —, *continentia, temperantia*.

command, v. (1) = to be in —, *imperare, praeesse*, with dat.; *ducere*, with acc.: to — oneself, *sibi imperare*. (2) = to give a particular order, (*hominem*) *iubere (facere)*, (*homini*) *imperare* or *praecipere (ut faciat)*. (3) = to dominate by position, *imminere, despectare* (Verg.).

commander, *dux, imperator, praefectus*.

commemorate, *celebrare*.

commemoration, *celebratio*.

commence, *incipere*; see also **BEGIN**.

commend. (1) = to commit, entrust, *commendare, committere, credere*. (2) = to praise, recommend, *laudare, commendare, probare*.

commendable, *laudabilis*.

commendably, *laudabiliter*.

commendation, *commendatio, laus*.

commendatory, *commendaticius*.

comment, subst.: spoken, *dictum*; written, *adnotatio* (Plin. L.).

comment, v. = to express an opinion, *sententiam dicere, censere*.

commentary, *commentarius, commentarium*.

commentator, *interpres, explanator*.

commerce, *commercium, negotia (-orum, plur.)*, *mercatura*.

commercial, use phrase with *commercium*: — interests, *negotia (-orum, plur.)*; a — traveller, *institor*.

commingle, (com)miscere; see **MINGLE**.

commiserate, (com)miserari; see **PITY**.

commissariat, *res frumentaria, commeatus (-ūs)*.

commissary, *procurator*.

commission, subst. (1) = an allotted task, *mandatum*: to execute a —, *mandatum exequi*. (2) = a position of trust (e.g. in the army), *munus (-eris)*.

commission, v. *mandare*; see also **CHARGE**.

commit. (1) = to entrust, *mandare, commendare, committere, credere*. (2) = to do, perpetrate, *facere, committere (in se) admittere, patrare*: to — a fault, *peccare, errare*; to — murder, *occidere*. (3) = to oblige, engage, *obligare, obstringere*.

committee, *consilium*: — of two, *duumviri*; — of three, *triumviri*; etc.

commodious, *commodus, opportunus, aptus*.

commodiously, *commode, opportune, apte*.

commodity, = an article, *res, merx*.

common, subst. = — land, *ager publicus*.

common, adj. (1) = belonging to several or all people, *communis*: this is — to you and me, *hoc mihi tecum commune est*; the phrase, *communis sensus (-ūs)* is used by Hor. for 'common decency', by Lucr. for 'common experience'; in —, *communiter*. (2) = belonging to the people or state, *publicus*. (3) = commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, *vulgaris, quotidianus*: the — people, *plebs*; a — soldier, *gregarius miles*.

commonly, = usually, *ferè, ferè, plerumque*.

commonplace, subst. *locus communis*.

commonplace, adj. *vulgaris*.

commonwealth, *res publica, civitas*.

commotion, *tumultus (-ūs), motus (-ūs), agitatio, turba*.

commune, (cum homine) *conloqui*.

communicate, *communicare*; see also **SHARE**, **TELL**.

communication, *communicatio*; with a person, *commercium, usus (-ūs), consuetudo*.

communicative, = talkative, *loquax*.

communion. (1) in gen. = fellowship, intercourse, *commercium, societas, consuetudo, coniunctio*. (2) as eccl. t. t. *communio, eucharistia, cena Domini*.

communism, *aequatio bonorum*.

community. (1) = **COMMUNION**. (2) = state, society, *civitas, res publica, commune*.

commute; see **EXCHANGE**.

compact, subst. *pactio, pactum, conventus*: according to —, *ex pacto*; to form a —, *pacisci (cum homine)*.

compact, adj. *densus, crassus, confertus, solidus, pressus*.

compactly, *confertim*.

companion, *comes, socius, sodalis*: boon —, *combibo, compotor (f. compotrix)*.

companionable, *adfabilis, facilis*.

companionship, *sodalitas, societas*.

company. (1) = a trading association, *societas*.

(2) as milit. t. t., *manipulus*. (3) of actors, *histrionum grex* or *familia*. (4) = any kind of association, *coetus (-ūs), grex*.

compare, *comparare, componere, conferre, aequiparare*.

comparable, *comparabilis*; or express by verb. **comparative**, *comparativus*; more often rendered by compar. of adj.

comparison, *comparatio, conlatio*: in — with, *prae, ad*.

compass, subst. (1) = extent, *ambitus (-ūs), circuitus (-ūs)*. (2) a pair of compasses, *circinus*. (3) a mariner's —; the stars make the best classical equivalent.

compass, v. (1) see **ENCOMPASS** or **ACCOMPANY**.

compassion, *misericordia*.

compassionate, *misericors*.

compatible, *congruens, conveniens*.

compatriot, *civis*.

compel, *cogère, compellere, subigère, adigère*.

compendious, *brevis*.

compendium, *epitome* or *epitoma*.

compensate: to — for, *compensare, rependère* (poet.).

compensation, *compensatio*.

compete, (*cum homine*) *contendère, certare*: to — for an office, *petère*.

competent, adj.; see **ABLE**: to be —, *competère*.

competition, *contentio, certamen, certatio*.

competitor, *competitor*.

compile, *componère*.

complacent, = self-satisfied, *qui sibi placet*.

complain, (*con*)*queri* (*de re* or *rem*).

complaint. (1) *questus* (-*ūs*), *querimonia, querela*. (2) = illness, *morbus*.

complaisance, *obsequium, obsequentia, indulgentia*.

complaisant, *comis, indulgens, facilis, obsequens, obsequiosus* (Pl.): to be — to, *morem homini gerere*.

complement, *complementum*; when a fixed number of men is the sense, use phrase such as *numerus complere*.

complete, adj. *absolutus, perfectus, iustus, integer, plenus*.

complete, v. *complere, explere, supplere, absolvere, conficere*.

completely, *omnino, prorsus, plane*.

completion, *confectio, absolutio, finis*.

complex, *multiplex*.

complexion, *color*.

compliance, *obsequium*.

complicate, *impedire*.

complicated, *involutus, impeditus*.

complication, *implicatio*.

compliment, *laus*: to pay —s, (*con*)*laudare*; to send one's —s to, *salutare, valere iubere*.

complimentary, *honorificus*.

comply, v.: to — with, (*homini* or *rei*) *obsequi, (con)cedere, parere, morem gerere*.

components, *partes* (-*ium*, plur.), *elementa* (-*orum*, plur.).

compose. (1) = to make up, constitute, *componere, efficere*: to be —d of, (*ex re* or *re*) *consistere, constare*. (2) of literary composition, *componere, scribere, condere, pangere*.

composed, = calm, *tranquillus*.

composer, *scriptor*.

composition. (1) the act, *compositio*; literary, *scriptio, scriptura*. (2) the product of literary —, *scriptio, scriptum*.

composure, *tranquillitas, aequus animus*.

compound, adj. *compositus, multiplex*.

compound, v. = mix, *miscere, confundere*.

comprehend. (1) = to contain, *continere, complecti*. (2) = to understand, (*mente*) *comprehendere, complecti*; *intelligere, perspicere*.

comprehension, *comprehensio, intelligentia*; often rendered by verb.

comprehensive, *late patens*.

compress, *comprimere, condensare, concludere, coartare*.

compression, of style, *compressio*; otherwise render by verb.

compromise, subst.; render by verb.

compromise, v. (1) = to settle a matter in dispute, *rem componere, compromittere* (= to agree to abide by the decision of an arbitrator). (2) = to entangle, embarrass, *impedire*:

without compromising one's loyalty, *salva fide*.

compulsion, *vis, necessitas*: under —, *coactus -a -um*.

compunction, *paenitentia*: I feel —, *paenitet me*.

compute, *computare*; see also **RECKON**.

comrade: in gen., *socius, comes, sodalis*; = a fellow-soldier, *contubernalis, commilito*.

comradeship, *sodalitas, contubernium* (Tac.).

concave, (*con*)*cavus*.

conceal, *celare* (often with double acc.), *occulere, occultare, (re)condere, abdere* (= to put out of sight).

concede, (*con*)*cedere, permittere*.

conceit, **conceited**, render by the phrase *sibi placere*.

conceive. (1) physically, *concipere*. (2) mentally, *concipere, (ex)cogitare, intelligere, comprehendere*.

concentrate. (1) = to bring together, *conligere, contrahere, in unum conferre*. (2) to — on, attend completely to, (*animum*) *attendere, hoc (or id) agere*.

conception. (1) physical, *conceptio, conceptus* (-*ūs*). (2) mental, *notio, opinio*.

concern, subst. (1) = an affair, *res, negotium*. (2) = anxiety, *cura, anxietas, sollicitudo*.

concern, v.: to — a person, *ad hominem pertinere, attinere*; often also rendered by the impersonal verbs *interest* and *refert*; to be —ed in, *versari (in re), adfinem esse (rei, genit. or dat.)*; to be —ed about, *curare*.

concerning, = about, *de* with *abl*.

concert, subst. *symphonia, concertus* (-*ūs*): in —, *consensu*.

concert, v.: to — measures, *consilia conferre*.

concession, *concessio*; or render by verb.

conciliate, *conciliare*.

conciliation, *conciliatio*.

conciliatory, *pacificus, blandus*.

concise, *brevis, pressus, concisus, adstrictus*.

concisely, *adstrictè, breviter*.

conciseness, *brevitas*.

conclave; see **ASSEMBLY**.

conclude. (1) = to finish, *finire, conficere, concludere*. (2) = to draw a conclusion, *concludere, conligere*.

conclusion, *finis, conclusio*.

conclusive, *gravis, certus*.

concoct. LIT., *miscere*. TRANSF., *figere, excogitare, conflare*.

concoction, *potus* (-*ūs*).

concord, *concordia, consensus* (-*ūs*).

concordant, *concors*.

concourse, *concurus* (-*ūs*), *concurso, frequentia*.

concrete, = solid, *solidus*.

concubinage, *concubinatus* (-*ūs*).

concubine, *concubina, paelix*.

concupiscence, *libido*.

concur, *consentire, congruere, concinere*.

concurrence, *consensio, consensus* (-*ūs*).

concurrently, *una, simul*.

condemn, *damnare, condemnare* (judicially or otherwise); for milder senses of the word, see **BLAME, DISAPPROVE**.

condemnation, *damnatio, condemnatio*.

condemnatory, *damnatorius* (rare).

condense, v. (1) transit. *densare, spissare*. (2) intransit. *concreescere*.

condensed, adj., physically, *densus, spissus, concretus*; of style, *pressus, densus*.

condescend, *se submittère, descendere*.
condescending, *comis, facilis*.
condescension, *comitas, facilitas*.
condign, = due, *debitus, meritus*.
condiment, *condimentum*.
condition. (1) = state, *condicio, status* (-ūs), *sors, res* (esp. plur.): in good —, *sartus tectus*. (2) = stipulation, *condicio, pactum, lex*: on — that, *ea condicione ut*.
conditional, express by subst. *condicio*.
conditioned, adj. *adfectus*: well, ill —, *bene, male moratus*.
condole, *casum hominis dolère*.
conduce, *conducere (ad rem)*.
conducive, *utilis*, with dat. or ad.
conduct, subst. (1) = behaviour, *vita, mores* (-um, plur.); or express by phrase. (2) = management, *administratio*.
conduct, v. (1) = to lead, (*de*)*ducere, perducere*. (2) = manage, *gerere, administrare*: — oneself, *se gerere*.
conductor, *dux*.
conduit, *canalis*.
cone, *conus, meta*.
confectionery, *crustum* (Verg., Hor.).
confederacy, *foedus* (-eris, n.), *societas*.
confederates, *socii, foederati*.
confer. (1) = to give, *conferre, tribuere*; see also GIVE. (2) = to talk with, *conloqui, consultare*.
conference, *conloquium*.
confess, *fateri, confiteri*.
confession, *confessio*.
confidant, *conscius* (f. *conscia*).
confide. (1) = to entrust, *committère, mandare, credere*. (2) to — in, (*con*)*fidere*, with abl. or dat.
confidence, *fides, fiducia, confidentia* (= esp. self —).
confident, (*con*)*fidens*.
confidential (1) = trustworthy, *fidus, fidelis*. (2) see SECRET.
confidently, (*con*)*fidenter*.
confiding, adj. *credulus*.
confine, subst. *finis, terminus, confinium*.
confine, v. *incluere, coercere, cohibere, continere*: to be —d (in childbed), *parere*; to be —d to bed, in gen., *lecto tenere*.
confined, adj. *artus*: a — space, *artum*.
confinement, *inclusio*; = imprisonment, *custodia*; = childbirth, *partus* (-ūs).
confirm, (*con*)*firmare*; = to ratify (laws, etc.), *sancire, ratum facere*.
confiscate, *publicare*.
confiscation, *publicatio*.
conflagration, *incendium, ignis*.
conflict, subst. *certamen, pugna*; of opinions, *dissensio*.
conflict, v. (1) = to fight, *pugnare, certare, contendere*. (2) = to differ, *dissentire, discrepare, repugnare*.
confluence, = a meeting of rivers, *confluens* or plur. *confluentes*.
conform: to — to, *obsequi, obtemperare, inservire* (all with dat.).
conformable, *accommodatus, congruens, consentaneus*.
conformation, *conformatio, forma, figura*.
conformity, *convenientia*: in — with, *ex, secundum*.
confound. (1) = confuse, *confundere, (per)miscere*. (2) = to astonish, *obstupefacere*. (3) = to frustrate, *ad inritum redigere, frustrari*.

confraternity, *societas, sodalitas*.
confront, v. (*homini*) *obviam ire* or *se opponere*.
confuse, *confundere, (per)miscere, (per)turbare*.
confused, *confusus, perplexus*.
confusedly, *confuse, perplexe*.
confusion, *confusio, perturbatio, trepidatio*.
confute, *refellere, redarguere, confutare, refutare*.
congeal. (1) transit. *congelare* (Varro, Mart.). (2) intransit. *congelare* (Ov.), *conrescere*.
congenial, *gratus, concors*.
congeries, *congeries*.
congratulate, (*homini rem* or *de re*) *gratulari*.
congratulation, *gratulatio*.
congregate, v. intransit. *congregari, convenire, coire, confluere*.
congregation, *conventus* (-ūs), *coetus* (-ūs).
congress, *conventus* (-ūs), *concilium*.
congruity, *convenientia*; see also CONFORM.
conjecture, subst. *coniectura, opinio*.
conjecture, v. *augurari, conicere, coniectare, coniecturam facere* (or *capere*).
conjectural, express by verb or subst.
conjugal, adj. *coniugalis* (Tac.).
conjugate, as grammat. t. t. *declinare*.
conjugation, as grammat. t. t., *declinatio*.
conjunction, as grammat. t. t., *coniunctio*.
conjure, v. (1) transit. = to entreat, *obtestari, obsecrare*: to — up, (*mortuorum*) *animas elicere*. (2) intransit. = to perform conjuring tricks, *praestigis uti*.
conjurer, *magus, praestigiator* (Pl.).
connect, *adligare, (con)iungere, connectere*.
connexion, *coniunctio*; between persons, *societas, necessitudo*; by marriage, *adfinitas*; = a person connected by marriage, *adfinis*.
connive: to — at, in *re connivere, rem dissimulare, rei* (dat.) *indulgere*.
connivance, *indulgentia*.
connoisseur, render by *iudex* or *existimator* (with adj).
conquer, (*de*)*vincere, superare*.
conqueror, *victor*.
conquest, *victoria*.
consanguinity, *consanguinitas* (rare); often rendered by *sanguis*.
conscience, *scientia* (= good or bad —; often qualified by adj. or objective genit.): a good —, *recta conscientia, mens sibi conscia recti* (Verg.); to have a good —, *nullius culpa sibi conscius esse, nil conscire sibi* (Hor.).
conscientious, *religiosus, sanctus*.
conscientiously, *religiose, sancte*; or use phrase with *fides*.
conscientiousness, *religio, sanctitas, fides*.
conscious. (1) = with feeling, render by *sensio* or *sensus*. (2) — of, = aware of, *gnarus, conscius*.
consciously, render by adj. *prudens*.
consciousness, *sensus* (-ūs).
conscript; see RECRUIT.
conscription, *delectus* (-ūs).
consecrate, *consecrare, dedicare*.
consecrated, *sacer*.
consecration, *consecratio, dedicatio*.
consecutive, *continens, continuus*.
consecutively, *continenter*.
consent, subst. *consensus* (-ūs): without your —, *te invito*.
consent, v.: to — to, *velle*.
consequence. (1) = result, *consecutio*; more often *exitus* (-ūs), *eventus* (-ūs): the — was

that, *ex quo factum est ut*; in — of, *ex, propter*.
(2) = importance, *auctoritas, momentum, pondus* (-ēris, n.); it is of —, *interest, refert*.

consequent, in logic, *consequens*.

consequently, *itaque, ergo, igitur*.

conserve, (*con*)*servare*; of fruit, etc., *condire*.

conservative, as polit. t. t., express by phrase, e.g. *qui nihil in conspectu immutari vult*.

consider. (1) = to think about, contemplate mentally, *considerare, expendere, deliberare, intueri, contemplari*. (2) = to take into account, have a proper regard for, *respicere, consulere* with dat. (3) to hold a particular view: to — that, *arbitrari or ducere*, with acc. and infin.; = to regard as, *ducere, habere, existimare*.

considerable, *agnus, gravis*: a — amount, *aliquantum*.

considerably, *aliquantum*.

considerate, *humanus, officiosus, benignus*.

considerateness, *humilitas, benignitas*.

consideration. (1) = thought, *consideratio, deliberatio, contemplatio, consilium*; often rendered by verb. (2) = regard for a person or thing, *ratio, respectus* (-ūs). (3) see IMPORTANCE.

considering, use *ut*: pretty calm, considering the critical situation, *satis ut in re trepida impavidus* (Liv.).

consign, *committēre, credere, mandare*.

consist, = to be made up of, *consistere* or *constare* (*re, in re, ex re*); *continēri* (*re*).

consistency, = constancy, *constantia*.

consistent. (1) — with, *consentaneus, congruens, conveniens*. (2) = unchanging, *constans*.

consistently, *constanter*.

consolation, *solatium, consolatio*.

console, (*hominem*) (*con*)*solari*, (*homini*) *solatio esse*.

consoler, *consolator*.

consonant, subst., as grammat. t. t., *consonans* (Quint.).

consonant, adj. *consentaneus, congruens, conveniens*.

consort, subst. *comes, socius* (f. *socia*); = husband or wife, *maritus, marita*; *coniunx*.

consort, v.: to — with, *homine familiariter uti, homini socium esse*.

conspicuous, *conspiciuus, clarus, manifestus, insignis*.

conspicuously, *clare, manifeste*.

conspiracy, *coniuratio*.

conspirator, *coniuratus*.

conspire, *coniurare, conspirare*.

constable, *lictor*.

constancy. (1) = steadiness, *constantia, firmitas*. (2) = fidelity, *fides, fidelitas*.

constant. (1) = unchanging, steadfast, *constans, firmus, stabilis*. (2) = incessant, *continuus, perpetuus*. (3) = faithful, *fidelis, fidus*.

constantly. (1) = steadfastly, *constanter*. (2) = incessantly, *semper, perpetuo*.

constellation, *sidus* (-ēris, n.), *signum*.

consternation, *pavor, terror*.

constipation, *alvus adstricta* (Cels.).

constituent, *pars, elementum*.

constitute, v. transit. (1) = to form, make up, *componere, efficere*. (2) = to establish, arrange, *statuere, constituere, designare*.

(3) = to appoint, *creare, facere*.

constitution. (1) physical, *corporis constitutio, adfectio, habitus* (-ūs). (2) of a state, *civitatis* (or *reipublicae*) *status* (-ūs) or *forma*; sometimes *respublica* alone.

constitutional. (1) = natural, *innatus, insitus*.

(2) = according to law, *legitimus*.

constitutionally (1) = naturally, *naturā*. (2) = legally, *legitime, e republica*.

constrain, *cogere, compellere, necessitatem imponere*.

constraint, *vis*: under —, *inventus -a -um*.

construct, *facere, fabricari*; see also BUILD, MAKE.

construction. (1) as an act, *fabricatio, aedificatio, constructio*. (2) = form, plan, *structura, figura, forma*. (3) = interpretation, *interpretatio*: to put a good, bad — on, *rem in bonam, malam partem accipere*.

construe, *interpretari, accipere*.

consul, *consul*: an ex —, *vir consularis*.

consulship, *consulatus* (-ūs).

consult. (1) = to take counsel together, *consultare, deliberare*. (2) to — a person, *hominem consulere*; to — the senate, *ad senatum referre*; to — a book, *librum adire*.

(3) to — a person's interests, *homini consulere*.

consume, *consumere, conficere, absumere*.

consummate, adj. *summus, absolutus, perfectus*.

consummate, v. *consummare, absolvere, cumulare, perficere, conficere*.

consummately, *summe, absolute, perfecte*.

consummation, *absolutio, perfectio*.

consumption, = act of consuming, *consumptio, confectio*.

contact, (*contactus* (-ūs)): to make — with a person, *cum homine congregari*.

contagion, *contagio*.

contagious, render by phrase.

contain, *capere, habere, continere, comprehendere*: to — oneself, *se continere, se cohibere*.

contaminate, *contaminare, inquinare, polluere*.

contamination, *macula, labe*.

contemplate, *contemplari, intueri*.

contemplation, *contemplatio*.

contemplative, in *contemplatione* (*rerum*) *versatus*.

contemporaneous, *quod eodem tempore est* (or *fit*).

contemporary, adj. and subst. *aequalis*.

contempt, *contemptus* (-ūs), *fastidium*.

contemptible, *contemnendus, contemptus, abiectus, turpis*.

contend. (1) = to struggle, *contendere*, (*de*)*certare, decernere, pugnare*. (2) = to maintain in argument, *contendere, confirmare, adfirmare*.

content, *contentment*, subst. *animus contentus* or *aequus*.

content, adj. *contentus*: — with a thing, *re contentus*; he was — to say, *satis habuit dicere*.

content, v. transit. *homini satisfacere*: to — oneself with saying, *satis habere dicere*.

contentedly, *aequo animo*; or use adj. *contentus*.

contention; see STRIFE, QUARREL, ARGUMENT.

contentious, *pugnax*.

contents, *quod in libro continetur*.

conterminous, *confinis*.

contest, subst. *certatio, certamen, contentio, pugna*.

contest, v. *contendere*; see also **CONTEND**.
context, *argumentum* or *ratio verborum*.
contiguity, *vicinitas*, *propinquitas*.
contiguous, *confinis*, *continens*.
continence, *continentia*, *temperantia*, *castitas*, *castimonia*.
continent, subst. *continens*.
continent, adj. *continens*, *castus*.
continental, express by phrase with *continens*.
continently, *continenter*, *temperanter*, *caste*.
contingency, *casus* (-ūs).
contingent, subst. *quantum militum quaeque civitas mittere debet*; sometimes *auxilia* (-orum, plur.).
contingent, adj. *fortuitus*, *forte oblatu*.
continual, *continuus*, *perpetuus*, *adsiduus*.
continually, *continenter*, *adsidue*, *perpetuo*.
continuance, *continuatio*, *perpetuitas*, *adsiduitas*, *continuatio*, *diuturnitas*.
continue. v. (1) transit. = to carry on, *extendere*, *prorogare*, *producere*, *continuuare*, *persequi*: to — after an interruption, *renovare*. (2) intransit.: a = to persevere, *persistere*, *pergere*, *perseverare*: b = to last, remain, *durare*, (*per*)*manere*, *stare*.
continuity, *continuatio*, *perpetuitas*.
contort, *depravare*, *detorquere*, *distorquere*.
contortion, *distortio*, *depravatio*.
contour, *forma*, *figura*, *lineamenta* (-orum, plur.).
contraband, *merces vetitae*.
contract, subst. *pactum*, *conventio*, *condicio*, *conductio*, *locatio*, *redemptio*.
contract, v. (1) = to draw in, *contrahere*, *adducere*. (2) = to form, bring about, incur, *contrahere*. (3) to — for, make a — about, *contrahere*, *locare* (= to give a — for), *conducere* or *redimere* (= to take a — for). (4) intransit. = to become smaller, *se contrahere*, *minui*.
contracted, *contractus*, *angustus*, *brevis*.
contraction, = the act of contracting, *contractio*.
contractor, *conductor*, *redemptor*.
contradict. (1) = to speak against, (*homini*) *obloqui*, *contradicere*. (2) = to be incompatible, (*inter se*) *repugnare*, (*ab re*) *discrepare*.
contradiction. (1) in speech, render by phrase. (2) = incompatibility, *repugnantia*, *discrepantia*, *diversitas* (Tac.).
contradictory, *contrarius*, *repugnans*, *diversus*.
contrary, subst.: on the —, *contra*, *ex contrario*; in answers (= no, on the —), *immo*.
contrary, adj., *adversus*, *contrarius*: a — wind, *ventus adversus*.
contrary to, *contra*, *praeter*, with acc.
contrast, subst. *diversitas*, *varietas*, *dissimilitudo*, *discrepantia*.
contrast, v. (1) transit. *comparare*, *conferre*. (2) intransit. *discrepare*.
contravene, *violare*, *frangere*.
contribute, v. (1) = to give, with others, *contribuere*, *conferre*. (2) = to help, *prodesse*, *adiuvare*.
contribution, express by verb.
contributor, *conlator*; or express by verb.
contrite, adj.; see **PENITENT**.
contrition, *paenitentia*.
contrivance. (1) = the act of contriving, *inventio*, *excogitatio*. (2) = a thing contrived, *machina*, *inventum* (Ter.).

contrive, *excogitare*, *invenire*, *figere*, *machinari*: to — so that, *facere* or *efficere* ut.
control, subst. *potestas*, *imperium*, *dicio*, *regimen* (Tac.): self —, *moderatio*, *temperantia*.
control, v. transit. *moderari*, *temperare*, *cohibere*, *coercere*, *continere*.
controversial, = disputed, *controversus*.
controversy, *controversia*, *altercatio*, *disceptatio*, *contentio*.
controvert, *refellere*, *refutare*.
contumacious, *contumax*, *pertinax*.
contumaciously, *contumaciter*, *pertinaciter*.
contumacy, *pertinacia*, *contumacia*.
contumelious, *contumeliosus*, *probrus*.
contumeliously, *contumeliose*.
contumely, *contumelia*.
convalescent, use verb *convalescere*.
convene, *convocare*.
convenience, *commoditas*, *commoda* (-orum, plur.), *opportunitas*.
convenient, *commodus*, *opportunus*, *habilis*, *accommodatus*, *idoneus*.
conveniently, *commode*, *opportune*, *accommodate*.
convention. (1) = assembly, *conventus* (-ūs). (2) = agreement, *foedus* (-eris, n.), *pactio*, *pactum*. (3) = custom, *mos*.
conventional, *translaticius*, *usu receptus*.
converge, *coire*, in *unum vergere*.
versant, in *re versatus* or *exercitatus*, *rei* (genit.) *peritus*.
conversation, *sermo*, *conloquium*: to be the subject of —, in *ore* (or in *sermone*) *omnium esse*.
converse, v. (*cum homine*) *conloqui*, *sermonem conferre*.
conversion, (*com*)*mutatio*, *conversio*: religious —, express by phrase with *sentire* (*de deis*) or *sententia*.
convert, v. transit. (*com*)*mutare*, *convertere*: to — to an opinion, *ad sententiam traducere*.
convex, *convexus*.
convey. (1) see **CARRY**. (2) as legal t. t., *transcribere*, *abalienare*.
conveyance. (1) see **CARRIAGE**. (2) as legal t. t. *abalienatio*; or express by verb.
convict, v. *damnare*, *condemnare*, *convincere*.
conviction. (1) the act of convicting, *damnatio*. (2) = belief, opinion, *opinio*, *sententia*.
convince, *persuadere* (*de re*): I am —, *mihi persuasi*, *persuasum habeo*, *mihi persuasum est*.
convincing, *ad persuadendum accommodatus*; *gravis*.
convivial, *hilaris*.
conviviality, *hilaritas*.
convoke, *convocare*.
convoy, subst. *praesidium*, *custodia*; for ships in —, use phrase such as *navibus longis* (*naves*) *onerarias protegere*.
convoy, v. transit. *deducere*, *comitari*.
convulse, *agitare*, *percutere*, (*com*)*movere*: — the state, *civitatem quassare*, *labefactare*, *convultere*.
convulsion, *motus*, *turba*; as medical t. t., *convulsio* (Plin.).
convulsive, *spasticus* (Plin.).
cony, *cuniculus*.
cook, subst. *coquus*.
cook, v. *coquere*.
cool, subst. *frigus* (-oris n.).
cool, adj. **LIT.**, *frigidus*. **TRANSF.**, of temperament or behaviour, *lentus* (= phlegmatic),

impavidus (= undismayed), **impudens** (= impudent).
cool, v. (1) transit., lit. and fig., *refrigerare*. (2) intransit., lit. and fig., *refrigerari*, *defervescere*.
coolness, render by adj.
coolly. Lit., *frigide*. TRANSF., *lente*; see also **cool**, adj.
coop, *cavea*.
cooper, *viator* (Pl.).
co-operate, *unā agere*: to — with, (*hominem*) *adiuvare*.
co-operation, *opera*, *auxilium*.
cope, v.: to — with a person, *homini resistere*; able to —, *par*.
coping, *fastigium*.
coping-stone: to put the — on, *cumulum* (*rei*, dat.) *adferre* or *addere*.
copious, *copiosus*, *abundans*, *largus*.
copiously, *copiose*, *abundanter*, *large*.
copiousness, *copia*, *abundantia*.
copper, subst. *aes*: a — vessel, *a(h)enum*.
copper, adj. *a(h)enus*.
coppice, *copse*, *silva*.
copulation, *concupitus* (-ūs), *coitus* (-ūs).
copy, subst. *exemplum*, *exemplar*.
copy, v. transit. *imitari*, *exprimere*; in writing: to — out, *transcribere*, *describere*.
coquet, express by verb *pellicere*.
coral, *corallium*.
cord, subst. *restis*, *funis*.
cord, v. *constringere*.
cordial, *benignus*, *comis*.
cordiality, *benignitas*, *comitas*.
cordially, *benigne*, *comiter*, *amice*.
cordons, *corona*; in hunting, *indago*.
Cordova, *Corduba*.
core, *nucleus*, *granum*.
Corfu, *Corcyra*.
cork, subst. *cortex*.
cork, v. *obturare*.
corn (the grain), *frumentum* (sing. = grain, plur. = standing corn): the price of —, *annonā*; a — field, *seges*.
corn (on the foot), *clavus* (Plin.).
corner, *angulus*.
cornet. (1) the musical instrument, *cornu*, *buccina*. (2) as milit. t. *vexillarius*, *signifer*.
cornice, *corona* (Vitruv.).
coronation, express by phrase with *diadema*; see **CROWN**.
coroner, express by phrase, e.g. *magistratus qui de mortuis inquit*.
corporal, subst. *decurio*.
corporate and **corporeal**, adj. *corporeus*, or express by genit. of *corpus*: — punishment, *verbera* (-um, plur.).
corporation, *sodalitas* (religious), *municipium*, *conlegium*.
corps, *manus* (-ūs, f.).
corpse, *cadaver*.
corpulence, *obesitas* (Suet.).
corpulent, *obesus*, *pinguis*.
correct, adj. (1) of conduct, *honestus*, *rectus*. (2) of style, *emendatus*, *rectus*, *purus*. (3) = true, *verus*.
correct, v. *corrigere*, *emendare*; = to punish, *punire*, *castigare*, *animadvertere*.
correction, *correctio*, *emendatio*; = punishment, *poena*, *castigatio*, *animaversio*.
correctly, *recte*, *honeste*, *pure*, *vere*.
correctness, express by adj.

correspond, v. (1) = to agree, *respondere*, *congruere*, *convenire* (with dat.). (2) to — by letter, *litteras dare et accipere*.
correspondence. (1) = agreement, *congruentia*, *convenientia*. (2) = letters, *litterae*, *epistulae*, *epistularum commercium*.
correspondent, render by phrase.
corresponding, *par*.
corroborate, *confirmare*, *comprobare*.
corroboration, *confirmatio*.
corrode, *rodere* (Ov.).
corrupt, adj. (1) in gen. = depraved, *corruptus*, *impurus*, *pravus*. (2) = venal, *venalis*.
corrupt, v. *corrumpere*, *depravare*, *vitare*.
corrupter, *corruptor*.
corruptible, = venal, *venalis*.
corruption, *corruptio*, *depravatio*, *corruptela*.
corruptly, *corrupte*, *impure*, *prave*.
corsair, *pirata*.
corslet, *thorax*, *lorica*.
cortège, *comitatus* (-ūs).
coruscation, *fulgor*, *splendor*.
cosmetic, *fucus*.
cost, subst. *pretium*, *sumptus* (-ūs), *impensa*, *impensum*; — of living, *annona*.
cost, v. (*com*) *stare*, *venire* (with abl. or sometimes genit. of price).
costliness, *caritas*.
costly, *carus*, *pretiosus*.
costume, *vestitus* (-ūs), *habitus* (-ūs).
cot, *lectulus*.
cottage, *casa*, *tugurium*.
cottager, *rusticus*.
cotton, *gossypion* (-ium: Plin.).
couch, subst. *lectus*, *lectulus*, *cubile*.
couch, v. (1) transit.: a, to — a weapon, *intendere*; b = to express in words, *dicere* or *scribere* (2) intransit. *cubare*, *latere*, *delitescere*.
cough, subst. *tussis*.
cough, v. *tussire*.
council, *concilium*, *consilium* (smaller and more select than *concilium*): a — of war, *consilium*, *praetorium*.
councillor, *senator*, *decurio*.
counsel, subst. = advice, *consilium*, *auctoritas*.
counsel, v.; see **ADVISE**.
count, subst. *comes* (late Latin).
count, v. (1) = to number, reckon up, (*e*) *numerare*, *percensere*, *computare*. (2) = to consider, hold, *habere*, *ducere*. (3) to — upon: to — upon a person's loyalty, etc., *homini confidere*; to — upon a thing happening, *rem exploratam habere*.
countenance, subst. (1) = face, *vultus*, *os* (*oris*). (2) = favour, *favor*.
countenance, v. (1) = approve, *approbare*. (2) = allow, *permittere*.
counter, subst. (1) for counting with, *calculus*. (2) in a shop, *mensa*.
counter, adv.: — to, *contra*; to run — to, *adversari*.
counteract, *resistere*.
counter-balance, (*ex*) *aequare*, *compensare*.
counterfeit, adj. *falsus*: — coin, *nummus adulterinus*.
counterfeit, v. *simulare*.
counterpane, *lodix* (Juv.).
counterpart, *res simillima*.
countless, *innumerabilis*, *innumerus*.
country. (1) opp. to town, *rus*: in the —, *ruri*; to live in the —, *rusticari*. (2) = one's

native land, *patria*. (3) = a tract of land, *agri* (-orum, plur.), *finis* (-ium, plur.); region, *terra*, *regio*; of what —? *cuius*?

country-house, *villa*.

countryman, (*homo*) *rusticus*: fellow —, *civis*, *popularis*.

country-town, *municipium*, *oppidum*.

couple, subst. *par*, *bini* -ae -a: a married —, *coniuges* (Cat.).

couple, v. transit. (*con*)iungere, *copulare*.

courage, *audacia*, *constantia*, *fortitudo*, *virtus* (-ūtis, f.), *animus*; to take —, *animum capere* or *recipere*.

courageous, *fortis*, *audax*, *strenuus*, *animosus*.

courageously, *fortiter*, *audacter*, *strenue*.

courier, *nuntius*, *tabellarius*.

course, subst. *cursum* (-ūs): — of life, career, *vitae curriculum*; a steady, uninterrupted —, *tenor*; a — of action deliberately adopted, a plan, *ratio*, *consilium*; in the — of a few days, *intra paucos dies*; of —, *scilicet*, *sane*; a — at dinner, *ferculum*.

course, v. *venari*.

court, subst. (1) = an enclosed space, *area*.

(2) a royal —, *aula*, *regia*. (3) a — of justice; as a place, *forum*, *basilica*; as a body or authority, *iudicium*, *ius* (*iuris*).

court, v. transit. (1) = to seek a person's favour (esp. a lady's), *petere*, *colere*. (2) = to seek to obtain a thing, *quaerere*, *captare*.

courteous, *comis*, *urbanus*, *adfabilis*.

courteously, *comiter*, *urbane*.

courtesy, *urbanitas*, *comitas*.

courtier, *purpuratus*, *aulicus* (Tac.).

courtship, *amor* or express by verb.

cousin, (*con*)*sobrinus* (f. -a; strictly on the mother's side); *patruelis* (only on the father's side).

cove, *sinus* (-ūs).

covenant, subst. *pactio*, *pactum*, *conventio*.

covenant, v. *pacisci*.

cover, subst. (1) = lid, *operimentum*. (2) = shelter, *perfrugium*: under — of, *re tectus*. (3) = pretence, *species*.

cover, v. transit. (1) to — over, — up, (*con*)-*tegere*, *obtegere*, *operire*, *velare*. (2) = to protect, *protegere*, *defendere*.

covering, *tegmen*.

coverlet, *stragulum*.

covert, subst. = thicket, *dumetum*.

covert, adj.: see SECRET.

covet, *adpetere*, *concupiscere*.

covetous, *avarus*, *avidus*, *adpetens*.

covetously, *avare*, *avide*, *adpetenter*.

covetousness, *avaritia*, *aviditas*.

cow, subst. *vacca*.

cow, v. transit. *domare*.

coward, *homo ignavus*, *timidus*.

cowardice, **cowardliness**, *ignavia*, *timiditas*.

cowardly, *ignavus*, *timidus*.

cower, express by phrase.

cowherd, *armentarius*.

cowl, *cucullus* (Juv.).

coy, *verecundus*.

coyness, *verecundia*.

cozen; see CHEAT.

crab, *cancer*.

crabbed. (1) in temper, *acerbus*, *difficilis*, *morosus*. (2) of style, etc., *implicatus*, *impeditus*.

crack, subst. (1) = noise, *crepitus* (-ūs), *fragor*.

(2) = fissure, *rima*.

crack, v. (1) transit. *frangere*, *findere*, *rumpere*: to — a joke, *iocari*; to — a whip, *flagello insonare*. (2) intransit.: a = to break open, *dissilire*, *dehiscere*, *rimas agere*: b = to make a noise, *crepare*.

cradle, *cunae* (-arum, plur.), *cunabula* (-orum, plur.): from the —, = from childhood, a *puero*, a *teneris unguiculis*.

craft. (1) = cunning, *dolus*, *astutia*. (2) = skill or trade, *ars*, *artificium*. (3) = boat, *cymba*, *scapha*.

craftily, *astute*, *callide*, *versute*, *dolose*.

craftsman, *artifex*, *opifex*.

crafty, *astutus*, *callidus*, *versutus*, *dolosus*.

crag, *scopulus*, *rupes*.

cram, *farcire*, *refercire*, *confercire*, *stipare*.

cramp, subst. (1) in the muscles, *tetanus*, (Plin.). (2) of metal, *fibula*, *uncus*.

cramp, v.; see CONFINE.

crane, subst. (1) the bird, *grus*, (2) the machine, *trochlea*, *tolleno*.

crane, v.; to — the neck, *cervicem protendere*.

crank, of a machine, *uncus*.

cranny, *rima*.

crash, *subst. fragor*, *strepitus* (-ūs).

crash, v. *strepere*.

crater, *crater* (Plin.).

crave; see BEG, NEED.

craving, *desiderium*.

crawl, *repere*, *serpere*.

crazy. (1) = physically decrepit, *decrepitus*, *imbecillus*. (2) = mentally deranged, *ceritus* (Pl., Hor.), *mente captus*.

creak, v. *stridere*, *crepare*.

creaking, subst. *stridor*, *crepitus* (-ūs).

crease, subst. *strid*.

crease, v. *rugare*.

create. LIT. = to bring into existence, *creare*, *gignere*, *generare*, *facere*. TRANSF., (1) = to give rise to, occasion, cause, *creare*, *praebere*, *facere*, *efficere*. (2) = to appoint, *creare*, *facere*.

creation; use *initium* (= beginning), or *creatio* (= appointment), or render by verb.

creative, render by verb.

creator, *creator*, *fabricator*, *auctor*.

creature, *animal*.

credibility, *fides*, *auctoritas*.

credible, *credibilis*.

credit, subst. (1) = belief, *fides*: to give — to, *fidem habere*, with dat. (2) as commercial t. t. *fides*. (3) = authority, esteem, *gratia*, *auctoritas*, *existimatio*.

credit, v. transit. (1) = to believe, *credere*. (2) to — a thing to a person, *rem acceptam homini referre*.

creditable, *honestus*, *honorificus*.

creditably, *honeste*.

creditor, *creditor*.

credulity, *credulitas* (Ov., Tac.); or express by phrase.

credulous, *credulus*.

creek, *sinus* (-ūs), *aestuarium*.

creep; see CRAWL.

crepuscular, *lunatus* (Verg.).

crest, *crista*, *iuba*.

crested, *cristatus*, *iubatus*.

crestfallen, *demissus*.

crevice; see CRACK.

crew. (1) on a ship, *nautae* (-arum, plur.). (2) in gen. = gang, *grex*.

crib, = manger, *praesepe* (Ov.).

crier, *praeco*.

crime, *delictum*, *maleficium*, *facinus* (-*inoris* = a daring bad deed), *flagitium* (= scandalous conduct).

criminal, *scelestus*, *sceleratus*, *nefarius*.

criminally, *nefarie*.

crimson, *coccineus*.

cringe, v.: to — to, *adulari*.

cringing, *abiectus*.

cripple, subst., use *homo* with adj.; see CRIPPLED.

cripple, v. LIT., *claudum* etc. *facere*. TRANSF., *debilitare*, *frangere*, *infringere*.

crippled, (lit. and fig.) *claudus*, *mancus*, *debilis*.

crisis, *discrimen*, *tempus* (-*oris*, n.).

crisp. (1) = curled, *crispus*. (2) = brittle, *fragilis*.

criterion, *norma*, *obrussa*.

critic, *iudex*, *criticus*, *existimator*.

critical, adj. (1) = discriminating, *elegans*. (2) = belonging to a crisis, *inceps*, *dubius*: a — moment, *tempus* (-*oris*, n.), *occasio*.

criticism, *iudicium*.

criticize. (1) = to judge, *iudicare*. (2) = to find fault with, *reprehendere*, *culpare*.

croak, subst. *vox*, *querela*.

croak, v. *crocare* (Pl.), *queri*.

crock, *olla*.

crockery, *fictilia* (-*ium*, plur.).

crocodile, *crocodilus*: — tears, *lacrimulae*.

crocus, *crocus*.

crone, *vetula*, *anus* (-*ūs*), *amula*.

crook, subst., a shepherd's, *pedum* (Verg.).

crook, v.; see CURVE.

crooked, (lit. and fig.) *pravus*.

crookedly, *prave*.

crookedness, *pravitas*.

crop, subst. (1) of corn, etc., *messis*, *fruges* (-*um*, plur.). (2) of birds, *ingluvies*.

crop, v. (1) of animals = to browse on, (*at*)*tondere*. (2) in gen. = to cut off, cut short, *praecidere*, *amputare*.

cross, subst., the instrument of punishment, *crux*.

cross, adj. (1) = transverse, *transversus*, *obliquus*. (2) = annoyed, bad-tempered, *difficilis*, *morosus*.

cross, v. transit. (1) = to go across, *transire*, *transgredi*, (*se*) *traicere*. (2) = to oppose a person, *homini obsistere*, *adversari*. (3) to — a person's mind (of thoughts, etc.), *homini subire*. (4) to — out, *delere*.

cross-examine, *interrogare*.

cross-purposes, express by adj. *contrarius*.

crossing, subst., as an action, *transitus* (-*ūs*).

crouch, *se demittere*.

crow, subst. *cornix*.

crow, v. LIT., of cocks, etc., *canere*. TRANSF., = to boast, *gloriarī*.

crowd, subst. *turba*, *vulgus*, *frequentia*, *multitudo*.

crowd, v. (1) transit. (*co*)*artare*, *stipare*, *cogere*. (2) intransit. *concurrere*, *confluere*, *congregari*.

crowing, subst., of a cock, *cantus* (-*ūs*).

crown, subst. (1) = any wreath or garland, *corona*. (2) = a king's — (lit.), *insigne regium*, *diadema* (-*ātis*, n.). (3) = a king's power, sovereignty, *regnum*: to assume the —, *regnum accipere*. (4) the — of the head, *vertex*. (5) = crowning glory, consummation, *cumulus*.

crown, v. transit. *coronare*: — a king, *diadema regi imponere*.

crucible, *catinus* (Plin.).

crucifixion, *crucis supplicium*; or render by phrase.

crucify, *cruci adfigere*, in *crucem tollere*.

crude. (1) = raw or unripe, *crudus*. (2) = rough, unfinished, *informis*, *incultus*, *rudis*.

crudely, *inculte*.

crudity, render by adj.

cruel, *crudelis*, *saevus*, *atrox*.

cruelly, *crudeliter*, *atrociter*.

cruelty, *crudelitas*, *saevitia*.

cruise, subst. *navigatio*.

cruise, v. (*per*)*vagari*, *circumvectari*, *navigare*.

crumb, = a small piece, *mica*.

crumble. v. (1) transit. *friare*, *comminuere*, *conterere*. (2) intransit., render by pass. of transit. verbs.

crumple, (*cor*)*rugare*.

crupper, *postilena* (Pl.).

crush, subst.; see CROWD.

crush, v. LIT., *opprimere*, *contundere*, *conterere*, *conculcare* (by treading). TRANSF., *adfigere*, *opprimere*, *obruere*, *frangere*.

crust, *crusta*.

crutch, *baculum*.

cry, subst. *clamor*, *adclamatio*, *vociferatio*; of distress, *ploratus* (-*ūs*), *eiulatus* (-*ūs*); of children, *vagitus* (-*ūs*).

cry, v. *clamare*, *conclamare*, *exclamare*, *adclamare*, *clamitare*; in distress, *plorare*, *eiulare*; of children, *vagire*.

crystal, subst. *crystallus*.

crystal, adj. *crystallinus*.

cub, *catulus*.

cube, *tessera*, *cubus* (Vitr.).

cubic, *cubicus* (Vitr.).

cubit, *cubitum*.

cuckoo, *cuculus*.

cucumber, *cucumis*.

cud: to chew the —, *ruminare*, *remandere* (Plin.).

cudgel, subst. *baculum*, *fustis*.

cudgel, v. *mulcare*; *fusti ferire*, *percutere*, *verberare*.

cue, = hint, *signum*, *indiciū*: to give a — to, *homini innuere*.

cuff, subst. (1) = blow, *alapa*, *colaphus*. (2) = sleeve, *manica extrema*.

cuff, v. *colaphum*, etc., *infligere*.

cuirass, *thorax*, *lorica*.

culinary, *coquinaris* (Plin.).

culminate, render by phrase; see CULMINATION.

culmination, *fastigium*.

culpable, *culpandus*.

culprit; see CRIMINAL.

cultivate, (*ex*)*colere*, *exercere*, *studere* (with dat. = to apply oneself to).

cultivation, **culture**, **cultus** (-*ūs*), **cultura** (lit. and fig.); = liberal ideas, knowledge of literature, etc., *humanitas*, *litterae* (-*arum*, plur.).

cultivator, *cultor*.

cumber, *impedire* (*prae*)*gravare*, *onerare*.

cumbersome, **cumbrous**, **inhabilis**, **gravis**, **incommodus**.

cumbrously, **incommode**.

cunning, subst. *calliditas*, *astutia*, *dolus*.

cunning, adj. *callidus*, *astutus*, *versutus*, *dolosus*.

cunningly, *callide, astute, versute*.

cup, *poculum, scyphus, calix*: in one's —s, in *poculis, inter scyphos*.

cup-bearer, *minister* or *servus*.

cupboard, *armarium*.

cupidity, *cupiditas, avaritia*.

cupola, *tholus* (Verg.).

curator, *curator, custos*.

curb, subst. (lit. and fig.), *frenum*.

curb, v. transit. *frenare, coercere, comprimere, cohibere*.

curd, *lac concretum*.

curdle, v. (1) transit. *coagulare* (Plin.). (2) intransit. *concrecere* (Verg.).

cure, subst. *medicina, sanatio*.

cure, v. transit. (1) = to heal, remedy, *sanare, mederi*. (2) = to preserve, *condire*.

curiosity, express by phrase, such as *noscendi studium*.

curious. (1) = inquisitive, *curiosus*; or render by phrase. (2) = strange, *insolitus, novus, singularis, mirus*. (3) = careful, *diligens*; of — workmanship, *daedalus* (Verg.).

curl, subst. *cincinnus, cirrus* (Varro).

curl, v. transit. *crispare* (Plin.).

curling-irons, *calamister*.

curly, *crispus* (Pl.).

currents, *uvae passae*.

currency, *nummi* (-orum, plur.).

current, subst., in a river, *flumen*: with the —, *secundo flumine*; against the —, *adverso flumine*; at sea, *aestus*.

current, adj. (1) = this, *hic* (e.g. the — year, *hic annus*). (2) = common, *usitatus, vulgaris*: to be —, *valere*.

currently, *vulgo*.

curry, v.: to — leather, *subigere* (Cato); to — favour, *blandiri*.

currycomb, *strigilis* (Col.).

curse, subst. (1) of malign speech, *exsecratio, imprecatio*. (2) = a malign influence, *perniciēs, pestis*.

curse, v. transit. *exsecrari, detestari*.

cursorily, *breviter, strictim, summam*.

cursor, express by adv.; see **CURSORYLY**.

curt, *brevis, abruptus*.

curtly, *breviter, praeise*.

curtail, (*co*)*artare*, (*im*)*minuere*.

curtain, *velum, aulaeum*; in a theatre, *aulaeum, siparium*.

curve, subst. *flexus* (-ūs), *sinus* (-ūs).

curve, v. transit. (*in*)*curvare*, (*in*)*flectere*.

cushion, *pulvinus, pulvinar*.

custody, *custodia, carcer, vincula* (-orum, plur.).

custom, *consuetudo, mos, institutum, usus* (-ūs): it is a —, *moris est*.

customary, *usitatus, tritus, vulgaris, quotidianus, translaticius, solitus*.

custom-duty, *vectigal, portorium*.

customer, *emptor*.

cut, subst.; see **BLOW, WOUND**; a short —, *via compendiaria*.

cut, v. **LIT.**, *secare, caedere*: to — corn, etc., (*de*)*metere*; to — the throat, *iugulare*; to — away, *abscindere*; to — down, *succidere*; to — off, *praecidere*; to — out, *exsecare*; to — up, *scindere, concidere*. **TRANSF.**, to — off = intercept, *intercludere*; to — off = destroy, *absumere, extinguere*; to — short, *praecidere, amputare*; to — up (troops in battle), *trucidare*.

cutlery, *cultri* (-orum, plur.).

cutter, *navis actuariaria*.

cut-throat, *sicarius*.

cutting, subst., of a plant, *talea* (Cato).

cutting, adj., of speech, *mordax*.

cuttlefish, *sepia, loligo*.

cycle, *orbis, circulus*.

cylinder, *cyllindrus*.

cymbal, *cymbalum*.

cynic, *cynicus*.

cynical, *mordax*.

cypriss, *cupressus*.

D

dabble, v. transit. *adspargere*: to — in a thing, *rem leviter attingere*.

dad, *daddy, tata* (Varro).

daffodil, *narcissus* (Ov.).

dagger, *pugio, sica*.

daily, adj. = of the daytime, *diurnus*; = of every day, *quotidianus*.

daily, adv. *quotidie*; with comparatives, etc., *in dies*.

dainties, *cuppedia* (-orum, plur.), *scitamenta* (-orum, plur.).

daintiness. (1) = fussiness, *cuppedia*. (2) = elegance, grace, *venustas*.

dainty. (1) = particular, *fastidiosus*. (2) = elegant, *elegans, delicatus, lautus*.

dairy, render by phrase.

dale, *vallis*.

dalliance, *lascivia, ludus, lusus* (Ov.).

dally. (1) = to linger, *morari*. (2) = to sport amorously, *lascivire, ludere* (Pl., Ov.).

dam, subst. (1) = mother, *mater*. (2) = pier, breakwater, *moles, agger*.

dam, v. transit. *obstruere, coercere*.

damage, subst. *damnum, detrimentum, incommodum, noxa*.

damage, v. transit. *laedere* (with acc.), *nocere, obesse* (with dat.).

dame, *matrona, domina*.

damn, *damnare, condemnare*.

damp, subst. *umor*.

damp, adj. *umidus, udus* (Hor.).

damp, v. transit. **LIT.**, *umectare*. **TRANSF.**, to — spirits, etc., *comprimere, restringere*.

damsel, *puella, virgo*.

dance, subst. *saltatio, saltatus, chorea* (Verg.).

dance, v. *saltare*.

dancer, *saltator* (f. *saltatrix*).

dandle, *manibus agitare*.

dandy, *homo elegans* (Sen.).

danger, *periculum, discrimen*.

dangerous, *periculosus, anceps, infestus, lubricus*.

dangerously, *periculose*.

dangle, (*de*)*pendere*.

dank, *umidus*.

Danube, *Danubius*.

dapper, *nitidus*.

dappled, *maculosus*.

dare, *audere*; = to challenge, *provocare*.

daring, subst. *audacia*.

daring, adj. *audax*.

dark, subst.: to be in the — about, *rem ignorare*; see also **DARKNESS**.

dark, adj. **LIT.**, (1) opp. to light, *obscurus, caliginosus, opacus*. (2) in colour, *fuscus, niger, pullus*. **TRANSF.**, (1) = mysterious, obscure,

obscurus, incertus. (2) = gloomy, bad, *tenebrosus, atrox.*
darken, v. transit. (lit. and fig.), *obscurare, occaecare, tenebras offundere* (with dat.).
darkling, *obscurus* (Verg.).
darkly, *obscurus*.
darkness, *obscuritas, tenebrae* (-arum, plur.), *caligo*.
darling, subst. *deliciae* (-arum, plur.), *vita, mel* (Pl.), *melculum* (Pl.).
darling, adj. *suavissimus, mellitus* (Cat.).
darn, *sarcire*.
darnel, *lolium*.
dart, subst. *telum, iaculum*.
dart, v. (1) = to throw —s, *iaculari, tela (e)mittere*. (2) = to dash, rush, *provolare, se conicere, ferri*.
dash, subst. (1) = a rush, *impetus* (-ūs). (2) = a small amount, *non nihil*.
dash, v. (1) transit.: to — one thing against another, *adfigere, offendere, impingere*; to — down, *proruere*; to — out, *elidere*; to — a person's hopes, *spem ad inritum redigere*. (2) intransit.; see DART.
dastardly, *ignavus*.
data, *concessa* (-orum, plur.).
date, subst. (1) the fruit, *palmula* (Varro). (2) = a particular time, *dies, tempus*: out of —, *obsoletus*.
date, v. (1) transit.: to — a letter, *diem in epistula ascribere*; to — an event, *rem tempori adsignare* or (at)tribuere. (2) intransit., *incipere, originem habere*.
dative, (*casus*) *daticus* (Quint.).
daub, (*ob*)linere, (*per*)ungere.
daughter, *filia*: a little —, *filiola*; — in-law, *nurus* (-ūs).
daunt; see FRIGHTEN.
dauntless, *impavidus*.
dawdle, *cessare*.
dawdler, *cessator*.
dawn, subst. *diluculum, prima lux, aurora* (poet.): it is —, *lucescit*.
dawn, v. (*in*)lucescere.
day, *dies*: before —, *ante lucem*; at break of —, *primā luce*; by —, *interdiu*; — breaks, *lucescit*; late in the —, *multo die*; good —, *salve* (*salvete*); a lucky —, *dies albus* or *candidus*; an unlucky —, *dies ater*; the — star, *lucifer*; for the —, *in diem*; a period of two —s, *biduum*; of three —s, *triduum*; to—, *hodie*; every other —, *tertio quoque die*, *alternis diebus*; from — to —, *in dies*; — after —, *diem de die*; every —, see DAILY; on the — before, *pridie*; of the — before, *hesternus*; on the — after, *postridie* (*eius diei*); in our —, *nostrā memoria* or *aetate*, *nostro tempore*, *nostris temporibus*; to pass one's —s, *vitam degere*; the —time, *tempus diurnum*; the other —, *nupter*.
day-break; see DAWN and DAY.
dazzle, *perstringere, caecare*: to be —d, *stupere*.
dead. LIT., *mortuus, exanimis, exanimus*; the —, as existing in the underworld, *inferi* (-orum, plur.). TRANSF., = dull, *languidus*: at — of night, *nocte intempestā*.
deaden, *hebetare, obtundere, enervare, debilitare, frangere*.
deadly, *mortifer, exitialis, perniciosus*.
deadness, *stupor, torpor*.
deaf, *surdus, auribus captus*.

deafen, *exsurdare* (Plin.), *obtundere*.
deafness, *surditas*.
deal, subst. (1) of timber, use adj. *abiegnus*. (2) = a quantity, *aliquantum*. (3) = a distribution, apportioning, *distributio, partitio*; or render by verb; a new — (= drastic measures for economic reform), perhaps *tabulae novae*.
deal, v.: to — out, *dividere, distribuere, dispartire*; to — with; see TREAT.
dealer, *mercator, negotiator*: a retail —, *institor, caupo, propola*.
dealing, *commercium, negotium, usus* (-ūs): to have —s with, *cum homine rationem* or *commercium habere*; upright —, *fides*; double —, *fraus*.
dear. (1) = expensive, *carus, pretiosus*. (2) = beloved, *carus*.
dearly, = at a high price, *care, magno pretio*.
dearness, *caritas*.
dearth, *inopia, caritas, penuria*.
death, *mors, letum, obitus* (-ūs), *nex* (violent): day of —, *dies supremus*.
death-bed, use adj. *moriens* or *moribundus*.
debar, *excludere, prohibere*.
debase, *corrumpere, vitiare*.
debasement, *ignominia*.
debate, subst. *disceptatio, controversia, disputatio*.
debate, v. *disceptare, disputare*.
debauch, subst. *comissatio*.
debauch, v.: in gen. *corrumpere, depravare*. *vitiare*: to — a woman, (*con*)stuprare.
debauchee, *ganeo*.
debaucher, *corruptor, (con)stuprator*.
debauchery, *stuprum*.
debeture, *sygrapha* (= a bond).
debility, *infirmitas, imbecillitas, debilitas*.
debt, *aes alienum*: to get into —, *aes alienum contrahere*; to be in —, *in aere alieno esse, obaeratum esse*; a general cancellation of —s, *tabulae novae*.
debtor, *debitor, obaeratus*.
debit, v.: to — a thing to a person, *homini rem expensam ferre*.
decade, *decem anni*.
decamp, *discedere*.
decant, *diffundere*.
decanter, *lagena*.
decapitate; see BEHEAD.
decay, *tabes, defectio virium*.
decay, v. *marcescere, senescere, tabescere*.
decease, *obitus* (-ūs); see DEATH.
deceit, *fallacia, fraus, dolus*.
deceitful, *fallax, dolosus, fraudulentus*.
deceitfully, *fallaciter, dolose*.
deceive, *decipere, fallere, circumvenire, fraudare*.
deceiver, *fraudator*.
December, (*mensis*) *December*.
decency, *honestas, decencia, decorum*.
decent, *honestus, decens, decorus*.
decently, *honeste, decenter, decore*.
deception, *fraus, dolus, fallacia*.
decide. (1) = to settle a thing, *rem statuere, constituere, decernere, diiudicare*. (2) to — to do, *constituere, statuere*, with infin. or *ut*.
decided. (1) of things = fixed, *certus*. (2) of persons = resolute, *stabilis, constans, firmus*.
decidedly, *firme, firmiter, constanter*; in answers, *vero, plane, sane*.
deciduous, *deciduus* (Plin.).

decimate. LIT., *decimare* (Tac.), *decimum quemque ad supplicium legere*. TRANSF., see DESTROY.

decipher, *explanare, interpretari, explicare*.

decision. (1) = a settlement, thing decided, *arbitrium, decretum, sententia, diudicatio*. (2) of character, *constantia, firmitas*. (3) = outcome, *eventus*.

decisive, render by phrase.

deck, subst. *pons* (Tac.).

deck, v. (1) see ADORN. (2) a decked ship, *navis constrata*.

declaim, *pronuntiare, declamare*.

declamation, *declamatio, pronuntiatio*.

declamatory, *declamatorius*.

declaration, *declaratio, professio, praedicatio*: — of war, *belli denuntiatio*.

declare, *declarare, profiteri, praedicare, pronuntiare, confirmare*: to — war, *bellum denuntiare* or *indicare*; to — for a person, *ab* or *cum homine stare*.

declension, *declinatio* (Quint.).

decline, subst. *deminutio*.

decline, v. (1) transit. = to refuse, *recusare, renuere*: to — battle, *pugnam detrectare*; as grammat. t. t., *declinare* (Quint.). (2) intransit. = to fail, *deficere, (de)minui, decrescere, senescere*.

declivity, *declivitas, clivus*.

decoction, *decoctum* (Plin.).

decompose. (1) transit. *(dis)solvere, resolvere*. (2) intransit. *dissolvi, tabescere, putrescere*.

composition, *(dis)solutio, tabes*.

decorate, *(ex)ornare, decorare*.

decoration, *ornatus (-ūs), ornamentum*.

decorous, *decorus*.

decorously, *decоре*.

decorum, *decorum*; see also DECENCY.

decoy, subst. *inlex*.

decoy, v. *inlicere, adlicere, inescare*.

decrease, subst. *deminutio, imminutio*.

decrease, v. (1) transit. *(de)minuere, imminuere, extenuare*. (2) intransit. *decrescere*; or use pass. of transit. verbs.

decree, subst. *decretum, edictum*: of the senate, *senatusconsultum*; of the people, *plebiscitum*.

decree, v. *decernere, edicere, sciscere, iubere, sancire*; impers. *placet*, with *ut* or *acc.* and *infin.*

decrepit, *decrepitu*.

decrepitude, *senectus, aetas decrepita*.

decry, *vituperare, obtrectare*.

dedicate, *(de)dicare, consecrare*.

deduce. (1) = to derive, *(de)ducere*. (2) = to infer, *conligere, concludere*.

deduct, *detrahere, deducere*.

deduction. (1) = decrease, *deductio, deminutio*. (2) = inference, render by verb.

deed. (1) = an action, *factum, res gesta, facinus* (usually bold and bad). (2) a document, *tabula, syngrapha*.

deep, subst. = the — sea, *altum, pontus* (poet.).

deep, adj. LIT., *altus, profundus*: ten feet —, *decem pedes altus*. TRANSF., of sounds, *gravis*; of thoughts, etc., *altus*: — in thought, *in cogitatione defixus*; of feelings and qualities, *summus, gravis*.

-deepen, *altiorē facere*; = to increase, *augere*.

deeply, *alte, penitus, graviter* (of feeling).

deer, *cervus* (f. *cerva*).

deface, *deformare, foedare*.

defame, *calumniari, obtrectare*.

default. (1) = error, *culpa, peccatum, delictum*. (2) = lack, *defectio, inopia*. (3) as legal t. t., to let judgment go by —, *vadimonium deserere, ad vadimonium non venire*.

defeat, subst. *clades*; of a candidate for election, *repulsa*.

defeat, v.; see CONQUER, BATTLE.

defect, *labes (-is), f., vitium, mendum*.

defective, *imperfectus, mendosus, mancus, vitiosus*: to be —, *deficere, deesse*.

defectively, *mendose, imperfecte, vitiose*.

defection, *defectio*.

defend, *defendere, tueri, tutari, pro homine propugnare*; in a law-court, *hominis causam dicere*.

defendant, *reus*.

defence, *defensio, tutela, praesidium*; in a law-court, *defensio, patrocinium*.

defenceless, *inermis*.

defensive, express by phrase with *defendere*: — weapons, *arma (-orum, plur.)*.

defer. (1) = to postpone, *differre, proferre, procrastinare, prolatare*. (2) to — to, (*homini*) *cedere, obsequi, morem gerere*.

deference, *observantia, obsequium*.

deferential, *submissus, observans*.

deferentially, *submisse*.

defiance, *provocatio*: in — of, *contra* (with *acc.*).

deficiency, *defectio, inopia, penuria*.

deficient; see DEFECTIVE.

defile, subst. *angustiae (-arum, plur.), fauces (-ium, plur.), saltus (-ūs)*.

defile, v. *contaminare, maculare, inquinare, spurcare, foedare, violare, polluere*.

defilement, *macula, labes*.

define, *(de)finire, circumscribere*.

definite, *certus, constitutus, status, definitus*.

definitely, *certe, certo, definite*.

definition, *(de)finitio*.

deflect, v. (1) transit. *deflectere*. (2) intransit. *declinare, errare*.

deform, *deformare, in peius vertere*.

deformed, *distortus, deformatus*.

deformity, *deformitas, pravitas*.

defraud, *(de)fraudare, circumscribere, circumvenire*.

defrauder, *fraudator*.

defray, *suppeditare, solvere*.

defunct, *mortuus*.

defy, = to challenge, *provocare*.

degenerate, adj. *degener*, or render by phrase, such as *peior avis* (Hor.).

degenerate, v. intransit. *degenerare, depravari, peior fieri*.

degradation, *ignominia, dedecus (-ōris, n.)*.

degrade. LIT., = to lower in rank or position, *in ordinem cogere* (of soldiers), *ex loco movere*. TRANSF., see DISGRACE.

degrading, *indignus, indecorus*.

degree. (1) = amount, extent, *gradus (-ūs)*: to some —, *aliquantum*; to such a —, *eo* with *genit.*; by —, *gradatim, sensim*. (2) = rank, station, *gradus, ordo*.

deification, *consecratio* (Tac.).

deified, *consecratus*; of the Roman emperors after death, *divus*.

deify, *consecrare, inter deos or in deorum numerum referre*.

deign, *dignari* or *velle*, with *infin.*

deism, *deum esse putare*.

deist, *qui deum esse putat.*

deity, *deus, numen.*

dejected, *maestus, percussus, adflictus*: to be —, *in maerore esse* or *iacere*.

dejectedly, *maeste.*

dejection, *agrimonia, maestitia, tristitia, maeror.*

delay, subst. *mora, cunctatio, cessatio.*

delay, v. (1) transit. = to retard, (re)morari, *detinere, tardare, retinere, (homini) moram facere*. (2) intransit. (com)morari, *cunctari, cessare.*

delectation, *delectatio, oblectatio.*

delegate, subst. *legatus.*

delegate, v. transit. (1) = to depute a person, *legare, adlegare*. (2) = to commit to a person, *rem homini committere, mandare, delegare.*

deleterious, *noxius.*

deliberate, adj. *consideratus, cogitatus, lentus, prudens.*

deliberate, v. *deliberare, consulere, consultare, considerare.*

deliberately, *cogitate, considerate, lente, prudenter, consulto.*

deliberation, *deliberatio, consultatio*; see also SLOWNESS.

deliberative, *deliberativus*: a — body, *consilium.*

delicacy. (1) of taste, style, etc., *elegantia, subtilitas*; = humane feeling, tact, *humanitas*. (2) of health, *imbecillitas, infirmitas*. (3) of flavour, *suavitas*; see also Dainties.

delicate. (1) = tender, *tener, mollis, delicatus*. (2) in taste, style, etc., *elegans, subtilis*; = tactful, *humanus*. (3) in health, *imbecillus, infirmus*. (4) of tasks, = requiring care, *difficilis*; or express by phrase.

delicately, *molliter, delicate, eleganter, subtiliter.*

delicious, *suavis, dulcis.*

deliciously, *suaviter.*

delight, subst. *delectatio, voluptas.*

delight, v. (1) transit. *delectare, oblectare*. (2) intransit.: to — in, (re) *gaudere, delectari, oblectari.*

delightful, *iucundus, suavis, acceptus, gratus.*

delightfully, *iucunde, suaviter, grate.*

delightfulness, *suavitas, iucunditas.*

delineate, (lit. and fig.) *describere, depingere, adumbrare.*

delineation, *adumbratio, descriptio.*

delinquency, *delictum, scelus (-ëris, n.).*

delinquent, *homo maleficus.*

delirious, *delirus.*

delirium, *delirium* (Cels.), *furor.*

deliver. (1) see FREE. (2) = to hand over, *prodere, dedere, tradere*. (3) = to utter, *pronuntiare*; see also SPEAK. (4) in childbirth, to be delivered, *partum edere.*

deliverance, *liberatio, salus (-ütis).*

deliverer, *liberator, vindex.*

delivery, of an orator or actor, *actio, elocutio, dictio.*

dell, *vallis.*

delude, *deludere*; see also DECEIVE.

deluge, subst. LIT., *eluvio, diluvium* (Verg.).

TRANSF., *vis magna.*

deluge, v. transit. *inundare*. TRANSF., to be deluged with, (re)cumulari.

delusion. (1) = deception, *fraus, dolus, fallacia*. (2) = error, *error.*

delusive, *falsus, fallax, vanus.*

delve, *fodere.*

demagogue, *plebicola, plebis dux*: to play the —, *populariter agere.*

demand, subst. *postulatio, flagitatio.*

demand, v. *poscere, postulare, flagitare.*

demarkation, in the phrase, a line of —, *terminus, finis, confinium.*

demean, v., to — oneself: (1) = to conduct oneself, *se gerere*. (2) = to lower oneself, *descendere, se demittere.*

demeanour, *mores (-um, plur.), habitus (-üs).*

demerit, *culpa*; see also BLAME, FAULT.

demigod, *heros.*

demise, subst. *obitus (-üs).*

demise, v.; see BEQUEATH.

democracy, *reipublicae forma popularis, civitas in qua omnia per populum administrantur*; or use phrase such as *penes omnes est respublica.*

democrat, *plebicola, popularium fautor.*

democratic, *popularis.*

demolish, *demoliri, diruere, evertere.*

demolition, *demolitio, versio.*

demon, *daemon* (eccl.).

demonstrable, **demonstrative**, render by phrases.

demonstrate, *demonstrare, docere, (con)firmare, probare.*

demonstration. (1) = pointing out, proof, *demonstratio*. (2) = display, *ostentatio.*

demoralization, *mores corrupti.*

demoralize. (1) = to corrupt, *mores corrumpere, or depravare*. (2) = to unnerve, *percellere.*

demur. (1) as legal t. t. = to object to, *exceptionem facere*. (2) = to hesitate, *dubitare, haesitare.*

demure, *verecundus.*

demur, as legal t. t. *exceptio.*

den, *specus (-üs), latibulum, lustra (-orum, plur.);* fig.: a — of vice, *stabulum.*

denial, *negatio, repudiatio.*

denizen, *incola.*

denominate, (de)nominare.

denote, *designare, indicare, significare.*

denotation, *significatio.*

denounce. (1) in gen. = to speak against, *increpare, vituperare*. (2) before a court, *accusare, nomen deferre.*

denouncer, *accusator, index, delator.*

dense, *densus, confertus, creber, crassus.*

TRANSF., = stupid, *stolidus.*

densely, *dense, confertim.*

density, *densitas*; see also STUPIDITY.

dent, subst. *nota, vestigium.*

dentist, *medicus.*

denunciation, *delatio, accusatio.*

deny. (1) = to say that . . . not, *negare, infitias ire*. (2) = to disown, *infitiari, renuere*. (3) = to refuse to give, *negare*. (4) to — oneself a thing, *ab re temperare.*

depart, *abire, abscedere, discedere, excedere, digredi, (de)migrare.*

department. (1) = office, *munus (-ëris, n.), provincia*. (2) = branch, division, *pars, genus (-ëris, n.).*

departure, *abitus (-üs), discessus (-üs).*

depend. (1) = to be dependent on, *pendere ex re (homine), in re (or homine) positum or situm esse, in manu hominis esse, in potestate hominis verti*. (2) = to rely on, *homini (con)fidere*: — upon it, *mihi crede.*

dependence, *clientela*; = reliance, *fiducia*.

dependency, *provincia*.

dependent, subst. *cliens*.

dependent, adj. *obnoxius*; or render by verb.

depict, (lit. and fig.) *depingere*, *effingere*, *describere*.

deplorable, *flebilis*, *miserabilis*.

deplore, *deplorare*, *desfêre*.

deploy, *explicare*, *dilatare*.

deponent, subst. as legal t. t. *testis*, *index*.

depopulate, (*de*)*populari*; better rendered by phrase, such as *civibus nudare*.

deport. (1) = to remove from a country, *deportare*. (2) to — oneself, *se gerere*.

deportment, *gestus* (-ūs), *habitus* (-ūs), *mores* (-um, plur.).

depose. (1) = to remove from office, *loco movêre*, *abrogare homini magistratum*. (2) as a witness, *testari*, *testificari*.

deposit, subst. *depositum*; see also PLEDGE.

deposít, v. (1) = to lay down, (*de*)*ponere*. (2) = to put away safely, *deponere*.

deposition. (1) = removal from office, render by verb. (2) = evidence, *testimonium*.

depository, *apotheca*, *receptaculum*.

depravation, *depravatio*, *corruptio*.

deprave, *depravare*, *corrumpere*, *vitare*.

depravity, *pravitas* (*morum*), *mores depravati* or *corrupti*.

deprecate, *deprecari*: to — as a bad omen, *abominari*.

deprecation, *deprecatio*.

depreciate, = to disparage, *elevare*, *detrahere* (with *de* and *abl.*), *obtreclare* (with *dat.*).

depreciation, *obtreclatio*.

depredation, *direptio*, *expilatio*, *latrocinium*.

depress. LIT., physically, *premêre*, *deprimere*.

TRANSF., mentally, *animum frangere*, *infringere*, *adfligere*.

depression, = low spirits, *tristitia*, *maeror*; or render by *animus* with *pass. partic.*

deprivation, *privatio*, *spoliatio*, *ademptio*.

deprive, (*hominem re*) *privare*, (*de*)*spoliare*, *orbare*; (*rem homini*) *adimere*, *eripere*.

deprived, *orbis* (*re*): — of a natural faculty, *capus* (with *abl.*).

depth, *altitudo*; of feeling, etc., express by adj. *summus* or *gravis*. Prov.: to be out of one's —, *in alieno foro litigare* (Mart.).

deputation, *legatio*, *legati* (-orum, plur.).

depute, (*ad*)*legare*.

deputy, *legatus*, *vicarius*.

derange, *perturbare*, *conturbare*.

deranged, = insane, *demens*, *insanus*.

derangement. (1) = confusion, *perturbatio*. (2) = insanity, *dementia*, *insania*.

deride, *deridere*, *inridere*.

derider, *inrisor*.

derision, *inrisio*.

derivation, as *grammat. t. t.*, *declinatio*; otherwise render by verb.

derive, (*de*)*ducere*, *trahere*.

derogate, v.: to — from, *derogare*, *detrachere* (with *de* and *abl.*, or *dat.*).

derogatory, render by verb.

descend. (1) = to come down, *descendere*. (2) = to stoop, lower oneself, *descendere*.

(3) of property: to — to, *pervenire ad hominem*.

descendant, *prognatus*; plur. *progenies*, *posterii*.

descended from, *ortus* or *oriundus ab*.

descent. (1) = downward movement, *descensus* (-ūs); or use the verb. (2) = downward slope, *declivitas*, *locus declivis*. (3) = origin, *origo*, *genus* (-eris, n.), *progenies*. (4) = attack, *inruptio*, *incursio*, *escensio*.

describe. (1) in words, *describere*, *verbis exsequi*, *depingere*, *explicare*, *exponere*, *enarrare*. (2) = to draw, *describere*: to — a circle, *circumscribere*.

description, *descriptio*, (*e*)*narratio*, *expositio*.

desecrate, *profanare*, *polluere*, *violare*; formally, *exaugurare* (opp. *inaugurare*).

desecration, *violatio*; or express by phrase, such as *polluta sacra* (-orum, plur.).

desert, subst. *dignitas*, *meritum*.

desert, subst. = wilderness, *solitudo*, *vastitas*; or use subst. with *desertus*.

desert, adj. *desertus*, *solus*, *vastus*.

desert, v. (1) = to abandon, *deserere*, (*de*)*relinquere*, *destituere*. (2) = to become a deserter, *signa deserere* or *relinquere*, *ad hostem transfugere*.

deserter, *desertor*, *transfuga*.

desertion, (*de*)*relictio*; by a soldier, *transitio ad hostem*.

deserve, (*rem*) (*com*)*merere*, (*com*)*mereri*; *dignum esse* (*re*): to — well, *bene mereri*.

deservedly, *merito*, *pro meritis*, *iure*.

deserving, (*re*) *dignus*.

design, subst. (1) = outline, form, *descriptio*, *lineamenta* (-orum, plur.), *forma*. (2) = purpose, *consilium*: by —, *consulto*.

design, v. (1) = to delineate, *designare*, *describere*. (2) = to intend, *in animo habere*, *cogitare*, *proponere*.

designate, *designare*, *notare*, *nominare*.

designation, *designatio*; see also NAME.

designedly, *consulto*, *de industria*.

designing, *callidus*, *astutus*, *vafer*.

desirable, *optabilis*.

desire, subst. *appetitus*, *appetitus* (-ūs), *appetentia*, *cupiditas*, *cupido*, *desiderium*.

desire, v. *appetere*, *expetere*, *cupere*, *concupiscere*, *desiderare*, *avere*, *optare*.

desirous, *rei* (*genit.*) *appetens*, *cupidus*, *avidus*, *studiosus*.

desist, *desistere*, *abstistere*.

desk, *mensa*, *scrinium*.

desolate, adj. (1) = waste, *vastus*, *desertus*; (2) = bereaved, *orbis*, *solus*.

desolate, v. *vastare*, *populari*.

despair, subst. *desperatio*.

despair, v. *desperare*, *spem abicere*.

despairing; see DESPERATE.

despatch, *litterae* (-arum, plur.), *epistula*; see also SENDING and HASTE.

despatch, v. (1) = to send, *mittere*: to — on public business, *legare*. (2) = to complete, finish, *conficere*, *perficere*, *absolvere*; with haste, *maturare*, *accelerare*. (3) = to kill, finish off, *interficere*, *interimere*.

desperado, *homo desperatus* or *perditus*.

desperate. (1) = hopeless, *desperatus*, *exspes*. (2) = dangerous, *periculosus*.

desperately, *desperanter*; sometimes rendered by *superl.* (e.g. — wicked, *sceleratissimus*): to be — in love, *amare perditè* (Ter., Cat.), *misere* (Pl.).

desperation, *desperatio*.

despicable, *contemptus*.

despise, *contemnere*, *contemptui habere*, *despicere*, *aspernari*, *spernere*.

despite, *odium, malitia*: in — of, *contra, adversus* (with acc.).
despond, *v. desperare, se animo demittere, animum demittere*.
despondency, *animus demissus*.
despot, *tyrannus, dominus*.
despotic, *imperiosus, superbus, tyrannicus*.
despotically, *superbe, tyrannice*.
despotism, *dominatus* (-ūs), *tyrannis, dominatio, regnum*.
dessert, *mensa secundia*.
destination, = end of journey, express by phrase with *locus*.
destine, *destinare, constituere*.
destined, *destinatus*; = fated, *fatalis*, sometimes *natus*.
destiny, *fatum, sors*.
destitute, *inops, egens*: — of anything, *rē inops, destitutus, privatus*, or use *sine* with abl.
destitution, *inopia, egestas*.
destroy, *perdere, destruere, diruere, evertēre, excindere, delere, exstinguere, subvertēre* (esp. of institutions: Sall., Tac.): to — oneself, *mortem sibi consciscere*.
destroyer, *perditor, exstinctor*.
destructibility, *fragilis*; or render by verb.
destructible, *fragilitas*.
destruction, *eversio, excidium, exstinctio, perniciēs*.
destructive, *perniciosus, exitiosus, funestus*.
destructively, *perniciose*.
desuetude, *desuetudo*: to fall into —, *obsolescere*.
desultory, *inconstans, lēvis*.
detach. LIT., = to break off, *defringere, avellere*. TRANSF., in gen. = to separate, *separare, seiungere, disiungere*.
detachment, = a body of troops, *manus* (-ūs), *delecti* (militēs).
detail, subst. in plur., details, *singula* (-orum), *singulae res*: to go into —, *de singulis agere*.
detail, *v. (singula) explicare, exsequi*.
detain, *tenere, retinere*.
detect, (rem) *invenire, reperire, patefacere*; (*hominem in re*) *deprehendere*.
detection, express by verb.
detention, *retentio*; = custody, *custodia*.
deter, *deterrere, abstertere*.
deteriorate. (1) transit. (*rem* or *hominem*) *deteriorem facere, depravare, corrumpere*. (2) intransit. *deteriorem fieri, corrumpi*.
deterioration, *deterior condicio* or *status* (-ūs).
determination. (1) = settlement, *arbitrium, iudicium*. (2) = intention, *institutum, consilium*. (3) = decision of character, *constantia, firmitas animi*.
determine. (1) = settle, *decernere, statuere, constituere, diiudicare*. (2) = decide to do, *statuere, constituere, decernere*, with infin.
determined. (1) = with one's mind made up, *certus*. (2) in gen. = resolute, *constans, firmus*.
detest, *odisse, detestari*.
detestable, *detestabilis, odiosus*.
detestably, *odiose*.
detestation, *odium*.
dethrone, *regno expellere*.
detract, *v.*: to — from, *destrahere, derogare* (with *de* and abl.); *obtrectare* (with dat.).
detraction, *obtrectatio*.
detriment, *damnum, detrimentum, incommodum*.

detrimental, *perniciosus, iniquus*: to be —, *detrimento esse*.
devastate, (*per*) *vastare, devastare, (de)populari, perpopulari*.
devastation. (1) as an act, *vastatio, (de)populatio*. (2) as a state, *vastitas*.
develop, *v. (1) transit.*: a = to explain, *explicare, evolvere, explanare*: b = to bring out, unfold, *educare, excolere, alere*. (2) intransit. *crescere, adolescere, augeri*.
development. (1) verbal, *explicatio, explanatio*. (2) = growth, progress, *auctus* (-ūs), *progressus* (-ūs).
deviate, *declinare, degredi, decedere, discedere, aberrare*.
deviation, *declinatio, digressio*.
device. (1) = emblem, *insigne*; as an inscription, *inscriptio*. (2) = plan, *machina, dolus*.
devil, *diabolus* (eccl.): go to the — *abi in malam crucem*. Prov.: talk of the —, *lupus in fabula* (or in *sermone*); — take the hindmost, *occupat extremum scabies* (Hor.).
devilish, *nefandus*.
devious, *devius, vagus*.
devise. (1) = to think of, *excogitare, invenire, fingere, machinari*. (2) see BEQUEATH.
devoid, of a thing, *re vacuus, liber*.
devolve, *v. (1) transit. deferre, permittere, mandare*. (2) intransit. (*per*) *venire, permittere, etc.*
devote. (1) = to dedicate, *devovere, consecrare, (de)dicare*. (2) to give anything completely, *dedere, conferre*: to — oneself, *se dedere* or *conferre* or *applicare*; *operam dare, incumbere, inservire*.
devoted, *deditus, studiosus*.
devotedly, *studiose*.
devotion. (1) = act of dedication, *devotio, dedicatio*. (2) = zeal, *studium*. (3) plur., *devotions*; see PRAYERS.
devour, (*de*) *vorare, comedere, consumere*.
devouring, *edax*.
devout, *pius (erga deos), venerabilis*.
devoutly, *pie, sancte*.
dew, *ros*: — falls, *rorat* (Varro).
dewy, *roscidus* (Verg.).
dewlap, *palearia* (-ium, plur.).
dexterity, *dexteritas, sollertia, calliditas*.
dexterous, *dexter, sollers, callidus*.
dexterously, *dext(e)re, sollerter, scienter*.
diadem, *diadema* (-atis, n.), *insigne (regium)*.
diagonal, *diagonalis* (Vitr.).
diagram, *descriptio, forma*.
dial, *solarium*.
dialect, *lingua, dialectos* (Suet.): to speak in the Doric —, *Dorice loqui*.
dialectics, *dialectica* (-ae), *dialectica* (-orum, plur.).
dialogue. (1) philosophical, *dialogus*. (2) in plays, *diverbiū*. (3) = conversation, *sermo, colloquium*.
diamond, *adamas* (Plin.): — shaped, *scutellatus* (Plin.).
diaphragm, *praecordia* (-ium, plur.).
diarrhoea, *alvi profluvium* (Cels.).
diary, *commentarii diurni* (Suet.).
dice, *die, talus, tessera*: to play at —, *talis* or *tesseris ludere, alea ludere*; a — box, *fritillus* (Juv.).
dicer, *aleator*.
dictate, *v. (1) = to read to one who writes down, dictare*. (2) see ORDER.

dictation, = orders, *arbitrium, praescriptum*;
see also **ORDER**.

dictator, dictator.

dictatorial. (1) = of an actual dictator,
dictatorius. (2) in gen., *imperiosus*.

dictatorship, dictatura.

diction, dicendi or **scribendi genus** (-*ēris*), *dictio*,
sermo.

die, v. **LIT.**, *mori*, (*mortem*) *obire*, (*vitā*)
decedere, (*mortem*) *occumbere*, (*mortem*) *oppe-*
tere. **TRANSF.**, of wind, to — away, *cadere*;
of abstr. things, to — out, *emori*.

diet, victus (-*ūs*), *diaeta*.

differ, discrepare, dissidere, dissentire, differre.

difference, varietas, diversitas: — of opinion,
discrepantia, dissensio.

different, alius, discrepans, diversus, dissimilis,
varius: — people do — things, *alii alia*
faciunt.

differently, aliter, diverse, varie.

difficult, difficilis, arduus, impeditus.

difficulty, difficultas: a source of —, *impedi-*
mentum; to be in difficulties, *laborare*; with
—, *vix, aegre, difficulter*; without —, *nullo*
negotio.

diffidence, verecundia, diffidentia.

diffident, verecundus, diffidens.

diffidently, verecunde, diffidenter.

diffuse, v. (1) transit. diffundere. (2) intransit.

diffundi, permeare, fluere.

diffuse, adj. verbosus, fusus.

diffusely, verbose, fuse.

dig, fodere: to — up, — out, *effodere, eruere*.

digger, fossor (poet.).

digest, subst., as legal t. t., *digesta* (-*orum*,
plur.).

digest, v. concoquere.

digestible, facilis ad concoquendum.

digestion, concoctio (Plin.).

dignified, gravis, augustus.

dignify, honestare, honorare.

dignity. (1) of rank, *dignitas, amplitudo*. (2) of
air or character, *honestas, gravitas, auctoritas*,
maiestas, dignitas.

digress, digredi, aberrare.

digression, digressio.

dike. (1) = an earthwork, *moles, agger*. (2) =
a ditch, *fossa*.

dilapidated, ruinosus, obsoletus (Hor.).

dilapidation, ruina.

dilate. (1) = to extend, *dilatare*. (2) to —
upon, *de re latius dicere*.

dilatoriness, cunctatio, tarditas, mora.

dilatory, tardus, lentus.

dilemma, as logic. t. t. *complexio*; in gen.:
the horns of a —, *res in angustias deductae*.

diligence, diligentia, industria, assiduitas.

diligent, diligens, industrius, assiduus.

diligently, diligenter, industrie, assidue.

dilute, aqua (per) *miscere, diluere*.

dim, adj. obscurus, hebes: to grow —, *hebescere*.

dim, v. transit. obscurare, hebetare.

dimension, modus.

**diminish, v. (1) transit. (im)minuere, de-
minuere. (2) intransit. (im)minui, *deminui*.**

diminutive; see **SMALL**.

dimness, obscuritas.

dimple, gelasinus (Mart.).

din, subst. strepitus (-*ūs*): to make a —,
strepere, strepitum edere.

din, v.: to — a thing into a person, *hominis*
aures obtundere.

dine, prandere, cenare.

dingy, fuscus, sordidus.

dining-room, triclinium.

dinner, prandium (morning), *cena* (evening).

dint, subst. (1) = a mark, nota, vestigium. (2)
by — of, *per*, or use instrumental abl.

dint, v. signare, imprimere.

dip, subst., render by verb.

dip, v. (1) transit. tingere, mergere. (2) intransit.:
a = to plunge in, *tingi, mergi*; **b**, in gen. =
to sink, *vergere*; **c**, to — into a book, *librum*
attingere.

diploma, diploma (-*ātis*, n.: Suet.).

diplomacy. **LIT.**, express by phrase with
legatus or *legatio*. **TRANSF.**, = skill in dealing
with people, *astutia*.

diplomat, legatus.

diplomatic, adj. = tactful, clever, astutus,
callidus.

dire, dirus, atrox.

direct, adj. rectus.

direct, v. (1) physically = to turn, aim,
dirigere, intendere. (2) = to regulate, manage,
dirigere, regere, gubernare, administrare,
procurare. (3) see **ORDER**. (4) = to show the
way, (*homini*) *viam monstrare*. (5) to — a
letter, (*homini*) *epistulam inscribere*.

direction. (1) = course, *cursus* (-*ūs*), *via, regio*:
in both —, *utroque*; in every —, *quoquo-*
versus; in which —? *quo? quorsum?* in different
—, *diversi*; in the — of Rome, *Roman*
versus. (2) = management, *cura, regimen,*
administratio, moderatio, gubernatio, pro-
curatio. (3) see **ORDER**.

directly. (1) = in a straight course, *rectā*. (2)
= immediately, *statim, confestim*.

directness, of speech, simplicitas.

director, magister, praeses, curator, procurator,
praefectus.

dirge, nemia.

dirt, caenum, sordes, inluxies, limus (= mud).

dirtily, spurce.

dirty, adj. LIT., spurcus, sordidus immundus:
to be —, *sordere*. **TRANSF.**, *sordidus, turpis*.

dirty, v. transit. inquinare, polluere (Verg., Tac.).

disable, enervare, debilitare.

disabuse, (homini) errorem demere or *eripere*.

disadvantage, incommodum, iniquitas.

disadvantageous, incommodus, iniquus.

disadvantageously, incommode, inique.

disaffected, (ab)alienatus, aversus; or use
phrase, *animo alienato* or *averso*.

disaffection, alienatio, animus alienus or
aversus.

disagree, discrepare, dissentire, dissidere; of
food, *non facile concoqui, stomacho gravem esse*.
disagreeable, ingratus, gravis, molestus, in-
iucundus.

disagreeably, ingrate, graviter, moleste.

disagreement, discrepantia, dissensio, dissi-
dium.

disallow, vetare.

disappear, LIT., = to vanish, e conspectu (or
ex oculis) *abire, evanescere*. **TRANSF.**, in gen.
= to be destroyed, *exstingui, tolli*.

disappearance, render by verb.

disappoint, frustrari, spem fallere, spe depellere,
decidere.

disappointment, render by phrase with spes:
a feeling of —, sometimes *dolor*.

disapproval, improbatio.

disapprove, improbare, condemnare.

disarm, (hominem) armis exuere, arma (homini) adimere.

disarrange, (con)turbare, perturbare, confundere.

disarrangement, perturbatio.

disaster, clades, calamitas, incommodum, offensio.

disastrous, calamitosus, funestus, perniciosus.

disastrously, calamitose, funeste, perniciose.

disavow, diffiteri, infititari, infitias ire, abnuere.

disavowal, infitatio.

disband, exauctorare, missos (plur.) facere, dimittere.

disbelief, use verb.

disbelieve, non credere.

disburden, exonerare, liberare, expedire.

disburse; see PAY.

disc, orbis.

discern, (dis)cernere, dispicere.

discerning, intellegens, perspicax, sagax, subtilis, prudens.

discernment, = insight, intellegentia, prudentia, iudicium, subtilitas.

discharge, subst. (1) from service, (di)missio. (2) = shooting, emissio, coniectio, coniectus (-us). (3) = performance, express by verb.

discharge, v. (1) from service: as a soldier, missum facere, dimittere, exauctorare; as a gladiator, rude donare. (2) = to shoot, let fly, (e)mittere, concitare. (3) = to perform: to — a duty, munus obire, munere (per)fungi.

disciple, discipulus, auditor.

discipline, subst. disciplina: sense of —, modestia; want of —, licentia.

discipline, v. instituere, exercere.

disclaim, repudiare; see also DISAVOW.

disclose, detegere, retegere, (in medium) proferre, indicare, aperire, patefacere.

disclosure, patefactio, indicium.

discolour, decolorare (Suet.); or render by phrase.

discomfit, profligare, adfigere.

discomfiture, clades, incommodum.

discomfort, incommodum.

disconcert, percellere, perturbare.

disconsolate, maestus.

discontent, molestia, taedium.

discontented, render by phrase with contentus.

discontinue, interrompere, intermittere (temporarily), omittere, dirimere (for good).

discord. (1) in music, express by adj. dissonus or verb discrepo. (2) = disagreement, dissensio, dissidium, discordia.

discordant. (1) in music, dissonus, absonus. (2) = disagreeing, discors, discrepans, dissonus.

discount, subst. deductio, decessio: to pay without —, solidum solvere.

discountenance, improbare, condemnare.

discourage, animum frangere, infringere, adfigere: to — from, detertere (with ab, de, or ne clause), dissuadere.

discouragement, animi infractio.

discourse, subst. (1) = conversation, sermo, conlocutio, colloquium. (2) = a set speech, oratio, contio.

discourse. (1) to — with, converse, confabulari, colloqui. (2) = to make a speech, orationem facere or habere, contionari.

discourteous, inurbanus, inlepideus.

discourteously, inurbane, inlepide.

discourtesy, inurbanitas.

discover, v. (1) = to find, invenire, reperire,

comperire; of facts, cognoscere, with acc. and infin. (2) see DISCLOSE.

discoverer, inventor.

discovery, inventio, investigatio; = a thing discovered, inventum.

discredit, subst. = disgrace, dedecus (-oris, n.), ignominia, probum, infamia.

discredit, v. fidem (hominis or homini) imminuere or abrogare or derogare.

discreditable, inhonestus, turpis.

discreet, prudens, cautus, consideratus.

discreetly, prudenter, caute, considerate.

discretion, prudentia, iudicium: at one's —, suo arbitrio.

discriminate, diiudicare, discernere, distinguere, internoscere.

discrimination, as an act, distinctio, discrimen; as a quality; see DISCERNMENT.

discursive, varius, vagus.

discuss, disceptare, disputare, disserere, agitare.

discussion, disceptatio, disputatio.

disdain, subst. fastidium, contemptio.

disdain, v. spernere, fastidire, aspernari, despiciere, dedignari (Verg., Tac.).

disdainful, fastidiosus.

disease, morbus.

diseased, aeger, aegrotus.

disembark, v. (1) transit. exponere. (2) intransit. egredi.

disembarkation, egressus (-us).

disembarrass, expedire, liberare, exonerare.

disenchant; see DISABUSE.

disengage, solvere, liberare, expedire, avocare.

disengaged, otiosus, vacuus.

disentangle, expedire, explicare, exsolvere.

disfavour, invidia, offensa.

disfigure, deformare.

disfranchise, (homini) civitatem adimere, (hominem) suffragio privare.

disfranchisement, render by verb.

disgorge. LIT., (e)vomere. TRANSF., = to give up, reddere.

disgrace, dedecus (-oris, n.), turpitude, infamia, ignominia.

disgrace, v. dedecorare, dehonestare, dedecori esse (with dat.).

disgraceful, turpis, inhonestus, flagitiosus, probrosus.

disgracefully, turpiter, inhoneste, flagitiose.

disguise, subst. LIT., in dress, vestis mutata; for the face, = mask, persona. TRANSF., species, simulacrum, simulatio, persona.

disguise, v. LIT., aliena veste occultare. TRANSF., rem dissimulare, occultare.

disgust, subst. fastidium, taedium, satietas, stomachus, nausea.

disgust, v. fastidium, taedium, etc., movere (homini).

disgusting, foedus, taeter, molestus.

disgustingly, foede, moleste.

dish, subst. patina, patella, lanx.

dish, v.: to — up, adponere.

dishearten, animum frangere, or infringere: to be —ed, animum (or se animo) demittere.

dishonest, malus, improbus, fraudulentus.

dishonestly, male, improbe, fraudulenter.

dishonesty, improbitas, fraus.

dishonour, subst. in gen.; see DISGRACE: — done to a woman, stuprum.

dishonour, v. in gen.; see DISGRACE: to — a woman, stuprare.

dishonourable, inhonestus.

disinclination, *declinatio* (rare), *animus aversus*.
disinclined, *aversus*: to be —, *nolo*.
disingenuous, *parum candidus*; see also DECEITFUL.
disinherit, *exheredare*, *exheredem facere*.
disinherited, *exheres*.
disintegrate, v. transit. *dissolvère*.
disinter, *effodere*, *eruere*.
disinterested, render by phrase, such as *suave utilitatis immemor*.
disinterestedness, *abstinentia*.
disjoin, *disiungere*, *seijungere*.
disjointed, *incompositus*.
disjointedly, *incomposite*.
disk, *orbis*.
dislike, subst. *odium*, *fastidium*.
dislike, v. *fastidire*, *abhorreere* (with *ab*); or use phrase, e.g. *haud multum amare*.
dislocate, *extorquere*, *luxare* (Plin., Sen.).
dislocation, *luxus* (-*us*: Cato).
dislodge, (*de*)*pellere*, *expellere*, *summovere*, *deicere*.
disloyal, *improbus*, *infidus*, *infidelis*.
disloyalty, *infidelitas*.
dismal, *maestus*, *luctuosus*, *tristis*, *miser*.
dismally, *maeste*, *misere*.
dismantle, *nudare*, *diruere*; see also DEMOLISH.
dismast, *malo privare*.
dismay, *consternatio*, *pavor*, *terror*.
dismay, v. *consternare*, *pavefacere*, (*per*)*terrere*, *percellere*.
dismember, *discerpere*.
dismiss, *dimittere*, *missum facere*, *ablegare*; see also DISCHARGE.
dismissal, *dimissio*; see also DISCHARGE.
dismount, *ex equo* (or *equis*) *desilire*.
disobedience, *contumacia*; or express by phrase.
disobedient; see DISOBEY.
disobey, use *non*, *male* or *parum* with a verb meaning 'obey'; sometimes render by *neglegere*.
disoblige, *offendere*.
disorder, subst. *confusio*, *turba*, (*per*)*turbatio*; = disease, *morbus*.
disorder, v. (*con*)*turbare*, *perturbare*, *miscere*, *confundere*.
disordered, = sick, *aeger*.
disorderly. (1) = confused, *confusus*, (*con*)*turbatus*, *perplexus*, *incompositus*, *turbidus*, *inordinatus*. (2) = insubordinate, turbulent, *turbidus*, *turbulentus*.
disorganization, **disorganize**; see DISORDER.
disown, *repudiare*, *infutari*.
disparage, *detractare*, *extenuare*, *elevare*, *obtrectare* (with *dat.*).
disparagement, *obtrectatio*.
disparaging, render by verb.
disparity, *dissimilitudo*, *differentia*.
dispassionate, *placidus*, *placatus*, *tranquillus*.
dispatch; see DESPATCH.
dispel, *discutere*, *dissipare*, *dispellere*.
disperse. (1) = to distribute, *distribuere*, *dividere*. (2) = to — with, (*di*)*mittere* (= get rid of), *re carere* (= be without).
dispersal, **dispersion**, *dissipatio*, *diffugium* (Tac.).
disperse v. (1) transit. *dissipare*, *dispergere*, *dispellere*. (2) intransit. *dilabi*, *diffugere*; or use pass. of transit. verbs.
dispirited; see DESPONDENT.
displace, *loco* (*suo*) *movere*.

display, subst. *ostentatio*.
display, v. *ostentare*, *ostendere*, *prae se ferre*, *exhibere*: to — oneself = to appear, *apparere*.
displease, *displicere* (*homini*), *offendere* (*hominem*).
displeasure, *offensio*, *offensa*, *indignatio*.
disposal, = the power to use a thing as one wishes, *arbitrium*: at the — of anyone, *penes hominem*, *in potestate hominis*.
dispose. (1) = to arrange, settle, *ordinare*, *statuere*, *constituere*. (2) = to incline, *inclinare*. (3) to — of; see SELL, USE, and RID.
disposed, *inclinatus*, *propensus*, *proclivis*, *pronus*.
disposition. (1) = arrangement, *conlocatio*, *ordinatio*, *dispositio*. (2) = natural character, *ingenium*, *indoles*, *natura*.
dispossess, *possessioe depellere*, *deturbare*.
disproportion, *inaequalitas* (Quint.), *dissimilitudo*.
disproportionate, *inaequalis*, *impar*.
disprove, *refellere*, *redarguere*.
dispute, subst. *controversia*, *disceptatio*, *concertatio*, *altercatio*, *rixa*.
dispute, v. *ambigere*, *disputare*, *disceptare*, *rem in controversiam vocare* or *adducere*; = to quarrel, *concertare*, *altercari*, *rixari*.
disqualify. (1) as legal t. t., *excipere*. (2) in gen. = to hinder, *impedire*, *prohibere*.
disquiet, render by phrase.
disquieted, *inquietus*, *sollicitus*.
disquisition; see SPEECH or TREATISE.
disregard, subst. *neglegentia*, *incuria*.
disregard, v. *neglegere*, *omittere*, *parvi facere*.
disregardful, *neglegens*, *immemor*.
disreputable, *infamis*.
disrepute, *infamia*.
disrespect, *insolentia*.
disrespectful, *insolens*.
dissatisfaction, *molestia*, *offensa*, *offensio*.
dissatisfied, *male* (or *parum*) *contentus*: I am —, *paenitet me* (with *genit.* of cause).
dissatisfy, *displicere* (with *dat.*).
dissect, *persecare*.
dissemble, *dissimulare*.
dissembler, *dissimulator*.
disseminate, *spargere*, *dispergere*, *serere*, *disseminare*.
dissemination, use verb.
dissension, *discordia*; see DISCORD.
dissent, subst. *dissensio*.
dissent, v. *dissentire*, *dissidere*.
disservice, *incommodum*, *detrimētum*.
dissimilar, *dissimilis*, *dispar*.
dissimulation, *dissimulatio*.
dissipate, *dissipare*; see also DISPERSE.
dissipated, *dissolutus*, *luxoriosus*.
dissipation, *luxuria*, *licentia*.
dissolve, v. (1) transit. *liquefacere*, (*dis*)*solvere*. (2) intransit. *liqueſcere*, (*dis*)*solvi*.
dissolute; see DISSIPATED.
dissolution, *dissolutio*.
dissoluteness, *licentia*.
dissonant, *dissonus*, *absōnus*.
dissuade, (*homini*) *dissuadere*, (*hominem*) *dehortari*, *deterere*.
dissuasion, *dissuasio*.
dissyllabic, *disyllabus* (Quint.).
distaff, *colus*, f.: on the — side, *materno genere* (Sall.).
distance, subst. *spatium*, *intervallum*, *longinquitas*: at a —, *procul*, *longe*; from a —, *eminus*, *ex longinquo*.

distance, v. *superare*; see also SURPASS.
distant, *remotus*, *longinquus*: to be —, *distare*, *abesse*.

distaste, *fastidium*.

distasteful, *molestus*, *iniucundus*, *ingratus*.

distemper, *morbus*, *lues* (poet.).

distend, *distendere* (poet.): to — the cheeks, *inflare buccas* (Pl., Hor.).

distil, v. (1) transit. = to pour out by drops, *stillare*. (2) intransit. = to drip, *stillare*.

distinct. (1) = separate, *distinctus*, *separatus*, *disiunctus*. (2) = clear, *distinctus*, *clarus*, *perspicuus*.

distinction. (1) between things, *discrimen*, *distinctio*. (2) honourable —, *honor*, *dignitas*, *decus*; a mark of —, *insigne*.

distinctive, *proprius*.

distinctively, *proprie*.

distinctly, *distincte*, *clare*, *perspicue*.

distinguish. (1) between things, *distinguere*, *secernere*, *diiudicare*, *internoscere*. (2) see HONOUR: to — oneself, *clarescere* (Lucr., Tac.).

distinguished, *insignis* (*prae*)*clarus*, *nobilis*, *egregius*: to be —, *eminere*.

distort, *detorquere*, *distorquere*.

distorted, *praeus*; or use *partic*.

distortion, as an act, *distortio*; as a state, *praevaritas*.

divract. (1) = to make inattentive, *distringere*, *distrahere*, *distinere*, *avocare* (Sen.). (2) = to agitate, (*con*)*turbare*, *perturbare*.

divracted, **divstraught**, (*con*)*turbatus*, *perturbatus*, *amens*, *vecors*.

divraction, render by verb; see also AGITATION, FRENZY.

divstrain, v.: to — upon, (*hominis*) *bona vendere*.

divstress, subst. *miseria*, *aerumna*, *labor*; financial —, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.).

divstress, v. *angere*, *vexare*, *sollicitare*, *adficere*, *cruciare*.

divstressed, *sollicitus*, *anxius*, *adfectus*, *miser*: to be —, *laborare*.

divstressing, *gravis*, *acerbus*.

divstribute, *distribuere*, *partiri*, *dispertire*, *dividere*.

divstribution, *partitio*, *distributio*; or render by verb.

divstrict, *ager*, *regio*, *terra*.

divstrust, subst. *diffidentia*.

divstrust, v. *diffidere* (with dat.).

divstrustful, *suspiciosus*, *diffidens*.

divsturb, (*con*)*turbare*, *perturbare*, *commovere*.

divsturbance, *turba*, *turbatio*, *tumultus* (-ūs), *motus* (-ūs).

divsturber, *turbator*.

divsunion, = discord, *dissensio*, *dissidium*, *discordia*.

divsunite, *seiuungere*, *secernere*, *disiungere*, *disociare*.

divsused, *desuetus*.

divtch, *fossa*.

divtcher, *fossor* (poet.).

divthyrambic, *dithyrambicus*.

divtity, *nenia*, *carmen*.

divtial, *diurnus*.

divve, v. LIT., into a liquid, *urinari*, *se* (de)-*mergere*, *se submergere*. TRANSF., to — into a subject, *rem explorare*, *investigare*.

divver, person, *urinator*; bird, *mergus* (poet.).

divverge, *decedere*, *declinare*, *discedere*, *digredi*; of roads, *in diversas partes ferre*.

divvergence, *declinatio*.

divverse, *alius*, *diversus*, *dispar*, *impar*, *dissimilis*.

divversely, *aliter*, *diverse*, *dissimiliter*.

divversify, *variare*, *distinguere*.

diversion. (1) = a turning aside, *derivatio*, *deductio*. (2) = a distracting, *avocatio*. (3) = a recreation, *oblectatio*, *oblectamentum*.

diversity, *diversitas*, *discrepantia*.

divert. (1) = to turn aside, *avertere*, *derivare*, *deducere*. (2) see DISTRACT. (3) = to amuse, *delectare*, *oblectare*.

diverting, *iocosus*.

divest, *nudare*, *spoliare*, *privare*: to — oneself of a thing (lit. and fig.), *exuere*, *detegere*.

divide. (1) transit. *dividere*, *partiri*, *dispertire*, *distribuere*; see also SEPARATE. (2) intransit. LIT., *dividi*, *discedere*. TRANSF., = to vote, *in sententiam* (*pedibus*) *ire*, or *discedere*.

divination, *divinatio*, *vaticinatio*, *auguratio*: the substance or result of —, *vaticinium*, *oraculum*.

divine, adj. *divinus*, *caelestis*: by — providence or inspiration, *divinitus*.

divine, v. *divinare*, *vaticinari*, *augurari*, *hariosari*, *praesentire*, *praesagire*, *coniectare*.

divinely, *divine*, *divinitus*.

diviner, *haruspex*, *hariosolus*.

divinity, *divinitas*, *numen*.

divisible, *dividuum*.

division. (1) as an act, *partitio*, *divisio*. (2) = a part, *pars*; of an army, *legio*. (3) for voting, *discessio*.

divorce, subst. *divortium*, *discidium* (= separation), *repudium* (= putting away).

divorce, v., of the man, *divortium facere cum uxore*, *repudium remittere uxori*, *uxorem repudiare*; of the woman, *divortium facere cum marito*.

divulge, (*di*)*vulgare*, (*in medium*) *proferre*, *declarare*, *aperire*, *patefacere*.

dizziness, *vertigo*: causing — (of a window), *caligans* (Juv.).

dizzy, *vertiginosus*: a — height, *immensa*.

Dnieper, *Borysthenes*.

do, *facere*, *efficere*, *agere*, *gerere*: how do you —? *quid agis*? I have nothing to — with him, *nihil mihi cum illo est*; that will —, *iam satis est*; he is done for, *de eo actum est*; prov., no sooner said than done, *dictum factum*; to — away with; see ABOLISH, KILL; to — without; see DISPENSE.

docile, *docilis*.

docility, *docilitas*.

dock, subst. (1) for ships, *navale*, or plur. *navalia*. (2) in the — (= on trial), *reus*.

dock, v.; see CURTAIL.

doctor, subst. *medicus*.

doctor, v. *curare*.

doctrine, *dogma* (-ātis, n.), *disciplina*.

document, *litterae* (-arum, plur.), *instrumentum*, *tabula*, *diploma* (-atis, n.).

dodge, subst.; see TRICK.

dodge, v. = to get away from, *eludere*.

doe, *cerva*.

doer, *actor*, *auctor*; or render by verb.

doff, *exuere*.

dog, subst. *canis*: a young —, *catulus*; of a —, *caninus*. Prov.: — won't eat —, *canis caninam non est* (Varro).

dog, v. *indagare*, *investigare*.

dogged, *pervicax*, *perinax*, *improbus* (poet.).

doggedly, *perinaciter*.

doggedness, *pervicacia, pertinacia*.
doggerel, *versus inculti* (plur.).
dogma, *dogma, placitum* (Tac.): it is a — of the Stoics that all sins are alike, *placet Stoicis omnia peccata esse paria*.
dogmatic, perhaps *adrogans*.
doing; see ACTION.
dole, subst. *stips*; or render by *diaria* (-orum, plur. = daily ration) or by *sportula* (= client's allowance: Juv.).
dole, v., to — out; see DISTRIBUTE.
doleful, *tristis, flebilis, maestus*.
dolefully, *flebiliter, maeste*.
dolefulness, *tristitia, maeror*.
doll, *pupa* (Pers.).
dolphin, *delphinus*.
dolt, *stipes, caudex* (codex), *baro*.
doltish, *rusticus, stolidus*.
domain. (1) = a kingdom, *regnum*. (2) = any estate, *possessio*.
dome, *tholus* (poet.).
domestic, subst.; see SERVANT.
domestic, adj. (1) = of the home or family, *domesticus, familiaris, privatus*: — animals, *animalia quae nobiscum degunt* (Plin.). (2) opp. to foreign, *intestinus, domesticus*.
domesticate; see TAME.
domicile, *domicilium, domus*.
dominant, render by verb.
dominate, *dominari, regnare*.
domination, *dominatio, dominatus* (-ūs); see also DOMINION.
domineer, *dominari, regie se gerere*.
domineering, *imperiosus, superbus*.
dominion. (1) = power, rule, *potestas, ius (iuris), imperium, dicio*; of a Roman emperor, *principatus* (-ūs: Tac.); of a king, *regnum*; of a tyrant, *dominatio, dominatus* (-ūs), *tyrannis*. (2) = realm, *regnum*.
Don, *Tanais*.
donation, *donum*; see also GIFT.
doom, subst. *fatum, sors*.
doom, v. *condemnare, damnare*; see also CONDEMN, DESTINE.
doomsday, *dies extremi iudicii* (eccl.).
door, *ostium, ianua, fores* (-um, plur.), *valvae* (-arum, plur.): a back —, *posticum*; out of —s, *foras* (of going out), *foris* (of being out); from — to —, *ostiatim*.
doorkeeper, *ianitor* (f. *ianitrix*).
doorpost, *postis*.
dormant: to lie —, *iacere*.
dormitory, *cubiculum*.
dormouse, *glis*.
dose, subst. *potio, medicamentum*.
dose, v. *medicamentum dare*.
dot, *punctum*.
dotage, *senium*.
dotard, *senex, delirus*.
dote, v. (1) = to driel, ramble, *delirare*. (2) to — upon, *deamare, deperire*.
double, adj. *duplex* (= twofold), *duplus* (= twice as much), *geminus* (= twin, making a pair), *bipartitus* (= in two parts), *anceps* (= two-headed, doubtful): at the —, *pleno gradu*.
double, v. (1) = to make twice as great, *uplicare*. (2) = to sail round, *flectere, circumvehi*.
double-dyed. LIT., *bis tinctus*. TRANSF., use superl. (e.g. a — villain, *homo sceleratissimus*).
double-faced; see DECEITFUL.
doublet, *tunica*.

double-tongued, *bilinguis* (lit. and fig.; poet.).
doubly, *bis, dupliciter*.
doubt, subst. *dubitatio, scrupulus*: without —, *sine dubio, haud dubie*; to throw — upon, (*rem*) *in dubium vocare*.
doubt, v. *dubitare, animi pendere*: I do not — that, *non dubito quin*.
doubtful, adj. (1) = doubting, *dubius, incertus*. (2) = open to doubt, *dubius, incertus, anceps, ambiguus*.
doubtfully, *dubitanter* (= doubtfully), *dubie* (= not for certain), *ambigue*.
doubtless, *sine dubio*.
dough, *farina*.
doughty, *fortis, strenuus*.
dove, *columba, columbus* (Hor.), *palumbes* (= ring-dove; poet.).
dove-cot, *columbarium* (Varro).
Dover, *Portus Dubris*.
dovetail, subst. *securicula* (Vitr.), *subscus* (-ūdis: Vitr.).
dovetail, v. LIT., render by subst. TRANSF., *inter se cohaerere*.
dower, *dowry, dos*.
dowerless, *indotatus* (Hor.).
down, subst. (1) of feathers, soft hair, etc., *pluma, lanugo*. (2) = a hill, *collis, clivus*.
down, adv. and prep.: — from, *de* with abl.; — stream, *secundo flumine*; 'down' is often rendered by a compound verb with *de*; see also DOWNWARDS.
downcast, *demissus, tristis, maestus*.
downfall, (*oc*) *casus* (-ūs), *ruina*.
downpour, *imber*.
downright, adj. (1) = complete, *merus, summus*; or express by adv. (2) = straightforward, *simplex*.
downright, adv. *plane, prorsus, omnino*.
downtrodden, *adfectus*.
downwards, *desuper, deorsum*: sloping —, *declivis*; see also DOWN.
downy, *plumeus*.
doze, v. *dormitare*.
dozing, *somniculosus, semisomnus*.
dozen, *duodecim*.
drab, *ravus*; see BROWN.
drag, subst. = brake, *sufflamen* (Juv.).
drag, v. (lit. and fig.), *trahere*: to — away, *abstrahere*; to — down, *detrahere*; to — out, *extrahere*; see also DRAW and PROTRACT.
dragon, *draco, serpens, anguis* (the constellation).
drain, subst. *fossa, incile* (Cato), *cloaca*.
drain, v. (1) of fields, etc., *siccare*. (2) of drink, (*ex*) *haurire, ducere* (Hor.).
drake, *anas mas*; see DUCK.
dram, *potiuncula* (Suet.).
drama, *fabula*.
dramatic, *saenicus*.
dramatize, *ad scaenam componere* (Quint.).
draper, express by phrase, such as *qui pannos vendit*.
drapery, as a business, express by phrase, such as *pannorum mercatura*; see also CURTAIN and CLOTHING.
draught. (1) = a drink, *haustus* (-ūs), *potio*. (2) of air, *spiritus* (-ūs), *aura*.
draw. v. (1) transit. LIT., *trahere, ducere*; of fluids, *haurire*: to — a sword, *gladium* (*de*) *stringere*; to — lots, *sortes ducere*; to — aside, *seducere*; to — off, *detrahere, deducere*;

to — out, *extrahere, educere*; to — tight, *adducere, adstringere*. TRANSF., **a**, to make lines, etc., by drawing, *ducere* (3) to portray by drawing, *describere, (de)pingere*; **c** = to induce, *movere* (e.g. *risum*, laughter); **d**, logically: to — a conclusion, *concludere*; **e**, to — up (a document), *scribere, concipere*; **f**, to — up (troops) *instruere*.

(2) intransit.: **a**, to — near; see APPROACH; **b**, to — back, *recedere, se recipere*.
draw-bridge, *pons, ponticulus*.

drawer. (1) of water, *aquarius* (Juv.). (2) a chest of drawers, *armarium*. (3) plur., —s, as worn, *feminalia* (-ium, plur.).

drawing, *pictura*.

drawl, render by phrase, with *lentos* or *lente*.

dray, *carrus, plastrum*.

dread; see FEAR.

dream, subst. *somnium*: in a —, in *somno*, in *somnis*, in *quiete*.

dream, v. *somniare, dormire*: to — of, *videre in somnis*.

dreamy, *somniculosus*.

dreary, *tristis, miser, luctuosus, maestus*.

drarily, *misere, maeste*.

dregs, *faex*; used offensively of people, *faex, sentina*.

drench, *madefacere, perfundere*.

dress, subst. *vestis, vestitus* (-ūs), *ornatus* (-ūs), *habitus* (-ūs).

dress, v. (1) = to clothe, *vestire*; see also CLOTHE. (2) = to prepare food, *coquere*. (3) = to attend to wounds, *curare*.

dressed, *vestitus*: — in black, *sordidatus*; — in white, *albatus*.

dressings, as medic. t. t. *fomentum* (Hor.), *catalasma* (Plin.).

drift, subst. = tendency or aim, *consilium, ratio*: what is the — of the speech? *quo spectat oratio?* what is your —? *quid vis?*

drift, v. *ferri, fluicare*.

drill, subst. (1) for boring, *terebrum*. (2) of soldiers, *exercitatio*.

drill, v. (1) = to bore, *perforare, terebrare*. (2) = to train or exercise, *exercere, exercitare*.

drily, (of style) *sicce, ieiune, exiliter, frigide*.

drink, subst. *potio, potus* (-ūs): to die of —, *perire potando* (Pl.).

drink, v. *bibere, potare, haurire* (= drink up), *sorbere* (= suck in): to — to a person's health, *homini propinare*.

drinker, *potor, potator* (habitual): a fellow —, drinking companion, *comitibo, compotor*.

drinking; see DRINK (subst.).

drinking-bout, *potatio, comissatio*.

drip, *stillare*.

dripping, subst. *stillicidium*.

drive, subst. (in a carriage, etc.), *gestatio*.

drive, v. (1) transit. LIT., *agere, pellere, agitare*: to — away, *abigere, fugare*; to — back, *repellere*; to — forward, *propellere* (e.g. *navem*); to — down, *depellere*; to — out, *expellere, exturbare*; to — together, *cogere, compellere*. TRANSF., = to force, *cogere, compellere*. (2) intransit.: **a**, in a carriage, etc., (*in*) *vehi, gestari* (Sen., Juv.); **b**, of involuntary movement in gen., *ferri*; **c**, to — at, *petere*.

drivel, subst.; see NONSENSE.

drivel, v. *delirare, ineptire*.

driver, of a vehicle, *raedarius, auriga*; of animals, *agitor*.

drizzle, v. *leniter pluere*.

droll, *lepidus, iocularis, ridiculus, facetus*.

drollery, *iocus, facetiae* (-arum, plur.).

drolly, *lepidus, ridiculus, facete*.

dromedary, (*camelus*) *dromas*.

drone, *fucus* (Verg.).

droning, *bombus* (Varro).

drop, v. (1) transit. *demittere*. (2) intransit.: **a** = to hang down, (*de*) *pendere*; **b** = to wither, *languere, languescere, flaccescere*; **c** = to fail, *concidere, cadere*.

drop, subst. *gutta, stilla*.

drop, v. (1) transit. LIT., = to let fall, *demittere, deicere*. TRANSF., = to give up, *omittere, demittere*. (2) intransit.: **a** = to fall in drops, (*de*) *stillare*; **b** = to fall to the ground, *delabi, decidere, excidere*; **c**, to — on = take by surprise, *opprimere*.

dropsical, *hydropicus* (Hor.).

dropsy, *aqua intercus, hydrops* (Hor.).

dross. LIT., *scoria* (Plin.). TRANSF., = refuse, *faex, sentina, quisquiliae* (-arum, plur.).

drought, *siccitas*.

drove, *grex, armentum*.

drover, *pecuarius, armentarius*.

drown. LIT. (in *aquam*) *summere, aqua suffocare*. TRANSF., with noise, *obstrepere*.

drowsy, *somniculosus, semisomnus, oscitans* (= yawning).

drudge, subst. *servus, mediastinus*.

drudge, v. *servire*.

drudgery, *opera servilis*; sometimes *sudor*.

drug, subst. *medicamentum*; poisonous —, *venenum*.

drug, v., render by phrase with *medicamentum*.
drum, *tympalum*: to beat the —, *tympalum pulsare*.

drunk, *ebrius, temulentus*.

drunkenness, as a state, *ebrietas*; as a habit, *ebriositas, vinolentia*.

drunkard, *homo ebriosus, vinolentus*.

dry, adj. LIT., *siccus, aridus* (= withered, parched), *sitiens* (= thirsty), *torridus*. TRANSF., *exilis, frigidus, ieiunus, aridus, austerus*.

dry, v. (1) transit. *siccare*: to — tears, *abstergere lacrimas*. (2) intransit. *siccari, arescere*.

dryness. LIT., *siccitas*. TRANSF., *ieiunitas, exilitas, siccitas*.

dry-nurse, *nutrix assa*.

dubious; see DOUBTFUL.

duck, subst. *anas*; duck (or colloq. ducks) as a term of endearment, *corculum* (Pl.); see also DARLING.

duck, v. (1) under water, (*sub*) *mergere, demergere in aquam*. (2) to — the head, *caput demittere*.

duckling, *anaticula*.

ductile, *ductilis* (Plin.).

dudgeon, *ira, stomachus*: in high —, *iratus*.

due, subst. in gen. *ius (iuris), debitum*; dues = money due, *vectigal*; harbour —, *portorium*.

due, adj. (1) = owed, *debitus*: to be —, *debere*; to pay money before it is —, *pecuniam repraesentare*. (2) more generally, *meritus, iustus, idoneus, dignus*.

duel, *certamen*; or render more exactly by phrase.

dulcimer, *sambuca* (Pl., Pers.).

dull, adj. (1) of colours, *hebes, obscurus*. (2) of cutting edges, *obtusus, hebes*. (3) of weather, = cloudy, (*sub*) *nubilus*. (4) of the mind = stupid, *tardus, hebes, obtusus*. (5) = uninteresting, *aridus, ieiunus, frigidus, insulsus*.

dull, v. *hebetare, obscurare, obtundere*.
dully, *languide, tarde, frigide*.
dulness, of mind, (*ingenii*) *tarditas, stupor*;
 other senses should be rendered by a phrase.
dumb, *mutus, elinguis*: to become —, *ob-*
mutescere; to be —, i.e. silent, *tacere*.
dumbfounder, *obstupefacere*.
dumbness, express by adj. or verb.
dun, adj. *fuscus, suffusus*.
dun, v. = to demand, *flagitare, exposcere*.
dunce, *stipes, blennus* (Pl.).
dung, *stercus* (-oris), *feces*.
dungeon, *carcer, robur*.
dunghill, *sterquilinum* (Pl.), *fimetum* (Plin.).
dupe, subst. *homo credulus*.
dupe, v. *lactare* (Pl.); see also **DECEIVE**.
duplicate; see **COPY**.
duplicity, *fallacia, fraus*; see **DECEIT**.
durable, *firmus, solidus, stabilis, perpetuus*.
durability, *firmitas, stabilitas*.
durably, *firme, solide, stabiliter*.
duration, *temporis spatium*: long —, *diutur-*
nit; short —, *brevitas*.
during, *per* with acc. (= throughout); *in*
 with abl. (of time within which); *inter* with
 acc. (e.g. *inter cenam* = — dinner); often
 rendered by abl. absol. (e.g. — the reign of
 Augustus, *Augusto imperatore*).
dusk, *crepusculum* (Pl., Ov.): it grows —,
advesperascit.
dark, *fuscus*; see **DARK**.
dust, subst. *pulvis*: to raise —, *pulverem movere*
 or *excitare*; to lay the —, *pulverem sedare*; to
 throw — in a person's eyes, *tenebras homini*
offundere.
dust, v. *detergere*.
duster; see **BRUSH**.
dusty, *pulverulentus*.
dutiful, *duteous, pius, officiosus*.
dutifully, *pie, officiose*.
dutifulness, *pietas, oboedientia*.
duty. (1) one's —, *officium, munus*; sense of —,
pietas, religio, fides; it is my —, *meum est* or
debeo. (2) = tax, *vectigal*.
dwarf, *nanus* (Juv.), *pumilio* (Sen.).
dwarfish, *pusillus*.
dwelt, *habitare*, (*in*) *colere, domicilium habere*;
 to — upon a subject, *in re commorari, rem*
longius prosequi.
dweller, *incola*.
dwelling, *domicilium, sedes, domus*.
dwindle, (*de*) *minui, decrescere, extenuari*.
dye, subst. *fucus* (of a red colour: Hor.);
 generally to be rendered by verb, e.g. *tingo*.
dye, v. *tingere, inficere, colorare*.
dyer, *infector*.
dynasty, use phrase with *domus* (e.g. *domus*
Flavia).
dyspepsia, *cruditas*.
dyspeptic, *crudus*.

E

each. (1) of two, *utroque*; from (or on) — side,
utrimque; in — direction, *utroque*. (2) of
 three or more, *unusquisque, quisque, omnis*;
 one —, two —, etc., use distrib. adj.;
 — other, *inter se, alius alium*.
eager. (1) for anything, *rei* (genit.) *cupidus*,

avidus, studiosus, adpetens. (2) in gen. =
 keen, *acer, fervidus*.
eagerly, *cupide, studiose, acriter*.
eagerness, *cupiditas, aviditas, studium, adpe-*
tentia, ardor, impetus (-ūs).
eagle, *aquila*.
ear. (1) as part of the body, *auris*; sometimes
auricula: to be over head and — in debt,
aere alieno demersum esse. (2) of corn, *spica*,
arista.
early, adj. *matutinus* (= in the morning),
novus (= fresh, just begun), *maturus* (= in
 good time), *tempestivus* (also = in good time,
 esp. of banquets), *praematurus* (= too early).
early, adv. *mane* (in the morning), *mature*,
tempestive (= in good time), *praemature* (=
 too early).
earn, *merere, mereri*: to — one's living,
victum quaerere (or *quaeritare*).
earnest, subst. *arrhabo* or *arra* (Pl., Plin.).
earnest, adj. *enixus, intentus, gravis, serius*: in
 —, *serio*.
earnestly, *acriter, intente, impense, magnopere*.
earnestness, *studium, contentio*.
earnings, *quaestus* (-ūs), *lucrum*.
earrings, *inaures* (-ium, plur.).
earth. (1) = soil, *terra, solum*. (2) = the
 globe, *terra, orbis* (*terrarum*), *tellus* (-uris;
 poet.).
earth-born, *terrigena* (Lucr., Ov.).
earthen, *terrenus*.
earthenware, as adj., *fictilis*; as subst., *fictilia*
 (-ium, plur.).
earthly, *terrestris*; as opposed to heavenly,
humanus: — life, *haec vita*.
earthquake, *terrae motus* (-ūs).
earthwork, *agger*.
earth-worm, *vermis*.
ease, subst. (1) = rest, *tranquillitas, quies*,
otium, *pax*: to be at —, *quiescere*; at —
 (mentally), *tranquillo animo*. (2) = readiness,
facilitas.
ease, v. *exonerare, laxare, (ad)levare, expedire*.
easily. (1) = without difficulty, *facile, nullo*
negotio. (2) = tranquilly, *tranquille, quiete*,
placide.
easeiness, *facilitas*, esp. of temper, for which
 also *indulgentia*; — of belief, *credulitas*.
east, subst. *oriens, orientis* (*solis*) *terrae* or
partes.
eastern, *easterly*, express by genit. *orientis*,
 or by phrase, such as *ad orientem versus*.
easy. (1) = not difficult, *facilis, expeditus*,
proclivis. (2) = tranquil, *tranquillus, quietus*,
otiosus, placidus. (3) of temper, *facilis*,
indulgens, remissus.
eat, *edere, comedere*, (*re*) *vesci, manducare* (= to
 chew), *vorare* (= to swallow), *gustare* (= to
 taste): to — away, *rodere* (Ov.).
eatable, *esculentus, edulis* (Hor.).
eatables; see **FOOD**.
eating-house, *popina*.
eaves, *suggrunae* (-arum, plur.: Vit.).
eaves-dropper, *auceps* (Pl.).
ebb, subst. *aestus decensus* (-ūs), or *recessus* (-ūs):
 at the —, *minuente aestu*.
ebb v. *recedere, cadere*.
ebony, *hebenus* (Verg.).
ebriety, *ebrietas, temulentia*; see **DRUNK**.
Ebro, *Hiberus*.
ebullition. LIT., use *effervescere*. TRANSF., of
 passions, *impetus* (-ūs), *aestus* (-ūs).

eccentric, *inuitatus, novus, mirus*.

echo, subst. *imago vocis*.

echo, v. LIT., = to give an —, *voci respondere, vocem reddere, remittere, referre, resonare*.
TRANSF., = to imitate, repeat, *adsentari, exprimere*.

éclat, *gloria*.

eclipse, subst. *defectio, defectus* (-ūs).

eclipse, v. transit. *obscurare* (lit. and fig.): to be —d (of sun or moon), *obscurari, deficere, laborare*.

economical, *frugi, attentus, diligens, parcus*.

economically, *diligenter, parce*.

economy. (1) = household management, *rei familiaris administratio*; political —, *rei publicae administratio*. (2) = frugality, *parsimonia*.

ecstasy. (1) = frenzy, *insania, furor*. (2) = bliss, *elatio voluptaria*.

ecstatic, *fanaticus, furens, insanus*.

eddy, *vertex*.

edge. (1) a cutting —, *acies*; with the — of the sword, *caesim*. (2) = margin, *margo, ora, fimbriae* (-arum, plur.); often rendered by adj. *extremus*.

edible, *esculentus, edulis* (Hor.).

edict, *edictum, decretum, consultum, iussum*.

edify, *docere*.

edit, *librum edere*.

edition, *editio* (Quint.).

educate, *instituere, erudire, educare*.

education, *educatio, disciplina, doctrina, eruditio*: a man of good —, *homo liberaliter educatus*.

educator, *magister, praeceptor, educator* (Tac.).

eel, *anguilla* (Pl., Juv.).

efface, *delere, abolere, extinguere*.

effect, subst. (1) = consequence, *effectus* (-ūs), *eventus* (-ūs), *consecutio*. (2) = influence, *vis, effectus* (-ūs): to have great —, *multum valere*; without —, *frustra, nequicquam*. (3) = purpose, gist: to this —, use *huiusmodi*, with subst. (4) in —, *reverè, reapse*. (5) effects = property, *res, bona* (-orum, plur.).

effect, v. *facere, efficere, conficere*.

effective, *effectual*, as philosoph. t. t. *efficiens*; in gen. *efficax*.

effectively, *efficienter, efficaciter* (Quint.); sometimes *graviter* (= weightily).

effeminacy, *mollitia, mollities, vita delicata*.

effeminate, *mollis, effeminatus, delicatus, muliebris*.

effeminately, *molliter, effeminate, muliebriter*.

effervesce, *effervescere*.

effervescence, render by verb.

effete, *effectus, obsoletus*.

efficiency, *efficacy, efficientia, vis*.

efficient, *habilis*; see also **EFFECTIVE**.

effigy, *effigies, imago, simulacrum*.

efflux, *effluvium*.

effort, *opera, labor, contentio, conatus* (-ūs): to make an —, *operam dare, contendere, (e)niti*.

effrontery, *impudentia, os (impudens)*.

effulgence, *splendor, fulgor*.

egg, subst. *ovum*: a fresh —, *ovum recens*; to lay —s, *ova parere, gignere*; yolk of —, *vitellus*; white of —, *album* or *albumen ovi* (Plin., Cels.). Prov.: teach your grandmother to suck —s, *sus Minervam, ut aiunt, docet*.

egg, v., to — on; see **INCITE**.

egg-shell, *ovi putamen* (Plin.).

egoism, *egotism, sui ostentatio, sui amor*.

egoist, *egotist, qui sibi soli studet* (or *consulit*).
egregious (in good or bad sense), *insignis, singularis, praeclarus*.

egress, *egressus* (-ūs), *exitus* (-ūs).

eider-down, render by phrase such as *plumae (anatum) mollissimae*.

eight, adj. *octo*: — each, *octomi*; — times, *octies*.

eighteen, *duodeviginti*; — times, *decies octies*.

eighteenth, *duodevicesimus*.

eightth, *octavus*: an —, *octava pars*.

eightieth, *octogesimus*.

eighty, *octoginta*: — each, *octogeni*; — times, *octogies*.

either, *alteruter*; = whichever you like, *utervis, uterlibet*; if either . . . , *si uter . . .*; either . . . or, *aut . . . aut* (where one must be true, and both cannot be), *vel . . . vel* (used more freely); not . . . either . . . or, *neque (nec) . . . neque (nec)*.

ejaculate, *vocem emittere*.

ejaculation, *vox*.

eject, *ecicere, extrudere, expellere*; from a property, *deicere*.

ejection, *expulsio, eiectio, deiectio*.

eke, v.: to — out, *rei* (dat.) *parcere*.

elaborate, adj. *elaboratus, exquisitus, accuratus*.

elaborate, v. *elaborare, expolire*.

elaborately, *exquisite, accurate*.

elaboration, *diligentia*; or render by verb.

elapse, of time (= to pass between events), *intercedere, interesse, praeterire*.

elastic, fig.; see **HOPEFUL**.

elated, *elatus*: to become —, *efferrri*.

elation, *animus elatus*; = joy, *gaudium*.

Elbe, *Albis*.

elbow, *cubitum*.

elder, *maior* (*natu*).

elderly, *aetate proventus*.

elect, adj. *designatus*.

elect, v. *creare, legere, eligere, deligere, designare*; as a colleague, *cooptare*: — into a premature vacancy, *sufficere*.

election. (1) the act of choice, *electio, suffragia* (-orum, plur.): = the votes). (2) as an occasion, *comitia* (-orum, plur.): to hold an —, *comitia habere*; day of —, *dies comitalis*.

electioneering, subst. *ambitio*.

electioneering, adj. *candidatorius*.

elective, *suffragii creatus*.

elector, *qui ius suffragii habet*; as polit. t. t., *elector* (late Latin).

elegance, *elegantia, urbanitas, venustas, munditia*.

elegant, *elegans, venustus, bellus, lautus, nitidus, comptus, mundus, urbanus*.

elegantly, *eleganter, venuste, belle, nitide, urbane*.

elegy, *elegia, elégi* (-orum, plur.).

element. (1) as scientific t. t. *elementum*; in plur., *principia rerum, primordia rerum*. (2) in gen. = a part, *membrum, pars*. (3) in plur. = the first principles of a subject, *elementa* (-orum), *principia* (-orum), *rudimenta* (-orum). (4) to be in one's —, *re familiariter uti*; to be out of one's —, *in re peregrinum ac hospitem esse*.

elementary, *primus*; or render by phrase.

elephant, *elephantus, elephas*.

elevate. LIT., (at) *tollere, extollere, levare*.
TRANSF., *tollere, evehere, efferre*.

elevated. LIT., of places, *editus, altus, (ex)-celsus, praeclausus*. TRANSF., *elatus, (ex)-celsus*.

elevation. (1) = a raising, *elatio*; or render by verb. (2) of mind or character, *magnanimitas*, *elatio*, *altitudo*. (3) = rising ground, *locus editus* or *superior*.

eleven, undecim: — each, *undēni*; — times, *undecies*.

eleventh, undecimus.

elf; see FAIRY.

elicit, elicere, evocare, eblandiri (by coaxing), *extorquere* (by force).

eligibility, of things, *opportunitas*; of persons, express by adj. *dignus*.

eligible, opportunus, idoneus, dignus.

elk, alces.

ell, ulna, cubitum.

elm, ulmus (Verg.); of an —, *ulmeus* (Pl.).

elocution, pronuntiatio.

elongate; see LENGTHEN.

elope, express by phrase, such as *clam fugere*.

elopement, fuga.

eloquence, eloquentia, facultas or *vis* or *copia dicendi, facundia* (Hor., Tac.).

eloquent, eloquens, dicendi peritus, facundus, disertus (= fluent).

eloquently, copiose, facunde, diserte.

else, adj. alius.

else, adv. (1) = besides, *praeterea*. (2) = otherwise, *aliter, alioqui(n)*.

elsewhere, alibi.

elucidate; see EXPLAIN.

elude, eludere, (e)vitare, declinare.

elusive, fallax.

Elysium, Elysium (Verg.); see also PARADISE.

Elysian, Elysium (Verg.).

emaciate, attenuare, macerare.

emaciated, macer.

emaciation, macies.

emanate, emanare, fluere, effundi.

emancipate, liberare; of slaves, *manumittere*.

emancipation, liberatio; — of slaves, *manumissio*.

emancipator, liberator.

embalm, condire.

embank, molem opponere fluctibus.

embankment, agger, moles.

embark, v. (1) transit. *imponere in navem*.

(2) intransit. *conscendere (navem)*; fig.: to — upon a course, *rationem inire*.

embarrass. (1) = to confuse, (*con*)*turbare*.

(2) = to hinder, (*hominem*) *impedire*, (*homini*) *obstare* or *officere*.

embarrassed, impeditus.

embarrassing, difficilis, dubius.

embarrassment, implicatio, scrupulus: financial —, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.), *res angusta domi* (Juv.).

embassy, legatio, legati (-orum, plur.).

embattled, instructus.

embellish, (ex)ornare, decorare.

embellishment, decus (-oris, n.), *ornamentum*.

embers, cinis, favilla.

embezzle, avertere, intervertere, intercipere, suppressere.

embezzlement, peculatus (-us), *suppressio*.

embezzler, pecuniae aversor, interceptor.

embitter, exacerbare.

embittered, univocus, inimicus.

emblem, insigne, signum, simulacrum.

embodiment, simulacrum, effigies.

embody: to — troops, *militēs conscribere*; in gen. = to include, *includere*.

embolden, confirmare; or use phrase.

emboss, use caelare.

embrace, subst. amplexus (-us), *complexus* (-us).

embrace, v. LIT., amplexi, amplexari, complecti.

TRANSF., (1) = to contain, *comprehendere, complecti*. (2) to — an opportunity, *occasionem capere* or *adipere*. (3) to — an opinion, in *sententiam transire, sententiae adsentiri*.

embrocation, fomentum (Cels.).

embroider, (acu) pingere (poet.): to — figures on a fabric, or some second material into it, *intexere* (poet.).

embroidery, ars acu pingendi: a piece of —, *pictura* (Lucr.), *opus acu pictum*.

embroil, conturbare: to — in a matter, *re implicare*.

embryo, partus (-us).

emend, emendare, corrigere.

emendation, emendatio; or render by verb.

emerald, smaragdus (Lucr., Ov.).

emerge, emergere, existere.

emergency, casus (-us), *discrimen, tempus*.

emigrant, render by verb.

emigrate, (e)migrare, demigrare.

emigration, (e)migratio.

eminence. (1) = high ground, *locus editus*,

clivus, tumulus. (2) = distinction, *praestantia, fastigium, amplissimus gradus* (-us).

eminent, insignis, (prae)clarus, nobilis, egregius, eximius.

eminently, egregie, eximie, praecipue, imprimis, prae ceteris; sometimes adequately rendered by a superlative.

emissary, legatus, emissarius.

emit, (e)mittere, iacere.

emolument, emolumentum, lucrum, quaestus (-us).

emotion, animi motus (-us), or *adfectus* (-us), or *commotio* or *concitatio*.

emperor, imperator, princeps.

emphasis, vis, emphasis (Quint.): to have —, *vim habere, multum valere*.

emphasize, render by phrase, such as vehementius dicere.

emphatic, gravis, vehemens; emphatic repetition (as rhet. t. t.), *concurso*.

emphatically, graviter, vehementer.

empire, imperium, principatus (-us), *regnum*.

empirical, adj. in usu tantum et experimentis positus (Cels.): an — physician, *empiricus*.

employ, (re) uti; (rem) usurpare, exercere: to — for a particular purpose, *rem* (or *hominem*) *ad rem adhibere, in re conlocare*; pass., of persons, to be —ed, *detineri, versari, occupatum esse*.

employment. (1) as an act, *usus* (-us), *usurpatio*. (2) = business, *res, negotium*.

emporium, emporium.

empower, homini rei (genit.) *potestatem facere*.

emptiness, inanitas.

empty, adj. LIT., inanis, vacuus, cassus (poet.). **TRANSF., inanis, vanus, cassus.**

empty, v. vacuefacere, exinanire, exonerare (= to unload), *exhaustire* (= to drain).

empyrean, caelum.

emulate, aemulari.

emulation, aemulatio.

emulator, aemulator, aemulus.

emulous, aemulus.

emulously, certatim.

enable, homini rei (genit.) *facultatem facere*.

enact, (*legem*) *sancire, sciscere, iubere*; more generally, *statuere, constituere*: to get (a law) enacted, *perferre*.

enactment, = law, *sanctio, lex, plebiscitum, senatusconsultum*.

enamoured; see LOVE.

encamp, v. *castra ponere, considere*.

enchant. LIT., (*eff*) *fascinare*. TRANSF., *capere, permulcere, delectare*.

enchantment. LIT., see CHARM. TRANSF., *delectatio, blandimentum, inlecebra*.

enchantress, *venefica*.

encircle, *circumplecti, cingere, circumdare*.

enclose, *includere, cingere, saepire, continere*.

enclosure, = enclosed place, *saepitum, saepimentum*.

encomium, *laus, laudatio*.

encompass; see ENCIRCLE.

encore, v. transit. *revocare*.

encounter, subst. *congressus (-us), concursio*: a hostile —, *concurus (-us)*.

encounter, v. (1) of one person (or party) meeting another (with or without hostility), *concurrere, congrredi, obviam fieri (or ire)*: to — by chance, *incidere, offendere*. (2) = to face unwelcome things, *obire, oppetere* (esp. of death).

encourage, (*ad*) *hortari, cohortari, confirmare, excitare, erigere, animum (homini) addere*.

encouragement, *confirmatio, (ad)hortatio, cohortatio, hortamentum*.

encroach, v.: in gen. to — on, *occupare, invadere*; to — on rights, *ius imminuere*.

encroachment, *iniuria*.

encumber, *onerare, praegravare, impedire*.

encumbrance, *onus (-eris, n.), impedimentum*.

end, subst. (1) = termination, *finis, exitus (-us), clausula* (= the conclusion of anything written), *caput* (= top or extremity of a physical object); often also rendered by the adj. *extremus* (e.g. in *extrema oratione*, at the — of the speech). Phrases: in the —, *tandem, denique*; to bring to an —, put an — to, see END, v.; the war has come to an —, *debellatum est*. (2) = aim or object, *finis, consilium, propositum*: to what —? *quo?*

end, v. (1) transit. *finire, conficere, terminare, ad finem adducere or perducere*: to — a meeting, or contest, *dirimere*. (2) intransit. *finem or exitum habere, desinere*, or use pass. of transit. verbs: to — well (badly), *bene (male) evenire*.

endanger, in *periculum*, or in *discrimen*, *adducere or vocare, periclitari*.

endear, *devincire*.

endearments, *blanditiae (-arum, plur.)*.

endeavour, subst. *conatus (-us), nisus (-us), contentio*.

endeavour, v. *conari, (e)niti, contendere*.

ending; see END, subst.

endless, *infinitus, perpetuus, aeternus, sempiternus*.

endlessly, *sine fine, perpetuo*.

endorse; see ALLOW, SANCTION.

endow. (1) to — a daughter, *dotem filiae dare*.

(2) in gen. *hominem*, etc., *re donare, instruere, ornare, locupletare*.

endowed, (*re*) *ornatus, praeditus, instructus*.

endue; see ENDOW.

endurance, *patientia, perpessio, tolerantia*.

endure. (1) = to bear, (*per*) *ferre, sustinere, tolerare, pati, perpeti*. (2) = to last, (*per*) *manere, durare*.

endurable, *tolerabilis, patibilis*.

enduring, *perpetuus, perennis*.

enemy, *hostis* (public), *inimicus* (personal or private), *adversarius* (= any kind of opponent): of (or like) an —, *hostilis*.

energetic, *acer, strenuus, impiger, vehemens*.

energetically, *acriter, strenue, impigre, vehementer*.

energy, *vis, vigor, virtus (-utis), impetus (-us), contentio*.

enervate, *enervare, debilitare, (e)mollire, frangere*.

enervation, *debilitatio, languor*.

enfeeble; see ENERVATE.

enforce. (1) to — an argument, *confirmare*.

(2) in gen. *exsequi*.

enfranchise, in *civitatem adscribere, adsciscere, accipere, recipere; civitate donare*.

enfranchisement, *civitas, or civitatis donatio*.

engage. (1) = to bind, make liable, *obligare, obstringere*. (2) = to hire, *conducere*. (3) = to — a person in conversation, *sermonem cum homine incipere, instituire, conferre*. (4) = to promise, undertake, *spondere, promittere, recipere*. (5) = to join battle with, *cum homine configere, congrredi*. (6) = to — in a business, in *rem ingredi, rem obire, suscipere*.

engaged. (1) = busy, *occupatus*. (2) — to be married, *sponsus, pactus*.

engagement. (1) = a promise, *sponsio, stipulatio, pactum, pactio, promissum*: to keep an —, *fidem servare*; an — to marry, *pactio nuptialis*. (2) = a promise to meet, appointment, *constitutum*. (3) = any piece of business, *occupatio, negotium*. (4) = a battle, *pugna, proelium*.

engaging, *blandus, suavis*.

engagingly, *suaviter*.

engender, *gignere, generare*; see also CAUSE, PRODUCE.

engine, *machina, machinatio, machinamentum*.

engineer, *machinator*: a military —, *sapper, faber*.

England, *Anglia*; but the more classical *Britannia* (= Britain) will often serve.

English, *Anglus, Anglicus*, or (more class.) *Britannus, Britannicus*.

engrave, *scalpère, incidere, insculpère*.

engraving, *sculptura* (Plin., Suet.).

engraver, *sculptor* (Plin.).

engross. (1) = to buy up, *coemere*. (2) = to occupy exclusively, *occupare, tenere*.

engulf, *absorbere, (de)vorare, (ex)haurire*.

enhance, *augere, amplificare, (ex)ornare, exaggerare*.

enhancement, *accessio, amplificatio*.

enigma *aenigma* (-atis, n.), *ambages* (-um, plur.).

enigmatic, *obscurus, perplexus, ambiguus*.

enigmatically, *ambigue, per ambages, perplexe*.

enjoin; see COMMAND.

enjoy. (1) = to have and take pleasure in, *re frui, gaudere; voluptatem capere or percipere ex re*; to — oneself, *se oblectare*. (2) = to have, simply, *re uti, rem habere*: he —ed a good education, *liberaliter educatus est*.

enjoyment *fructus (-us), usus (-us), gaudium, voluptas*.

enkindle, *accendere, incendere, inflammare*.

enlarge. (1) = to make larger, *amplificare, dilatare, augere, laxare.* (2) to — upon, *pluribus (verbis) disputare.*

enlargement, *amplificatio, incrementum;* often to be rendered by verb.

enlighten. LIT., *inlustrare, inluminare.* TRANSF., *docere, erudire.*

enlightenment, *humanitas.*

enlist, v. (1) transit., of troops, *milites (con)-scribere, comparare, sacramento adigere* or *obligare;* in gen. = to win over, *conciliare.*

(2) intransit. *nomen dare* or *profiteri, sacramentum dicere.*

enlistment, render by verb.

enliven, *excitare, exhilarare.*

enmity, *inimicitia, odium, simulas.*

ennoble. LIT., *nobilium ordini adscribere.* TRANSF., in gen., *ornare, honestare, inlustrare.*

ennui, *taedium.*

enormity. (1) as a quality, *immanitas.*

(2) = a monstrous action, *scelus (-eris, n.), flagitium, facinus (-oris, n.).*

enormous, *ingens, immanis, immensus.*

enormously, *praeter modum,* or render by superl. of adj. (e.g. — high, *altissimus*).

enough, *sat, satis, adfatim:* more than —, *nimis, abunde, satis superque;* not —, *parum;* but —! *sed haec hactenus.*

enquire, see INQUIRE.

enquiry, see INQUIRY.

enrage, *irritare, exasperare, inflammare.*

enrapture, *oblectare, capere.*

enrich, *locupletare, locupletem facere, ditare, divitiis ornare.*

enroll, (ad)scribere; see also ENLIST.

enshrine, *dedicare, consecrare.*

ensign. (1) = a banner, *signum (militare), vexillum.* (2) = a banner-bearer, *signifer, aquilifer, vexillarius.*

enslave, (hominem) in *servitute* redigere, or *servitute adficere;* (homini) *servitutem iniungere.*

enslaved. LIT., use *servus.* TRANSF., *addictus, emancipatus.*

ensnare, (lit. and fig.) *capere, inretire, inlicere.*

entail. LIT., express by phrase. TRANSF., *adferre, inferre;* see also CAUSE.

entangle, (lit. and fig.) *impedire, implicare, inretire.*

entanglement, *implicatio.*

enter. LIT., = to go in or into, *intrare, introire, inire, ingredi:* to — in a vehicle, or on horseback, *invehi.* TRANSF., (1) = to — into, or upon (any undertaking), *ingredi, inire, suscipere, incipere:* to — public life, *ad rempublicam accedere:* to — an alliance, *societatem facere.* (2) to — (in a book), *referre.*

enterprise, *inceptum, opus (-eris, n.), facinus (-oris, n.):* usually bold and bad.

enterprising, *promptus, acer, strenuus, audax.*

entertain. (1) = to have, *habere.* (2) = to amuse, *delectare, oblectare.* (3) = to receive hospitably, *hospitio accipere, excipere.*

entertainer, *hospes.*

entertaining; see AMUSING.

entertainment. (1) = hospitality, *hospitium;* (2) = banquet, *epulae (-arum, plur.), convivium.* (3) see AMUSEMENT.

enthusiasm, *studium, fervor, ardor, alacritas, impetus (-us) animi.*

enthusiast, *homo fanaticus;* or render by phrase.

enthusiastic, *fanaticus, ardens, fervidus, calidus, vehemens.*

enthusiastically, *ardenter, acriter, vehementer.*

entice, *adlicere, adlectare, inlicere, pellicere.*

enticement, *inlecebrae, esca.*

enticing, *blandus, inlecebrosus (Pl.).*

enticingly, *blande, inlecebrose (Pl.).*

entire, *totus, integer, solidus.*

entirely, *omnino, plane, prorsus, penitus.*

entirety, render by *totus.*

entitle. (1) = to name, *inscribere, appellare, nominare.* (2) = to give a title to, *ius* or *potestatem aliquid faciendi dare.*

entomb, *humare, condere.*

entrails, *intestina (-orum, plur.), viscera (-um, plur.), exta (-orum, plur.).*

entrance, subst. (1) as an act, *ingressio, introitus (-us).* (2) = place of —, *aditus (-us), introitus (-us), ostium;* see also DOOR.

entrap; see ENSNARE.

entreat, *precari, rogare, orare, obsecrare:* to — successfully, *exorare.*

entrench, *vallo* or *fossâ* or *operibus (com)-munire, vallare.*

entrenchment, *vallum, munitio, munimentum, opera (-um, plur.).*

entrust, (con)credere, *committere, permittere, mandare, commendare.*

entry; see ENTRANCE; in accounts, *nomen* (e.g. *nomen in tabulas referre,* to make an —).

entwine, (in)nectere, *implicare, redimere* (all these are poet.); *circumplicare* (Cic.).

enumerate, (di)numerare, *enumerare.*

enunciate, *edicere, indicare, pronuntiare, enuntiare.*

enunciation, *enuntiatio.*

envelope, subst. *involucrum.*

envelope, v. *involvere, obducere, circumfundere.*

envenom. LIT., *venenare, veneno imbuere.* TRANSF., *exasperare, exacerbare.*

enviable, *fortunatus, beatus;* or render by phrase.

envious, *invidus, lividus:* an — disposition, *invidentia.*

environ, *circumdare, circumplecti.*

environs, render by phrase with *loca* and *circum.*

envoy, *legatus;* see AMBASSADOR.

envy, subst. *invidia, livor, malevolentia.*

envy, v. (rem homini) *invidere.*

ephemeral, *unius diei, caducus, brevis.*

epic, adj. *epicus, heroicus:* an —, or — poem, *epos* (in nom. and acc. sing. only).

Epicurean. LIT., adj. and subst. *Epicureus.* TRANSF., in gen. = hedonist, hedonistic, *voluptarius.*

epidemic, *morbus, pestilentia, lues.*

epigram, *epigramma (-atis, n.).*

epigrammatic, *salsus.*

epilepsy, *morbus comitalis* (Sen.).

epilogue, *epilôgus.*

episcopacy, *episcopatus (-us: eccl.).*

episode, *embolium, excursus (-us).*

epistle, *epistula, littera (-arum, plur.).*

epitaph, *titulus, elogium.*

epithalamium, *epithalamium* (Quint.), *carmen nuptiale.*

epithet, *epitheton* (Quint.).

epitome, *epitome*, *summarius* (Sen.).
epitomize; see ABRIDGE.
epoch, *tempus* (-ōris, n.), *aetas*, *saeculum*.
equable, *aequus*, *aequabilis*, *constans*, *stabilis*.
equability, *aequus animus*, *aequabilitas*.
equably, *aequo animo*, *aequaliter*.
equal, subst. *par*, *compar* (Pl.).
equal, adj. *aequus*, *aequalis*, *par*, *parilis* (poet.),
compar: to divide into twelve — parts, *in duodecim partes aequaliter dividere*; to be — to doing anything, *sufficere*.
equal, v. (*ad*) *aequare*, *aequiparare*.
equality, *aequalitas*, *aequalitas*.
equalize, (*ex*) *aequare*, *adaequare*.
equally, *aeque*, *aequaliter*, *pariter*.
equanimity, *aequus animus*, *aequitas animi*, *aequa mens* (Hor.).
equator, *circulus aequinoctialis* (Varro).
equestrian, subst. *eques* (-tīs).
equestrian, adj. *equester* or *equestris*.
equidistant, to be, *pari intervallo inter se distare*.
equilateral, *aequis lateribus*.
equilibrium, *aequilibrium* (Sen.): to hold in —, *librare*.
equinox, *aequinoctium*.
equinoctial, *aequinoctialis* (Plin.).
equip, *armare*, *instruere*, *ornare*.
equipment, *arma* (-orum, plur.), *armamenta* (-orum, plur., esp. of ships), *armatura*, *instrumenta* (-orum, plur.).
equipoise; see EQUILIBRIUM.
equitable, adj. *aequus*, *iustus*, *meritus*.
equity, *aequitas*, *aequum*, *iustitia*.
equivalent: to be — to anything, *pro re valere*; see also EQUAL.
equivocal, *ambiguus*, *anceps*, *dubius*.
equivocation, *ambiguitas*, *ambibolia*.
equivocate, *tergiversari*.
era, *tempus*; see also AGE.
eradicate, *extirpare*, *evellere*, *eruere*, *extinguere*, *excidere*, *eradere*, *tollere*.
eradication, *extinctio*, or render by verb.
erase, *delere*, *inducere*.
erasure, *litura*.
ere, *praequam*, *antequam*; see also BEFORE.
erect, adj. (*e*) *rectus*.
erect, v. (I) = to set upright, *erigere*, *tollere*.
(2) = to build, *aedificare*, *exstruere*, *excitare*.
erection. (I) as an act, *aedificatio*, *exstructio*.
(2) = a building, *aedificium*.
erotic, *amatorius*.
err, *errare*, *vagari*, *in errore versari*; *falli* (= to be mistaken); *peccare* or *delinquere* (= to go wrong, sin).
errand, *mandatum*: an — boy, *nuntius*, *tabellarius*.
erratic, *vagus*, *inconstans*, *erraticus* (rare).
erroneous, *falsus*.
erroneously, *falso*, *perperam*.
error, *error*, *erratum*, *peccatum* (= a sin).
erst, *quondam*, *olim*.
erudite, *litteratus*, *doctus*, *eruditus*.
erudition, *doctrina*, *eruditio*.
eruption, *eruptio*.
escape, subst. *fuga*, *effugium*.
escape, v. (I) transit. *rem* (*hominem*) (*ef*) *fugere*, *subterfugere*; *elabi*, *evadere* (with *ex* and *abl.*); of facts, etc.: to — one's observation or memory, *fugere*, *praeterire*, *fallere*. (2) intransit. (*ef*) *fugere*, *elabi*, *evadere*.

escarpment, *vallum*.
escheat, subst. *hereditas caduca* (Leg.).
eschew, *vitare*; see also AVOID.
escort, *comitatus* (-ūs): under a person's —, *homine comitante*.
escort, v. *comitari*, *deducere*, *prosequi*.
esulent, *esulentus*.
esoteric, *arcanus*, *occultus*.
especial, *praecipuus*; sometimes *maximus*, *summus*.
especially, *praesertim*, *praecipue*, *maxime*, *in primis* (*imprimis*), *summe*.
esplanade, *ambulatio*.
espouse; see BETROTH and MARRY.
esquire, *armiger* (late Latin).
essay, subst. (I) = an attempt, *conatus* (-ūs).
(2) = a treatise, *libellus*.
essay, v. *conari*.
essayist, *scriptor*.
essence, *natura*, *vis*: it is the — of affection, *amicitiae* (*proprium*) *est*.
essential, *verus*, *proprius*.
essentially, *reapse*, *vere*, *necessario*.
establish. (I) = to set up, *statuere*, *instituere*, *constituere*. (2) = to make strong, *confirmare*, *stabilire*. (3) = to prove, *probare*, *vincere*.
establishment. (I) = act of —, *constitutio*, *confirmatio*. (2) = household, *familia*.
estate. (I) = condition, *status* (-ūs), *habitus* (-ūs), *condicio*, *fortuna*, *sors*. (2) = property, *res*, *fundus*, *praedium*, *ager*, *villa*, *possessio*.
esteem, subst. *opinio*, *existimatio*.
esteem, v. (I) = to think, *aestimare*, *existimare*, *putare*. (2) = to respect, *diligere*, *vereri*, *magni facere*.
estimable, *laudatus*, *bonus*, *optimus*, *honestus*, *gravis*, *probus*.
estimate, subst. (I) in terms of money, *aestimatio*. (2) in gen. = judgment, *iudicium*.
estimate, v. = to value, *aestimare*, *censere*.
estimation; see ESTEEM.
estrangle, (*ab*) *alienare*.
estrangement, *alienatio*, *discidium*.
estuary, *aestuarium*.
eternal, *aeternus*, *sempiternus*, *immortalis*, *perpetuus*.
eternally, *in aeternum*, *perpetuo*, *semper*.
eternity, *aeternitas*: for all —, *in aeternum*, *in perpetuum*, *in omne tempus*.
ether, *aether*.
ethereal, *aetherius*.
ethical, *moralis* (invented by Cicero); or use phrase with *mores* or *officia*.
ethics, *philosophia quae est de vita et moribus*, *philosophia moralis*, *ethice* (Quint.).
etiquette, *mos*, *usus* (-ūs).
etymology, *etymologia*, *explicatio verborum*, *nominum interpretatio*.
eucharist, *eucharistia* (eccl.).
eulogist, *laudator*.
eulogize, (*con*) *laudare*.
eulogy, *laudatio*, *laus*.
eunuch, *eunuchus*, *spado*.
euphemism, *euphemistic*, render by phrase, such as *mitiorem in partem vertere dicendo*.
euphony, *sonus dulcis* or *suavis*.
evacuate, *locum vacuificare* or (*de*) *relinquere*; *loco* (*ex loco*), *discedere*, *excedere*, *egredi*: to — by withdrawing troops, *militēs deducere*.
evade, (*ef*) *fugere*, *subterfugere*; see also ESCAPE: to — the point, *tergiversari*.
evangelist, *evangelista* (eccl.).

evaporate, evaporation, express by phrases, such as in *vaporem vertere, verti*.

evasion, latebra, ambages (-um, plur.), *tergiversatio*.

evasive, ambiguus.

evasively, ambigue.

eve, subst.: on the — of, render by *instare* or *sub* (with acc.); see also **EVENING**.

even, adj. *aequus, planus*; of temper, *aequus, aequabilis*; of numbers, *par*.

even, adv. *etiam, vel, adeo*: not —, *ne . . . quidem*; — if, *etsi, etiamsi*.

evening, subst. *vesper* (-ēris, or -ēri), *tempus vespertinum*: in the —, *vesperi*; good — *salve*; the — of life, *vita occidens*.

evening, adj. *vespertinus*: the — star, *Hesperus, Vesper*.

evenly, aequaliter, aequabiliter, pariter.

evenness, aequalitas (Sen.): — of temper, *aequus animus*.

event. (I) = result, *eventus* (-ūs), *exitus* (-ūs).

(2) = occurrence, *res (gesta), factum, casus* (-ūs): at all —s, *certe, saltem*; in the — of, use *si*.

eventful, memorabilis: that — day, *ille dies*.

ever, adv. (I) = always, *semper, perpetuo*.

(2) = at any time, *unquam (unquam), quando* (after *num* and *si*): for —, in *aeternum, in perpetuum*.

everlasting; see **ETERNAL**.

every, quisque, omnis: — one, each separately, *unusquisque*; one in — ten, *decimus quisque*; —body, *omnes* (-ium, plur.), sometimes *nemo non*, or *nemo est quin*; — day, *cottidie* (see also **DAILY**); — thing, *omnia* (-ium, plur.); — where, *ubique, passim*; from — side, *undique*.

evict, (ex)pellere, depellere, detrudere, deturbare.

eviction, evictio (Leg.); or render by verb.

evidence, subst. (I) as legal t. t. *testimonium, indicium*. (2) in gen., *argumentum*.

evident, manifestus, apertus, evidens, perspicuus: it is —, *apparet, liquet* (with acc. and infin.).

evidently, aperte, manifesto, perspicue, evidenter.

evil, subst. *malum, incommodum*.

evil, adj. *malus, pravus, improbus*.

evil-doer, (homo) maleficus.

evil-speaking, maledicus.

evince, ostendere, probare, praestare.

evoke, evocare, elicere, excitare.

evolve, evolovere, explicare.

evolution. (I) — of soldiers, *decursus* (-ūs). (2) in nature, use phrase, such as *rerum progressio*.

ewe, ovis femina: — lamb, *agna*.

ewer, urceus, hydria, urna.

exacerbate; see **EMBITTER**.

exact, exactus, subtilis, diligens.

exact, v. *rem ab homine exigere, rem homini imperare*.

exacting, rapax.

exaction, exactio.

exactitude, exactness, subtilitas, diligentia.

exactly, diligenter, accurate, subtiliter.

exaggerate, augere, in maius extollere.

exaggeration, superlatio, traectio: I dislike idle —, *nilil auctum ex vano velim* (Liv.).

exalt, augere, amplificare, evehere, efferre, (ex)tolleere.

exaltation, (I) of feeling, *elatio*. (2) in rank, use phrase such as *dignitatis accessio*.

exalted, altus, (ex)celsus, elatus.

examination, investigatio, inquisitio.

examine, investigare, inquirere, inspicere, (per)scrutari.

example, exemplum, exemplar, documentum: to set an —, *exemplum praebere*; for —, *verbi causā, exempli gratia, vel*.

exasperate, irritare, exacerbare, exasperare.

exasperation, ira.

excavate, (ex)cavare, effodere.

excavation, cavum.

exceed, excedere, egredi.

excel, excellere, praestare (both with dat.); (ex)superare (with acc.).

excellence, excellentia, praestantia.

excellent, excellens, praestans, egregius, optimus, praeclarus, praecipuus.

excellently, excellenter, egregie, optime, praecipue.

except, prep. praeter (with acc.); sometimes *extra* (with acc.); often rendered by past partic. of *excipere* in abl. absol. (e.g. *except you, te excepto*); *nisi* after a neg. (e.g. *nisi in te nullam spem habeo*).

except, v. *excipere, eximere*.

excepted, eximius.

exception, exceptio; all without —, *omnes ad unum*.

exceptional, rarus.

exceptionally, praeter modum.

excess. (I) in quantity, *nimum*. (2) in conduct, *imtemperantia, licentia, luxuria*.

excessive, nimius, immodicus, immoderatus.

excessively, nimis, immodice, immoderate, praeter modum.

exchange, subst. permutatio; of money, *collybus*.

exchange, v. (per)mutare: to — letters, *litteras dare et accipere*.

exchequer, aerarium, fiscus.

excitable, irritabilis, fervidus.

excite. (I) of persons, *excitare, concitare, (com)movere, incendere*. (2) of feelings, disturbances, etc., *(com)movere, excitare, concitare, conflare*.

excited, trepidus.

excitement, concitatio, commotio, perturbatio.

exclaim, (ex)clamare, vociferari, conclamare (of more than one person).

exclamation, exclamatio, vox.

exclude, excludere, prohibere, eximere, arcere.

exclusion, exclusio (Ter.), or render by verb.

exclusive. (I) = — in choice of acquaintance, render by phrase such as *parum adfabilis, rari aditus est*. (2) of properties = belonging to one only, *proprius*.

excrement, excrementum (Plin.), *stercus* (-ōris).

excrecence, tuber (Ter., Plin.).

excruciating, acerbissimus: — pain, *dolor summus* or *maximus*.

exculpate, excusare, (ex)purgare.

exculpation, purgatio.

excursion, iter (-iteris): to make an —, *excurrere*.

excusable, excusabilis (Ov.); or render by verb *excuso*.

excuse, subst. excusatio; see also **PRETEXT**.

excuse, v. (I) = to make excuses for, *excusare, (ex)purgare*. (2) = to pardon, *(homini) ignoscere, veniam dare*.

execrable; see ABOMINABLE.

execrate, *execrari, detestari, abominari*; see CURSE.

execute. (1) = to carry out, *exsequi, persequi, efficere, perficere*. (2) = to punish by death, *supplicium (de homine) sumere; hominem necare, securi ferire*.

execution. (1) = carrying out, *effectio*; or render by verb. (2) = capital punishment, *supplicium*. (3) — on goods, *bonorum venditio, emptio*. (4) = slaughter in gen., *strages, caedes*.

executioner, *carnifex*.

executive, use phrase with *administrare*.

exegesis, *explanatio, interpretatio*.

exemplary, adj.; see EXCELLENT.

exempt, adj. *immunis, liber, solutus, vacuus*.

exempt, v. *exicipere, eximere, immunem facere, liberare, solvere*.

exemption, *immunitas, vacatio, vacuitas*.

exercise, subst. *exercitatio*; = a literary task, *thema (-atis: Quint.)*.

exercise, v. transit. (1) = to carry on, *exercere, facere, efficere, fungi* (with abl.). (2) = to work, train, *exercere*.

exert, v. *contendere, intendere*: to — oneself, *niti, eniti, conari*; see also USE, EMPLOY, EXERCISE.

exertion, *contentio, intentio, conatus (-ūs)*.

Exeter, *Isca Dumnoniorum*.

exhale, (ex)halare.

exhalation, *exhalatio*.

exhaust, *exaurire* (lit. and fig.); in gen. = to wear out, *absumere, consumere, conficere, fatigare*.

exhausted, *effetus, confectus, defessus, fatigatus*.

exhaustion; see FATIGUE.

exhibit, v. LIT., *proponere, exponere, exhibere*. TRANSF., in gen. = to manifest, *praestare, praebere*.

exhibition, = show, *spectaculum, ludi (-orum, plur.)*.

exhilarate, (ex)hilarare, *hilarem facere*.

exhilaration, *hilaritas*.

exhort, (ad)hortari; see ENCOURAGE.

exigence, *necessitas, angustiae (-arum, plur.)*.

exile, subst. (1) = banishment, *exsilium, relegatio*: in —, adj. *extorris*; to be in —, *exsulare*. (2) = person banished, *exsul, profugus* (poet.).

exile, v. transit. *exire, exterminare, relegare, (ex)pellere*; see also BANISH.

exist, *esse, existere, exstare*.

existence, use *esse*.

exit. (1) = a going out, *exitus (-ūs), egressus (-ūs)*.

(2) = way out, *exitus (-ūs), effugium, ostium*.

exonerate, (culpā) liberare.

exorbitant, *immodicus*.

exorbitantly, *immodice*.

exordium, *exordium, prooemium*.

exoteric, Cic. uses the Greek word *ἐξωτερικός*, Gellius the Latin form *exotericus*.

exotic, *peregrinus, externus*.

expand, v. transit. (ex)pantere, *extendere, lazare, dilatare*.

expanse, *spatium*.

expatiate, *pluribus (verbis) disputare*.

expatriate; see BANISH.

expect, *expectare, sperare* (usually of good things).

expectant, *adrectus, suspensus*.

expectation, *expectatio, spes, opinio*.

expectorate, *exscreare, exspuere*.

expectoration, *exscreatio* (Plin.).

expediency, *utilitas*.

expedient, subst. *machina, ratio, consilium*.

expedient, adj. *commodus, utilis*: it is —, *expedit*.

expedite, *expedire, maturare*.

expedition. (1) = speed, *celeritas*. (2) military, *expeditio*.

expeditious, *celer, promptus, maturus*.

expeditiously, *celeriter, prompte, mature*.

expel, (ex)pellere, *exigere*.

expend, *expendere, impendere, erogare* (of public money).

expense, *impensa, impendium, dispendium* (poet.), *sumptus (-ūs, esp. excessive)*.

expensive, *sumptuosus, carus, pretiosus*.

expensively, *sumptuose, pretiose*.

expenditure, of public money, *erogatio*; in gen., see EXPENSE.

experience, subst. (*rerum*) *usus (-ūs), experientia, peritia* (including knowledge or skill gained by —): I speak from —, *expertus dico*.

experience, v. *experiri, pati, (usu) cognoscere*: I — a thing, *res mihi usu venit*.

experienced, (*rerum*) *peritus, exercitatus, versatus in rebus*.

experiment, *experimentum, periculum*: an unfortunate —, *res infelicitate temptata*.

experimental, render by phrase.

expert, *sciens, callidus*; see also EXPERIENCED.

expertness, *expertise, calliditas, sollertia*.

expiate, *luere, expiare*; *poenas sceleris dare, pendere, dependere, solvere*.

expiation, *expiatio, poena, piaculum, luella* (Lucr.).

expiatory, *piacularis*.

expiration. (1) physical, *expiratio*. (2) = end, q.v.: at the — of the year, *anno exeunte*; after the — of the year, *anno exacto*.

expire. LIT., = to breathe one's last, *expirare, animam edere*. TRANSF., of time = to end, *exire*.

explain, *exponere, expedire, explanare, explicare, interpretari, enodare*.

explanation, *explicatio, explanatio, interpretatio, enodatio*.

explanatory, render by verb.

explicit, *apertus, definitus*.

explicitly, *plane, diserte, definite*.

explode. (1) transit. = to discredit (a theory), *explodere, refellere, confutare, refutare*. (2) intransit. = to burst, *dirumpi*.

export, *exportare*.

exportation, *exportatio*.

exports, *merces (quae exportantur)*.

expose. (1) in gen. *exponere*. (2) to — to (danger, etc.), *obicere, offerre*. (3) = to show up, unmask, *detegere, coarguere*. (4) of parts of the body, (de)nudare.

exposition, *expositio*; see also EXPLANATION.

exposure, render by verb.

expound; see EXPLAIN.

express, (in words) *exprimere, significare, declarare, demonstrare*: to — oneself, *loqui, dicere*.

expression. (1) = a thing said, *verbum, sententia, vocabulum, dictum, vox*. (2) of the features, *vultus (-ūs)*: void of —, *languens, languidus*.

expressive, of movements, *argutus*; of style, *significans* (Quint.); often expressed by *vis*.

expressively, *significanter* (Quint.).
expressiveness, *vis*; of movements, *argutiae* (-arum, plur.).
expulsion, *exactio*, *expulsio*.
expunge, *delere*, *inducere*, *oblitterare*.
expurgate, (*ex*) *purgare*.
exquisite, *exquisitus*, *conquisitus*, *venustus*.
exquisitely, *exquisite*, *venuste*.
extant: to be —, *existere*.
extempore, *subitus*, *extemporale* (Quint.): to speak —, *ex tempore dicere*.
extend, v. (1) transit. *extendere*, *distendere*, *augere*, *propagare*, *amplificare*, *dilatare*. (2) intransit. *patere*, *extendi*, *distendi*: to — to, *pertinere ad*.
extension, = the act of extending, *porrectio* (e.g. *digitorum*), *productio*, *prolatio*, *propagatio*.
extensive, *magnus*, *amplus*, *latus*.
extensively, *late*.
extent, *ambitus* (-ūs), *spatium*: to this —, *hactenus*; to a certain —, *aliqua ex parte*; of what —? *quantus*?
extenuate, *levare*, *mitigare*, *minuere*.
extenuation, *imminutio* (Quint.); or express by verb.
exterior, subst. *facies*, *forma*, *species*.
exterior, adj.; see EXTERNAL.
exterminate, *ad unum interficere*, *interimere*, *eradicare*, *exstirpare*.
extermination, *internecio*, *occidio*.
external, *externus*, *exter(us)*, *exterior*, *extraneus*.
externally, *extrinsecus*.
extinct, *exstinctus*, *obsoletus*.
extinction, *extinctio*.
extinguish, *extinguere*, *restinguere*.
extirpate, *extirpare*, *eradicare*, *excidere*.
extol, *laudibus* (ef) *ferre*, (con) *laudare*.
extort, as an actionable offence, *exprimere*, *extorquere*.
extortion, *res repetundae*; otherwise render by verb.
extortionate, *rapax*, *avarus*.
extra, adv. *praeterea*.
extract, subst., render by verb.
extract, v. (1) in gen. *extrahere*, *evellere*, *exprimere*. (2) from a book, *excerpere*.
extraction. (1) as an act, *evulsio*. (2) = origin, *origo*, *genus* (-eris, n.).
extraneous; see EXTERNAL.
extraordinarily, *extra ordinem*, *praeter morem* or *consuetudinem* or *modum*, *mire*, *mirifice*.
extraordinary, *extraordinarius* (= specially arranged), *inusualis*, *insolitus*, *novus*, *inaudit*, *mirus*.
extravagance. (1) in expenditure, express by *sumptus* (-ūs), with adj. (2) in gen. = excess, *intemperantia*, *immoderatio*.
extravagant. (1) = lavish, *prodigus*, *effusus*, *sumptuosus*. (2) in gen. = excessive, *nimius*, *immoderatus*, *immodicus*, *intemperans*.
extravagantly. (1) = lavishly, *prodige*, *effuse*, *sumptuose*. (2) in gen. = excessively, *immoderate*, *immodice*, *intemperanter*.
extreme, subst.; see EXTREMITY.
extreme, adj. *extremus*, *ultimus*, *summus*.
extremely, *summe*; often rendered by superl. (e.g. — good, *optimus*).
extremity. (1) physical: a = top, *cacumen*, *vertex*, *fastigium*; b, in gen. = farthest part, *extremitas*; or render by adj. *extremus*. (2) =

extreme degree, render by adj. *extremus* or *summus*.

extricate, *expedire*, (*ex*) *solvere*, *liberare*.
extrude, v. transit. *extrudere*, *expellere*, *eicere*.
exuberance, *ubertas*, *luxuria*.
exuberant, *luxuriosus*, *laetus*: to be —, *exuberare*.
exuberantly, *uberrime*.
exude, (*ex*) *sudare* (Verg.), *manare*.
exult, *exultare*, *gestire*, *laetitiae efferri*, *laetari*, *gloriant*.
exultant, *laetus*.
exultation, *laetatio*, *exsultatio* (Tac.).
eye, subst. *oculus*, *lumen* (poet.), *ocellus* (poet.): before one's —s, *ante oculos*, *in conspectu*; blear—d, *lippus*; — in trees, etc., *oculus*, *gemma*; of a needle, *foramen*.
eye, v. *adspicere*, *contemplari*, *intueri*: to — askance, *oculis limis adspicere*.
eye-ball, *pupula*, *pupilla* (Lucret.).
eyebrow, *supercilium*.
eye-lid, *palpebra* (usually plur.).
eyesight, *acies*.
eyesore, express by phrase such as *res horrida aspectu*.
eye-witness, *arbiter*, *spectator et testis*.

F

fable, *fabula* (esp. with adj. such as *ficta* or *commenticia*).
fabled, *fabulosus*, *fabulosus*, *fictus*, *commenticius*, *fabulus*.
fabric, built, *aedificium*; woven, *textum*, *textile*; in gen., and fig., *compages*.
fabricate, *fabricari*, *texere*.
fabrication. (1) = making, *fabricatio*. (2) = falsehood, *commentum*, *mendacium*.
fabricator, *auctor*.
face, subst. *facies*, *vultus* (-ūs: with ref. to the expression), *os* (-oris: properly = the mouth): — to —, *coram*; to make — s, *os distorquere* (Ter.); to set one's — against, *adversari*; in the — of, see FACING.
face, v. (1) = to be opposite, (*a*) *spectare*. (2) = to encounter, confront, *obire* (with acc.); *obviare*, or *se opponere* or *offerre* (with dat.). (3) to — about, *signa convertere*.
facetious, *iocosus*, *iocularis*, *lepidus*, *facetus*.
facetiously, *iocose*, *lepidè*, *facete*.
facetiousness, *facetiae* (-arum, plur.).
facial, *quod ad faciem pertinet*.
facilitate, (*rem*) *faciliorem reddere*.
facility, *facilitas*.
facing, *contra*, *adversus*.
facsimile, of a document, *descriptio imagoque tabularum* (Cic.).
fact, *res*, *factum*: in —, *reapse*, *etenim*, *sane*, *profecto*.
faction, *factio*, *pars*.
factious, *factiosus*, *partium studiosus*, *turbulentus*, *seditiosus*.
factiously, *per factionem*, *seditiose*.
factiousness, *factio*, *studium partium*.
factitious, adj.; see FALSE.
factor, (*negotiorum*) (*pro*) *curator*.
factory, *fabrica*, *officina*: — hands, *operae*.
faculty, *vis*, *facultas*.
fade, *pallescere* (Ov.).

faded; see PALE.

fading, = transient, *caducus, fluxus, fragilis*.

Faenza, Faventia.

fagot, fascis, sarmenta (-orum, plur.).

fail, subst.: without —, *certo, omnino*.

fail, v. (1) intransit.: **a** = to give out, prove inadequate, *deficere* (grow short), *desse* (be short); **b** = not to succeed, *concedere, cadere, offendere*; see also BANKRUPT. (2) transit. *deficere, deserere, destituere* (with acc.); *desse* (with dat.).

failing, error, *peccatum, vitium*.

failure, defectio (e.g. *virium*): or use verb.

fain: I would — do, *velim facere, libens faciam*.

faint, subst.: in a —, *intermortuus*.

faint, adj. *languidus, confectus, defessus*: to damn with — praise, *laudare maligne*.

faint, v. *conlabi, (animo) linqui* (Ov., Suet.).

faint-hearted, *timidus*.

faintly, *languide*.

faintness, *languor*.

fair, subst. *mercatus* (-ūs), *nundinae* (-arum, plur.).

fair, adj. (1) = beautiful, *pulcher, venustus, formosus*. (2) of weather, *serenus*: — weather, *sudum*. (3) = favourable, *secundus, idoneus*. (4) opp. to dark, *candidus*. (5) morally, *aequus, iustus*. (6) = moderately good, *mediocris*.

fairly. (1) = justly, *aeque, iuste*. (2) = moderately, *mediocriter*.

fairness. (1) = beauty, *pulchritudo, forma, venustas*. (2) = justice, *iustitia, aequitas*.

fairy, nymph; of the streams, *Naias, Nais*; of the woods, *Dryas* (usually plur. *Dryades*), *Fauni* (-orum, plur.).

faith. (1) = fidelity, *fides, fidelitas, pietas*: in good —, *ex fide bona*. (2) = belief, *opinio, persuasio, fides*: to have — in, (*homini*) *credere, confidere*.

faithful, *fidelis, fidus*.

faithfully, *fideliter*.

faithfulness, *fidelitas, fides, constantia*.

faithless, *perfidus, perfidiosus, infidelis, infidus*.

faithlessly, *perfide, perfidiose, infideliter*.

faithlessness, *perfidia, infidelitas*.

falchion; see SWORD.

fall, subst. LIT., *casus* (-ūs), *lapsus* (-ūs).

TRANSF., (1) = ruin, *ruina, excidium, casus* (-ūs). (2) = lessening, *deminutio*. (3) = autumn, *autumnus*.

fall, v. (1) to — down, *cadere, decidere, delabi, ruere*; to — apart, *dilabi*; to — at a person's feet, *se ad pedes hominis proicere*; to — back, *recidere*; to — forward, *procidere, prolabi*; to — foul of, *incurrere*; to — in, *incidere*; to — off, *delabi*; to — out, *excidere*. (2) to — dead, *cadere, concedere, occidere, perire*. (3) fig. = to perish, be ruined, *cadere, occidere, corruere*. (4) of a city, *expugnari, capi*. (5) = to sink, fail; of the wind, *cadere, concedere*; of the voice, *cadere*. (6) in price, *cadere*. (7) to — away = to desert, *desciscere*; = to lose flesh, *corpus amittere*. (8) to — back = to retreat, *pedem referre*. (9) to — back on, *recurrere* or *confugere ad*. (10) to — in with, *incidere, offendere*. (11) to — in love with, (*ad*) *amare*. (12) to — upon = to attack, *invadere, incurrere*. (13) to — out = to happen, *cadere, evenire*; = to disagree, *dissentire, dissidere*.

fallacious, fallax, vanus, falsus.

fallaciously, fallaciter, falso.

fallacy, vitium, captio.

fallible, errori obnoxius.

fallow: the field lies —, *ager cessat, quiescit, cultu vacat*; — ground, *novalis* (Verg.).

false, falsus (opp. *verus*): *fictus, commenticius* (= made up), *subditus* (= forged), *simulatus* (= pretended), *fucatus, fucus* (= under — colours), *fallax* (= deceptive), *mendax* (= lying); *perfidus* (= treacherous): a — oath, *periurium*; to play —, *desse*.

falsehood, mendacium, commentum, falsum.

falsely, falso, perperam: to swear —, *peierare*.

falsification, use verb.

falsify, vitare, corrumpere, interpolare.

falsity, use adj.

falter, haesitare, haerere, titubare.

falteringly, titubanter.

fame, laus, gloria, claritas, fama.

famous, (prae)clarus, illustis, celebris.

familiar. (1) = well known, *familiaris, notus*.

(2) = acquainted, (*rei*, genit.) *sciens, gnarus, peritus*: to become —, *adsuescere*.

familiarly, familiariter.

familiarity, familiaritas, consuetudo.

family, subst. *familia* (originally = a household; also used as a part of the *gens* or Roman clan); *domus* (-ūs); *gens* (= clan); *genus* (more general; = race, stock); *cognatio, stirps, propinqui* (-orum, plur.); of good —, *nobilis, honesto loco natus*.

family, adj. *familiaris, domesticus, gentilis, gentilicium* (= belonging to a *gens*), *privatus* (opp. to *publicus*).

famine, fames, cibi inopia.

famish, v. (1) transit. *fame enecare, conficere*.

(2) intransit. *fame enecari, confici, perire*.

fan, subst. (1) for winnowing, *vannus* (Verg.).

(2) for fanning oneself, *flabellum*.

fan, v. *ventilare*.

fanatical, fanaticus.

fancied, opinabilis, opinatus.

fanciful, = imaginative; render by phrase.

fancy, subst. (1) as a faculty, *inventio, cogitatio*.

(2) = an idea, notion, *opinio*; a mere —, *somnium* (Ter.). (3) = liking, preference, *libido*.

fancy, v. (1) = to imagine, *figere*. (2) = to think (on slight grounds), *opinari, putare, haud scire an, nescire an*.

fang, dens.

fanged, dentatus (Ov.).

far. (1) in space, *procul, longe*: from — off, *e longinquo, eminus* (opp. *comminus*); farther, *longius, ultra*; as — as, *tenuis* (prep.), *quatenus* (adv.), *usque* (adv. = all the way); — and wide, *longe lateque*. (2) in degree: — better (best), *longe or multo melior (optimus)*; — from it, *minime*; so —, thus —, *hactenus*; so — from staying he ran away, *tantum aberat ut maneret ut aufugeret, or adeo non mansit sed ultro aufugit*; to go too —, *modum excedere*; as — as, *quantum, quod* (e.g. *quod ad me attinet*).

farce, mimus.

farical, mimicus, ridiculus.

farically, mimice, ridicule.

fare, subst. (1) = food, *cibus, victus* (-ūs): poor —, *tenuis victus*; good —, *lautus victus*.

(2) = money paid for journey, *vectura* (Pl., Sen.), *naulum* (Juv.).
fare, v. *se habere*, with adv.
farewell! interj. *ave! avete! vale! valet!*: to bid —, *valere iubere*.
far-fetched, *longe repetitus, arcessitus*.
farm, subst. *fundus, praedium, ager*.
farm, v. (1) = to till, *arare, colere*. (2) = to hire (taxes, etc.), *redimere, conducere*. (3) to — out = let out on contract, (*e*)*locare*.
farmer. (1) on a farm, *agricola, arator, colonus*. (2) see CONTRACTOR, *HIRER*: a — of revenues, *publicanus*.
farming. (1) on a farm, *aratio, agricultura* (or as two words), *agrorum cultus* (-ūs), *res rusticae*. (2) = hiring, *redemptio, conductio*.
farrago, *farrago* (Juv.).
farrier, render by phrase, such as *qui equis soles ferreas suppingit*.
farrow, subst. *fetus* (-ūs).
farrow, v. *parere, fetum edere*.
farthing, (as a very small coin) *quadrans, teruncius*: I do not care a — for, *haud flocci facio*.
fascinate, *fascinare* (Verg.); see also CHARM.
fascination. LIT., *fascinum, fascinatio* (Plin.).
 TRANSF., *blanditia, dulcedo*.
fashion, subst. (1) = custom, way, *mos, consuetudo, ritus* (-ūs): after the — of men, *hominum ritu*. (2) = style of dress, *habitus* (-ūs), *ornatus* (-ūs). (3) = the prevailing —, what is fashionable, *saeculum* (Tac.); out of —, *obsoletus*.
fashion, v. *fabricari, (ef)ingere*; see also MAKE.
fashionable, *elegans, quod moris est*.
fashionably, *de more, elegant*.
fast, subst. *ieiunium*.
fast, adj. (1) = quick, *celer, citus, velox, pernix, rapidus*. (2) = fixed, firm, *firmus, stabilis*: to hold —, *tenere, retinere*; to stick —, *adhaerere*; to make —, *firmare, stabilire*.
fast, adv. (1) = quickly, *celeriter, rapide*. (2) = firmly, *firm*, *firmiter*.
fast, v. *ieiunium servare*.
fasten, (*ad*)*figere, (ad)ligare, deligare, adnectere*: to — together, *configere, connectere*; see also TIE, BIND.
fastening, *vinculum, compages, claustra* (-orum, plur.), *repagula* (-orum, plur.).
fastidious, adj. *fastidiosus, delicatus, elegans*.
fastidiously, *fastidiose, delicate, eleganter*.
fat, subst. *adeps, sebum* (Pl.): to live on the — of the land, *delicatissimis cibis uti*.
fat, adj. *pinguis, obesus, nitidus* (= sleek), *saginitus* (= fattened).
fatal, *periculosus, funestus, exitialis, exitiosus*.
fatalism, *fatalist*, use phrase with *fatum* (e.g. *omnia fato fieri credere*).
fatality. (1) = power of fate, *fatum*. (2) = accident, *casus* (-ūs).
fate, *fatum, necessitas, sors*. Personif., *Fortuna*; the Fates, *Parcae*. *fated, fatalis*.
father, subst. *pater, parens, genitor* (poet.); —, = ancestors, *maiores* (-um, plur.).
father, v.: to — upon, *ascribere, tribuere*.
father-in-law, *socer*.
fatherless, *orbus*.
fatherly, *paternus*.
fathom, subst. *ulna* (Plin.).
fathom, v. *explorare*.
fatigue, subst. (*de*)*fatigatio, lassitudo*.
fatigue, v. (*de*)*fatigare, (de)lassare* (poet.).

fatigued, (*de*)*fatigatus, (de)fessus, lassus* (poet.).
fatness, *obesitas* (Suet.), *pinguitudo* (Plin.).
fatten. (1) transit. *saginare, farcire* (Cato).
 (2) intransit. *pinguescere*.
fatuity, *fatuitas, ineptia*.
fatuous, *fatuus, ineptus*.
fatuously, *inepte, insulse*.
fault, *culpa, vitium, peccatum, delictum, menda, noxa*: at —, *in culpa*; to find — with, *culpae, accusare, reprehendere*.
faultily, *mendose, vitiose*.
faultless, *integer, innocens, emendatus*.
faultlessly, *integre, innocenter, emendate*.
faulty, *mendosus, vitiosus*.
favour, subst. (1) = a position of —, *gratia*. (2) = a disposition to —, goodwill, *favor, studium, benevolentia*. (3) = an act of —, *beneficium*: to do a —, (*homini*) *gratum facere* or *gratificari*.
favour, v. (*homini*) *favere, studere, suffragari*.
 Prov.: fortune —s the brave, *fortuna fortes adjuvat*.
favourable, *propitius* (of the gods), *commodus, prosperus, idoneus, secundus*.
favourably, *benigne, commode, prospere*.
favourer, *fautor* (f. *fautrix*).
favourite, subst. *deliciae* (-arum, plur.).
favourite, adj. *carus, graciosus, gratus, acceptus*.
favouritism, use phrase, such as *praecipuus favor*.
fawn, subst. *hinnuleus* (Hor.).
fawn, v.: to — upon, *adulari*.
fawning, subst. *adulatio*.
fealty, *fides, fidelitas*: to swear — to, *in nomen* (or *verba*) *hominis iurare*.
fear, subst. *metus* (-ūs), *timor, pavor, terror, formido*: for —, *propter metum, prae metu* (usually with neg.).
fear, v. *metuere, timere, vereri* (of awe or reverence), *extimescere, pertimescere*.
fearful. (1) = afraid, *timidus, trepidus, pavidus*. (2) = dreadful, *dirus, horribilis, terribilis, formidolosus*.
fearfully. (1) = with fear, *timide, pavide*. (2) = causing fear, *dire, trepide, formidolose*.
fearless, *fidens, impavidus, intrepidus*; or render by phrase.
fearlessly, *sine metu, sine timore, fidenter, impavide*.
fearlessness, *fidencia, audacia*.
feasible, *quod fieri potest*.
feast, subst. (1) = feast-day, *dies festus*. (2) = banquet, *convivium, epulum, epulae* (-arum, plur.), *daps*.
feast, v. (1) transit. *pascere*. (2) intransit. *epulari, convivari, vesci, pasci*.
feat, *facinus* (-ōris, n.), *factum, res gestae* (plur.).
feather, subst. *penna* (*pinna*), *pluma* (= down).
 Prov.: birds of a feather . . . , *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur* (Cic.).
feather, v.: to — one's nest, *res suas augere, sibi consulere* or *providere*.
feathery, *plumeus* (Plin.), *plumosus* (Plin.).
feature. (1) of the face, *lineamentum*: the —s, *vultus* (-ūs). (2) = peculiarity, *proprietas*; or render by adj. *proprius*.
February, (*mensis*) *Februarius*.
fecund, *fecundus*.
fecundate, *fecundare* (Verg.).
fecundity, *fecunditas, fertilitas*.
federal, *foederatus, foedere sociatus*.

fee, subst. *merces*.

fee, v. *mercedem dare*.

feeble, *imbecillus, tenuis, infirmus, invalidus, languidus, debilis*; of sight, etc., *hebes*.

feebleness, *imbecillitas, debilitas, infirmitas, languor*.

feebly, *infirmè, languide*.

feed, v. (1) transit. *pascere, alere* (with acc.); *cibum dare* or *praebere* (with dat.). (2) intransit. *vesci, (de)pasci*; see also **EAT**, **GRAZE**.

feel. (1) = to touch, handle, *temptare, tangere*. (2) = to experience through the senses, *sentire*. (3) to — an emotion, *laetitiā*, etc., *capere, percipere, sentire* (usually in strong sense, = feel the force of); *laetitiā*, etc., *adfici*; often rendered by particular verbs, e.g. to — joy, *laetari*; — pain, *dolere*. (4) with a complement: a, of persons: to — hot, glad, etc., render by particular verbs (e.g. *calere, laetari*), or phrases suggested by (1) and (2) above: b, of things, *esse (tactu)* (e.g. *asper tactu esse*, to feel rough).

feeler, *crinis* (Plin.), *corniculum* (Plin.).

feeling, subst. (1) through the senses, *sensus (-ūs), tactus (-ūs)*. (2) = emotion, state of mind, *animus, animi motus (-ūs)* or *adfectus (-ūs), sensus (-ūs)*; kindly —, *humanitas*; — for truth, *veritatis studium*; — for the beautiful, *elegantia*.

feeling, adj. *humanus, misericors*.

feign, *fingere, simulare*.

feigned, *fictus, simulatus*.

feignedly, *fictè, simulate*.

feint, *simulatio*.

felicitate, (*homini*) *gratulari*.

felicitation, *gratulatio*.

felicitous. (1) = happy, *felix, beatus*. (2) of style, *venustus*.

felicitously. (1) = happily, *beate*. (2) of style, *venuste, aptè*.

felicity. (1) = happiness, *vita beata*. (2) of style, *venustas*.

fell, subst. *collis, clivus*.

fell, adj. *dirus, saevus*.

fell, v. (1) of timber, *caedere, excidere*. (2) in gen. = to knock down, (*con*)*sternere*.

fellow. (1) = associate, *socius, comes, sodalis*. (2) = equal, *par*. (3) = person, *homo*.

fellow-citizen, **fellow-countryman**, *civis, municeps*.

fellow-feeling, *consensio*; or render by *societas* with genit. of the feeling concerned.

fellow-heir, *coheres*.

fellow-pupil, *condiscipulus*.

fellow-servant, *conservus* (f. *conserva*).

fellow-soldier, *commilito*.

fellowship, *societas, sodalitas, communitas*; a corporation, guild, *conlegium*.

felon; see **CRIMINAL**.

felt, *coactum*.

female, subst. *femina, mulier*.

female, adj. *muliebris, femineus* (poet.).

feminine, *muliebris, femineus* (poet.); as grammat. t. t. *femininus* (Varro, Quint.).

fen, *palus (-ūdis, f.), uligo*.

fence, subst. *saepes, saepimentum*; prov.: to sit on the —, *duabus sellis sedere* (quoted by Sen.).

fence, v. (1) = to enclose, *saepire, saepto circumdare*. (2) = to fight with swords, *batuere* (Suet.).

fencer, *gladiator* (nearest equivalent).

fencing, *ars gladiatoria*: a — master, *lanista*.

fenny, *uliginosus, paluster*.

ferment, subst. **LIT.**, *fermentum* (Plin.).

TRANSF., *tumor, fervor, aestus (-ūs)*.

ferment, v. *fervere*.

fern, *filix* (poet.).

ferocious, *ferus, saevus, atrox, trux, truculentus*.

ferocity, *saevitia, atrocitas*.

ferret, subst. *viverra* (Plin.).

ferret, v.: to — out, *rimari*.

ferrugineous, *ferrugineus* (Pl., Verg.), *ferratus* (of water: Sen.).

ferry, subst. *traiectus* (-ūs): — boat, *scapha, cymba*; — man, *portitor*.

ferry, v. *traicere, transmittere*.

fertile, *ferax, fecundus, fertilis, opimus, uber, fetus*.

fertility, *fertilitas, ubertas, fecunditas*.

fervent, *fervid, fervidus, fervens, ardens*.

fervently, *ardenter, ferventer*.

fervour, *ardor, fervor*.

festival, *dies festus, feriae* (-arum, plur.), *sollemne*.

festive, *hilaris, festus, festivus* (Pl.).

festivity. (1) see **FESTIVAL**. (2) = mirth, *festivitas, hilaritas*.

festoon, subst. *serta* (-orum, plur.).

fetch, *adferre, advehere, apportare, adducere, accersere* (= to send for); of a sigh or breath, *petere, ducere*.

fetid, *teter, foetidus, gravis*.

fetidness, *foetor*.

fetter, subst. (lit. and fig.) *compes, catena, vinculum*.

fetter, v. **LIT.**, *vincula, catenas, compedes* (*homini*) *inicere*. **TRANSF.**, *impedire*.

feud, *simultas; inimicitia*.

fever, *febris*: a slight —, *febricula*; to be in a — (of excitement, etc.), *trepidare, aestuare*.

feverish. **LIT.**, *febriculosus* (Gell.). **TRANSF.**, *commotus, trepidus*: — excitement, *summa trepidatio*.

few, *pauci, rari*: very —, *perpauci*; how —! *quam pauci!* (plur.), *quotus quisque!* (sing.).

fiat; see **COMMAND**.

fib, *mendacium* (once in Cic.).

fibre, *fibra*.

fibrous, *fibratus* (Plin.); or use subst.

fickle, *inconstans, varius, levis, mutabilis, mobilis*.

fickleness, *inconstantia, levitas, mutabilitas, mobilitas*.

ficile, *facilis*.

fiction, *res ficta, fabula, commentum*.

fictional, *commenticius, fictus*.

fiddle, *fides* (-ium, plur.).

fiddler, *fidicen*.

fidelity, *fideltas, fides, constantia*.

fidet, v. intransit. *trepidare, satagere* (Quint.), *quiescere non posse*.

figdety, *inquietus*.

fiel phy (Ter.), *pro*.

field. (1) = a piece of land, *ager, arvum* (arable land), *seges* (= a cornfield), *pratium* (= meadow), *campus* (= plain). (2) milit.: — of battle, *acies*; in the —, *militiae* (opp. *domi*); to take the — against, *arma ferre adversus* (*hominem*). (3) fig. = scope, sphere, *campus, locus, area*; often to be rendered by

a particular subst., e.g. *historia*, — of history.

field-day, *dies quo milites lustrantur*, or *exercentur*.

fiend, *diabolus* (eccl.).

fiendish, *nefandus, immanis, atrox*.

fierce, *ferox, ferus, saevus, atrox, trux, truculentus, immanis*.

fiercely, *ferociter, saeve, atrociter*.

fierceness, *ferocitas, atrocitas, saevitia*.

fiery. LIT., *igneus, flammeus*. TRANSF., *ardens, fervens, fervidus, ferox*.

Fiesole, *Faesulae* (-arum, plur.).

fiſe, *tibia*.

fiſer, *tibicen*.

fifteen, *quindecim*: — each, *quini deni*; — times, *quindecim(n)s*.

fifteenth, *quintus decimus*.

fifth, *quintus*.

fiftieth, *quingagesimus*.

fifty, *quingaginta*: — each, *quingageni*.

fig. (1) the tree, *figus*. (2) the fruit, *figus*: dried —, *Carica, Cauneae* (-arum, plur.). (3) not to care a — for, *non flocci facere*.

fight, subst. *pugna, certamen*; with fists, *pugilatio*.

fight, v. (de) *pugnare, dimicare, proeliari, digladiari, bellare, (con)certare*: to — a battle, *proelium committere*.

fighter, *pugnator, proelior*.

figment; see FICTION.

figurative, *translatus*.

figuratively, *per translationem*.

figure, subst. (1) = form, shape, *figura, forma, species, facies, schema* (-atis, n.), *conformatio*. (2) concr. = an image or representation, *signum, figura, imago*; written or drawn, *descriptio*. (3) a — of speech, *conformatio, figura* (Quint.), *schema* (Quint.).

figure, v. *figere*; see also IMAGINE.

figured, *sigillatus, caelatus*.

filament, *fibra, filum*.

file, subst. (1) the tool: for metal, *lima*; for wood, *scobina* (Varro). (2) milit. t. t., *ordo*: the rank and —, *milites*.

file, v. *limare, polire*.

filings, *scobis* (Hor., Juv.).

filial, *pious (erga parentes)*.

filially, *pie*.

fill, subst. one's —; render by adv. *satis* or adj. *satur*.

fill, v. LIT., = to make full, — up, *implere, complere, replere, supplere, opplere* (= to — so as to block up). TRANSF., (1) with feelings, *laetitiam*, etc., *homini incipere or incutere*; rarely *hominem laetitiam implere* or *complere*. (2) of offices, *fungi*, with abl.

fillet, *fascia, redimiculum, vitta* (round the head as an ornament), *infula* (relig. t. t.).

filly, *equula* (Varro).

film. (1) = thin skin, *membrana*. (2) = dimness, darkness, *caligo, nubes*.

filter, subst. *colum* (Verg.).

filter, v. transit. (per) *colare* (Plin.), *liquare* (Hor.).

filth. LIT., see DIRT. TRANSF., *impuritas, foeditas, obscenitas*.

filthily, *foede, impure*.

filthiness; see FILTH.

filthy. LIT., see DIRTY. TRANSF., *impurus, obscenus*.

fin, *pinna* (Plin.).

final, *ultimus, extremus*.

finally, *ad extremum, denique, postremo*.

finance, *finances*, domestic, *res familiaris* or *nummaria* or *pecuniaria*; of a state, *vectigalia* (-ium, plur.), *aerarium, fiscus*.

financial, render by phrase, such as *ad aerarium pertinens*.

find, v. *invenire, reperire; offendere* (= to come upon): to — by experience, *experiri*; to — out (facts), *cognoscere, invenire*; he found admirers, *non deerant qui eum admirarentur*; to — fault, *vituperare, culpae*; to — favour, *gratiam conciliare*.

finder, *inventor, repertor* (Verg., Tac.).

fine, subst. *multa*.

fine, adj. (1) in gen., as term of commendation, *praeclarus, pulcher, bellus, elegans*: the — arts, *artes liberales*. (2) = thin, *tenuis, subtilis*. (3) = pure, *purus*. (4) of weather, *serenus, sudus*. Phrase, in —, *denique*.

fine, v. *multare*.

finely. (1) *praeclare, belle, eleganter*. (2) *tenuiter, subtiliter*.

fineness. (1) *elegantia*. (2) = thinness, *tenuitas, subtilitas*. (3) of weather, *serenitas*.

finery, *munditia, apparatus* (-ūs), *lautitia*.

finesse, *artificium*.

finger, subst. *digitus*: fore —, *digitus index* (Hor.); little —, *digitus minimus* (Hor.); to snap the —s, *digitos* (or *digitis*) *concrepare*; not to swerve a —'s breadth, *digitum* (*transversum*) *non discedere*; not to lift a —, *ne manum quidem vertere*.

finger, v. *tangere, attricare*.

finger-tips, *extremi digiti*.

finical, *putidus*.

finically, *putide*.

fining, subst. *multatio*.

finish, subst. *absolutio, perfectio, lima* (= polish, lit. = file).

finish, v. (1) = to complete, *conficere, consummare, absolvere, peragere, perficere*. (2) = to put an end to, *finire, terminare*.

finished, adj. *limatus* (= polished), *absolutus, perfectus*.

finisher, *confector*.

finishing, *ultimus, extremus*.

finite, *finitus, circumscriptus*.

finitely, *finite*.

fir, *abies* (= silver fir: Verg.); *pinus* (strictly = pine: poet.).

fire, subst. LIT., *ignis, flamma, incendium* (= conflagration): to be on —, *ardere, flagrare*; to set on —, *incendere, inflammare*; prov.: to be between two —s, *hac urget lupus, hac canis angit* (Hor.). TRANSF., (1) = ardour, (*animi*) *vis, vigor, impetus* (-ūs), *ardor, fervor*: to be on —, *ardere, flagrare*; to lack — (of speakers), *langere, frigere*. (2) of missiles, *telorum coniectus* (-us).

fire, v. (1) transit. *incendere, inflammare*. (2) intransit., fig.: to — up, *exardescere*.

fire-brand, *fax* (lit. and fig.), *torris* (Verg.).

fire-brigade, *vigiles* (*adversus incendia instituti*) (Suet.).

fire-engine, *sipho(n)* (Plin.).

fire-place, *fire-side*, *caminus, focus*.

fire-wood, *lignum* (usually plur.).

firm, *firmus, stabilis, solidus, immobilis, constans* (fig. only).

firmly, *firmiter, firme, solide, constanter*.

firmness, *firmitas, firmitudo, stabilitas*: — of mind, *obstinatio, constantia, perseverantia*.

first, adj. *primus*, *prior* (of two); sometimes *princeps*.

first, adv. *primum*, *primo*.

first-born, *natu maximus*, *natu maior* (of two).

first-fruits, *primitiae* (-*arum*, plur.: Ov., Tac.).

firstling, *primus genitus*.

fiscal, *fiscalis* (Leg.).

fish, subst. *piscis*; coll., *piscatus* (-*ūs*); of —, adj., *piscarius* (Pl.).

fish, v. LIT., *piscari*. TRANSF., (1) to — out, *expiscari*. (2) to — for, *captare*, *aucupari*.

fishbone, *spina piscis*.

fisherman, *piscator*.

fishery, *cetarium* (Hor.).

fishhook, *hamus* (Hor.).

fishing, *piscatus* (-*ūs*: Pl.); of —, adj., *piscatorius*.

fishing-line, *linum* (Ov.).

fishing-net, *rete*, *iaculum* (= a casting-net: Pl., Ov.).

fishing-rod, *harundo* (Ov.).

fishing-smack, *horia* (Pl.).

fishmonger, *cetarius*.

fissure, *rima*.

fist, *pugnus*.

fisticuffs, *pugilatio*.

fistula, *fistula* (Cels.).

fit, subst. (of a disease, passion, etc.), *impetus* (-*ūs*).

fit, *fitted*, adj. *aptus*, *idoneus*, *commodus*, *opportunus*, *habilis*, *accommodatus*.

fit, v. (1) transit. *aptare*, *accommodare*: to — out, (*ex*)*ornare*, *instruere*. (2) intransit. *convenire* (with *ad* and *acc.*); *aptum*, *idoneum*, etc., *esse*.

fitly, *apte*, *commode*, *opportune*.

fitness, *habilitas*, *opportunitas*, *convenientia*.

five, *quinque*: — each, *quini*; a period of — years, *lustrum*, *quinquennium*; lasting — years (or coming every — years), *quinquennialis*; — years old, *quinquennis*; — times, *quinque(n)s*.

fifth, *quintus*.

fives, use *pila* (e.g. *pilis ludere*).

fix, v. (*ad*)*figere*: to — in, *infigere*; to — down, *defigere*; see also ESTABLISH, APPOINT.

fixed, *certus*.

flabby, *flaccid*, *marcidus*, *fluidus*, *flaccus* (Varro).

flag, subst. *signum*, *vexillum*: — ship, *navis praetoria*.

flag, v. *languescere*, *frigere* (of conversation, etc.), *refrigescere* (of preparations, etc.).

flagitious, *flagitiosus*, *nefarius*, *foedus*.

flagon, *lagena*.

flagrant, *impudens*, *manifestus*.

flagrantly, *impudenter*, *manifeste*.

flail, *pertica* (Plin.), *fustis* (Col.).

flake, of snow, use plur. *nives*.

flambeau, *fax*, *taeda*.

flame, subst. *flamma* (lit. and fig.).

flame, v. *ardere*, *flagrare*.

flame-coloured, *flammeus* (Plin.), *rutilus*.

flaming, *flammeus*.

flank, *latus* (-*ēris*, n.).

flap, subst. *lacinia* (Pl.).

flap, v.: to — the wings, *alis plaudere* (Verg.); in gen., *flutare* (Ov., Tac.).

flare, v. *flagrare*.

flash, subst. *fulgur*: — of lightning, *fulgur*.

flash, v. *fulgere*, *splendere*: the eyes —, *oculi scintillant* (Pl.).

flask, *ampulla*.

flat. (1) = level, *planus*, *aequus*, *pronus* (= lying —): to lay —, *sternere*; the — of the hand, *palma*. (2) of wine, *vapidus* (Hor.). (3) of jokes, etc., *insultus*, *frigidus*.

flatly, *plane*.

flatter, (*hominem*) *adulari*, (*homini*) *adsentari* or *blandiri*.

flatterer, *adsentator*.

flattering, *blandus*.

flatteringly, *adsentatorie*.

flattery, *adulatio*, *adsentatio*, *blanditia*, *blandimentum*.

flatulence, *inflatio*.

flaunt, v. transit. *iactare*, *ostentare*.

flavour, subst. *sapor*, *sucus* (poet.).

flavour, v. *condire*.

flaw, *vitiū*, *mendū*.

flawless, *emendatus*.

flax, *linum* (Verg.), *carbasus* (Plin.).

flaxen. (1) = of flax, *lineus* (Plin.). (2) = of colour, *flavus* (poet.).

flay, *pellē* *detrāhēre* *corpori*.

flea, *pulex* (Pl.).

fledged, *plumatus* (poet.).

flee, (*eff*)*ugere* (transit. and intransit.); *fugam petere*, *capessere*, etc.: to — in different directions, *diffugere*; to — for refuge to, *confugere ad*.

fleece, subst. *vellus* (-*ēris*, n.: poet.).

fleece, v. LIT., *tondere*. TRANSF., = to rob, *expilare*, *spoliare*.

fleecy, *laniger* (Verg.).

fleet, subst. *classis*.

fleet, adj. *velox*, *celer*, *volucer* (poet.), *pernix*.

fleeing, *fugax*, *caducus*, *fluxus*.

fleetness, *velocitas*, *pernicitas*.

flesh, *carō* (often = meat), *viscera* (-*um*, plur.), *corpus* (-*ōris*, n.).

fleshy, *carnosus* (Plin.).

flexibility, *facilitas*; or render by adj.

flexible, *flexibilis*, *lentus*, *facilis*.

flicker, *trepidare*, *micare*, *coruscare* (poet.).

flight. (1) = fleeing, *effugium*, *fuga*: to put to —, *fugare*. (2) = flying, *lapsus* (-*ūs*), *volatus* (-*ūs*). (3) of stairs, *scalae* (-*arum*, plur.).

lightness, *mobilitas*, *levitas*.

flighty, *mutabilis*, *mobilis*, *levis*, *inconstans*.

fimsiness. LIT., *tenuitas*. TRANSF., *inanitas*.

fimsy. LIT., (*nimis*) *tenuis*. TRANSF., *inanis*.

finch, *refugere*.

fling, *iacere*, *conicere*, *iaculari* (Verg., Tac.): to — away, *abicere*, *proicere*; to — a thing at a person, *hominem re petere*.

flint, *silex*.

flippancy, *petulantia*.

flippant, *petulans*.

flirt, v., perhaps *osculari*, or *subblandiri* (with *dat.*: Pl.).

flirtation, perhaps *osculatio*.

flit, *volitare*.

fitch, *succidia*.

float, *innare*, (*in*)*natare* (Verg.), *flutare*; in the air, *pendere*, *volitare*.

flock, subst. LIT., *grex*, *pecus* (-*ōris*, n.). TRANSF., of persons, *caterva*, *multitudo*.

flock, v. *adfluere*, *confluere*: to — together, *concurrere*, *convolare*.

flog, *verberare*: to be flogged, *vapulare*.

flogging, *verbera* (-*um*, plur.), *verberatio*.

flood, subst. LIT., (1) = deluge, *eluvio*, *diluvium* (Verg.). (2) — tide, *aestūs accessus* (-*ūs*).

TRANS., *vis magna, flumen* (poet., and of words in Cic.).
flood, *v.* transit. *inundare*. **TRANSF.**, to be flooded (out) with, (*re*) *cumulari*.
flood-gate, *cataracta* or *cataractes* (Plin.).
floor, *solum, pavementum* (of stone), *contabulatio, contignatio* (both of wood, = a storey).
flop, *v.* colloq., *frigère, cadere*.
floral, *floreus* (poet.).
Florence, *Florentia*.
florid. **LIT.**, in colour, *rubicundus*. **TRANSF.**, *floridus*.
flounce, subst. *instita* (Hor.), *segmenta* (-orum, plur.: Ov., Juv.).
flounced, *segmentatus* (Juv.).
floUNDER. **LIT.**, *volutari, fluitare*. **TRANSF.**, *titubare*.
flour, *farina* (Plin.).
flourish, subst., in style, *calamister*.
flourish, *v.* (1) intransit. *florere, vigere*: to begin to —, *florescere*. (2) transit. *vibrare*; see also **BRANDISH**.
flourishing, *florens, opulentus*.
flout, *ludificari, cavillari, deridere, inridere*.
flow, subst. **LIT.**, *fluxio, lapsus* (-us); of the tide, *accessus* (-us). **TRANSF.**, of words, *volubilitas, copia* (verborum).
flow, *v.* *fluere* (to — freely), *labi* (to glide along), *manare* (to ooze): to — apart, *diffluere*; — back, *refluere* (poet.); — between, *interfluere*; — down, *defluere*; — into, *influere*; — past, *praeterfluere*; — together, *confluere*.
flower, subst. **LIT.**, *flos, flosculus* (dim.). **TRANSF.**, (1) = best part, *flos, robur*. (2) a — of speech, *flos, flosculus*.
flower, *v.* (lit. and fig.), *florere, (ef) florescere*.
flowery, *floreus* (poet.), *floridus* (lit. and fig.).
flowing. **LIT.**, *fluens, manans*. **TRANSF.**, of speech, *fluens, volubilis, fusus*.
fluctuate, *fluctuare* or *fluctuari, pendere* (*animi*) *iactari*.
fluctuation, *fluctuatio*.
fluency, *facundia, volubilitas*.
fluent, *volubilis, disertus, (pro)fluens*.
fluently, *volubiliter*.
fluid, subst. *liquor, humor*.
fluid, adj. *liquidus, fluidus* (poet.).
fluke, of an anchor, *dens* (Verg.).
flurry; see **EXCITE**, **HURRY**.
flush, subst. *rubor*.
flush, *v.* *rubescere* (poet.).
fluster, *agitare, commovere, sollicitare*.
flute, *tibia, harundo* (Ov.).
flute-player, *tibicen*.
fluted, *striatus* (Vitr.).
flutter, subst. *trepidatio*.
flutter, *v.* *trepidare, volitare*.
flux; see **FLOW**.
fly, subst. *musca*.
fly, *v.* *volare, volitare*: to — away, *avolare*; to — in, *involare*; to — out, *evolare*; to — to, *advolare*; to — up, *subvolare*; see also **FLEE**.
flying, *volatilis, volucer*: — hair, *crines passi*.
foal, subst. *eculeus, pullus equi, pullus equinus*.
foal, *v.* *parere*.
foam, subst. *spuma*.
foam, *v.* *spumare, (ex) aestuare*.
foamy, *spumans, spumeus, spumifer, spumosos* (all poet.).
fodder, *pabulum*.
fog, *hostis* (public), *inimicus* (private).
fog, *nebula, caligo*.

foggy, *nebulosus, caliginosus*.

foible, *vitium*.

foil, subst. (1) a fencer's —, *rudis*. (2) of metal, *lamina, brattea* (poet.).

foil, *v.* *ad inritum redigere, eludere*.

foist, *supponere, subdere*.

fold, subst. (1) in fabric, etc., *sinus* (-ūs). (2) for animals, *ovile* (for sheep: poet.), *stabulum* (for cattle).

fold, *v.* (*complicare*): with —ed hands, *compressis manibus*.

folding-doors, *valvae* (-arum, plur.), *fores* (-um, plur.).

foliage, *frons*, or plur. *frondes*; *folia* (-orum, plur.).

folk; see **PEOPLE**.

follow. **LIT.**, (*con*)sequi, *insequi, subsequi* (closely), *prosequi, persequi* (to the end), (*con*)sectari (eagerly), *comitari* (= to accompany). **TRANSF.**, (1) to — as a leader, teacher, etc., *sequi*. (2) in time, *sequi*: to — after, succeed, *succedere* (with dat.), *excipere* (with acc.). (3) = to conform to, (*con*)sequi, *subsequi*: to — one's own judgment, *suo ingenio uti*. (4) to — out, — up, an abstract thing, *exsequi*. (5) logically, *sequi*: what —s? *quid igitur?* it does not — that, if . . . , *non, si . . . , idcirco*.

follower, (*ad*)sector: —s of Socrates, *Socratici* (and so with many other names).

following, subst. *secta*.

following, adj. (*in*)sequens, *proximus, posterus*: on the — day, *postero die, postridie* (*eius diei*).
folly, *stultitia, fatuitas, insipientia, ineptia*.

foment. **LIT.**, *fovère*. **TRANSF.**, *sollicitare, excitare*.

fomentation, *fomentum* (Cels.).

fomenter (of trouble), *fax, instimulator*.

fond. (1) = loving, *amans, studiosus, cupidus* (with genit.); *amicus* (with dat.). (2) = foolish, *stultus*.

fondle, (*per*)mūlcere, *amplexari*.

fondly. (1) = lovingly, *amanter*. (2) = foolishly, *stulte*.

fondness. (1) = love, *studium, amor, caritas*. (2) = folly, *stultitia*.

food, *cibus, esca, victus* (-ūs), *alimentum*: to take —, *cibum capere*; to digest —, *cibum conficere* or *concoquere*; a —shop, *popina*; of animals, *pabulum, pastus* (-ūs).

fool, subst. *homo stultus, fatuus*, or *ineptus*; *sannio* (one who plays the — on purpose): to play the —, *nugari, ineptire, desipere*.

fool, *v.* (*e*)ludere, *ludificare* or *ludificari*.

foolery, *ineptiae* (-arum, plur.), *nugae* (-arum, plur.).

foolhardy, *temerarius*; see also **RASH**.

foolish, *stultus, fatuus, ineptus, insulsus*.

foolishly, *stulte, inepte, insulse*.

foot, subst. **LIT.**, of the body, *pes*: on — (adj.), *pedes, pedester*; to serve on —, *pedibus mereri* or *stipendia facere*. **TRANSF.**, (1) the — of a piece of furniture, *pes*. (2) = the lowest part of anything, *radix*; usually rendered by the adj. *infimus* or *imus* (e.g. *infimus mons* = the — of the mountain). (3) as a measure, *pes*: a — in size, *pedalis*; a — and a half in size, *sesquipedalis*; two — in size, *bipedalis*. (4) a metrical —, *pes*.

foot, *v.*; see **TREAD**, **DANCE**.

footing, *ratio, status* (-ūs): on an equal —, *ex aequo*.

footman, *pedisequus, servus a pedibus*.

footpad, *latro*.

foot-path, *semita, callis*.

foot-print, *vestigium*.

foot-soldier, *pedes*.

footstool, *scamnum* (Ov., Mart.), *scabillum* (Varro).

for, prep. (1) = on behalf of, instead of, *pro* (with abl.). (2) = as: I take you — a good man, *te pro bono homine habeo*, or *te bonum hominem esse puto*; left — dead, *pro occiso relictus*. (3) in return —, *pro*, with abl.; where things are bought and sold for money, use genit. or abl. of price (e.g. *quanti emisti? viginti assibus*). (4) = by reason of, because of, *propter*, ob, with acc.; in negative sentences, *prae*, with abl. (5) of time: a = to last for, for the purposes of, in with acc.: — the next day, *in posterum diem*; — the present, *in praesens tempus*; to live — the day, *in diem vivere*: b = during, render by acc. or by *per*, with acc. (6) expressing purpose, or tendency, render by dat. or by *ad*, with acc. (7) = according to, in proportion to, considering, *pro*, with abl.; sometimes *ut* (e.g. a wise man, for these days, *homo sapiens, ut in illa aetate*). (8) of advantage or disadvantage (e.g. good for, bad for), render by dat. (9) after substantives = towards (e.g. love for), render by objective genit. or by *erga, adversus*, with acc. (10) = in spite of, use participle or concessive clause.

for, conj. *nam(que), etenim, quippe* (all usually at beginning of clause); *enim* (second word in clause); see also BECAUSE.

forage, subst. *pabulum*.

forage, v. *pabulari, frumentari*.

forager, *pabulator, frumentator*.

foraging, subst. *pabulatio, frumentatio*.

forbear, = to refrain, *parcere, supersedere, temperare, (se) abstinere, se continere*.

forbearance, *abstinentia, continentia, patientia*.

forbid, *vetare, interdicere*: it is forbidden, *vetitum est, non licet*.

force, subst. (1) in gen. *vis, impetus* (-ūs), *momentum, manus* (sing. or plur.): to be in —, *valere*. (2) milit., *forces, copiae* (-arum, plur.).

force, v.: to — a way in, through, out, *in-, per-, e-rumpere*; to — out, *exprimere, extorquere*; see also COMPEL.

forced. (1) of language, *arcessitus*. (2) milit. t. t.: a — march, *magnum iter*.

forcemeat, *insicia* (Varro).

forcible. (1) = done by force, *per vim factus*.

(2) = strong (esp. of language), *validus, nervosus, gravis, vehemens*.

forcibly, *vi, per vim, valide, nervose, graviter, vehementer*.

ford, subst. *vadum*.

ford, v. *vado transire*.

forearm, subst. *brachium*.

forearm, v.; see WARN, PREPARE: to be —ed, *praecavere*.

forebode. (1) = to forewarn about, *portendere, praesagire*. (2) = to have a presentiment of, *praesagire, praesentire, augurari*.

foreboding, subst. *praesensio*.

forecast, v. *praevidere, prospicere*.

forefather, *avus, abavus, atavus, proavus*; —s, *maiores* (-um, plur.).

forefinger, *digitus index*.

forego, *dimittere, (con)cedere*.

forehead, *frons* (-ntis).

foreign. LIT., *peregrinus, externus, adventicius*. TRANSF., = different, incompatible, abhorrens, *alienus*.

foreigner, *peregrinus, alienigena, advena, hospes*.

foreknow, *praenoscere*.

foreknowledge, render by verb.

foreland, *promontorium*.

foreman, *procurator*.

foremost, *primus, princeps*.

forenoon, *dies antemeridianus*.

forensic, *forensis*.

forerunner, *praenuntius*.

foresee, *praevidere, providere, prospicere*.

foresight, *providentia, proviso, prospicientia*.

forest, *silva*; sometimes *saltus* (-ūs: = wooded pasture).

forestall, *praevenire*; see also ANTICIPATE.

foretell, *praedicere*.

forethought, *providentia*.

forewarn, *praemonere*.

forfeit, subst. *poena, multa*.

forfeit, v. (*rem*) *amittere, (re) multari*.

forge, subst. *fornax, officina*.

forge, v. LIT., in metal, *procudere, fabricare* or *fabricari*. TRANSF., (1) = to make or fashion abstract things, *fabricare* or *fabricari, fingere, conflare*. (2) = to counterfeit; of documents, *subicere, supponere*; of money, *adulterinos nummos facere* or *cutere*.

forged, of money, *adulterinus*.

forger, (of wills, etc.) *subactor, testamentarius*.

forgery, (of documents) *subiectio*.

forget, *oblivisci, dediscere*: to be forgotten, *e memoria excidere*.

forgetful, *obliviosus, immemor*.

forgetfulness, *oblivio, oblivium* (poet., esp. in plur.); as a personal characteristic, *immemor ingenium*.

forgive, (*rem homini*) *ignoscere* or *condonare*; (*rei, genit., homini*) *veniam dare*.

forgiveness, *venia*.

forgiving, *facilis, clemens, exorabilis*.

fork, (for hay-making, etc.) *furca, furcilla*.

forked, *bifurcus*.

forlorn, *relictus, destitutus*.

form, subst. (1) = shape, *figura, forma, facies*; sometimes *species* or *genus*, in the sense of type, kind. (2) — of words, procedure, etc.; see FORMULA; in proper —, *rite*; for —'s sake, *dicis causā*. (3) = bench, *scamnum* (Ov., Mart.).

form, v. (1) = to shape, make, (*ef*) *fingere, figurare, (con)formare, fabricari, facere, efficere*; to — a plan, *consilium inire* or *capere*. (2) milit. t. t.: to — (up) troops, *instruere, ordinare*.

formal, *formalis* (Suet.).

formally, *rite* (= in due form).

formality, *ritus* (-ūs).

formation, *conformatio, forma*.

former, *prior, pristinus* (= ancient), *superior* (= immediately preceding): the —, the latter, *hic . . . ille, or ille . . . hic*.

formerly, *antea, olim, quondam*.

formidable, *metuendus, timendus, formidandus, terribilis, formidolosus, gravis*.

formidably, *formidolose*.

formless, *informis, rudis*.

formula, *formula, carmen, verba* (-orum, plur.).

fornication, *stuprum*.

forsake, (*de*) *relinquere, deserere, destituere*.

forsooth! *scilicet, sane, nempe, quippe.*
forswear. (1) = to deny on oath; see **ABJURE**.
 (2) = to swear falsely, *periurare*.
fort, arx, castellum, castrum.
forth. (1) of place, *foras*; often rendered by compound verb with *e-* or *ex-* or *pro-*. (2) of time, *inde*. (3) and so —, *et cetera*.
forthcoming, express by fut. indic. or fut. partic. or the phrase in *eo esse ut*.
forthwith, extemplo, statim, confestim, protinus.
fortification, munitio, munimentum.
fortify, (com)munire, praemunire, emunire, circummunire.
fortitude, fortitudo, virtus (-ūtis, f.).
fortuitous, fortuitus, forte oblatu.
fortuitously, forte, fortuito, casu.
fortunate, felix, fortunatus, beatus, secundus (= favourable).
fortunately, feliciter, fortunate.
fortune. (1) *fortuna, fors, casus* (-ūs); personif.: the goddess of —, *Fortuna*. (2) = wealth, *divitiae* (-arum, plur.), *res* (*familiaris*), *census* (-ūs), *opes* (-um, plur.), *bona* (-orum, plur.), *fortunae* (-arum, plur.).
fortune-teller, sortilegus, hariolus: a female —, *saga*.
forty, quadraginta: — each, *quadrageni*; — times, *quadragie(n)s*.
forum, forum: of the —, *forensis*.
forward, adj. (1) = early, *praecox*. (2) = pert, *protervus*.
forward, forwards, adv. *porro, ante*: backwards and —, *ultra citro(que)*; to go —, *pergère*; often rendered by compound verb with *pro*.
forward, v. (1) of letters, etc., *perferendum curare*. (2) = to help, promote, *adiuvare*.
fosse, fossa.
foster, nutrire, alère.
foster-brother, conlacteus.
foster-child, alumnus, f. alumna.
foster-father, nutritus.
foster-mother, nutrix.
foster-sister, conlactea (Juv.).
foul, foedus, putidus, turpis, obscenus, immundus: — play, *dolus malus*.
foully, foede, turpiter, nefarie.
foulness, foeditas.
found. (1) of cities, etc., *condère, fundare, constituere*. (2) = to cast in metal, *fundere*.
foundation, fundamenta (-orum, plur.), *sedes* (mainly poet.): from the —s, *funditus*.
founder, subst. conditor, auctor.
founder, v. submergi, deperire.
foundling, infans expositicus (Pl.).
fount, or fountain. LIT., *fons, caput*. TRANSF., *fons, principium, origo*.
four, quattuor: — each, *quaterni*; — times, *quater*; — years old, *quadrimus*; a period of — years, *quadiennium*; going on — feet, *quadripes*; —fold, *quadruplex*; — times as much, *quadruplum*.
fourteen, quattuordecim: — each, *quaterni deni*; — times, *quater decies*.
fourteenth, quartus decimus.
fourth, quartus: for the — time, *quartum*; in the — place, *quarto*; a — part = a quarter, *quadrans*.
fowl, subst. (1) = any bird, *avis, volucris, ales*. (2) = a hen, *gallina*.
fowl, v. aucupari.
fowler, auceps.

fowling, aucupium.
fox, vulpes: a little —, *vulpecula*; of a —, *vulpinus*. TRANSF., a sly old —, *veterator*.
fraction, pars.
fractious, morosus, difficilis.
fractiousness, morositas.
fracture, subst. as medic. t. t. fractura (Cels.).
fracture, v. frangere.
fragile, fragilis.
fragility, fragilitas.
fragment, fragmentum, fragmen (poet.).
fragrance, odor suavis.
fragrant, suavis; suaveolens (poet.), *odorifer* (poet.), *odoratus* (poet.), *odorosus* (poet.).
frail, adj. infirmus, imbecillus, debilis, fragilis.
frailty, infirmitas, imbecillitas, fragilitas.
frame, subst. (1) = structure, *compages*; of the body, *corpus* (-ōris). (2) the — of a picture, window, etc., *forma* (Plin.). (3) — of mind, *animus*.
frame, v. (1) of physical things, *figère, fabricare* or *fabricari*. (2) = to draw up in words, *concupere, componere*.
framework, compages, contignatio.
France, Gallia.
French, Gallicus: a —man, *Gallus*.
franchise, civitas, ius (iuris, n.).
frank, candidus, apertus, simplex, liber.
frankincense, tus (turis, n.).
frankly, candide, aperte, simpliciter.
frankness, simplicitas, libertas (Ov., Quint.).
frantic, insanus, fanaticus, amens.
frantically, insane.
fraternal, fraternus.
fraternally, fraterne.
fraternity. (1) = the relation between brothers, *germanitas, fraternitas* (Tac.). (2) = society, *sodalitas, sodalicium*.
fratricide. (1) as an act, *parricidium fraternum*. (2) as a person, *fratricida*.
fraud, fraus, dolus (malus), *fallacia, circumscriptio*.
fraudulent, fraudulentus, dolosus.
fraudulently, fraudulenter, dolo malo, dolose.
fraught, refertus, repletus.
fray, pugna; see also **FIGHT**.
freak: a — of fancy, *libido*.
freckle, lenticula (Cels.), *lentigo* (Plin.).
freckled, adj. lentiginosus (Val. Max.).
free, adj. (1) in gen. = unrestricted, *liber, solutus*: of one's own — will, *sua voluntate, sua sponte*; — from a thing, (*a*) *rè liber, solutus, vacuus, rei* (genit.) *expers*; — from taxes, *immunis*; — from guilt, *innocens*; — from danger, *tutus*; — from care, *securus*; to be — from, (*re*) *carère*. (2) of space = open, unoccupied, *patens, apertus*. (3) = without cost, *gratuitus*. (4) = generous, *largus, munificus, liberalis*.
free, v. in gen., *liberare, eximère, solvère, expédire*; of slaves, *liberare, manumittere*.
freerooter, latro, praedo.
free-born, ingenuus.
freedman, in relation to the former master, libertus (f. *liberta*); as a member of a special class in society, *libertinus* (f. *libertina*).
freedom. (1) in gen. *libertas, licentia*: — of choice, *arbitrium*. (2) — from a particular burden, *vacatio, immunitas*; — from punishment, *impunitas*. (3) in bad sense = — abused, excessive —, *licence, licentia*.
freehold, praedium liberum or immune.

freeholder, *qui praedium liberum habet*, or simply *possessor*.

freely. (1) = without restriction, *libere, solute*.

(2) = generously, *large, munifice, liberaliter*.

freeman, *homo liber*.

free-speech, *sermo liber* or *liberior*.

free-thinking; see **SCEPTICAL**.

free-will, *voluntas*: to have —, *sponte sua agere*.

freeze. (1) *v. transit. glaciare* (Hor.), (*con-*)*gelare* (poet.). (2) *intransit. congelare*, *congelare* (Varro, Mart.); *impers.*, it is freezing, *gelat* (Plin.).

freight, *onus* (-*eris*, *n.*).

freight, *v. onerare*.

freighted, *onustus*.

French, *Gallicus*.

Frenchman, *Gallus*.

frenzy, *furens, insanus, vesanus, amens*.

frenzy, *furor, insania, amentia*.

frequency, *frequentia, crebritas*.

frequent, *adj. frequens, creber*.

frequent, *v. celebrare, frequentare, in loco versari*.

frequented, *frequens, celebris*; of a road, *tritus*.

frequently, *frequenter, crebro, saepe*; often rendered by *adj. frequens*.

fresh. (1) = new, *recens, novus*. (2) = as good as new, refreshed, untired, *recens, integer, vegetus*. (3) = cold, *frigidus*.

freshen. (1) *transit.* = to invigorate, *recreare, reficere*. (2) *intransit.*, of wind, *increbrescere*.

freshness, *viriditas*.

fret. (1) *transit.*: *a* = to chafe, wear away, *atterere*; *b* = to distress, *solicitare, vexare, angere, macerare*. (2) *intransit.* *angi, dolere, macerari*.

fretful, *morosus, stomachosus*.

fretfully, *morose, stomachose*.

fretfulness, *morositas, stomachus*.

frieable, *puter* or *putris* (poet.).

fricassee, *sartago* (Pers.).

friction, *tritus* (-*us*).

friend, *amicus* (*f. amica*), *sodalis, familiaris*: a great —, *amicissimus*.

friendless, *sine amicis, amicorum expers* or *inops*.

friendliness, *comitas, humanitas, benignitas, adfabilitas*.

friendly, *amicus, benevolus, humanus, benignus, comis*.

friendship, *amicitia, familiaritas*.

frieze. (1) in architecture, *zoophorus* (Vitr.). (2) the cloth, *gausape* or *gausapum* (Hor., Ov.).

fright, *terror, pavor*; see also **FEAR**.

frighten, (*ex*)*terrere, terrorem homini iniicere* or *incutere*.

frightful, *terribilis, horribilis, horridus, formidolosus*.

frightfully, *terribilem in modum, formidolose*.

frigid, *frigidus* (lit. and fig.).

frill, *segmenta* (-*orum*, plur.: Ov., Juv.).

fringe, *fimbriae* (-*arum*, plur.), *limbus* (Ov.).

frisk, *salire, lascivire*.

friskiness, *lascivia*.

frisky, *lascivus* (poet.).

frith, *fretum, aestuarium*.

fritter, *subst. laganum* (Hor.).

fritter, *v.*: to — away, (*con*)*terere, dissipare*.

frivolity, *nugae* (-*arum*, plur.), *levitas*.

frivolous, *levis, inanis, frivolus, nugax*.

fro: to and —, *huc (et) illuc, ultro citro(que)*.

frock; see **GOWN**.

frog, *vana*: a small —, *ranunculus*.

frogman, (i.e. one engaged on military operations under water) *lascivator*.

frollic, *subst. ludus, lascivia*.

frollic, *v. ludere, lascivire*.

frollicsome, *lascivus, ludibundus, iocosus*.

from. (1) in space, *a, ab, ex* (= out of), *de* (= down from), all these with *abl.*; sometimes rendered by *abl. alone* (e.g. *domo, rure, Romā*), or by a special *adv.* (e.g. *hinc* = from here, *inde* = from there). (2) in time, *a, ab*, with *abl.*: from morning to night, *a mane ad noctem*; from boyhood, *a puero, a parvo*. (3) of cause, source, origin, *a, ab, ex, de* (all with *abl.*); *propter* (with *acc.*); sometimes rendered by *abl. alone*; when denoting position in a list, *a, ab* (e.g. *quartus ab Arcesila*, = the fourth from Arcesilas). (4) of material, made from = made of, *de* or *ex* (with *abl.*). (5) of separation, difference, change, *a, ab, de, ex* (with *abl.*); with some verbs denoting removal, from is expressed by *dat.* (e.g. *adimere, eripere*).

front, *subst. frons* (-*ntis*, *f.*), *pars prior*: in — of, *pro* with *abl.*; to attack in —, *hostes adversos adgredi*.

front, *adj. prior, anticus* (opp. to *posticus*).

front, *v.* (1) = to look towards, *aspectare*.

(2) = to oppose, *adversari*.

frontage, *frons*.

frontier, *finis, terminus, confinium*.

fronting, *adversus, oppositus*.

frontlet, *frontalia* (-*ium*, plur.).

frost, *gelu, pruina*; = frosty weather, in gen. *frigus* (-*oris*, *n.*).

frost-bitten, *praeustus*.

frosty, *frigidus* (lit. and fig.).

froth, *subst. spuma*.

froth, *v. spumare*.

frothy, *spumosus, spumeus, spumifer* (all poet.).

froward, *contumax, pertinax, difficilis*.

frowardly, *contumaciter, pertinaciter*.

frowardness, *contumacia, pertinacia, pervicacia*.

frown, *subst. frontis contractio*.

frown, *v. frontem contrahere* or *adducere*.

frowsy, *sordidus, immundus*.

frozen, *rigidus* (poet.): to be —, *rigere*.

fructify; see **FERTILIZE**.

frugal, *parcus, frugi* (indecl.).

frugality, *parsimonia, frugalitas, diligentia*.

frugally, *parce, frugaliter, diligenter*.

fruit. *LIT.*, the —s of the earth, *fructus* (-*us*), *frux* and plur. *fruges* (esp. of grain), *fetus* (-*us*), *pomum* (esp. = the fruit of trees), *baca* (= a berry); to bear —, *fructum ferre* or *reddere*.

TRANSF., of any result, *fructus* (-*us*), *frux*, *effectus* (-*us*).

fruitful, *frugifer, fecundus, fertilis, uber, fructuosus*.

fruitfully, *fecunde; utiliter* (= profitably).

fruitfulness, *fecunditas, fertilitas, ubertas*.

fruition, *fructus* (-*us*).

fruitless, *adj. inutilis, sterilis, cassus, inritus*.

fruitlessly, *incassum, frustra, nequicquam, re infecta*.

fruit-tree, *pomum* (Cato, Verg.).

frustrate, *ad vanum* or *ad inritum redigere*; less often *frustrari*.

frustration, express by *adv. frustra* or *adj. vanus* or *inritus*.

fry, subst. (1) of fish, *examen* (Plin.). (2) contemptuously, of people, perhaps *plebecula* or *homunculi* (-orum, plur.).

fry, v. *frigere* (Hor.).

frying-pan, *sartago* (Juv.); prov.: out of the — into the fire, *de fumo in flammam* (Ammianus Marcellinus, 4th cent. A.D.).

fuel, *ligna* (-orum, plur.); prov.: to add — to the flames, *oleum addere camino* (Hor.).

fugitive, subst. *fugitivus*, *profugus*.

fugitive, adj. *fugax*, *fugitivus*.

fulfil, *explere*, *implere*, *exsequi*, *efficere*, *conficere*, *peragere*.

fulfilment, *confectio*; or render by verb.

full, adj. (1) = filled, *plenus*, *repletus*, *refertus* (all with genit. or abl.): — of food, *satur*; — of people, crowded, *frequens*. (2) = complete, *plenus*, *integer*, *iustus*, *solidus*; of a writer or speaker, *copiosus*.

full, v., of cloth, *durare*.

full-blown. LIT., of flowers, *apertus*. TRANSF., *superbus*, *tumidus*.

fuller, *fullo* (Pl.).

full-grown, *adultus*, *pubes* (*puber*).

fulling, subst. *fullonica* (Pl.).

fully, *plene*; in speech or writing, *copiose*, *abundanter*.

fulminate, *fulminare* (poet.), *intonare*, *minas iactare*.

fulmination, *minae* (-arum, plur.).

fulsome, *putidus*: — flattery, *nimia adulatio*.

fulsomely, *putide*.

fumble; see *FEEL*.

fume, v. with anger, etc., (*ex*)*aestuate*, *stomachari*.

fumigate, *suffire* (poet.).

fun, *iocus*, *ludus*.

function, *munus* (-eris, n.), *officium*, *pars*.

fund. LIT., = money, *pecunia*. TRANSF., *copia*.

fundamental, *amus*.

fundamental, *primus*, *principalis*.

fundamentally, *penitus*.

fundamentals, *elementa* (-orum), *principia* (-orum).

funeral, subst. *funus* (-eris, n.), *exsequiae* (-arum, plur.), (*funebria*) *iusta* (-orum, plur.).

funeral, adj. *funeris*: — pile, *rogus*, *pyra*; — procession, *pompa funebria*.

funereal, *funeris*, *lugubris*.

fungous, *fungosus* (Plin.).

fungus, *fungus* (Plin.).

funnel, *infundibulum* (Cato).

funnily, *ridicule*.

funny, *ridiculus*, *iocularis*.

fur, *pellis*.

furbish, *interpolare*, *expolire*.

furios, *rabidus*, *furens*, *furiosus*, *furibundus*.

furiously, *rabide*, *vehementer*.

furl, (*vela*) *contrahere*.

furlong, *stadium*.

furlough, *commeatus* (-ūs): on —, *in commeatu*.

furnace, *fornax*.

furnish. (1) = to provide or equip, (*re*) (*ad*)*ornare*, *instruere*. (2) = to supply, give, *suppeditare*, *praebere*.

furnished, (*re*) *instructus*, *praeditus*.

furniture, of a house, *supellex*; more generally *apparatus* (-ūs).

furrier, *pellio*.

furrow, subst. *sulcus*.

furrow, v. *sulcare* (poet.).

further, adj. *ulterior*.

further, adv. *ulterius*, *amplius*, *praeterea*, *porro*.

further, v. (*ad*)*iuvaré* (with acc.); *servire* or *consulere* (with dat.).

furtherance, *auxilium*.

furtherer, *auxilior*.

furthest, *ultimus*.

furtive, *furtivus*.

furtively, *furtim*, *furtive*.

fury, *furor*, *rabies*; mythol., *Furia*, *Erinnyes* (poet.).

furze, *ulex* (Plin.).

fuse, *liquefacere*, *fundere*.

fuss, subst. *trepidatio*, *tumultus* (-ūs).

fuss, v. *trepidare*, *satagere* (Quint.).

fussy, perhaps *curiosus*.

fustian, *gausape* or *gausapum* (Hor., Ov.).

fusty; see *MOULDY*.

futile, *futilis*, *inanis*, *vanus*.

futility, *futilitas*.

future, subst. *futura* (-orum, plur.): in —, for the —, in *futurum*, in *posterum*, in *reliquum*.

future, adj. *futurus*, *posterus*.

futurity, *tempus futurum* or *posterum*.

G

gabble, *garrere*, *blaterare*.

gable, *fastigium*.

gad, *vagari*.

gadfly, *asilus* (Verg.), *tabanus* (Varro).

gag, subst. use phrase, e.g. *linteum in os iniectionum*.

gag, v. *os homini obvolvère et praeligare* (Cic.).

gage, *pignus* (-oris, n.); see also *PLEDGE*.

gaiety, *hilaritas*, *laetitia*, *festivitas*.

gaily, *hilare*, *laete*, *festive*.

gain, subst. *lucrum* (opp. *damnum*), *quaestus* (-ūs); = profit, *commodum* (= advantage), *emolumentum* (opp. *detrimentum*), *compendium* (= savings), *praeda* (= booty), *praemium* (= a prize).

gain, v. *lucrari*, *lucrifacere*, *consequi*, *capere*: to — a victory, *victoriam* reportare, or *vincere*; the enemy has —ed the day, *hostis vicit* or *victor evasit*; to — a prize, *praemium auferre*; to — favour with, *gratiam trine apud*, or *cum*; to — over, *conciliare*.

gainful, *quaestuosus*, *lucrosus*.

gainsay; see *CONTRADICT*.

gait, *incessus* (-ūs).

gaiters, *ocreae* (-arum, plur.; = greaves).

gala; see *FESTIVAL*.

galaxy, *orbis lacteus*, *via lactea* (Ov.).

gale, *ventus*, *aura* (= breeze).

gall, subst. *fel*, *bilis*.

gall, v. LIT., = to chafe, *terere*. TRANSF., = to annoy, *mordere*, *urere*.

gallant, subst., render by *iuvenis*, with adj.; = paramour, *amator*.

gallant, adj. (1) = brave, *fortis*, *animosus*. (2) = attentive to females, *officiosus*.

gallantly, = bravely, *fortiter*, *animose*.

gallantry. (1) = bravery, *virtus* (-ūtis, f.), *fortitudo*. (2) *amores* (-um, plur.).

gallery, *porticus* (-ūs = an open — with pillars): a picture —, *pinacotheca* (Plin.); an underground —, *cuniculus*.

galley, *navis longa*, *biremis*, *triremis*.

galling, *mordax* (Hor.).
gallipot, *aulula* (or *ollula*).
gallon, *congius*.
gallop, subst. *gradus* (-ūs), *citatus*: at a —, *equo* *admisso* or (*con*)*citato*.
gallop, v. *equo admisso vehi* or *currere*.
gallows, *crux* (crucifixion and strangling were the Roman equivalents to hanging; see also *HANG*).
gamble, v. *aleā ludere*.
gambler, *aleator*.
gambling, *alea*.
gambol, subst. *lusus* (-ūs).
gambol, v. *ludere*, *lascivire*.
game, subst. (1) as played, *ludus*, *lusio*, *ludicrum*: a — of chance, *alea*. (2) as hunted, *ferae* (-arum, plur.); on table, (*caro*) *ferina* (Verg.), *venatio*.
game, adj.; see *SPIRITED*.
game, v.; see *GAMBLE*.
gamesome, *ludibundus*.
gamester, *gaming*; see *GAMBLE*.
gaming-table, *alveus* (Suet.).
gammon, *perna*.
gammon, interj. = nonsense! *gerrae!* (Pl.).
gander, *anser* (*mas* or *masculus*).
gang, *grex*, *caterua*; in a sinister sense, *sodalium*, *operae* (-arum, plur.).
gangrene, *gangraena* (Cels.).
gangway, *forus*.
gaol, *carcer*; sometimes *vincula* (-orum, plur.).
gaoler, (*carceris*) *custos*.
gap, *lacuna*, *hiatus* (-ūs).
gape, (*in*)*hiare*, (*de*)*hiscere*.
garbage, *purgamentum*, *quisquiliae*.
garble, = to falsify, *corrumpere*, *vitiare*.
Garda, *Lake*, *Benacus* (*lacus*).
garden, subst. *hortus*: a small —, *hortulus*; pleasure- —s, *horti* (-orum, plur.).
garden, v. *in horto fodere*, *hortum colere*.
gardener, *topiarius* (= an ornamental —); otherwise render by phrase, e.g. *qui hortum colit*.
gardening, *hortorum cultus* (-ūs).
garden-stuff, *olus* (-ēris, n.).
gargle, *gargarizare* (Cels.).
garish, = bright, *clarus*, *splendidus*.
garland, *corona*, *sertum* (usually plur.).
garlic, *alium*.
garment, *vestimentum*; see *CLOTHES*.
garner, subst. *horreum*.
garner, v. *condere*.
garnish, (*ex*)*ornare*, *instruere*, *decorare*.
Garonne (river), *Garumna*.
garret, *cenaculum*.
garrison, subst. *praesidium*.
garrison, v. (*urbi*) *praesidium imponere*, (*in urbe*) *praesidium conlocare*, (*urbem*) *praesidio firmare*.
garrulity, *garrulitas* (Ov.), *loquacitas*.
garrulous, *garrulus*, *loquax*, *verbosus*.
garrulously, *loquaciter*.
garter, *periscelis* (Hor.); in plur. only, *genualia* (-ium: Ov.).
gas, render by *spiritus* (-ūs) or *vapor*.
gasconade, *iactatio*, *ostentatio*.
gash, subst. *vulnus* (-ēris, n.).
gash, v. *vulnerare*, *caesim percussere*.
gasp, subst. *anhelitus* (-ūs), *singultus* (-ūs).
gasp, v. *anhelare*, *singultare* (Verg.).
gasping, adj. *anhelus* (Verg.).
gastric, *ad stomachum pertinens*.

gate, of a house, *ianua*, *ostium*; of a city, *porta*.
gate-keeper, *ianitor*.
gate-post, *postis*.
gather, v. (1) transit. *legere*, *conligere*, *congregare*, *conferre*: to — fruit, or flowers, *legere*, *carpere*.
 TRANSF., = to conjecture, *conicere*, *conligere*.
 (2) intransit.: **a** = to assemble, *convenire*, *congregari*: **b**, of a sore, *suppurare*.
gathering, subst. (1) as an act, *conlectio*. (2) = an assembly, *coetus* (-ūs), *concilium*. (3) = a sore, *suppuratio* (Cels.).
gaudy, subst.; see *FEAST*.
gaudy, adj. *fucatus*, *magnificus*.
gauge, v. *metiri*; see also *MEASURE*.
gaunt, *macer*.
gauntlet, in plur., *manicae* (-arum): to run the —, *per militum ordines currentem virgis caedi*.
gauze, *vestis Coa* (Plin.).
gay. (1) of spirits, *hilaris*, *laetus festivus*. (2) of colour, etc., *splendidus*, *nitidus*.
gaze, subst. *obtus* (-ūs), *conspetus* (-ūs).
gaze, v.: to — at, *intueri*, *contuēri*, *contemplari*.
gazelle, *dorcas* (Mart., Plin.).
gazette, *acta* (*diurna*) (-orum, plur.).
gear, *ornatus* (-ūs), *suppellex*, *apparatus* (-ūs).
geld, *castrare* (Pl.).
gelding, *canterius* (Varro).
gem, *gemma*.
gender, *genus* (-ēris, n.).
genealogical, *de origine scriptus*, *ad originem pertinens*.
genealogy, render by *origo* or *stirps*.
general, subst. *dux*, *imperator* (= commander-in-chief); a lieutenant- — (subordinate commander), *legatus*, sometimes *dux*; and the —'s tent, *praetorium*.
general, adj. *generalis* (= relating to the *genus*: Quint.); *communis* (= common to all); *publicus* (= belonging to the whole people or state), *vulgaris* (= common, ordinary); often rendered by genit. plur. *omnium* or *omnium rerum* (e.g. the — good, *omnium salus*): in —, *ad summam*, *in universum*, *universe*, *generatim* (opp. *singillatim*), *communiter*.
generality, = most people, *vulgus* (-i, n.), *plerique*.
generalize, *de omnibus* (*rebus*), or *generatim*, or *universe*, *loqui*.
generally. (1) = in general; see *GENERAL*. (2) = usually, *ferē*, *ferme*, *vulgo*, *plerumque*.
generalship, *ductus* (-ūs): under the — of Caesar, *Caesare duce*.
generate, *gignere*, *generare*, *procreare*, *parere*; see also *CAUSE*.
generation. (1) the act, *procreatio*. (2) = age, *saeculum*, *aetas*: the present —, *huius aetatis homines*.
generative, *genitalis* (poet.): — organs, *genitalia* (-ium, plur.: Cels.).
generator, *procreator*, *generator*.
generosity, *benignitas*, *liberalitas*, *beneficentia*.
generous. (1) = of noble birth, *generosus*, *nobilis*. (2) = of noble (esp. liberal) disposition, *generosus*, *magnificus*, *benignus*, *liberalis*.
generously, *benigne*, *liberaliter*, *large*.
genesis; see *ORIGIN*.
Geneva, *Lake of*, *Lemannus* (*lacus*).
genial, *comis*, *benignus*, *genialis* (poet.).
geniality, *comitas*.
genially, *comiter*.
genitive, (*casus*) *genitivus* (Quint.).

genius. (1) in the special Roman sense, a person's — or attendant spirit, *genius*. (2) = high natural ability, render by *ingenium* or *indoles*, qualified by adj. such as *praeclarus*: a —, = a man of —, *homo ingeniosus*, *homo praeclaro ingenio* (*praeditus*), or simply *ingenium*.

genteel, *elegans*, *urbanus*.

genteelly, *eleganter*, *urbane*.

gentility, *elegantia*, *urbanitas*.

gentle. (1) = well-born, *generosus*, *ingenuus*, *nobilis*. (2) = mild, *lenis*, *mitis*, *clemens*, *mansuetus*, *placidus*.

gentleman. (1) by birth, *homo generosus*, *ingenuus*, *nobilis*; *homo honeste* or *nobili loco natus*. (2) in behaviour and disposition, *homo liberalis* or *generosus*.

gentlemanly, *liberalis*, *ingenuus*, *generosus*, *honestus*.

gentleness, *clementia*, *mansuetudo*, *lenitas*.

gentlewoman; see *LADY*.

gently, = mildly, softly, *leniter*, *mansuete*, *mite*, *molliter*, *placide*.

gentry, *nobilitas*, *nobiles* (-ium, plur.).

genuflexion; see *KNEEL*.

genuine, *sincerus*, *merus*, *germanus*.

genuinely, *reapse*, *sincere*, *vere*.

genuineness, render by phrase with adj.

geography, *geographia*, *terrarum* or *regionum* *descriptio*.

geometer, *geometrician*, *geometres* (-ae).

geometrical, *geometricus*.

geometry, *geometria*.

George, *Georgius* (late Latin).

germ, *germen*, *semen*.

german, *germanus*, *cognatus*.

German, *Germanus*, *Germanicus*.

germane, *adfinis*.

Germany, *Germania*.

germinate, *germinare* (Plin.).

germination, *germinatio* (Plin.).

gestation, *partus gerendi tempus* (Plin.).

gesticulate, *se iactare*, *gestum facere* or *agere*.

gesticulation, *iactatio*, *gestus* (-ūs), *motus* (-ūs).

gesture, *gestus* (-ūs), *motus* (-ūs).

get, v. (1) transit. *capere*, *adipisci*, *nancisci*, (*com*)*parare*, *consequi*: to — by asking, *impetrare*; to — back, *recipere*; to — the better of, *superare*, *vincere*; to — anything done, *rem faciendam curare*; to — hold of, *prehendere*. (2) intransit., to — = to become, *feri*; to — along, *procedere*; to — at, *attingere*; to — away, *effugere*, *abire*; colloq., to — away with (i.e. not be punished for) an offence, *impune ferre*; to — back, *redire*; to — down, *descendere*; to — in, *introidere*; to — out, *egredi*, *exire*, *emergere*; to — to, *pervenire ad*; to — up, *surgere*.

ghastliness, *pallor*; see also *HORROR*.

ghastly, *exsanguis*, *pallidus*, *cadaverosus* (Ter.), *luridus* (Hor., Ov.); see also *TERRIBLE*.

ghost, *manes* (-ium, plur.), *lemures* (-um: Hor.), *larva* (Pl.), *umbra* (poet.): the Holy —, *Spiritus Sanctus* (eccl.); to give up the —, *exspirare*, *animam efflare* or *edere*.

ghoul, *larva* (Pl.).

giant, use phrase, such as *vir maior quam pro humano habitu*; in mythol., one of the —s, *gigas*.

gibbet; see *GALLOWS*.

gibe, subst. *cavillatio*.

gibe, v. *cavillari*.

giddiness, *vertigo* (lit. and fig.), *levitas* (fig.), *temeritas* (fig.).

giddy. LIT., *vertiginosus* (Plin.). TRANSF., *lèvis*, *inconstans*.

gift, *donum*, *munus* (poet.): natural —s, *natura et ingenium*.

gifted: a — man, *vir summi ingenii*.

gig, *cisium*.

gigantic; see *GIANT*.

giggle, *cachinnare*, qualified by adv., such as *summisce*.

gild, *inaurare*.

gills, *branchiae* (-arum, plur.: Plin.).

gimlet, *terebra* (Plin.).

gin, = a trap, *laqueus*, *pedica*.

gingerly, *pedetemptim*, *sensim*.

gipsy, no class. equivalent; perhaps use *Cingarus* (f. *Cingara*).

giraffe, *camelopardalis* (Plin.).

gird. LIT., (*suc*)*cingere*, *accingere*: to — oneself, (*suc*)*cingi* or *accingi* (e.g. *gladio*, *ferro*); to — on, *accingere*. TRANSF., to — oneself, *se accingere* or *accingi*.

girdler, *trabs*.

girdle, *zona* (poet.), *cingulum* (poet.), *balteus* (= belt).

girl, *puella*, *virgo*.

girlhood, *aetas puellaris*: she did it in her —, *puella fecit*.

girlish, *puellaris* (Ov.), *virginalis*.

girth. (1) = distance round, *ambitus*, *circuitus*, *complexus* (all -ūs). (2) of a horse, *cingula* (Ov.). (3) of a bed, *fascia*.

gist, *summa*, *index*.

give, *dare*, *praebere*, *tribuere*, *largiri*, *donare*: to — an account, *rationem reddere*; to — an audience, *sui potestatem facere*, *colloquendi copiam facere*; to — an opportunity, *copiam facere*; to — back, *reddere*; to — forth, *edere*; to — in, see *YIELD*; to — out (= to announce publicly), *praedicare*; (= to fail), *deficere*; to — up, transit., *amittere*, *dimittere*, *deponere*, *dedere* (= to surrender), *tradere* (= to hand over), *prodere* (= to betray); to — up, intransit. (= to cease), *desistere*; to — up hope of, *desperare* (*rem*); to — way, *cedere* (see also *YIELD*); to — way to an emotion, *luctui*, etc., *indulgere*.

giver, *qui donum dat*; *dator* (Verg.).

gizzard, *ingluvies* (Verg.), *guttur* (Ov.).

glad, *laetus*, *hilaris* or *hilarus*.

gladden, (*ex*)*hilarare*.

glade, *silva*, *saltus* (-ūs).

gladiator, *gladiator*: a trainer of —s, *lanista*.

gladiatorial, *gladiatorius*: to give a — show, *gladiatores dare*.

gladly, *laete*, *libenter*.

gladness, *laetitia*, *hilaritas*.

glance, subst. *aspectus* (-ūs).

glance, v. (1) = to look, *aspicere*. (2) to — at = to touch lightly upon, (*rem*) *attingere*, *perstringere*, *strictim dicere*.

glاند, *glans* (Cels.).

glare, subst. (1) of bright light, *fulgor*. (2) = a fierce look, *oculi torvi* (poet.); see also *GLARE*, v.

glare, v. (1) of bright light, *fulgere*. (2) = to look fiercely, *intentis* or *torvis* (poet.) *oculis intueri*, *torva tueri* (Verg.).

glass, subst. *vitrum*: a looking —, *speculum*.

glass, adj. or *glassy*, *vitreus* (poet.); prov.: those who live in — houses should not throw

stones, perhaps *loripedem rectus derideat* (Juv.).
gleam, subst. *fulgor*: — of hope, *spēcula*.
gleam, v. *fulgēre*.
glean, *spicilegium* (Varro) *facere*.
gleaning, subst. *spicilegium* (Varro).
glee, *hilaritas, laetitia, gaudium*.
gleeful, *hilaris, laetus*.
glen, (*con*)*vallis*.
glib, *loquax, garrulus, volubilis*.
glibly, *loquaciter, volubiliter*.
glibness, *loquacitas, garrulitas, volubilitas*.
glide, (*pro*)*labi*.
glimmer, *sublucēre*.
glimmering, adj. *sublustris*.
glimpse; see **SIGHT**.
glisten; see **GLITTER**, v.
glitter, subst. *fulgor*.
glitter, v. *fulgēre, nitēre, lucēre, candēre* (poet.).
glittering, *lucidus, nitidus, coruscus* (poet.).
candidus (= glittering white).
gloat: to — over, *aspectu* (*rei, hominis*, etc.) *se delectare*.
globe, *globus, sphaera*: the — (= the earth), *orbis terrarum* or *terrae*.
globular, *globosus*.
gloom. **LIT.**, *obscuritas, caligo, tenebrae* (-arum, plur.). **TRANSF.**, *caligo, tenebrae* (-arum, plur.), *tristitia, maeror, maestitia*.
gloomily, *maeste*.
gloomy. **LIT.**, = dark, *obscurus, tenebrosus* (poet.). *caliginosus*. **TRANSF.**, = sad, *tristis, maestus*.
glorify, *laudare, celebrare, laudibus ornare* or *efferre* or *tollere*.
glorious, (*prae*)*clarus, amplus, inlustris, gloriosus* (often = vainglorious).
gloriously, *glorioso, (prae)clare, ample*.
glory, subst. *gloria, honor* (*honor*), *decus* (-ōris, n.), *laus*.
glory, v. (*re*) *gloriarī*.
glorying, subst. *gloriatio*.
gloss, subst. (1) = shine, *nitor*. (2) = an explanation, *interpretatio*.
gloss, v.: to — over, *extenuare*.
glossary, *glossarium* (Gell.).
glossy, *nitidus*.
Gloucester, *Glevum*.
glove, *manicae* (-arum, plur. = long sleeves).
glow, subst. *ardor, fervor*.
glow, v. *ardere, ardescere* (poet.), *flagrare*.
glow-worm, *cicindela* (Plin.), *lampyrus* (Plin.).
glue, subst. *gluten* (Lucr., Verg.).
glue, v. *glutinare* (Plin.).
glut, subst. *satiās, satiētas*: a — in the market, render by *vilitas annonae*.
glut, v. *satiare, saturare, explere*.
glutinous, *lentus, glutinosus* (Cels.).
glutton, *helluo*.
gluttonous, *edax, vorax, gulosus* (Juv., Sen.).
gluttony, *gula, edacitas*.
gnarled: see **KNOTTY**.
gnash: to — the teeth, (*dentibus*) (*in*)*frendere*.
gnashing, *stridor dentium* (Cels.).
gnat, *culex* (poet.).
gnaw, (*ad*)*rodere*: to — to pieces, *corrodere*.
gnawing, *mordax* (Hor.).
gnome. (1) see **MAXIM**. (2) see **FAIRY**.
go, v. (1) absol., of physical movement; *ire, meare* (poet.), *vadere* (esp. = to — fast or violently), *gradi* (= to step), *proficisci* (= to set out), *abire* or *discedere* (= to depart).

(2) qualified: with an adj., to — so and so (= to become), *fieri*; with an adv., to — well, badly, etc., *bene, male*, etc., *cedere*; to — astray, *errare*; to — away, *abire, discedere*; to — back, *redire, reverti*; to — before, *anteire*; to — beyond, *excedere*; to — by (= to pass), *praeterire*; to — by (= to follow, observe), *sequi*; to — down, *descendere*; to — forth, *exire, prodire*; to — forward (lit. and fig.), *procedere*; to — in, *inire, intrare, ingredi*; to — off (lit. and fig.), *abire*; to — on (= to proceed, continue), *pergere*; to — on (= to happen), *fieri, agi*; to — on well, *succedere*; to — on board, (*navem*) *conscendere*; to — out, *exire, egredi* (of a fire, *exstingui*); to — over, *transire, transgredi*; to — round, *circumire*; to — to and fro, *commutare*; to — under, *subire*; to — up, *ascendere*; to — without (a thing), *carere* (*re*); to let —, *dimittere, omittere*.
goad, subst. *stimulus*: to kick against a —, *adversum stimulum calcare*.
goad, v. *stimulare, incitare*.
goal, *meta* (poet.), *calx*.
goat, m. *caper* (Verg.), *hircus* (Verg.); f., *capra, capella*.
goatherd, *caprarius* (Col.).
gobble, (*de*)*vorare, obsorbere* (Pl., Hor.).
go-between, *conciliator, interpres*, m. or f., *internuntius*.
goblet, *poculum, scyphus*; see also **CUP**.
goblin, *larva*.
god, *deus, divus* (mainly poet.), *numen* (*divinum*); plur., the —s, *di* (*dii*), *divi, numina, caelestes, superi* (poet.); —s of the household, *lares, penates*; by the —s, *per deos*; so help me —, *ita me deus* (*adiuvet* or *amet*); — willing, *dis volentibus* (Sall.); — forbid! *quod di omen avertant! ne di sinant! di meliora!*
goddess, *dea, diva* (mainly poet.).
godhead, *numen*.
godless, *impius*.
godlike, *divinus*.
godliness, *pietas* (*erga deos*).
godly, *pius* (*erga deos*).
godsend, *res quasi divinitus oblata*.
gold, *aurum*.
gold-dust, *ballux* (Plin.).
golden, *aureus*.
gold-leaf, *auri lamina* (Plin.), or *bractea* (poet.).
gold-mine, *aurifodina* (Plin.).
goldsmith, *aurifex*.
good, subst.: in gen. *bonum, salus* (-utis, f.), *utilitas*: to do —, *prodesse* (*hominī, rei*); the highest —, *summum bonum*. In plur. = property, possessions, *bona* (-orum, plur.); = wares, merchandise, *merx*; colloq., of a person, a bad bit of —s, *mala merx* (Pl.).
good, adj.: in gen. = good of its kind, *bonus, probus*; = morally —, *bonus, probus, honestus*; = kind, *bonus, benignus*; = useful, *utilis*; = suitable, convenient, *opportunos, commodus*; = wholesome, health-giving, *saluber, salutaris*. In phrases: a — many, *plerique, aliquot, complures*; a — while, *aliquantum temporis*; — fortune, *res secundae* (plur.); — health, *bona valetudo*; — day! *salve!*; my — friend, o bone; to make —, *sarcire, restituere*.
good! interj. *euge!* or *eugepae!* (Pl., Ter.), *bene habet, praeculare*.
good-breeding, *humanitas, comitas*.
goodbye, *vale, ave* (plur. *valet, avete*).

good-fellowship, *comitas, iucunditas*.
good-for-nothing, *nequam*.
good-humour, *comitas, facilis*.
good-humoured, *comis, facilis, benignus*.
good-looking, *pulcher, venustus*.
goodly; see **GOOD**, **GOOD-LOOKING**, or **LARGE**.
good-nature, *facilitas, comitas, humanitas, benignitas*.
good-natured, *facilis, comis, humanus, benignus*.
goodness: in gen., of what is good in its kind, *bonitas*: moral —, *probitas, virtus* (-ūtis, f.); = kindness, *benignitas, bonitas*.
good-tempered, *mitis, lenis*.
goose, *anser*.
gore, subst. *cruur*.
gore, v. (*cornibus*) *transfigere, confodere*.
gorge, subst. (1) = throat, *gula, guttur, fauces* (-ium, plur.). (2) = a narrow pass, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.), *fauces* (-ium, plur.).
gorge, v. transit. (*ex*)*satiare, (ex)saturare*: to — oneself, *exsatiari, se ingurgitare*.
gorgeous, *splendidus, magnificus, lautus, speciosus*.
gorgeously, *splendide, magnifice, laute*.
gorgeousness, *splendor, magnificentia*.
gormandize, *helluari*.
gormandizer, *helluo*.
gory, *cruentus, cruentatus*.
gospel, *evangelium* (eccl.).
gossamer, *aranea* (Lucr.).
gossip, subst. (1) = idle talk, *sermo, rumor*. (2) = a talkative person, *homo garrulus, homo loquax*. (3) = friend, *familiaris*.
gossip, v. *sermonem conferre, rumores spargere, garrere*.
gouge, v. (*scalpro*) *eximere* or *eruerē*.
gourd, *cucurbita* (Plin.).
gout, *articulorum dolor, arthritis* (Vitr.): — in the hands, *chiragra* (Cels.); — in the feet, *podagra*; to suffer from —, (*ex*) *pedibus laborare*.
gouty, adj. *arthriticus*.
govern. (1) politically: to — a state, a province, etc., *republicam, provinciam gubernare, administrare, gerere, curare, tractare, temperare*. (2) in gen. = to restrain, guide, *rei* (dat.) *moderari, rem temperare, regere, coercere*.
government. (1) = the business of governing, *administratio, gubernatio, procuratio, cura*. (2) = supreme power, *imperium, regnum, dicio*. (3) = holders of supreme power, *ii qui reipublicae praesunt, penes quos est reipublica*.
governor. (1) in gen. *gubernator, rector*. (2) with delegated and limited powers, *praefectus, propraetor, proconsul, legatus*.
governorship, *praefectura*.
gown, man's, *toga*; woman's, *stola, palla*.
grace, subst. (1) = favour, goodwill, *gratia, favor*: by the — of god, *dei beneficio, deo favente*; to get into a person's good —, *gratiae hominis inire* or *conciliare*; with a good, bad —, *cum bonā, malā gratiā* (Ter.). (2) = gracefulness, charm, *lepos* (lepore), *venustus, elegantia*. (3) myth., in plur., the *Graces, Gratiae* (-arum).
grace, v. *honestare, (ad)ornare, decorare*.
graceful, *venustus, decorus, elegans, lepidus*.
gracefully, *venuste, decore, eleganter, lepide*.
graceless, *improbus, nequam*.
gracious, *propitius* (esp. of gods); see also **KIND**.

grade, *gradus* (-ūs).
gradual; see **GRADUALLY**.
gradually, *paullatim, gradatim, sensim*.
graft, subst. *surgulus*.
graft, v. *inserere* (poet.).
grain. (1) = particle, *granum, mica* (Lucr., Hor.). (2) = corn, *frumentum*.
graminivorous, (*animal*) *quod herbis pascitur*.
grammar. (1) as a science, *grammatica* (-ae), or *grammatica* (-orum, plur.). (2) = a book on —, *liber grammaticus*.
grammarian, *grammaticus*.
grammatical, *grammaticus* (Quint.).
granary, *horreum, granaria* (-orum, plur.).
grand, *grandis, magnificus, amplus*.
granddaughter, *neptis*.
grantee, *homo nobilis*; in plur., *nobiles* (-ium), *proceres* (-um).
grandeur, *amplitudo, maiestas, magnificentia*; of language, *granditas*.
grandfather, *avus*.
grandiloquence, *oratio tumida*.
grandiloquent, *grandiloquus*.
grandmother, *avia*.
grandson, *nepos*.
grange, = country-house, *villa*.
granite, use *lapis* or *saxum*.
grant, subst. (1) = gift, *donum*. (2) = the act of granting, *concessio*.
grant, v. (1) = to bestow, *permittere, concedere*; see also **GIVE**. (2) = to admit, *concedere, dare*: —ed that, *ut* with subj.; granted, *esto*.
grape, *acinus* or *acinum* (Plin.): a bunch of —s, *uva, racemus* (poet.).
graphic, *expressus*: to give a — description, *rem tanquam sub oculis subicere*.
grapple: to — with. **LIT.**, *cum homine*, etc., *luctari*. **TRANSF.**, *obviam ire* (with dat.).
grappling-iron, *ferrea manus* (-ūs), *harpago*.
grasp, subst. **LIT.**, physical, *complexus* (-ūs); often *manus* (-uum, plur.). **TRANSF.**, mental, *captus* (-ūs); or render by verb.
grasp, v. **LIT.**, physically, (*ap*)*prehendere, comprehendere, prensare*. **TRANSF.**, mentally, *intellegere; animo* (or *mente* or *cogitatione*) *comprehendere* or *complexi*; see **COMPREHEND**; to — at (lit. and fig.), *captare, adfectare, appetere*.
grasping, *avarus, appetens*.
grass, *gramen, herba*.
grasshopper, *gryllus* or *grillus* (Plin.).
grassy, *gramineus, herbidus, herbosus* (poet.).
grate, subst. *focus, caminus*.
grate, v. (1) = to rub, (*con*)*terere*. (2) = to make a grating noise, *stridere*.
grateful. (1) = thankful, *gratus*. (2) = pleasant, *gratus, acceptus, iucundus*.
gratefully, *grate, grato animo*.
gratification. (1) = the act of gratifying, *expletio, delectatio*. (2) = pleasure, *voluptas, oblectamentum*.
gratify, (*homini*) *gratificari, morem gerere*; see also **PLEASE**.
gratifying, *gratus*.
grating, subst. (1) = an arrangement of bars, *cancelli* (-orum, plur.), *clatri* or *clathri* (-orum, plur.: Hor.). (2) = a harsh noise, *stridor*.
gratis, *gratiis* or *gratis, gratuito*.
gratitude, *gratus animus*.
gratuitous, *gratuitus*.
gratuitously, *gratiis* or *gratis, gratuito*.

gratuity; see ALMS, GIFT.

grave, subst. LIT., = place of burial, *sepulcrum*; = place of cremation, *bustum* (to carry to the —, *sepelire*, *funus hominis prosequi*. TRANSF., = the state of death, *mors*, *inferi* (-orum, plur.).

grave, adj. *gravis*, *serius*, *tristis*, *severus*.

grave, v.; see ENGRAVE.

gravel, *glarea*.

gravity. LIT., physical, *gravitas*, *pondus* (-eris, n.). TRANSF., = seriousness, *gravitas*, *tristitia*, *severitas*.

gravy, *ius* (*iuris*, n.), *sucus*.

gray; see GREY.

graze. (1) of the feeding of animals; transit. *pascere*; intransit. *pasci*. (2) = to touch in passing, *radere* (poet.), *stringere* (poet.).

grazier, *pecuarius*.

grazing, subst. *pascua* (-orum, plur.).

grazing, adj., of land, *pascuus*.

grease, subst. *adeps*, *lardum* or *laridum*.

grease, v. *ung(u)ere*; *adipe*, etc., *inlinere* or *oblinere*.

greasy, *unctus* (= rubbed with grease), *pinguis* (= fat).

great, adj. (1) without qualification, great. LIT., of size, *magnus*, *grandis*, *amplus*, *vastus*, *ingens*. TRANSF., a, of persons, cities, etc., *magnus*, *amplus*, *clarus*, *inhustris*, *grandis* (poet.); as plur. subst., the great, *nobiles* (-ium); b, with descriptive words, often rendered by superl. of adj., e.g. a — friend, *amicissimus*: c, with abstract nouns, *magnus*, *summus*, *impensus*. (2) qualified: greater, *maior*; greatest, *maximus*; as — as, *tantus quantus*; how —, *quantus*; so —, *tantus*; too —, *nimius*.

greatcoat, use a word meaning 'cloak', e.g. *pallium*, *lacerna*, *paenula*.

great-grandfather, *proavus*.

great-grandmother, *proavia* (Suet.).

great-grandson, *pronēpos*.

greatly, adv. *magno opere*, *valde*, *vehementer*.

greatness, *magnitudo*, *amplitudo*, *gravitas*.

graves, *ocrae*.

Greece, *Graecia*.

greed, *avaritia*, *aviditas*, *cupiditas*.

greedily, *avare*, *avide*, *cupide*.

greedy, *avarus*, *avidus*, *cupidus*.

Greek, adj. and subst. *Graecus*, *Graius* (poet., or with heroic associations), *Graeculus* (disparaging).

green, subst. (1) = greenness, *viriditas*, *color viridis*. (2) = a grassy space, *campus*.

green, adj. (1) in colour, *viridis*, *virens* (of living things), *prasinus* (Plin.); to be —, *virere*; to become —, *virescere*. (2) = fresh, *viridis*, *recens*, *crudus* (= unripe).

greenhorn, *tiro*.

greenness, *viriditas*.

greens, *holus* (-eris, n.).

greet, *salutare*, (*homini*) *salutem dicere*, (*hominem*) *salvere iubere*; of several persons, *consalutare*.

greeting, (*con*)*salutatio*, *salus* (-utis, f.).

gregarious, *qui congregari solent*.

Gregory, *Gregorius* (late Latin).

grey, *canus* (= hoary), *caesius* (= grey-blue, esp. of eyes), *glaucus* (= grey-blue: Verg.).

greybeard, *senex*.

greyness, *canities*.

gridiron, *craticula* (Mart.).

grief, *dolor*, *aegritudo*, *maeror* (= grief as

exhibited, sadness), *luctus* (-ūs; esp. of mourning), *cura*, *solicitudo*.

grievance, *iniuria* (= wrong done); *querimonia*, *querel(l)a* (= complaint).

grieve, v. (1) transit. (*hominem*) *dolore*, etc., *adficere*; (*homini*) *dolorem*, etc., *adferre* or *facere*; (*ex*)*cruciare*, *angere*. (2) intransit. *dolere*, *maerere*, *lugere*; *dolore*, etc., *adfici*; *hominem rei* (genit.) *piget*.

grievous, *acerbus*, *gravis*, *molestus*.

grievously, *acerbe*, *molestè*, *graviter*.

grievousness, *acerbitas*, *molestia*, *gravitas*.

griffin, *gryps* (Verg.).

grill, v. *torrere*; see also ROAST.

grim, *torvus* (poet.), *trux* (poet.), *saevus*.

grimace, subst. *os distortum*: to make —, *os* (*dis*)*torquere*.

grimness, *saevitia*, *torvitas* (Plin., Tac.).

grimy; see DIRTY.

grin, subst. use *rius* (-ūs).

grin, v. intransit., use *ridere*.

grind, v. LIT., *molere*: to — the teeth, *dentibus frendere*. TRANSF., = to oppress, *opprimere*, *vexare*.

grinder, (of teeth) *dens genuinus*.

grindstone, *cos*.

grind, subst., use *manus* (-ūs, f.).

grip, v.; see SEIZE.

gripes, **gripping pains**, *tormina* (-um, plur.: Plin.): subject to —, *tormentosus*.

grisly, *foedus*, *teter*, *horrendus*.

grist, *farina*.

gristle, *cartilago* (Plin.).

gristly, *cartilagineus* (Plin.).

grit, subst., of barley, *ptisana* (Cels.); of sand, *harena*; of gravel, *glarea*.

groan, subst. *gemitus* (-ūs).

groan, v. *gemere*, *gemitus edere*: to — over, *ingemo*, with dat. (poet.).

groceries, *condimenta* (-orum, plur.).

groin, *ingen*.

groom, subst. *agaso*, *equiso* (Varro): — of the chamber, *cubicularius*.

groom, v. *curare*.

groove, *canalis*.

grope, *praetemptare* (poet.).

gropingly, *pedetemptim*.

gross, subst. = 144; express by numeral.

gross, adj. LIT., = thick, *crassus*, *densus*, *pinguis*. TRANSF., (1) = great, too great, *magnus*, *nimius*, *incredibilis*. (2) = disgraceful, *turpis*, *foedus*, *indecorus*.

grossly. (1) = much, too much, *graviter*, *nimum*. (2) = indecently, *turpiter*, *foede*, *indecore*.

grossness. (1) = greatness, (excessive) amount or degree, (*nimia*) *magnitudo*. (2) = indecency, *turpitudō*.

grot, **grotto**, **antrum** (poet.).

grotesque, *immanis*, *mirus*; sometimes *ridiculus*.

ground. subst. LIT., (1) = earth, soil, *humus* (f.), *solum*, *terra*: on the —, *humi*. (2) as milit. t. t. = place, position, *locus*. TRANSF., = reason, basis, *causa*, *ratio*: on the — that, *quod* (with subj.); to gain —, *proficere*; of a rumour, *percrebescere*.

ground, v. (1) transit. = to teach, *docere*. (2) intransit., of a ship, *sidere*.

groundless, *vanus*, *futilis*, *fictus*, *falsus*.

groundlessly, *temere*, *ex vano*, *falso*.

groundlessness, *vanitas*.

groundwork. LIT., of a building, *substructio*,

fundamentum. TRANSF., of abstract things, *fundamentum, principium*.
group, subst. *caterva, globus, circulus*.
group, v. *disponere*.
grouping, *dispositio*.
grove, *lucus, nemus* (-ōris, n.), *silva*.
grovel, *humi iacere, humi serpere*.
grovelling, *abiectus, humilis, sordidus, submissus, servilis*.
grow. (1) intransit. *crescere, augeri*: to — up, *adolescere, pubescere*; with complement = to become, *fieri*, or use inceptive verb. (2) transit. *alere, colere*: to — a beard, *barbam promittere*.
grower, *cultor*.
growl, subst. *fremitus* (-ūs).
growl, v. *fremere*.
grown, **grown-up**, *adultus, pubes, grandis*.
growth, *auctus* (-ūs), *incrementum*.
grub, subst. *vermiculus*.
grub, v.: to — up, *eruerē*.
grudge, subst. *simultas, invidia, inimicitia*.
grudge, v. (*rem homini*) *invidere*.
gruel, *cremor* (Pl., Ov.), *ptisana* (Varro, Plin.).
gruff, *asper*.
gruffly, *aspere*.
gruffness, *asperitas* (Lucr., Tac.).
grumble, *murmurare, mussare, fremere*.
grunt, subst. *grunitus* (-ūs).
grunt, v. *grunire* (Varro, Juv.).
Guadalquivir (river), *Baetis*.
guarantee, subst. (1) as a thing, *fides, sponsio, vadimonium* (= recognizance). (2) = guarantor, *vas, praes, sponsor, obse* (= hostage).
guarantee, v. *praestare, fidem homini dare* or *interponere, pro homine intercedere*.
guard, subst. (1) = protection, watch, *custodia, praesidium, tutela, excubiae* (-arum, plur.): to keep or mount —, as milit. t. t., *excubare, excubias* or *custodias* or *vigilias agere, in statione esse*; at night, *vigilare*; in gen., to be on one's —, (*prae*)*cavere*; off one's —, *incautus, imprudens*. (2) = the persons on —, *custodes* (-um, plur.), *custodia, praesidium, excubiae* (-arum, plur.: Tac.).
guard, v. *custodire, tueri, praesidere* with dat.; see also PROTECT.
guarded, *cautus, circumspectus*.
guardedly, *caute*.
guardian: in gen., *custos, defensor, praeses, propugnator*; of a ward, *tutor*.
guardianship: in gen., *custodia, praesidium, fides, tutela*; of a ward, *tutela*.
guerdon, *praemium, merces* (-ēdis, f.).
guess, subst. *coniectura*.
guess, v. *conicere, divinare, augurari, opinari, suspicari*.
guest, in a house, m. *hospes* (-itis), f. *hospita*; at a party, *conviva*: an uninvited —, *umbra*; to receive as —, *hospitio excipere*.
guidance, *ductus* (-ūs), *consilium*; often render by *dux* or *auctor* (e.g. *te ducē*, under your —).
guide, subst. LIT., *dux*. TRANSF., *dux, auctor*.
guide, v. LIT., *ducere*. TRANSF., *regere, gubernare, moderari*.
guild, *conlegium*.
guildhall, *curia*; in a Greek city, *prytaneum*.
guile, *dolus, astutia*.
guileful, *dolosus, astutus*.
guileless, *simplex, apertus, candidus*.
guilelessly, *simpliciter*.
guilelessness, *simplicitas*.

guilt, *vitium, culpa, noxia*.
guiltily, *scelerate*.
guileless, *innocens, insons, innoxius*: to be —, *extra culpam esse*.
guilty, *noxius, sons, sceleratus, nocens*.
guise, *habitus* (-ūs), *species*.
gulf, *sinus* (ūs = a bay), *gurgēs* (= an abyss).
gull, subst. perhaps use *gavia* (= seamew: Plin.).
gull, v.; see CHEAT.
gullet, *gula, guttur*.
gullible, *credulus*.
gully, *alveus*.
gulp, subst. *haustus* (-ūs).
gulp, v. *haurire, obsorbere, gluttire* (Pl., Juv.).
gum, subst. (1) of the mouth, *gingiva* (Cat., Juv.); of trees, etc., *gummi* (Plin.).
gum, v. *glutinare* (Plin.).
gummy, *gummosus* (Plin.).
gun, use *tormentum* (= engine for hurling stones, etc.).
gurgle, *murmurare, susurrare* (poet.).
gush, v.: to — forth, — out, *effundi, profundi, scatere* (Lucr.).
gust, *flabra* (-orum, plur.); or render by phrase, such as *venti impetus* (-ūs).
gusty, *turbidus, procellosus*.
gut, subst. *intestinum* (often in plur.).
gut, v. = to empty, *exinanire*.
gutter, *canalis, cloaca*.
guttural, of sounds, *gravis*.
guzzle, (*per*)*potare*; see also GULP.
guzzler, *potor, homo ebriosus*.
gymnasium, *gymnasium, palaestra*.
gymnastic, *gymnicus, palaestricus* (Quint.).
gymnastics, *palaestra*.
gypsum, *gypsum* (Plin.).

H

ha! ha!
haberdashery, *panni* (-orum, plur.).
habilitament, *vestimentum*; see also DRESS.
habit. (1) = custom, *consuetudo, mos, usus* (-ūs). (2) = state, constitution, *habitus* (-ūs). (3) see DRESS.
habitable, *habitabilis*.
habitat, *habitation, domicilium, sedes* (-is), *tectum, domus*.
habitual, *inveteratus, usitatus*.
habitually, *de* or *ex more*.
habituate, *consuefacere, adsuafacere*.
hack, subst. = a horse, *caballus*.
hack, v. *caedere*: to — in pieces, *concidere*.
hackneyed, *tritus*.
haft, *manubrium*.
hag, *anus* (-ūs), *anícula*.
haggard, *morbo* or *maerore* or *macie confectus*.
haggle, *de pretio ambigere*; see also QUIBBLE, QUARREL.
hail, subst. *grando*.
hail, v. (1) it —s (i.e. hail falls), *grandinat* (Sen.). (2) = to greet, *salutare, appellare*.
hail, interj. *salve!* plur. *salvete!*
hair. LIT., (1) a single hair, *pilus, capillus, saeta* (= a bristle). (2) coll., use plur. of the above or *crinis* (sing. or plur.), *comae* (-arum, plur.), *caesaries* (= flowing), *villus* (sing. or plur. = the thick hair of beasts); downy —, *lanugo*;

to cut —, *pilos recidere, tondere*.
 TRANSF., not to deviate by a —'s breadth,
non transuersum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere.

hair-cloth, *cilicium*.

hairdresser, *tonsor, cinerarius* (Cat.), *ciniflo* (Hor.).

hairpin, *crinale* (Ov.).

hairsplitting, *disserendi spinae* (-arum, plur.),
minuta subtilitas.

hair, *pilosus, crinitus* (Verg.), *capillatus, comatus* (Cat., Suet.).

halcyon, subst. *alcedo* (Pl.), (*h*)*alcyon* (Verg.).

halcyon, adj. *serenus*: — days, *dies sereni et tranquilli, alcedonia* (-orum, plur.: Pl.), (*h*)*alcyonei dies* (Varro).

hale, adj. *sanus, validus, robustus*.

hale, v. *rapere, trahere*.

half, subst. *dimidium, dimidia pars, semis* (esp. in connexion with money or land): — as much again, *dimidio plus*.

half, adj. *dimidius, dimidiatus*.

half, adv. usually rendered by prefix *semi-*; see below.

half-asleep, *semisomnus, semisomnis, semisopitus*.

half-brother, *eodem patre* or *eadem matre natus*.

half-burnt, *semiustus*.

half-dead, *semanimus, semianimis*.

half-eaten, *semes* (poet.).

half-hour, *semihora*.

half-moon, *luna dimidiata*.

half-open, *semiaperta*.

half-pound, *selibra*.

half-yearly, *semestris*.

hall, *atrium*; for public purposes, *forum, conciliabulum, curia*.

hallo! *heus! ohe!* (Pl., Hor.).

halloo, subst. *clamor*.

halloo, v. *clamare, vociferari*.

hallow, *consecrare, dedicare, inaugurare*.

hallowed, *sacer, sanctus*.

hallucination, *error, somnium* (esp. in plur.).

halm, *calamus*.

halo, *corona*.

halt, subst. render by verb.

halt, adj. *claudus*.

halt, v. (1) = to limp, *claudicare*. (2) = to stop, *consistere*. (3) = to hesitate, *dubitare, haerere, haesitare*.

halter, for a horse, *capistrum* (Verg.); for strangling, *laqueus*.

halve, *aequas partes* or *ex aequo dividere*.

halved, *dimidiatus*.

halves! interj. *in commune!* (Sen.).

ham. (1) = the back of the knee, *poples* (-itis, m.). (2) salted, smoked, etc., *perna*.

hamlet, *vicus, viculus*.

hammer, subst. *malleus* (Pl.).

hammer, v. *malleo* (con)tundere.

hamper, subst. *corbis*; see also BASKET.

hamper, v. *implicare, impedire*.

hamstring, v. *poplitem succidere*.

hand, subst. LIT., as part of the body, *manus* (-us, f.), *palma* (strictly = the palm): the right —, (*manus*) *dextra* or *dextera*; the left —, (*manus*) *sinistra* or *laeva*; to give a person one's —, *homi dextram porrigere*; to shake —s, *dexteras* (inter se) *iungere*; to raise one's — (in surprise), *manus tollere*; to pass from — to —, *per manus tradere*; to hold in the —, *manu tenere*. TRANSF., (1) = handwriting;

q.v. (2) = a workman, *opera* (usually plur.); colloq.: an old —, *veterator*. (3) in phrases, to indicate physical contact, availability, etc.: to be at —, *praesto esse, adesse*; (ready) to —, *ad manum*; in —, on —, in *manibus*; — to — (in fighting), *comminus*; to lay (violent) —s on a person, (*vim et*) *manus homini inferre*; to take in —, *suscipere*, in *manus sumere*; to be in a person's —(s), i.e. power, in *manu* or in *manibus* or in *potestate hominis* (*positum*) *esse, apud hominem esse, penes hominem esse*. (4) on the one —, on the other, *et . . . et . . .*; to give an idea of contrast, use *quidem* (not first word) in first clause, and *sed* or *autem* (not first word) in second clause; but contrast in Latin is often expressed without a preposition, by asyndeton.

hand, v. *dare, tradere, porrigere*: to — down, *tradere, prodere*; to — round, *circumferre*.

hand-bill, *libellus*.

handcuffs, *manicae* (-arum, plur.).

handful. LIT., *manipulus* (Verg.), *pugillus* (Cato, Plin.). TRANSF., render by *pauci* (plur.) or *parvus*; = a nuisance, render by adj. *gravis* or *molestus*.

handicraft, *artificium*.

handiwork, *opus* (-eris, n.), *opificium*.

handkerchief, *sudarium* (Cat.).

handle, subst. LIT., *manubrium, capulus* (esp. of a sword), *ansa* (of a cup, etc.). TRANSF., sometimes *ansa*; see also OPPORTUNITY.

handle, v. *tractare, contractare, pertractare*.

handling, *tractatio*.

handsome. LIT., *formosus, venustus, bellus, speciosus, pulcher*. TRANSF., *liberalis*.

handsomely, *praeclare, ample, liberaliter*.

handsomeness, *pulchritudo, venustas*.

handwriting, *manus* (-us, f.), *chirographum*.

handy, *habilis, promptus*.

hang, v. (1) intransit. *pendere*: to — on (i.e. stay close), *haerere*; to — over, *inminere*; to — back, *cessare*. (2) transit. *suspendere*: to — the head, *caput demittere*.

hangdog, subst. *verbero, furcifer*.

hanger; see SWORD.

hanger-on, *adsecla*.

hanging, subst. (as a means of death), *suspensum*.

hangman, *carnifex*.

hanker: to — after, *desiderare*; see also DESIRE.

haphazard, adv. *temere*.

hapless, *miser, infelix*; see also UNLUCKY.

haply, *fortasse, forsitan*: if —, *si forte*.

happen, *fieri, accidere, contingere, evenire, usu venire*.

happily, *beate, feliciter*.

happiness, *vita beata, beate vivere, felicitas*.

happy. (1) of persons, circumstances, etc., *beatus, felix, fortunatus*. (2) of language, *aptus*.

harangue, subst. *contio*: to deliver a —, *contionari*.

harass, *vexare, sollicitare, exagitare, exercere*.

harbinger, *praenuntius, antecursor*.

harbour, subst. LIT., *portus* (-us): — dues, *portorium*; full of —s, *portuosus*. TRANSF., *portus* (-us), *refugium, perfugium*.

harbour, v. (*hospitio*) *excipere*.

hard, adj. (1) to the touch, *durus, rigidus*. (2) = unfeeling, *durus*. (3) of times and circumstances *durus, asper, acerbus* and *iniquus, indignus*. (4) = difficult, *difficilis, arduus*.

hard, adv. *summā vi*, *enixe*: to be — pressed, *premi*.

harden, v. (1) transit. *durum facere* or *reddere*, *durare* (poet.). (2) intransit. *obdurescere* (lit. and fig.).

hard-hearted, *durus, ferreus*.

hardihood, *audacia*.

hardiness, *robur* (-ōris); see also **STRENGTH**.

hardly. (1) = scarcely, *vix, aegre*. (2) = cruelly; q.v.

hardness. LIT., *duritia* (or *durities*). TRANSF., = severity, *iniquitas, crudelitas, saevitia*.

hardship, *labor, incommodum, molestia, aerumna*; with the further notion of injustice, *iniuria*.

hardware, *ferramenta* (-orum, plur.: Varro).

hardy, *durus, robustus*.

hare, *lepus* (*lepōris*, m.).

hare-brained, *temerarius*.

hare-lip, *labrum fissum* (Cels.).

hark! interj. *heus!*

harlequin, *sannio*.

harlot, *scortum, meretrix*.

harm, subst. *damnum, detrimentum*.

harm, v. *nocere* (with dat.), *laedere* (with acc.).

harmful, *nocens, noxius*.

harmless, *innocens, innoxius* (poet.), *innocuus* (poet.).

harmlessness, *innocentia*.

harmonious. LIT., of sounds, *concors, consonus* (Ov.), *canorus*. TRANSF., *concors, congruens, consentiens, conveniens*.

harmoniously, *concorditer, congruenter, convenienter*.

harmonize, v. (1) transit. LIT., *concordes facere* or *reddere*. TRANSF., *componere, (re)conciliare*. (2) intransit. *concinere, consentire*.

harmony. LIT., of sounds, *concentus* (-ūs), *concordia*: science of —, *harmonice* or *harmonica* (Vitr.). TRANSF., of feeling, etc., *consensus* (-ūs), *consensio, concordia, convenientia*.

harness, subst. *ornamenta equi, arma equestria*.

harness, v. (*equum*) *ornare*.

harp, subst. *lyra*.

harp, v. LIT., *psallere*. TRANSF., to — on, *vaticinari* (Pl.); to — on the same old string, *cantilenam eandem canere* (Ter.), *eandem incudem tundere* (Cic.).

harper, **harpist**, m. *fidicen, psaltes* (-ae: Quint.); f. *fidicina, psaltria*.

harpy, *harpyia* (Verg.).

harrow, subst. (*h*) *irpex* (Cato), *crates* (Verg.).

harrow, v. LIT., *occare* (Hor.). TRANSF., to — the feelings, (*ex*) *cruciare, torquere*.

harrowing, *terribilis, atrox*.

harry, *vexare, torquere, cruciare*.

harsh. (1) in sound, *raucus, absonus, asper*. (2) in taste, *acer, acerbus, asper*. (3) — in temper, *asper, acerbus, severus, morosus, durus*.

harshly, *asper, acerbe, severe*; see also **CRUELLY**.

harshness, *asperitas, severitas, acerbitas*.

hart, *ceruus*.

harvest, subst. *messis*.

harvester, *messor*.

hash, *minutal* (Juv.).

hasp; see **LOCK**, **BOLT**.

hassock, *pulvinus* (= cushion).

haste, subst. *festinatio, properatio, properantia*

(Sall., Tac.), *celeritas, trepidatio* (= nervous haste).

haste, hasten, v. (1) intransit. *properare, contendere, festinare, maturare*. (2) transit. *accelerare, maturare, properare, praecipitare*.

hastily, *propere, properanter, raptim*.

hastiness, of temper, *iracundia, stomachus*.

hasty. (1) = hurried, (*prae*) *properus, citus, citatus, praiceps*. (2) = irritable, *iracundus, stomachosus, pronus in iram*.

hat, *petāsus* (broad-brimmed): to take the — off (as a mark of respect), *caput nudare*.

hatch, v. LIT., (*ex ovis*) *excludere*. TRANSF., = to concoct, *moliri, machinari, (con)coquere*.

hatches, *claustra* (-orum, plur.).

hatchet, *securis, ascia, dolabra*.

hate, hatred, *odium, invidia, inimicitia*: to conceive a —, *odium suscipere (in hominem)*; to incur —, *in odium venire*.

hate, v. *odisse*: to be —d by a person, *odio homini esse*.

hateful, *odiosus, invidus*.

hatefully, *odiose*.

haughtily, *superbe, insolenter, adroganter*.

haughtiness, *superbia, insolentia, contumacia, adrogantia, fastidium, fastus* (-ūs; mostly poet.).

haughty, *superbus, insolens, contumax, adrogans*.

haul, v. *trahere, ducere*.

haulm; see **STALK**.

haunch, *clunis*.

haunt, subst. *lataebrae* (-arum, plur.), *latibulum, lustra* (-orum, plur.).

haunt, v. (1) = to keep going to, *frequentare, (con)celebrare*. (2) of spirits, cares, etc., *agitare, insectari, sollicitare, vexare*.

haunted, use phrase, such as *larvis infestus*.

have, habere, tenere, esse (with property as subject, e.g. *res est mihi*): to — with one, — on one, *secum habere* or *portare* or *gestare, esse cum re* (e.g. *cum telo*); to — a thing done, *curare rem gerendam*; to — to do, *debere facere*, or express by gerund or gerundive.

haven, portus (-ūs); see also **HARBOUR**.

havoc, *vastatio, strages*.

hawk, subst. *accipiter* (-tris, m.).

hawk, v. = to sell, *venditare*.

hawk-eyed, adj. *lynceus*.

hay, *faenum*.

hay-cock, hay-stack, hay-rick, faeni acervus.

hay-cutter, faenisex.

hay-fork, furca.

hazard, subst. *fors, casus* (-ūs), *periculum* (= risk, danger), *alea* (lit. = gambling).

hazard, v.; see **DARE** or **ENDANGER**.

hazardous, *periculosus, anceps, dubius, lubricus*.

hazardously, *periculose*.

haze, nebula, caligo; see also **FOG**.

hazel, subst. *corylus*.

hazel-nut, nux avellana (Plin.).

hazy, nebulosus.

he, is often expressed by the form of the verb, (e.g. *amat* = he loves). Otherwise render by *hic, ille, is, iste*, or sometimes by *homo*. He himself, *ipse*.

he-, (prefixed to the names of animals) is rendered by the adj. *mas* or by a special form of the noun (e.g. *ursus* = he-bear; *ursa* = she-bear).

head, subst. LIT., of the body, *caput*, *vertex* (esp. = the top of the head): the back of the —, *occipitum* (Pl., Quint.); of meeting or colliding, — on, *frontibus adversis*. TRANSF., (1) of any other physical object, *caput*; or render by adj. *summus*. (2) = understanding or memory, *mens*, *animus*, *ingenium*, *iudicium*: to come into a person's —, *homini in mentem venire*; to have a thing in one's —, *rem memoriā tenere*; to put their — together, *consilia inter se communicare*. (3) = any person, an individual, *caput*. (4) = chief person, leader, *caput*, *princeps*, *dux*. (5) = chief point, chief place, *caput*: to be at the —, *praeesse*; to put at the —, *praeficere*. (6) = any point, a heading, *caput*.

head-, adj. *primus*, *primarius*, *princeps*, *praecipuus*.

head, v. *ducere*, *ducem* or *auctorem esse*, *praeesse*.

head-ache, *capitis dolor* (Cels.).

head-band, *infula*, *vita*, *redimiculum*.

head-dress, *mitra*.

header; see DIVE.

headland, *promontorium*.

headless, *capite praeciso*.

headlong, *praecipis*.

headpiece, *cassis* (of metal), *galea* (of leather).

headquarters, *praetorium*, *principia* (-orum, plur.).

headship, *locus princeps* or *primus*, *principatus* (-ūs).

headstrong, *pertinax*, *contumax*, *pervicax*, *temerarius*.

head-wind, *ventus adversus*.

heady, = intoxicating, *fervidus* (Hor.).

heal, v. (1) transit. *sanare*, *mederi* (*homini*), *curare* (a) = to take care of a person, nurse). (2) intransit. *consanescere*, *sanum fieri*, *coire* (of wounds: Ov.).

healing, subst. *sanatio*.

healing, adj. *saluber*, *salutaris*.

health, *sanitas*, *valetudo* (*bona valetudo* = good health), *salus* (-utis, f.): to be in —, *valere*; to drink to a person's —, *propinare homini*.

healthful, *saluber*, *salutaris*.

healthily, *salubriter*.

healthy, *sanus*, *salvus*, *validus*, *saluber* (of places).

heap, subst. *acervus*, *strues*, *cumulus*, *agger*.

heap, v. LIT., *cumulare*, *coacervare*, *aggerare* (Verg.), *congerere*. TRANSF., of abstract things, *congerere*, *ingerere*.

hear LIT., *audire*, *exaudire* (= to catch, or overhear), *auscultare* (= to listen to), *auribus percipere*. TRANSF., (1) = to find out, learn, *cognoscere*, *accipere*. (2) to — a cause, *causam cognoscere*. (3) to — from a person, *litteras ab homine accipere*.

hearer, *auditor*.

hear-hear! *euge* (Pl., Ter.), *benè*, *optime!*

hearing, subst. (1) as a sense, *auditus* (-ūs). (2) as a process, *auditio*. (3) a — (= an audience), *audientia*; in my —, *me audiente*. (4) a judicial —, *cognitio*; see also TRIAL.

hearken, *auscultare*; see also HEAR.

hearsay, *rumor*, *auditio*.

hearse, render by *vehiculum*.

heart LIT., the physical organ, *cor* (*cordis*, n.). TRANSF., (1) = the innermost part, esp. of a country, *interiora* (n. plur.), or render by

adj. *intimus*. (2) = the seat of feeling, etc., *animus*, *mens*, *pectus* (-ōris, pl.), *praecordia* (-orum, plur.: Verg., Hor.): from the —, *ex animo*; I have a thing at —, *res mihi curae* or *cordi est*. (3) = courage, *animus*: to be of good —, *bono animo esse*. (4) = memory: to know by —, *memoriā tenere*; to learn by —, *ediscere*. (5) dear —, as term of endearment, *cor* (Pl.), *corculum* (Pl.), (*mea*) *vita*.

heart-break, *angor*, *dolor*.

heart-breaking, **heart-rending**, *miserabilis*, *maestus*, *acerbus*, *flebilis*.

heart-broken, *animo fractus* or *adflactus*.

heartfelt, *verus*.

heartily, *summo studio*.

heartiness, *studium*, *alacritas*.

heartless, *durus*, *crudelis*, *ferreus*, *immitis*, *inhumanus*, *saevus*.

heartlessly, *crudeliter*, *saevè*, *inhumane*.

heartlessness, *crudelitas*, *inhumanitas*, *saevitia*.

heart-sick, *animo aeger*.

heart-whole, *integer* (Hor.).

hearty, *verus* (= true, genuine), *alacer* (= brisk, cheerful), *benignus* (= cordial, kind).

hearth, *focus*.

heat, subst. LIT., *calor*, *ardor* (= burning —), *fervor* (= boiling —), *aestus* (-ūs = glowing —, feverish —). TRANSF., (1) of passion, etc., *ardor*, *fervor*, *aestus*; see also ANGER. (2) = a course in a race, *missus* (-us: Suet.).

heat, v. transit. LIT., *calefacere*, *fervefacere* (esp. in past. part.). TRANSF., *accendere*, *incendere*, *inflammare*.

heath. (1) as a plant, *erice* (-es, f.: Plin.). (2) = a place overgrown with heath, use phrase, *such as loca inculta*.

heathen, adj. *paganus* (eccl.).

heave, v. (1) transit. (*at*) *tollere*, *extollere*: to — a sigh, *gemitum dare*, or *edere* or *ducere*. (2) intransit. *aestuarè*, *fluctuarè*, *tumescere*.

heaven. (1) = the sky, *caelum*, *polus* (poet.): to be in the seventh —, *in caelo esse*. (2) = heavenly powers, gods, *di* (*dii*, *dei*), *superi* (poet.): the will of —, *numen divinum* or *deorum*; for —'s sake! *pro deos immortales!* *pro deum fidem!* *pro deum atque hominum fidem*; — forbid, *di meliora*.

heaven-born, **heavenly**, *caelestis*, *divinus*: heavenly bodies, *caelestia* (-ium, n. plur.).

heavenward, in or ad *caelum*.

heavily, *graviter*, sometimes *magnopere* (= much).

heaviness. LIT., *gravitas*, *pondus* (-eris, n.). TRANSF., (1) of the atmosphere, *crassitudo*. (2) = depression, sadness, *tristitia*, *maeror*, *maestitia*.

heavy. LIT., of physical weight, *gravis* (opp. *levis*), *ponderosus* (Pl., Varro). TRANSF., (1) of other physical qualities: of food (= indigestible), *gravis*, *difficilis ad consequendum*; of air (= oppressive), *crassus*; of soil, *spissus*; of rain (= plentiful), *agnus*. (2) of abstract qualities: a = oppressive, troublesome, *gravis*, *molestus*, *difficilis*: b = downcast, sad, *tristis*, *adflactus*, *maestus*: c, of speech, style, etc., *frigidus*.

heavy-armed: the — troops, *gravior armatus* (-ūs).

Hebrew, adj. *Hebraeus* or *Hebraicus* (both eccl.).

hecatomb, *hecatombe* (Varro).
hectic, *febriculosus* (Cat.).
hector, *se iactare*.
hectoring, *gloriosus*.
hedge, subst. *saepes*, *saepimentum*.
hedge, v. *saepire*.
hedgohog, *ericus* (Varro), *erinaceus* (Plin.), *echinus* (Hor.).
heed, subst.: to take —, *cavere*, *curare*.
heed, v. transit. *curare*, *observare*; = to obey, *parere* or *obedire* (with dat.).
heedful, *cautus*, *circumspectus*.
heedless, *neglegens*, *incautus*, *temerarius*.
heedlessly, *neglegenter*, *incaute*, *temere*.
heedlessness, *neglegentia*, *temeritas*.
heel, subst. *calx*: to be at a person's —, *hominis vestigiis instare*; to fall head over —, *tre praecipitem* (per caputque pedesque).
heel, v., of a ship, *in latus labi* or *inclinari*.
heft, *manubrium*.
heifer, *iuvenca*.
height. LIT., *altitudo*, *proceritas* (= tallness).
 TRANSF., (1) abstr. = high degree, *altitudo*, or render by adj. *summus* (e.g. — of glory, *summa gloria*). (2) a — = a high place, *locus editus*, *locus superior*, *altitudines* (-um, plur.).
heighten. LIT., render by compar. *altior*.
 TRANSF., = to make more of, *augere*, *amplificare*, *exaggerare*.
heinous, *foedus*, *detestabilis*, *nefarius*, *nefandus*, *immanis*, *atrox*.
heinously, *foede*, *nefarie*, *atrociter*.
heinousness, *atrocitas*.
heir, *heres*: sole —, *heres ex asse*; — to half an estate, *heres ex dimidia parte*; to appoint a person one's —, *hominem heredem* (testamento) *scribere* or *facere*.
heirress, *heres*, f.
heirloom, *res hereditaria*.
heirship, *hereditas*.
Helen, *Helena*.
hell, *inferi* (-orum, plur.), *Tartarus* (-os), or n. plur. *Tartara*; *Gehenna*, *Infernus* (eccl. terms).
hellebore, (*h*)*elleborus* (Pl., Verg.), *veratrum* (Lucret., Plin.).
Hellenic, *Graecus*.
hellhound, *furia*, *Erinnyes*.
hellish, *infernus*, *nefandus*, *immanis*.
helm, *gubernaculum* (lit. and fig.), *clavus* (strictly = the tiller).
helmet, *cassis* (of metal), *galea* (originally of leather).
helmsman, *gubernator*.
help, subst. *auxilium*, *subsidium*, *ops* (only *opis*, *opem*, *ope* in use), *adiumentum* (= a means of aid), *salus* (-utis = rescue).
help, v. (1) = to assist, (*hominem*) (*ad*)*iuvare*, (*homini*) *subvenire*, *succurrere*: so — me God, *ita me di ament*. (2) = to serve out food, *dare*, *porrigere*, *dividere*. (3) = to prevent: I can't — saying, *facere non possum quin dicam*.
helper, *adiutor*; f. *adiutrix*.
helpful, *utilis*.
helping, *auxiliaris*, *auxiliarius* (esp. of auxiliary troops).
helpless, *inermis*, *inops*.
helplessness, *inopia*.
helpmeet, *socius*, *consors*.
helter-skelter, render by adj. *praeceps*.
hem, subst. *limbus*, *instita*.
hem, v. (1) = to sew, *suere*. (2) to — in,

circumsedere, *obsidere*, *circumvallare* (with entrenchments).
hemisphere, *hemisphaerium* (Varro).
hemorrhage, *haemorrhagia* (Plin.).
hemp, *cannabis* (Varro, Pers.).
hempen, *cannabinus* (Varro).
hen. (1) the domestic fowl, *gallina*. (2) = a female bird in gen., *femina*.
hence. (1) of place, *hinc*; as interj., *apage*, *procul*. (2) of time, render by abl. (e.g. *paucis diebus*, a few days —), or *post* (e.g. *post paucos dies*). (3) = for this reason, *hinc*, *ita*, *quomobrem*.
henceforth, *henceforward*, *posthac*.
hen-coop, *cavea*.
hen-house, *gallinarium* (Plin.).
Henry, *Henricus* (late Latin).
her, pron.; see SHE; as pronom. adj. often not expressed in Latin; when expressed, it is represented by *eius*, *illius*, *huius*, or (especially if the owner is the subject of the sentence) by *suus*.
herald, subst. (1) as an official, *caduceator*, *fetialis*, *praeco*. (2) in gen. = forerunner, *praenuntius*.
herald, v. *nuntiare*.
herb, *herba*, *olus* (*oleris*, n.).
herbage, *herba* or plur. *herbae*.
herbalist, *herbarius* (Plin.).
herculean, *fortissimus*.
herd, subst. LIT., *grex*; of large cattle, *amentum*; of a —, *gregalis*, *gregarius*; in —, *gregatim*. TRANSF., of people, *grex*, *multitudo*, *cateria*: the common —, *vulgus* (-i, n.).
herd, v. intransit. *congregari*.
herdsman, *pastor*; of large cattle, *armentarius* (Varro, Verg.).
here, = at this place, *hic*: to be —, *adesse*; = hither, *huc*; from — (hence), *hinc*; only — and there, *rarus* (adv. *raro*); they fought only — and there, *rari proeliabantur*.
hereafter, *posthac*, *aliquando*.
hereditary, *hereditarius*, *paternus*.
herein, *in hac re*.
heresy, *haeresis* (eccl.). or render by phrase such as *a ceteris dissentire*.
heretic, *heretical*, *haereticus* (eccl.).
hereupon, *hic*.
heritage, = an inherited estate, *heredium*, *hereditas*, *patrimonium*.
hermaphrodite, *androgynus*, *semimas*.
hermetically, *arte clausa*.
hermit, *homo solitarius*, *eremita* (eccl.), *anachoreta* (eccl.).
hero. (1) = demigod, *heros*. (2) = brave man, *vir fortis* or *fortissimus*, *dux fortissimus*. (3) = the principal person; in a poem, *de quo (fabula) scripta est*; in a play, *persona prima*, *qui primas partes agit*.
heroic. (1) *heroicus* (e.g. the — age, *tempora heroica*). (2) = brave, valiant, *fortis*, *fortis et invictus*: a — action, *praeclarum atque divinum factum*.
heroically, *fortiter*.
heroine. (1) = demi-goddess, *heroína* (poet.), *herois* (poet.). (2) = brave woman, *femina fortissima*. (3) the — of a story, *de qua (fabula) scripta est*.
heroism, *eximia virtus* (-utis), *animus fortis et invictus*, *animi magnitudo*.
heron, *ardea* (Verg.).
hers; see HER.

herself, reflex., *se (ipsam)*; otherwise *ipsa*.
hesitate, *dubitare, cunctari, haerere, haesitare*.
hesitation, *dubitatio, haesitatio, cunctatio*.
heterogeneous, *diversus, dissimilis*.
heterogeneousness, *natura diversa*.
hew, *caedere, concidere, dolare*.
hewn, hewn stone, *saxum quadratum*.
hexameter, *hexameter* (or *-trus*).
hey, interj. *eia! age!*
heyday, *flos aetatis*.
hiatus, *hiatus* (-ūs).
hibernate, = to sleep through the winter, *per hiemem dormire* or *quiescere*.
hiccup, *hiccup, singultus* (-ūs).
hide, *occultus, absconditus*: to lie —, *latere*.
hide, subst. *corium, vellus* (-ēris, n.: poet.), *pellis*.
hide, v. (1) transit. *abdere, abscondere, celare, occultare, occultare*; of feelings, etc., *dissimulare*. (2) intransit., render by verbs given above, with reflex.
hideous, *foedus, turpis, deformis*; see also UGLY.
hideously, *foede*.
hideousness, *foeditas, deformitas*.
hiding-place, *latibulum, latebra* (gen. plur.).
higgledy-piggledy, *confuse*.
high, adj. LIT., *altus* (fifty feet —, *quinquaginta pedes altus*), (*ex*) *celsus*, (*in altum*) *editus, procerus* (= tall), *sublimis* (= raised aloft).
 TRANSF., (1) in degree, rank, etc., *amplus, summus*. (2) in money: a — price, *pretium magnum*; to buy at a — price, *magno* or *pretio impenso emere*; to set a — value on, *magni aestimare*. (3) of sound, *acutus*. (4) of meat = bad, *rancidus, puter* (*putris*).
high, adv. *alte*: to aim —, *magnas res* (*ad*) *petere*.
high-born, *generosus, nobili loco ortus*.
high-bred, *generosus*.
high-day, *dies festus*.
high-flown, *tumidus*: to use — words, *ampullari*.
high-handed, *superbus, imperiosus*.
highlander, *homo montanus*.
highlands, *loci montuosa* (-orum, plur.).
highly: to value —, *magni aestimare*; very —, *permagni*.
high-mettled, *acer*.
high-minded, *magnanimus, generosus*.
high-mindedness, *magnanimitas*.
highness, *altitudo*.
high-priced, *carus*.
high-priest, *Pontifex Maximus*.
high-spirited, *generosus, ferox, fortis, animosus*.
high-treason, *maiestas, perduellio*.
high-water, high-tide, *plurimus aestūs accessus* (-ūs).
highway, *via*.
highwayman, *latro, grassator*.
hilarity, *hilaritas, laetitia*.
hill, *collis, tumulus*: up —, *adverso colle*.
hillock, *tumulus*.
hilly, *montuosus, clivus* (Verg., Ov.).
hilt, *capulus*.
him; see HE.
himself, reflex., *se (ipsum)*; otherwise render by *ipse*.
hind, subst. (1) = female stag, *cerva*. (2) = servant, *verna, servus*. (3) = peasant, *rusticus, agrestis*.
hind, adj. *aversus, posterior*.

hinder, *impedire, prohibere, retardare, impedimento esse* (with dat.), *obstare* (with dat.), *officere* (with dat.).
hindmost, *postremus, ultimus, novissimus* (esp. of troops).
hindrance, *impedimentum*.
hinge, subst. *cardo* (lit. and fig.: poet.).
hinge, v.: to — on a thing, *in re contineri* or *versari*.
hint, subst. *significatio*.
hint, v.: to — at, *significare, subicere*.
hip, *coxendix* (Pl., Suet.).
hire, subst. *merces*.
hire, v. *conducere*.
hired, *conductus, mercenarius*.
hireling, *mercenarius*.
hirer, *conductor*.
his, often not expressed in Latin; when expressed, it is represented by *eius, illius, huius*, or (esp. if the owner is the subject of the sentence) by *suus*.
hiss, *hissing*, subst. *sibilus* (plur. *sibila*).
hiss, v. *sibilare, stridere* or *stridere* (poet.): to — an actor off the stage, *histrionem exsibilare* or *explodere*.
hist! interj. *st!*
historian, *rerum* (*gestarum* or *antiquarum*) *scriptor; historicus*.
historic, historical: the — style of writing, *genus historicum*; — truth or accuracy, *historiae fides*; — writings, *libri ad historiam pertinentes*.
history, *historia, rerum gestarum memoria, res* (*gestae*), *annales*: ancient —, *antiquitatis memoria*.
histrionic, *scaenicus*: the — art, *ars ludicra*.
hit, subst. *plaga, ictus* (-ūs): 'a —!' *hoc habet* (= 'he has caught it').
hit, v. LIT., *ferire, tundere, percutere*: to be — by lightning, *de caelo tangi*. TRANSF., (1) to — it off = to agree, *convenire*. (2) to — upon, *offendere, incidere* (with *in* and acc., or dat.). (3) to be hard —, *adfligi*. (4) prov.: you have — the nail on the head, *rem acu tetigisti* (Pl.).
hitch, subst. *impedimentum* (= hindrance), *mora* (= delay), *scrupulus* (= mental difficulty).
hitch, v. (*ad*) *iungere, adnectere*.
hither, adj. *citerior*.
hither, adv. *huc*: — and thither, *huc illuc, ultro (et) citro*.
hitherto, *adhuc, hactenus*.
hive, *alvearium, alveus* (Plin.), *alvus* (Varro, Plin.).
ho! interj. *heus!*
hoar, *canus*.
hoard, subst. *copia, acervus*.
hoard, v. *conligere, conquirere, coacervare*.
hoar-frost, *pruina*.
hoarse, *raucus*: a little —, *subraucus*.
hoarsely, *raucā voce*.
hoarseness, *rauca vox*.
hoary, *canus, incanus* (poet.).
hoax, *ludificatio*.
hoax, v. *ludificari, inludere*.
hobble, *claudicare*.
hobby, *studium*.
hobby-horse. LIT., *harundo* (Hor.). TRANSF., to ride one's —, *ineptiis suis plaudere*.
hobgoblin, *larva*.
hobnob: to — with, (*homine*) *familiariter* *uti*.

hock, *popes*.

hodge-podge, *farrāgo* (Juv.).

hoe, subst. *sarculum* (Hor.), *marra* (Plin.).

hoe, v. *sarire* (Pl., Varro).

hog, *sus*, *porcus*.

hoggish. LIT., *suillus*. TRANSF., see FOUL, GLUTINOUS.

hoghead, *dolium*.

hoist, *sublevare*, *tollere*: to — sails, *vela dare*.

hold, subst. (1) = grasp, *manus* (-ūs): to take —, (*ap*)*prehendere*, *comprehendere*; fig. to have a — over, (*hominem*) *devinctum* or *obligatum habere*. (2) of a ship, *caverna*.

hold, v. (1) = to have, occupy, keep, possess, *tenere*, *retinere*, *obtinere*, *possidere*, *habere*, *gestare* (on the person): to — an office, *gerere* (e.g. *praeturam*). (2) = to contain, *capere*, *continere*. (3) = to keep against attack, *retinere*, *defendere*. (4) = to conduct, *agere*, *habere* (e.g. *comitia*, an election). (5) to — an opinion, to — that, *censere*, *ducere*, *sentire*; see also CONSIDER. (6) = to check, *cohibere*: to — one's tongue, *tacere*. (7) to — back, *intransit. cunctari*. (8) to — forth; *transit. porrigere*; *intransit.*, = to discourse, *contionari*. (9) to — good, *convenire*. (10) to — in, *inhibere*, *cohibere*. (11) to — on one's course, *cursum tenere*. (12) to — out (= to endure) *durare*, *sustinere*, *perferre*. (13) to — with, (*cum homine*) *consentire*, *convenire*.

holder. (1) personal: a — of land, *possessor*. (2) applied to things, *retinaculum*, *capulus* (= handle).

holdfast, *fibula*.

holding, subst. *possessio*.

hole, *cavum*, *foramen*, *rima* (= a chink), *lacuna* (= a pit, a cavity): to bore a —, *pertundere*, *perforare*; see also HOVEL.

holiday, *dies festus*, *feriae* (-arum, plur.).

holily, *sancte*.

holiness, *sanctitas*, *religio*.

Holland, *Batavia*.

hollow, subst. (1) see HOLE: the — of the hand, *manus cava*, (2) = valley, *convallis*, *valles* (*vallis*).

hollow, adj. LIT., (*con*)*cavus* = hollowed out, *exesus* (Verg.). TRANSF., (1) = deep in sound, *fuscus*, *raucus*. (2) = insincere, false, *vanus*, *simulatus*, *fucatus*.

hollow, v. (*ex*)*cavare*.

holm-oak, *ilex* (poet.).

holy, *sacer*, *sanctus*, *sacrosanctus* (e.g. of tombs, oaths), *augustus* (= august, venerable): The Holy Ghost, *Spiritus Sanctus* (eccl.).

homage, *cultus* (-ūs), *obsecrantia*, *verecundia*: to do —, *colere*, *observare*, *salutare*.

home, subst. *domus*, *domicilium*: at —, *domi*, *inter suos*; at my —, *domi meae*; at — and abroad, *domi militiaeque*; to stay at —, *publico carere*, *in publicum non prodire*, *domi sedere*; he is at —, *est intus*; from —, *domo*; —wards, to one's —, *domum*.

home, adj. *domesticus*, *familiaris*.

home, adv.: to strike —, *ferrum adigere*; to come — to a person, *homini in pectus alte descendere*.

home-bred, *domesticus*, *intestinus*, *vernaculus*.

homeless, *domo profugus*, *domo carens*.

homeliness, *simplicitas*.

homely, *simplex*, *rudis*, *rusticus*.

home-made, *domesticus*.

homesickness, *suorum desiderium*.

homewards, *domum*.

homicidal; see MURDEROUS.

homicide. (1) = murder, *caedes*. (2) = murderer, *homicida*.

homily, *oratio*.

homogeneity, *natura similis*.

homogeneous, *eiusdem generis*, *eodem genere*.

honest, *probus*, *sincerus*, *simplex*, *candidus*, *frugi*.

honestly, *sincere*, *simpliciter*, *candide*.

honesty, *probitas*, *sinceritas*, *fides*, *simplicitas*: to show —, *fidem adhibere*.

honey, *mel*; as a term of endearment, *mel* (or *melculum*) *meum* (Pl.), *deliciae meae*, *voluptas mea*.

honeycomb, *favus*.

honeyed, *honied*, *mellitus*, *suavis*, *dulcis*.

honour, subst. (1) = official distinction, *dignitas*, *honor* (*honor*): the highest —, *amplissimus dignitatis gradus*. (2) = moral integrity, honourableness, *honestas*, *fides*: sense of —, *pudor*. (3) = reputation, *fama*, *existimatio*. (4) of a woman = chastity, *pudor*, *pudicitia*. (5) an — to — a glory or credit to, *decus*. (6) in plur.: —s paid, esp. last —s, *iusta*, *suprema* (Tac.).

honour, v. *colere*, *honorare*, *decorare*, *celebrare*.

honourable. (1) = much honoured, *honoratus*, *amplus*. (2) = bringing honour, *honestus*, *honorificus*.

honourably. (1) = creditably, virtuously, *honeste*. (2) = in a manner conferring honour, *honorifice*.

hood, *cuclullus* (Juv.).

hoodwink, *ludificari*, *fallere*, *inludere*.

hoof, *ungula*.

hook, subst. *hamus*, *uncus* (= a large iron —): by — or by crook, *quocunque modo*.

hook, v. *hamo capere*.

hooked, *aduncus*, *hamatus*.

hoop, *circulus* (Suet.): a child's —, *trochus* (Hor., Ov.).

hoopoe, *upupa* (Varro, Plin.), *epops* (Verg., Ov.).

hoot, *hooting*, subst. (1) of owls, *cantus* (-ūs), *carmen*. (2) of persons, *vociferatio*.

hoot, v. (1) of owls, *canere* (Verg.). (2) of persons, *vociferari*, *obstrepere*: to — off the stage, *explodere*.

hop, v. *salire*.

hope, subst. *spes*: a gleam of —, *specula*; to entertain a —, *spem habere*, *sperare*; to have no —, *desperare*.

hope, v. *sperare* (usually with acc. object = to — for, or with acc. and infin. = to — that): I — for the best, *recte spero* (Ter.).

hopeful. (1) = full of hope, express by *spes* or *spero*. (2) = exciting hope, *bonae spei* (Tac.).

hopefully, *cum magna spe*.

hopeless. (1) = having no hope, *spe carens*, *exspes* (Hor.). (2) = about which (or whom) one can have no hope, *desperatus*.

hopelessly, *sine spe*, *desperanter* (rare).

hopelessness, *desperatio* (as a mental state), *res desperatae* (as a state of affairs).

horde, *grex*, *caterva*.

horizon. LIT., *orbis finiens*, *circulus finiens* (Sen.). TRANSF., = the sky in gen., *caelum*, *prospectus* (= view).

horizontal, *aequus*, *libratus*.

horizontally, *ad libram*.

horn. (1) as a substance, *cornu*. (2) the —s of the moon, *cornua lunae*. (3) as a drinking-cup, *poculum*. (4) as a musical instrument, *cornu*, *buccina*, *tuba*: to blow the —, *cornu* or *buccinam inflare*.

horned, *corniger* (poet.), *cornutus* (Varro).

hornet, *crabro* (Verg.).

horn-pipe, *saltatio*.

horny, *corneus*.

horoscope, *horoscopus* (Pers.), *genesis* (Suet.): to cast a —, *sidera natalicia notare*.

horrible, **horrid**, **horrendus** (poet.), **horribilis**, *nefarius*, *nefandus*, *foedus*, *atrox*.

horribleness, *foeditas*.

horribly, *foede*.

horrify, (ex) *terrere*, *obstupefacere*, *horrificare* (poet.).

horror, *horror*, *timor*, *pavor*: a —, = a monster, *monstrum*.

horse. (1) the animal, *equus* (*ecus*), f. *equa*: an ordinary —, a hack, *caballus*; a Gallic —, *mannus*; a gelding, *canterius*; prov.: to spur the willing —, *addere calcaria sponte currenti* (Plin. L.). (2) = cavalry, *equites* (-um, plur.), *equitatus* (-ūs).

horseback: to ride on —, *in equo vehi*, *equitare*; to fight on —, *ex equo pugnare*.

horsebreaker, *equorum domitor*.

horse-cloth, *stratum*.

horse-flesh. (1) as meat, *caro equina*. (2) living = horses, *equi*.

horse-fly, *tabanus* (Varro, Plin.).

horse-hair, *pilus equinus*.

horse-laugh, *cachinnus*.

horseman, *eques*.

horsemanship, *equitandi ars*.

horse-race, *curriculum equorum*; *curus* (-ūs) *equorum* or *equester*; *equorum certamen*.

horse-shoe, *solea*.

horse-soldier, *eques*.

horse-whip; see **WHIP**.

hortatory, *monens*, *hortans*.

horticulture, *hortorum cultura* or *cultus* (-ūs).

hose; see **STOCKINGS**.

hospitable, *hospitalis*, *liberalis*.

hospitably, *hospitaliter*, *liberaliter*, *comiter*.

hospital, *valetudinarium* (Cels.).

hospitality, *hospitium*, *hospitalitas*.

host. (1) = one who entertains, *hospes*; at a feast, *convivator*; at an inn, *caupo*. (2) = a multitude, *multitudo*. (3) = an army, *exercitus* (-ūs).

hostage, *obses*.

hostel(ry), *caupona*.

hostess, *hospita*.

hostile, *hostilis* (of a public enemy), *hosticus* (also of a public enemy: poet), *inimicus*, *infestus*, *infensus*.

hostility, *hostiliter*, *inimice*, *infeste*, *infense*.

hostility, *animus inimicus* or *infestus*, *inimicitia*, *odium*; in plur., *hostilities*, *hostilia* (-ium, n. plur.), *bellum*: to commence —, *bellum facere*.

hot. LIT., *calidus*, *fervidus*, *fervens* (= boiling, seething), *candens* (= white —), *aestuosus*, *ardens*. TRANSF., *calidus*, *fervidus*, *fervens*, *acer*. To be —, *calere*, *fervere*, *candere*, *aestuarere*; to become —, *calescere*, *fervescere*; to make —, *calefacere*, *fervefacere*.

hotbed, (fig.) *semen*.

hotel, *deversorium*, *caupona*, *hospitium*.

hotheaded, *fervidus*, *temerarius*, *imprudens*.

hotly, *ardenter*, *acriter*.

hound, subst. *canis* (*venaticus*): to keep a pack of —s, *canes alere ad venandum*.

hound, v.: to — on, *instigare*, *urgere*, *stimulare*, *incitare*.

hour, *hora*: half an —, *semihora*; what — is it? *quota hora est?*; in his last —, *eo ipso die, quo e vita excessit*; leisure —s, *tempus otiosum*, *tempus subsicivum*; from — to —, *in horas*.

hourly, *singulis horis*.

house, subst. *domus* (= the building, and also those who inhabit it, the family), *aedes*, *aedificium*, *domicilium*, *tectum*, *villa* (= country —), *insula* (= a — let out in flats), *familia* (= family, household), *gens* or *genus* (= race or clan): at my —, *apud me*, *domi meae*; to keep —, *rem domesticam administrare* or *curare*.

house, v. (1) = to receive visitors, *hospitio* or *domo excipere*. (2) = to store, *condere*.

housebreaker, *fur*.

household, subst. *domus*, *familia*.

household, adj. *domesticus*: — gods, *lares* (-um, plur.), *penates* (-ium, plur.).

householder, *paterfamilias*.

house-keeper, *promus* (Pl., Hor.).

house-keeping, *cura rei domesticae*.

house-maid, *ancilla*.

house-wife, *materfamilias*, *hera*.

hovel, *tugurium*, *gurgustium*.

hover, (*circum*) *volitare*, *imminere*.

how. (1) *interrog*. (in direct and indirect questions), *quomodo?* *quemadmodum?* *qui?* *ut?* *quo pacto?*: how are you? how do you do? *ut vales?* With adj. or adv. *quam?*: how great? *quantus?*; how small? *quantulus?*; how many? *quot?*; how often? *quotie(n)s?*; how dear? *quanti?*; how much greater? *quanto maior?* (2) in exclamations, *ut*, *quam*. With adj. or adv. *quam*; *quantus*, *quantulus*, etc. (see (1) above) are also used in exclamations. Sometimes 'how' may be rendered by an exclamatory accusative: how blind I was, that I could not foresee that! = *me caecum, qui haec ante non viderim!*; how treacherous are the hopes of men! o fallace hominum spes!

howbeit, (*at*) *tamen*.

however. (1) adv. *quamvis*, *quamlibet*, *quantumvis* *utcumque*: — great, *quantuscumque*, *quantus quantus*; — many, *quotquot*; — often, *quotienscumque*. (2) conj. *sed*, *autem*, (*at*) *tamen*, *nilominus*.

howl, **howling**, subst. *ululatus* (-ūs), *eiulatus* (-ūs), *eiulatio*.

howl, v. *ululare*, *fremere*, *eiulare*.

hubbub, *tumultus* (-ūs), *turba*.

huckster, *caupo*, *institor*.

huddled together, *conferti*.

hue, color: to raise a — and cry, *furem clamare*.

huff, *stomachus*, (*irae*) *impetus* (-ūs): to be in a —, *irasci*, *molestus ferre*, *stomachari*.

hug, subst. *complexus* (-ūs).

hug, v. *amplecti*, *amplexari*, *complecti*: to — the shore, *litus premere* (Hor.) or *legere*.

huge, *immanis*, *vastus*, *immensus*, *ingens*.

hugeness, *magnitudo*, *moles*.

hulk, (= the body of a ship) *alveus navis*.

hull, of a nut, *cortex*, *folliculus* (Varro); of a ship; see **HULK**.

hum, subst. *fremitus* (-ūs), *murmur*, *susurrus*, *stridor*, *bombus* (Lucr., Cat.).

hum, v. *fremere*, *strepere*, *surrare* (poet.), *murmurare*, *murmur edere*; = to sing softly, *secum canere* or *cantare*.

human, *humanus*; often rendered by the genit. plur. *hominum*; = mortal, *mortalis*; — feelings (in gen.), *humanitas*; human life, *res (humanae)*; human being, *homo*.

humane, *miserors*, *clemens*; sometimes *humanus*.

humanely, *clementer*, *humane*.

humanity. (1) = the peculiar nature of man, *humanitas*, *natura* or *condicio humana*. (2) = mankind, the human race, *humanum* or *hominum genus* (-*eris*), *gens humana*. (3) = kindly feeling, *humanitas*, *clementia*, *miseri-cordia*. (4) humanities, *artes liberales* (plur.), *humanitas*.

humanize, *humanum reddere*, *excolere*.

humanly, *humano modo* (= after the manner of men): — possible, *quod ut in rebus humanis fieri potest*.

humble, adj. (1) = mean, obscure, *humilis*, *obscurus*: of — origin, *humili loco natus*. (2) = modest, unassuming, *summissus*, *modestus*, *moderatus*, *verecundus*.

humble, v. *infringere*, *comprimere* (*audaciam hominis*): to — oneself, *se* or *animum sum-mittere*, *summis se gerere*.

humbly, *summis*, *modeste*, *moderate*: to request —, *supplicibus verbis orare*.

humbug, subst. *gerrae* (Pl.), *nugae*, *tricae* (all -*arum*, plur.); of a person, *nebulosus*.

humbug, v. *ludificari*, (*homini*) *verba dare*, *circumvenire*, *includere*.

humdrum, *iners*, *tardus*, *segnis* (= sluggish).

humid, *humidus*.

humidity, *humor*.

humiliating, render by phrase with *dedecus* (-*oris*).

humiliation, *dedecus* (-*oris*, n.); see DISGRACE.

humility, *animus summissus*, *demissus*; *modestia*.

humorist, *homo iocosus*, *lepidus*, *facetus*, *festivus*.

humorous, of situations, etc., *ridiculus*; of persons, see HUMORIST.

humour. (1) = fluid, *humor*. (2) = temper, temperament, disposition, *ingenium*, *natura*, *animus*, *animi habitus* (-*us*): in a good —, *hilaris*, *comis*; in a bad —, *difficilis*, *morosus*; to be in a bad —, *sibi displicere*; what sort of — are you in? *quid tibi animi est?* (3) = fancy, caprice, *voluptas*, *libido*: I am in the — to do, *libet mihi facere*. (4) = sense of fun, turn for joking, *lepos* in *iocando*, *festivitas*, *facetiae* (-*arum*, plur.).

humour, v. (*homini*) *gratificari*, *obsequi*, *indulgere*, *morem gerere*, *morigerari*.

hump, *gibbus* (Juv.), *gibba* (Suet.).

humpbacked, *gibber* (Varro, Suet.).

hunch; see HUMP.

hundred, adj. *centum*: a — at a time, *centeni* -*ae* -*a*; a — times, *centie(n)s*; — years, *centum anni*, or sometimes *saeculum*.

hundred-fold, *centuplex* (Pl.).

hundred-handed, *centimanus* (poet.).

hundred-headed, *centiceps* (Hor.).

hundredweight, *centumpondium* (Pl.).

hunger, subst. *fames* (lit. and fig.); = starvation, *inedia*: — is the best sauce, *cibi condimentum fames*.

hunger, v. *esurire*: to — after, *sitire*, (*rei*, genit.) *avidum esse*.

hungrily, *avide*.

hungry, *esuriens*, *ieiunus*, *famelicus* (Pl., Ter., Juv.).

hunt, v. *venari*, *consectari*.

hunt, *hunting*, subst. *venatio*, *venatus* (-*us*).

hunter, *huntsman*, *venator*.

hunting-spear, *venabulum*.

huntress, *venatrix* (poet.).

hurdle, *crates*.

hurl, *iacere*, *iaculari*, *conicere*.

hurling, subst. *coniectus* (-*us*).

hurly-burly, *tumultus* (-*us*); see TUMULT, NOISE.

hurrah! *io!* (Pl., Hor.) *euax!* (Pl.).

hurricane, *tempestas*, *turbo*, *procella*.

hurried, *citatus*, *citus*, *praeceps*.

hurriedly, *festinanter*, *propere*, *cursum*, *raptim*.

hurry, subst. *festinatio*, *trepidatio*.

hurry, v. (1) transit. *accelerare*, *incitare*, *rapere* (= to rush off), *urgere* (= to push ahead), *maturare* (= to — on a process). (2) intransit. *festinare*, *properare*, *maturare*, *contendere*: to — about, *discurrere* (in different directions), *trepidare*, *curcare*.

hurt, subst. *vulnus* (-*eris*, n.); see also INJURY.

hurt, adj. (1) physically, *saucius*. (2) in the feelings, *offensus*.

hurt, v. (1) transit. *laedere* (with acc.), *nocere* (with dat.): to — a person's feelings, *hominem offendere*; to be — at a thing, *rem aegre ferre*. (2) impers.: it —s, *dolet* (Pl.).

hurtful, *nocens*, *noxius*, *molestus*.

husband, subst. *maritus*, *vir*, *coniunx*.

husband, v. (*rei*, dat.) *parcere*.

husbandman, *agricola*, *colonus*, *arator* (= ploughman).

husbandry, *res rustica*, or plur. *res rusticae*, *agricultura*. In gen. sense, see THRIFT.

hush, interj. *st!*, *tace*, plur. *tacete*.

hush, v. *comprimere*; see also SUPPRESS.

husk, *folliculus* (Varro).

husky, *fuscus*, (*sub*)*raucus*; see also HOARSE.

hustings, *suggestus* (-*us*): = platform, *comitium* (= place of election).

hustle, v. *offendere*, *pulsare*.

hut, *casa*, *tugurium*.

hutch, *cavea* (= cage).

huzza, = *hurrah*; q.v.

hyacinth, perhaps *hyacinthus* or *hyacinthos* (Verg.).

Hyades, *Hyades* (-*um*, plur.), *suculae* (-*arum*, plur.).

hymeneal, *nuptialis*.

hymn, subst. *carmen*, *hymnus* (eccl.); a — in honour of Apollo, *paean*.

hymn, v. *canere*, *cantare*, *celebrare*.

hyperbole, *hyperbole* or *hyperbola*, *veritatis superlatio*.

hyperbolical, *superlatus*.

hypercritical, *nimum severus*.

hypochondria, *atra* (or *nigra*) *bilis*.

hypochondriacal, *melancholicus*.

hypocrisy, (*dis*)*simulatio*, *fraus*.

hypocrite, (*dis*)*simulator*.

hypocritical, *simulatus*, *fictus*.

hypocritically, *simulare*, *ficte*.

hypothesis, *opinio*, *sententia* (= opinion); *ratio*, *condicio* (= condition); *coniectura* (= conjecture): on this —, *hoc posito*.

hypothetical, *opinabilis*.

hysteria, = undue excitement, *animi perturbatio*, *concitatio*.

I

I, is often not expressed in Latin, when indicated by the termination of a verb. When for the sake of emphasis or contrast it is expressed, it is represented by *ego, ego ipse*, or *egomet*: I for my part, *equidem*. The first person plur. is sometimes used for the first sing., esp. in poetry.

iambic, subst. *iambus*.

iambic, adj. *iambeus* (Hor.).

ice, *glacies, gelu*.

icicle, *stiria* (Verg.).

icy, *glacialis* (Verg.), *gelidus, frigidus*.

idea. (1) = a notion, conception of some person or thing, *notio, notitia, informatio, imago, forma*: to form an — of a thing, *rem animo concipere, cogitatione fingere*; innate —s, *notiones animo insitae*; vague —s, *intellegentiae adumbratae*. (2) more generally = thought, *cogitatio, opinio, sententia*: to have noble —s, *egregia* (n. plur.) *sentire*. (3) = purpose, intention, *consilium, sententia, institutum*: what is the — of this? *quorsum hoc spectat*? (4) as philosoph. t. t., the Platonic —, *species*.

ideal, subst. (1) = the idea of something in its perfect state, *exemplar, specimen, (expleta et) perfecta forma, eximia species*: the — of an orator, *imago perfecti oratoris*. (2) = a purpose, aim; see PURPOSE: to have lofty —s, *ad excelsa spectare*.

ideal, adj. (1) = perfect in its kind, *perfectus, optimus, summus, omnibus numeris absolutus*: — perfection, *absolutio et perfectio*. (2) = existing only in the mind, *commenticius*.

idealist, = one who seeks perfection in life, *qui ad altissimum quidque spectat*.

idealize, = to (mis)take the real for the perfect, *meliozem in partem accipere* or *interpretari, pro perfecto habere*: one who —s the past, *laudator temporis acti* (Hor.).

ideally (not really), *cogitatione non re*.

identical, *idem, unus et idem*: to be —, *nihil differre*.

identify. (1) = to consider to be the same, *eundem (idem) esse putare*. (2) = to recognize, *agnoscere*.

identity. (1) = sameness, render by *idem*. (2) to establish a person's —, = to find out who he is, *cognoscere quis sit*.

ides, *idūs* (-uum, f. plur.).

idiocy, *fatuitas*.

idiom, *propria loquendi ratio*.

idiomatic, *proprius*.

idiot, *homo fatuus*.

idiotic, *fatuus*.

idle, adj. (1) = inactive, unemployed, *otiosus, vacuus, ignavus, piger, segnus, deses, feriatus* (= on holiday). (2) = useless, *inutilis, vanus, irritus, inanis*; see also USELESS.

idle, v. *cessare, nihil agere*.

idleness. (1) = inactivity, *cessatio, otium*. (2) = laziness, *ignavia, segnitia, pigritia, desidia*.

idler, *homo deses, cessator*.

idly. (1) = inactively, *segniter*. (2) = in vain, uselessly, *frustra, inaniter, incassum*.

idol, LIT., *idolum* (eccl.). TRANSF., *amores* (-um, plur.), *deliciae* (-arum, plur.).

idolator, *deorum fictorum cultor*.

idolatrous, *idololatricus* (eccl.), *fictos deos colens*.

idolatry, *deorum fictorum* (or *simulacrorum*) *cultus* (-ūs): to practise —, *colere deos fictos*.

idolize, (*tamquam deum*) *colere*.

idyl, render by *bucolica* (-orum, n. plur. = pastoral poetry: Ov.).

idyllic, render by phrase, e.g.: an — picture of leisured life, *pulcherrima quaedam vitae umbratilis descriptio*.

if: the ordinary equivalent is *si*, which, if it introduces a clause, has an indicative verb in that clause so long as the condition is 'open' (i.e. when nothing is implied about the fulfilment or non-fulfilment of the condition). *Si* is followed by the subjunctive when the condition is unlikely to be fulfilled or already unfulfilled; the present subj. being used of what may happen, the imperf. of what might be so but is not, the pluperf. of what might have been so but was not (the imperf. sometimes of what might have been so often or for a long time). And —, *quodsi*; but —, *sin*; — indeed, *si quidem, siquidem*; — only, *si modo* (or *dum modo* with subj.); — perhaps, *si forte*; even —, *etsi, etiamsi*; as —, *quasi, tamquam* (see also AS); — . . . , or —, *si . . . , sive*; — not (= always unless), *nisi*; — not (= only — not, or even — not), *si non, si minus*; — not (elliptically = otherwise), *sin minus*; — anyone, *si quis*; — someone, *si aliquis*; — ever, *si quando*.

Conditions can also be represented by a participle (e.g. I should never have thought of it, — you had not reminded me, *non mihi, nisi admonito, in mentem venisset*); or by a jussive clause (e.g. even if you drive out nature with a pitchfork, she will still keep coming back, *naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret*).

ignite, v. (1) transit. = to set on fire, *accendere, incendere*. (2) intransit. *exardescere, accendi, incendi, ignem* or *flammam concipere*.

igneous, *igneus*.

ignition, render by verb.

ignoble. (1) by descent, *ignobilis, humilis, obscuro loco natus*. (2) in character, *humilis, inliberalis, inhonestus, abiectus, turpis*.

ignobly, *humiliter, inhoneste, turpiter*.

ignominious, *turpis*.

ignominiously, *turpiter, cum ignominia*.

ignominy, *ignominia, infamia, dedecus* (-ōris), *turpitudō*.

ignorance, *inscientia, inscitia, imprudentia, ignoratio, ignorantia*: to confess one's —, *confiteri se ignorare*.

ignorant, *inscius, ignarus, imprudens, imperitus* (= inexperienced), *inductus* (= untaught), *rudis*; to be — of, *nescire, ignorare*.

ignorantly, *inscienter, inscite, imprudenter, imperite, inducte*; or render by adj.

ignore, *praeterire, negligere*.

ill, subst. *malum*.

ill, adj. (1) = sick, unwell, *aeger, aegrotus*: to be —, *aegrotare, morbo adfectum esse* or *laborare*; to fall —, *morbo corripī, in morbum incidere*; to be — in bed, *cubare*. (2) = evil, *malus*; — fame, *infamia*.

ill, adv. *male, prave*: to take a thing —, *rem aegre* or *molestē ferre*.

ill-advised, *inconsultus, temerarius*; see also RASH.

ill-affected, *aversus, inimicus, infestus*.
ill-bred, *agrestis, inhumanus, inurbanus*.
ill-breeding, *inhumanitas*.
ill-disposed, *malevolus*.
ill-fated, *infelix, miser*; see also UNHAPPY.
ill-favoured; see UGLY.
ill-gotten, *male partus*.
ill-health, *valetudo infirma*.
ill-mannered; see ILL-BRED.
ill-matched, *impar*.
ill-natured, *malevolus, morosus, difficilis, malignus*.
ill-omened, *dirus, tristis, obscenus* (poet.).
ill-starred, *infelix*.
ill-temper, *acerbitas, stomachus, morositas, iracundia*.
ill-will, *malevolentia*.
illegal, *quod contra leges fit*.
illegally, *contra leges*.
illegible, *quod legi non potest*.
illegitimate. (1) of actions, *non legitimus*. (2) of persons, *nothus*.
illegitimately, *non legitime, contra leges*.
illiberal, *inliberalis, sordidus, avarus, malignus*.
illiberality, *inliberalitas, avaritia, malignitas*.
illicit, *illicitus* (Tac.), *vetitus* (Verg.); see also ILLEGAL.
illimitable, *infinitus*.
illiterate, *inlitteratus, indoctus, ineruditus*.
illness, *morbus, aegrotatio, valetudo infirma* or *adversa*.
illogical, *absurdus, parum consentaneus*; of persons, *disserendi imperitus*.
illogically, *nullā ratione, contra artem disserendi*.
illumine, *illumine*. (1) = to throw light on, *conlustrare, inlustrare, inluminare*. (2) = to enlighten the mind, *docere, erudire*. (3) = to adorn with pictures, *varie pingere, coloribus distinguere*.
illumination, *render by verb*.
illusion, *error, somnium, opinio falsa* or *vana*.
illusive, *illusory, vanus, falsus*.
illustrate. (1) to — a book, *librum picturis ornare*. (2) = to explain, *inlustrare*; see also EXPLAIN.
illustration. (1) in a book, *pictura, tabula*. (2) = example, *exemplum*.
illustrious, (*prae*)*clarus, amplus* (esp. in superl.), *splendidus, inlustris, insignis, egregius, eximius*.
image. (1) in visible form, *imago, simulacrum, effigies*. (2) mental, a conception, *imago, species*; see also IDEA.
imagery, *render by phrase, such as imagines ante oculos proponere*.
imaginable, *quod cogitari potest*.
imaginary, *opinabilis, commenticius, imaginarius, fictus, falsus, inanis*.
imagination, *cogitatio*: a vivid —, *cogitatio uberrima, vis ingenii*; creatures of the —, *res cogitatione fictae*.
imaginative, *aptus ad excogitandum, ingeniosus*.
imagine, *animo concipere, cogitatione fingere, excogitare, comminisci*; = to think, *putare, opinari*.
imbecile, *fatuus, stultus*; see also FOOLISH.
imbecility, *imbecillitas animi* or *ingenii, fatuitas* (rare), *stultitia*.
imbibe, *bibere, combibere, imbibere*; *se re imbuere, re infici*: to — errors with one's mother's milk, *errores cum lacte nutricis sugere* (Cic.).

imbrue, *imbuere, madefacere*: — with blood, *cruentare*.
imbue, *inficere, imbuere, tingere*.
imitable, *imitabilis, quod imitari possumus*.
imitate: in gen., *imitari*; = to portray, produce a copy of, *exprimere, effingere*; = to emulate, endeavour to equal, *aemulari, (per)sequi*.
imitation. (1) = the act of imitating, *imitatio, aemulatio*; or render by verb. (2) = a copy, *effigies, imago, simulacrum*.
imitator, *imitator, f. imitatrix; aemulus, aemulator*.
immaculate, *purus, sanctus, castus, integer*.
immaculately, *pure, sancte, caste*.
immanent, (*in re*) *inhaerens*.
immaterial. (1) = not consisting of matter, *sine corpore, expers corporis*. (2) = unimportant, *nullius momenti, nullo momento, levis*.
immature, *immaturus, crudus*.
immeasurable, *immensus, infinitus, vastus, ingens*.
immediate. (1) = without the intervention of another, *proximus*. (2) = without delay, *praesens*.
immediately. (1) = with none intervening: to apply — to a person, *ipsum adire*; — before, *sub* with acc.; — after, *sub* with acc.; — after (in time or rank), *secundum*. (2) = at once, *statim, protinus, confestim, extemplo*.
immemorial: from time —, *ex omni memoria aetatum* (Cic.); it is an — custom, *consuetudo ab antiquis temporibus inveteravit*.
immense, *ingens, vastus, immensus, infinitus*.
immensely, *in immensum*; = very much, *maxime, valde*.
immensity, *immensitas*.
immerge, (*im*)*mergere, submergere*.
immersion, *render by verb*.
immigrate, (*im*)*migrare*.
immigrant, *advena*.
immigration, *adventus (-ūs)*; or render by verb.
imminent, *praesens*: to be in — danger, *in summo periculo esse*; to be — (of trouble, etc.), *instare, imminere, impendere*.
immobility, *render by movere*.
immoderate, *immodicus, immodestus, immoderatus, nimius, intemperans*.
immoderately, *immoderate, immodeste, immodice, intemperanter, extra modum, praeter modum*.
immodation, *intemperantia*: — in speaking, *immoderatio verborum*.
immodest, *impudicus, inverecundus, impudens*.
immodestly, *impudenter*.
immodesty, *impudicitia*.
immolate, *immolare*.
immolation, *immolatio*.
immoral, *pravus, male moratus, perditus, inhonestus, vitiosus, turpis, corruptus*; see also WICKED.
immorality, *mores mali* or *corrupti* or *perditi*; *turpitud, vitia* (-orum, plur.).
immorally, *inhoneste, turpiter, flagitiose, perdit, prave*.
immortal, *immortalis* (of gods, the soul and things, e.g. glory); *aeternus, sempiternus* (of things): the — Homer, *Homerus, vir divinus*; to have — life, *vitā sempiternā frui*; the — (i.e. the gods), *di immortales*.

immortality

immortality, *immortalitas, aeternitas*; = immortal glory, *immortalis* or *sempiterna gloria*.
immortalize, *immortalis gloria adficere, immortalis gloriae commendare*.
immovable, *immobilis, immotus, stabilis*: to be — (lit.), *loco suo non posse moveri*.
immune, *immunis*; see also **FREE**.
immunity, *vacatio, immunitas* (e.g. *tributorum*); see also **FREEDOM**.
immure, *includere*; see also **SHUT**.
immutability, *immutabilitas, constantia, stabilitas*.
immutable, *immutabilis, constans, stabilis*.
immutably, *constanter*; or render by phrase.
impair, (*im*)*minuere, comminuere, debilitare, frangere, infringere*.
impale, (*hasta* or *palo*) *transfigere*.
impalpable, *quod tangi non potest*.
impart, *impertire, communicare, dare, tribuere, donare*.
impartial, *aequus, aequabilis, integer, incorruptus*: to be —, *neutri parti favere*.
impartiality, *aequitas, aequabilitas*.
impartially, *ex aequo et bono, integre, incorrupte*.
impassable, *invius, insuperabilis, impeditus*.
impassioned, *concitatus, fervidus, ardens, vehemens*.
impassive, *lentus*.
impassivity, *lentitudo, lentus animus*.
impatience, *impatientia morae, festinatio*.
impatient, *impatiens morae, ardens, vehemens, acer, avidus*: to be — at a thing, (*rem*) *aegre* or *moleste ferre*; to be — to do, *gestire facere*.
impatiently, *ardenter, acriter, vehementer, avide*.
impeach, *accusare*; see also **ACCUSE**.
impeacher, *accusator*.
impeachment, *accusatio*.
impede, *impedire*; see also **HINDER**.
impediment, *impedimentum*: an — in speech, *haesitantia linguae*; to have an —, *lingua haesitare, balbutire* (Hor.).
impel, *impellere, urgere, incitare*.
impend, *impendere, imminere*.
impenetrable, *impenetrabilis* (Plin.), *impervius* (Tac.), *impeditus*; see also **IMPASSABLE**.
impenitent, *obstinatus, offirmatus*.
imperative. (1) as *grammat. t. t.*, *imperativus* (adj.). (2) = commanding, render by *impero*. (3) = necessary; q.v.
imperfect. (1) as *grammat. t. t.* *imperfectus* (adj.). (2) = unfinished, *imperfectus, rudis, incohatus* (3) = faulty, *vitiatus, mendosus*.
imperfection, *vitium, mendum, culpa*, or render by adj. (e.g. the — of human nature, *natura hominum imperfecta et mendosa*).
imperfectly, = faultily, *vitiiose, mendose, male*.
imperial, render by a *genit.*, e.g. *imperatoris, principis, Caesaris, imperii*; adjectives occur in late authors, such as *principalis* and *imperatorius* in Suet.
imperial, in *discrimen adducere*.
imperious, *imperiosus, superbus, adrogans*.
imperiously, *superbe, adroganter*.
imperishable, *immortalis, aeternus*; see also **ETERNAL, IMMORTAL**.
impersonal, *grammat. t. t.* *impersonalis*.
impersonate: to — a person, *partes hominis agere, hominem imitari*.
impertinence, *insolentia*.

importunity

impertinent. (1) = rude, *insolens*. (2) = not to the point, *quod nihil ad rem est*.
impertinently, *insolenter*.
imperturbable, *stabilis, constans, firmus, gravis, immobilis*.
imperturbably, *constanter, firme, graviter, tranquille*.
impervious; see **IMPENETRABLE**.
impetuosity, *violentia, vis, incitatio, impetus (-ūs)*.
impetuous. (1) of things, *violentus, rapidus, vehemens*. (2) of persons, *vehemens, violentus, acer, fervidus, rapidus*.
impetuously, *violenter, vehementer, acriter*.
impetus, *impetus (-ūs), vis*.
impiety, *impietas (erga deos), nefas, scelus (-ēris)*.
impious, *impius (erga deos), nefarius, scelerosus, scelestus*.
impiously, *impie, nefarie*.
impinge, *incidere, impingi*.
implacability, *odium implacabile* or *inexorable*.
implacable, *implacabilis, inexorabilis*.
implacably, *atrociter, saeve*.
implant, *inserere, ingenerare, ingignere*.
implead, in *ius vocare*.
implement, *instrumentum*: an iron —, *ferramentum*.
implicate, *implicare, admiscere, inligare*.
implicated, *implicatus, conscius* (with *genit.*), *adfinis* (with *dat.*).
implication; see **IMPLY**.
implicit. (1) = implied, *tacitus, quod intelligitur (quamquam non dictum)*. (2) = complete, absolute, *totus, summus*: to have — faith in a person, *homini summam fidem adhibere, totum se homini committere*.
implicitly. (1) = by implication, *tacite*. (2) see **ALTOGETHER**.
implore, *implorare, rogare, orare* (all these with acc. of person and/or acc. of thing); *obsecrare, exposcere* (both with acc. of person or acc. of thing); *obtestari* (with acc. of person).
imply. (1) of persons = to mean, to make clear without actually saying, *significare*. (2) of things = to involve, (*in se*) *habere*: to be implied in a thing, in *re inesse*.
impolite, *inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis, inhumanus, ineptus*.
impolitely, *inurbane, rustice, inhumane*.
impoliteness, *rusticitas, inhumanitas*.
impolitic, *imprudens, inconsultus*.
import, *subst.* (1) in plur. = imported goods, *res quae importantur*. (2) = meaning, *vis, significatio*.
import, *v.* (1) = to bring into a country, *invehere, importare*. (2) = to signify, *significare, valere*.
importance. (1) of things, *momentum, pondus (-ēris), vis*: to be of no —, *nullius momenti esse*. (2) of persons = influence, high position, *amplitudo, dignitas, auctoritas*.
important, *gravis, magnus*: to be —, *magni momenti esse, multum valere, magnam vim habere*; to deem a thing more — (most —), *antiquius (antiquissimum) habere*.
import-duty, *portorium*.
importunate, *molestus, improbus*; see also **TROUBLESOME**.
importune, *fatigare*: to — a person for a thing, *rem hominem (or ab homine) flagitare*.
importunity, *flagitatio*.

impose, *imponere, iniungere*: to — upon; see CHEAT.

imposing, *speciosus, magnificus*.

imposition. (1) = the act of imposing, express by *imponere*. (2) = a deceit, deception, *fallacia, fraus*.

impossibility; see IMPOSSIBLE.

impossible, *quod fieri non potest*: it is quite —, *nullo modo fieri potest*.

impost, *vectigal, tributum*.

impostor, *fraudator*.

imposture, *fraus, fallacia*.

impotence, *imbecillitas, infirmitas*.

impotent, *invalidus, infirmus, imbecillus, impotens*.

impound, = to confiscate, *publicare*.

impoverish, *in egestatem redigere, exhaurire*.

impoverishment, *egestas, inopia, paupertas*.

impracticable, = impossible, *quod fieri non potest*.

imprecate, (*im*)*precari, exsecrari*; see also CURSE.

imprecation, *preces* (-um, plur.), *exsecratio*; see also CURSE.

impregnable, *inexpugnabilis*.

impregnate. (1) = to make pregnant, *gravidam* or *praequantem facere*. TRANSF., = to render prolific, *fecundare* (Verg.), *fertilem reddere*. (2) in gen. = to fill, imbue, infuse, (*rem homini* or *rei*, dat.) *iniciere, incutere, adferre, addere*.

impregnation, render by verb.

impress. LIT., *imprimere*. TRANSF., (1) = to — a thing upon a person's mind, *imprimere, inculcare*. (2) = to make an impression on, to affect, (*com*)*movere animum*.

impression. LIT., *impressio*; = a copy, *exemplum, imago expressa*; = footstep, *vestigium*. TRANSF., = an effect on the mind, *animi motus* (-iūs): to make an —, *animum* (*com*)*movere*; an — of a person, *memoria*; —, = thought, idea, *opinio*; to be under an —, = to think, *putare, opinari*.

impressive, *gravis, vehemens*.

impressively, *graviter, vehementer*.

impressiveness, *gravitas*.

imprint, subst.; see IMPRESSION.

imprint, v. *imprimere*; see also IMPRESS.

imprison. LIT., *in custodiam* or *carcerem* or *vincula conicere*. TRANSF., *includere*.

imprisonment, *custodia, carcer, vincula* (-orum, plur.).

improbability; see IMPROBABLE.

improbable, *non verisimilis*.

impromptu, *ex tempore*.

improper, *indecorus, indignus*: to be —, *dedecere* or *non decere, indignum esse*.

improperly, *indecore, perperam, indigne*.

impropriety, *quod indecorum est*.

improve, v. (1) transit. *meliozem facere, emendare, corrigere, excolere*. (2) intransit. *meliozem fieri, proficere* (= to make progress), *convalescere* (= to — in health).

improvement, *correctio, emendatio*; or render by *melior* and *fieri*.

improvidence, *impudentia*.

improvident, *improvidus, incautus, imprudens*.

improvidently, *improvide, imprudenter*.

improvise, render by phrase with *ex tempore*.

improvised, *subitarius*.

imprudence, *impudentia, temeritas* (= rashness).

imprudent, *temerarius, inconsultus*.

imprudently, *temere, inconsulte, imprudenter*.

impudence, *impudentia, os impudens* (or *durum* or *ferreum*).

impudent, *impudens, procax, improbus, confidens*.

impudently, *impudenter*.

impugn, *impugnare, oppugnare, improbare*.

impulse. (1) physical, *impulsio, impulsus* (-iūs); or render by verb. (2) mental, *impetus* (-iūs), *impulsus* (-iūs), *impulsio, stimulus*; at a person's —, *homine auctore, hominis impulsu*; of one's own —, *sua sponte*.

impulsive, *vehemens, acer*.

impunity, *impunitas*: with —, *impune*.

impure, *impurus, obscenus, contaminatus, inquinatus, foedus, spurcus, turpis, incestus* (esp. = unchaste).

impurely, *impure, obscene, foede, spurce, turpiter*.

impurity, *impuritas, obsenitas, turpitude, incestus* (-iūs = unchastity).

imputation. (1) = the act of imputing, render by verb. (2) = charge, *crimen, culpa, accusatio*.

impute, *adsignare, ascribere, attribuere, conferre* (esp. with *culpam* as object), *imputare* (Tac. and poet.).

in. (1) of place: render by locative, if available (e.g. in Rome, *Romae*; in the house, *domi*; in the country, *ruri* or *rure*); otherwise by *in* with abl. (e.g. in Italy) or by plain abl. (e.g. *eo loco, hac regione, his terris*). Sometimes, when *in* = into, use *in* with acc. (2) of time: render by abl., or by *in* and abl. (esp. with reference to the circumstances of the moment, e.g.: in such a time of crisis, *in tali tempore*). Sometimes 'in the course of' is rendered by *de* with abl., e.g.: in the night-time, *de nocte*. In some contexts the word 'in' disappears, e.g.: I did it in my boyhood, *puer feci*. (3) of other relations: in a certain situation, render by *in* with abl.; in a certain manner, plain abl.; in a certain state or mood, *per* with acc. (e.g.: in sleep, *per somnum*; in anger, *per iram*); in respect of, plain abl. (sometimes *in* with acc.); in the case of, *in* with abl.; in the hands of, *penes* with acc.; in the writings of, *apud* with acc.; to have a friend in Cicero, *Ciceronem amicum habere*; you do right in saying, *recte facis cum dicis*.

inability, *imbecillitas, infirmitas, inopia* (= want of means); otherwise render by *non posse*.

inaccessible. (1) of places, *inaccessus* (Verg., Tac.). (2) of persons, difficult to see, *rari aditus*.

inaccuracy. (1) of a person, *indiligentia*. (2) of a thing (e.g. a report), render by adj. *falsus*.

inaccurate. (1) of a person, *indiligens*. (2) of reports, etc., *falsus*.

inaction, **inactivity**, *otium, quies, cessatio*;

with the further idea of laziness, *desidia, inertia, ignavia*.

inactive, *quietus, iners, deses, ignavus, segnis*.

inadequate, *impar*; or render by phrase with *satis*.

inadequately, *parum, haud satis*.

inadmissible, *illicitus* (Tac.); or render by phrase.

inadvertence, *imprudentia*.

inadvertent, *imprudens*.

inadvertently, *imprudenter, casu, temere*.
inalienable, *quod abalienari non potest*.
inane, *inanis*.
inanimate, *inanimus, inanimatus*.
inanimation, *inanitas*.
inapplicable, to be, *non valere*.
inapposite; see **INAPPROPRIATE**.
inappreciable, *minimus*.
inappropriate, *non idoneus*.
inaptitude, *inutilitas* (= uselessness); see also **INABILITY**.
inarticulate, *parum distinctus*.
inasmuch as, *quandoquidem*.
inattention, *animus non attentus, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia, inscitia*.
inattentive, *non attentus, neglegens*: to be —, *aliud agere*.
inaudible, *quod audiri non potest*.
inaugural, *aditialis* (Plin.); or render by verb *auspicari*.
inaugurate, *inaugurare, dedicare, consecrare*; see also **BEGIN**.
inauguration, *dedicatio, consecratio*.
inauspicious, *infelix, infaustus* (poet.), *nefastus*.
inauspiciously, *infelicitur, malis ominibus*.
incalculable, *immensus, ingens*.
incandescent, *candens*.
incantation, *carmen, cantio*.
incapability, *inscitia*; or render by phrase with *non posse*.
incapable, *inhabilis*; or render by phrase with *non posse*.
incapacitate, *inutilem reddere*.
incapacity, *inscitia*.
incarcerate, *incarceration*; see **IMPRISON** and **IMPRISONMENT**.
incarnate, *incarnatus* (eccl.); *specie humana* or *corpore indutus*.
incarnation, *incarnatio* (eccl.).
incautious, *incautus, inconsultus, temerarius*.
incautiously, *incaute, inconsulte, temere*.
incendiary, *incendiarius* (Tac.), *incendiorum auctor*.
incense, subst. *tus (turis)*; of —, adj. *tureus* (poet.).
incense, v. *accendere, incendere*; see also **EXASPERATE**.
incentive, *stimulus, incitamentum, inritamentum, invitamentum, inlecebra*.
inception, *initium*.
inceptive, *incipiens*.
incessant, *perpetuus, adsiduus, continuus*; see also **CONTINUOUS**.
incessantly, *perpetuo, adsidue, continenter*.
incest, *incestus (-ūs), incestum*.
incestuous, *incestus*.
inch, as a lineal measure, *uncia* (Plin.): not to yield an —, not to depart an —, (*ab re*) *non transversum digitum discedere*; — by —, *paullatim, sensim*.
inchoate, *incohatus*.
incident, *casus (-ūs), res*.
incidental, *fortuitus, forte oblātus*.
incidentally, *casū, forte, fortuito, obiter* (Plin., Juv.).
incipient, render by phrase, with *initium* or *incipio*.
incision, *incisura* (Plin.); to make an —; see **CUT**.
incisive, *mordax* (Hor.).
incisively, *præcise*.
incisors, *dentes qui secant* (Cels.).

incite, *instigare, incitare, excitare, stimulare, incendere, impellere*.
incitement; see **INCENTIVE**.
incivility, *inurbanitas, rusticitas, inhumanitas*.
inclemency. (1) of persons, *severitas, crudelitas, saevitia*. (2) of the weather, *asperitas* (Tac., Ov.); or render by adj.
inclement. (1) of persons, *severus, crudelis, saevus*. (2) of weather, *gravis, asper*.
inclination. (1) physical, *inclinatio*; = slope, *fastigium, clivus*. (2) mental, = disposition, propensity, *inclinatio, voluntas, studium*: to have an — for a thing, *ad rem propensum, proclivem, pronum esse, rei (dat.) studere, rei (genit.) esse studiosum, rei (genit.) studio teneri*; to be guided by one's own —, *studiis suis obsequi*.
incline, v. (1) transit. *inclinare*. (2) intransit. *inclinari*, (se) *inclinare* (with *ad* or *in* and acc.); *propendere* (with *in* and acc.).
inclined, *inclinatus, propensus, proclivis, pronus* (all with *ad* and acc.): I am — to think, *haud scio an*; see also **INCLINATION**.
inclose; see **ENCLOSE**.
include, *comprehendere, complecti, continere, adnumerare, adscribere*: to — among the accused, *in reos referre*; without including you, *te excepto*; to be — in that number, *in eo numero esse or haberi*.
included, render by verb, or sometimes by *cum* or *in*: there were 300 soldiers, the prisoners —, *milites erant trecenti cum captivis*.
incognito, *incognitus, ignoratus, alieno or dissimulato nomine*.
incoherent, *interruptus, dissipatus*; or render by verb *cohaereo*.
incoherently, *interrupte*: to speak —, *haud cohaerentia dicere*.
incombustible, *qui ignibus non absumitur*.
income, *venecigal* (public or private —), *reditus* (-ūs = returns), *fructus* (-ūs = produce), *pecunia, quaestus* (-ūs); to make an —, *quaestum facere*; he has an — to live on, *habet unde vivat*.
incommod, *incommodum* or *molestum esse*.
incommodious, *incommodus, molestus*; see also **INCONVENIENT**.
incomparable, *incomparabilis* (Plin.); *unicus, divinus, singularis, eximius, egregius*.
incomparably, *unice, eximie, egregie*.
incompatibility, *repugnantia, diversitas*.
incompatible, *alienus* (with *ab* and abl.); *contrarius, repugnans* (with *dat.*): to be — with, *abhorrere* (with *ab* and abl.), *repugnare* (with *dat.*, or, of two persons or things, *inter se*).
incompetence, *inscitia*; see **INABILITY**.
incompetent. (1) legally: to be —, *ius or potestatem non habere*. (2) in gen., *inscitus, inhabilis, inutilis*; see also **FOOLISH**, **INCAPABLE**.
incompetently, *inscite*.
incomplete, *imperfectus, incohatus*.
incompletely, *imperfecte*.
incomprehensible, *quod comprehendere or intellegi non potest*.
incompressible, *quod comprimi non potest*.
inconceivable, *quod (mente or cogitatione) comprehendere non potest*; sometimes = incredible, *incredibilis*.
inconceivably, *incredibiliter, mirum in modum*.
inconclusive, (*argumentum*) *quo nihil efficitur*.
incongruity, *repugnantia*.

incongruous, *alienus, non aptus, incongruens* (Plin. L.).

incongruously, *non apte*.

inconsequent, adj. see INCOHERENT.

inconsiderable, *lævis, tenuis, exiguus, parvus*.

inconsiderate. (1) in gen. = unthinking, *inconsideratus, inconsultus, incautus*. (2) = without thought for others, express by phrase, such as *sibi tantum consulere, aliorum comoda non respicere*.

inconsiderately, *inconsiderate, incaute, nullo consilio, nulla ratione, temere*.

inconsistency, *inconstantia, mutabilitas, repugnancia*.

inconsistent, *inconstans*: — with, *alienus, contrarius, absonus, repugnans*; see also INCOMPATIBLE.

inconsistently, *inconstanter*.

inconsolable, *inconsolabilis* (poet.), *qui nullo solacio levare potest*.

inconspicuous, *obscurus, parum insignis*.

inconstancy, *inconstantia, levitas, varietas, mutabilitas* (mentis), *mobilitas*.

inconstant, *inconstans, varius, lævis, mutabilis, mobilis*.

incontestable, *quod refutari non potest*.

incontinence, *incontinentia, intemperantia*.

incontinent, *incontinens, intemperans*.

incontinently, *incontinenter*; = immediately, *statim*.

incontrovertible, *quod refutari non potest*.

inconvenience, *incommodum, incommoditas* (Ter.): to cause — to a person, *homini negotium exhibere* or *facessere*.

inconvenient, *inopportunos, incommodus*.

inconveniently, *incommode*: very —, *perincommode*.

incorporate; see UNITE, or ESTABLISH.

incorrect. (1) = mistaken, false, *falsus, perversus, mendosus*: the account is —, *ratio non convenit* or *non constat*. (2) = morally wrong, *improbos, iniustus*.

incorrectly, *perperam, falso, mendose*.

incorrigible, *perditus, qui corrigi non potest*.

incorrupt, *incorruptible, incorruptus, integer, sanctus, innocens*.

incorruptibility, *integritas, sanctitas, innocentia*.

incorruptibly, *incorrupte, integre, sancte*.

increase, subst. *incrementum, auctus* (-ūs), *accretio, accessio*.

increase, v. (1) transit. *augere, amplificare, multiplicare, dilatare*. (2) intransit. *crescere, augeri, gliscere, (in)crebrescere*.

incredible, *incredibilis*.

incredibly, *incredibiliter, incredibilem in modum*.

incredulous, *incredulus* (Hor.).

increment, *incrementum*; see also INCREASE.

incriminate, *suspectum reddere*: to — oneself, *se scelere adligare*.

incubate, *incubare* (Plin.).

inculcate, *inculcare, (in animo) insculpere*; sometimes render by *docere*.

incumbent: it is — upon me to do, *meum est facere, deo facere, oportet me facere, faciendum est mihi*.

incur, *incurrere (in rem)*, (*rem*) *suscipere* or *contrahere*: to — disgrace, *dedecus in se admittere*.

incurable, *insanabilis, immedicabilis* (Ov.); *desperatus* (= despaired of).

incursion, *incursio*; see also ATTACK.

indebted. (1) = owing money, *obaeratus*: to be —, *in aere alieno esse*; to be heavily —, *aere alieno obrutum esse*. (2) in gen. = obliged, *obnoxius, obligatus*: to be — to a person for a thing, *rem homini acceptam referre*.

indecency, *turpitudine, obscenitas*.

indecent, *indecorus, obscenus, turpis*.

indecently, *indecore, turpiter, obscene*.

indecision, *dubitatio, haesitatio, inconstantia*.

indecisive, *dubius, anceps*.

indecisively (of fighting), *aequo Marte*.

indeclinable, *indeclinabilis* (grammat. t. t.).

indecorous, *indecorus*; see also INDECENT.

indeed. (1) emphatic; *vere, profecto, sane*: but —, *enimvero*; and —, *atque adeo*; yes —, *vero*; then —, *tum vero*. (2) concessive, *quidem* (often preceded by a pronoun), *scilicet*. (3) interrogative, *ain tu? itane est?*

(4) ironical, *scilicet, nimirum, videlicet, sane*.

indefatigable, *adsiduos* (= constantly active), *impiger, indefessus* (poet.).

indefatigably, *adsidue, impigre*.

indefeasible, *in perpetuum ratus*.

indefensible, *quod defendi non potest*.

indefinable, *quod (verbis) definiri non potest*: an — element of danger, *nescio quid periculi*.

indefinite, *incertus, dubius, anceps, ambiguus*: for an — period, *in incertum*; as grammat. t. t., the — pronoun, *pronomen infinitum* or *indefinitum*.

indelible, *indelibilis* (Ov.), *quod deleri non potest*; sometimes can be rendered simply by *sempiternus, perpetuus*.

indelicate, *inurbanus, impudicus, impurus*; see also INDECENT.

indemnify, *damnum (homini) restituere* or *sarcire*; see also COMPENSATE.

indemnity; see INDEMNIFY: an act of —, *lex oblivionis* (Nep.).

indenture, *pactum*.

independence, *libertas*.

independent, *liber, solutus, sui iuris, sui potens*; = exempt from taxes, etc., *immunis*: to be —, *sui iuris* or *suae potestatis* or *in sua potestate esse*; to live in an — fashion, *ad suum arbitrium vivere*.

independently, *libere*.

indescribable, *inenarrabilis, incredibilis, singularis*; sometimes rendered by *nescio quis* (e.g. that wonderful and — thing, *illud nescio quid praecelaram*).

indescribably, *inenarrabiliter, singulariter, mirum in modum*.

indestructible, *quod everti non potest, or perennis, perpetuus* (= lasting).

indeterminate, *incertus*; see also INDEFINITE.

index. (1) in gen. = any kind of indication, *index*. (2) = the hand that points to the hour of the day, use *gnomon* (Plin.), or *horarum index*. (3) = a table of contents, *index* (Quint.).

India, *India*.

Indian, subst. *Indus*; adj. *Indicus*.

indicate, *indicare, significare, arguere* (poet.): to — in advance, *praenuntiare, portendere*.

indication, *indiciu, index, argumentum, vestigium, significatio, signum*.

indicative. (1) in gen. render by subst. *indiciu* or verb *indico*. (2) as grammat. t. t., the — mood, *modus indicativus*.

indict, = to accuse, *accusare, nomen deferre*; see also ACCUSE, ACTION.

indictable, *accusabilis, quod lege animadvertendum est.*

indictment, bill of —, *libellus* (Juv.), *crimen, accusatio*; see also ACCUSATION.

indifference, = neglect, heedlessness, *neglegentia, incuria*; = calmness, *aequus animus, aequitas animi, securitas*; = coldness, apathy, *lentitudo*; towards a person, *animus alienatus ab homine*.

indifferent. (1) of persons = negligent, *neglegens, remissus, dissolutus*; = calm, *securus*, or render by phrase *aequo animo*; = cold, apathetic, *lentus*; towards a person, *durus, alienatus (ab homine)*: to be — about a thing, *rem nil morari, neglegere, nihili facere*; to become —, *obdurescere*. (2) = neither good nor bad, *nec bonus nec malus*; *indifferens* (attempted by Cicero as a translation of the Greek ἀδιάφορος), *mediocris*; see also IMPARTIAL.

indifferently. (1) of persons = with indifference, *dissoluto or remisso animo, neglegenter, lente, aequo animo*. (2) = middlingly, *mediocriter*. (3) = without distinction, *promiscue*. See also IMPARTIALLY.

indigence, *inopia, egestas, mendicitas*.

indigent, *inops, egens, mendicus*.

indigenous, *vernaculus*; applied to persons, *indigena*, or render by phrase, such as *in illa terra natus*; see also NATIVE.

indigestible, *difficilis ad concoquendum, gravis*.

indigestion, *cruditas*.

indignant, *indignans, indignabundus, (sub)iratus*: to be —, *indignari, stomachari*.

indignantly, express by adj. or partic.; see INDIGNANT.

indignation, *indignatio, indignitas* (= sense of wrong), *stomachus, ira*.

indignity, *ignominia, indignitas, contumelia*; see also INSULT.

indirect. (1) physically, *non rectus, devius*. (2) abstract = through a third party, render by phrase. (3) of speech, *obliquus* (Tac.). (4) as grammat. t. t. *obliquus* (e.g. *oratio obliqua*: Quint.).

indirectly, *oblique* (Tac.), *per circumitionem*.

indirectness, in speech, *circumitio*.

indiscoverable, *quod inveniri non potest*.

indiscreet, *inconsultus*; see also INCONSIDERATE, IMPRUDENT.

indiscretion, see IMPRUDENCE.

indiscriminate, *promiscuus*.

indiscriminately, *promiscue, sine ullo discrimine, passim* (Hor.), *temere*.

indispensable, *necessarius*.

indispose, *alienare, abstrahere, avocare*.

indisposed. (1) = not well, *aeagrotus, infirmā valetudine*. (2) = unwilling, disinclined, *aversus, alienus*; or render by *nolle*.

indisposition. (1) = minor sickness, *commotiuncula*. (2) = unwillingness, *animus aversus or invitus or alienus*.

indisputable, *certus, manifestus, haud dubius*.

indisputably, *sine ulla controversia, certe, haud dubie*.

indissoluble, *indissolubilis*; or render simply by *aeternus*.

indistinct. (1) to the senses, *parum clarus, obtusus* (of the voice: Quint.). (2) to the understanding, *obscurus, perplexus*.

indistinctly, *parum clare, obscure, perplexe, confuse*.

indistinguishable, *quod discerni non potest*.

indite, *scribere*; see also WRITE.

individual, subst. *homo*: people as —s, *singuli*; see also MAN, PERSON.

individual, adj. *proprius, singularis, singuli* (-ae -a, plur.).

individuality, *propria natura, proprium ingenium*.

individually, *singillatim, viritim, in singulos*.

indivisible, *individuus, quod dividi non potest*: small — bodies, *corpuscula individua*.

indocile, *indocilis*.

indocility, *ingenium indocile*.

indoctrinate, *erudire, docere, instituere*.

indolence, *ignavia, inertia, desidia, segnitie*.

indolent, *ignavus, iners, deses, segnis, piger*.

indolently, *ignave, segiter*.

indomitable, *invictus, indomitus*.

indoor, adj. *umbratilis*.

indoors, adv. *domi, intus*.

indorse; see ENDOSE.

indubitable, *haud dubius, certus*.

induce, (*hominem*) *inducere, adducere, impellere, incitare* (ad or in rem, or with ut clause); (*hominem*) *persuadere* (ut).

inducement, *incitamentum, inlecebra, causa, praemium*.

induct, *inaugurare*.

induction, in logic, *inductio* (Quint.).

indulge. v. (1) transit: **a** = to give way to a person, *homini indulgere, morem gerere*: **b** = to give way to passions, etc., *rei* (dat.) *indulgere, se dedere, (in)servire*. (2) intransit. *nimis sibi indulgere*.

indulgence, *indulgentia, benignitas, venia* (= the overlooking of faults).

indulgent, *indulgens, benignus, remissus, facilis*.

indulgently, *indulgender, benigne*.

industrious, *industrius, (g)navus, acer, sedulus, assiduus, strenuus, diligens*.

industriously, *industrie, (g)naviter, acriter, assidue, strenue, diligenter*.

industry, *industria, assiduitas, sedulitas, diligentia*.

indwelling, *qui intus est, insitus, innatus*.

inebriate, v. *ebrium facere*.

inebriated, *ebrius, temulentus*.

inebriation, *ebrietas*; see also DRUNKENNESS.

ineffable, *quod verbis exprimi non potest, inauditus*; = too horrible to utter, *infandus*; = incredible, *incredibilis*; = unheard of, *inauditus*.

ineffably, *supra quam enarrari potest, incredibiliter*.

ineffective, **ineffectual**, **inefficient**, of things, *invalidus, irritus, inutilis*; of persons, *inutilis, inritus* (Verg., Tac.): to be —, *effectu carere*.

ineffectively, **ineffectually**, *frustra, nequiquam, incassum*.

inelegance, render by phrase, such as *sine elegantia*.

inelegant, *invenustus, inelegans, inconcinuus, inepidus, inurbanus*.

inelegantly, *ineleganter, inlepide* (Pl., Hor.), *inurbane*.

ineligible, = unsuitable, *inopportunos*; other senses must be rendered by phrases (see ELIGIBLE).

inept, **ineptus**; see also ABSURD.

inequality, *inaequalitas, dissimilitudo*.

inequitable, *iniquus, iniustus*.

inequitably, *inique, iniuste*.
inert, *iners, tardus, segnis*.
inertly, *tarde, signiter*.
inertness, *inertia*; see also **INDOLENCE**.
inestimable, *inaestimabilis, singularis, unicus*.
inestimably, *singulariter, unice*.
inevitable, *necessarius, haud dubius, inevitabilis* (Ov., Tac.).
inevitably, *necessario*.
inexact, *haud accuratus* (of things), *indiligens* (of persons).
inexactness, *indiligentia*: — of expression, *verba non accurata*.
inexcusable, *quod nihil excusationis habet*.
inexhaustible, *quod exhauriri non potest, infinitus*.
inexorable, *inexorabilis*; or render by *rigidus, severus, durus*.
inexpediency, *inutilitas*, or render by *adj.*
inexpedient, *inutilis, inopportunos*.
inexperience, *imperitia, inscitia, inscientia, insolentia*.
inexperienced, **inexpert**, *imperitus, ignarus* (with *genit.*), *rudis*.
inexpiable, *inexpiables*.
inexplicable, *inexplicabilis*.
inexplicably, *nescio quo modo*.
inexpressible, *inauditus, inenarrabilis*; see also **INEFFABLE**.
inexpugnable, *inexpugnabilis*; see also **IMPREGNABLE**.
inextinguishable, *inextinctus* (Ov.); *quod exstingui non potest*.
inextricable, *inexplicabilis, inextricabilis* (Verg., of the Labyrinth).
infallibility, render by *adj. certus*.
infallible, *certus, haud dubius*; of a person, *qui errare non potest*: to be —, *omni errore carere*.
infallibly, *certo*.
infamous, *infamis, turpis, flagitiosus*.
infamously, *turpiter, flagitiose*; or render by phrase with *infamia*.
infamy, *infamia, dedecus, ignominia, probrum*.
infancy, *infantia* (Tac.), *pueritia*; often to be rendered by phrase with *infans*.
infant, subst. *infans*.
infant, adj. *infans, puerilis*.
infanticide, *infantium caedes*.
infantine, *puerilis*.
infantry, *pedites* (-um, plur.), *peditatus* (-ūs).
infatuate, *infatuare* (= to make a fool of), *occaecare* (= to blind), *pellicere* (= to inveigle).
infatuated, *amens, demens*.
infatuation, *amentia, dementia, furor*.
infect. **LIT.**, express by means of subst. *contagio* (= infection). **TRANSF.**, *vitiis inficere, contaminare*.
infection, *contagio, contagium* (poet.), *contactus* (-ūs).
infectious, render by subst. *contagio*: an — disease, *pestilentia*.
infecundity, *sterilitas*.
infelicitous, *infelix*; see also **UNHAPPY**.
infelicity, *infelicitas, malum*; see also **UNHAPPINESS**.
infer, *concludere, conligere, inferre* (as logical t. t.).
inference. (1) as a logical process, *argumentatio, coniectura*. (2) = conclusion drawn, *conclusio, coniectura*; a futile little —, *conclusiuncula*.
inferior, subst. render by *adj.*

inferior, *adj. inferior, deterior, minor, impar*.
infernal. **LIT.**, *infernus*: the — regions, *inferi* (-orum, plur.), *Orcus* (poet.). **TRANSF.**, = diabolical, *nefandus, nefarius*.
infertile, *sterilis*.
infertility, *sterilitas*.
infest, *infestum reddere* or *habere*.
infested, *infestus*.
infidelity. (1) in gen. = unfaithfulness, *infidelitas, perfidia*. (2) = adultery; q. v.
infinite, *infinitus, immensus*.
infinitely. **LIT.**, *infinite, ad* or *in infinitum* (Plin.). **TRANSF.**, colloq. = very much, *incredibiliter, sane quam*.
infinitesimal, *minimus, (per)exiguus*.
infinity, *infinitas*.
infirm, *infirmus, imbecillus, invalidus, debilis*.
infirmity; see **HOSPITAL**.
infirmity. (1) = weakness, debility, *infirmitas, imbecillitas, debilitas*. (2) = a failing, *vitiū*; of health, *morbus*.
inflame, = to excite, *inflammare, accendere, incendere*: to be —d, *inflammari, ardere, flagrare*.
inflammable, *facilis ad exardescendum, quod celeriter accenditur*.
inflammation, *inflammatio* (Cels.).
inflammatory, (of speech, etc.) *sediciosus, turbulentus*.
inflate. **LIT.**, = to blow into, fill with air, *inflare, sufflare* (Pl., Plin.). **TRANSF.**, = to puff up, (*animum*) *inflare, tumefacere* (poet.).
inflated, *inflatus, tumidus, turgidus*.
inflation. **LIT.**, *inflatio*. **TRANSF.**, render by verb or *adj.*
inflect, as *grammat. t. t. declinare* (Quint.).
inflection, as *grammat. t. t., declinatio* (Varro), *flexura* (Varro), *flexus* (-ūs: Quint.).
inflexibility, *obstinatio, pertinacia*.
inflexible, *rigidus, obstinatus, pertinax*.
inflexibly, *obstinatè, pertinaciter*.
inflict, (*rem homini*) *adferre, inferre, infligere, imponere, iniungere*; (*re hominem*) *adficere*: to — punishment on a person, *poenam de homine capere* or *sumere, hominem poena adficere, hominem punire*; see also **PUNISH**.
inflation. (1) as a process, render by verb. (2) = trouble inflicted, *malum, incommodum*.
inflorescence, *flos*.
influence, subst., in gen., *vis, pondus* (-eris), *momentum*: divine —, *adflatus* (-ūs) *divinus, instinctu divino* (abl. sing. only); personal —, *auctoritas* (= prestige), *opes* (-um, plur.), *potentia* (= unofficial power), *gratia* (= interest); to have (personal) —, (*opibus, gratiā, auctoritate*) *valere, pollere, posse* (with a person, *apud hominem*); to have no —, *nihil posse*; to exercise a beneficial —, *prodesse* (with dat.); to have an injurious or prejudicial —, *nocere*.
influence, v. *movēre, impellere*.
influential, *potens, gravis* (= weighty), *gratiosus*.
influx, render by *inflūere* (e.g.: the — of the Gauls into Italy, *influentes in Italiam Gallorum copias*).
inform. (1) = to give form or shape to, (*ef*) *figere, (con)formare, informare*. (2) = to give information to a person, (*rem homini*) *nuntiare; (hominem de re) certiore facere, or docere*. (3) = against a person, *hominis nomen deferre*.

informal, informally, render by phrase, such as *haud sollemni more*; see also INFORMALITY.
informality, at auspices, etc., *vitium*; otherwise render by phrase.

informant, auctor, or render by verb.

information. (1) = news, intelligence, *nuntius*: to receive —, *nuntium accipere, certiorum fieri, doceri*. (2) = knowledge, *scientia, doctrina*; see also KNOWLEDGE. (3) = accusation, *delatio, indicium*.

informer, delator (Tac.), *index*.

infraction; see INFRINGEMENT.

infrequency, raritas.

infrequent, rarus; see also RARE.

infringe, rumpere, frangere, violare.

infringement, immunitio, violatio; or render by verb.

infuriate, efferare, exasperare; see also ENRAGE.

infuriated, furens; see also ENRAGED.

infuse. LIT., *infundere*. TRANSF., *iniciere, incutere*.

infusion. LIT., *infusio* (Plin.); = the fluid in which a thing is steeped, *dilutum* (Plin.). TRANSF., render by verb.

ingathering, = collecting of fruits, *perceptio (frugum)*.

ingenerate, generare, gignere, parere.

ingenious, subtilis, sollers, callidus, artificiosus; or render by phrase with *ingenium*.

ingeniously, subtiliter, sollerter, callide, artificiose.

ingenuity, subtilitas, ars, sollertia, acies ingenii.

ingenuous, ingenuus, apertus, simplex, liber.

ingenuously, ingenue, aperte, simpliciter, libere.

ingenuousness, ingenitas, libertas.

ingle-nook, focus.

inglorious, inglorius, inhonestus, turpis.

ingloriously, sine gloria, inhoneste, turpiter.

ingot, later.

ingraft, inserere.

ingrained, insitus, inveteratus.

ingrate, subst. homo ingratus.

ingratiate: to — oneself = to commend oneself, (*hominis*) *favorem sibi conciliare, gratiam inire ab homine*; to — oneself with the people, *auram popularem captare, gratiam populi quaerere*.

ingratitude, animus ingratus.

ingredient, pars, membrum; or render by relative clause.

ingress, ingressus (-ūs).

ingulf; see ENGULF.

inhabit, (locum) incolere (usually of a community); (*in loco*) *habitare* (usually of an individual); *locum tenere*: densely —ed, *frequens*.

inhabitable, habitabilis.

inhabitant, incola, habitator; homo, esp. in the plur. *homines*: —s of a town, *cives* (-ium, plur.), *municipes* (-um, plur.).

inhale, spiritum (spirando) ducere, spiritu haurire.

inharmonious, discors, absonus, dissonus.

inhere, inesse, inhaerere.

inherent, insitus, innatus, proprius.

inherently, natura, per se.

inherit, = to be heir, *heredem esse (homini)*; transit.: to — a thing, *rem hereditate accipere*; to — everything, *heredem ex asse esse* (Quint.); see also HEIR.

inheritance, hereditas (= right of —, and the — itself).

inherited, hereditarius, patrius, paternus.

inhibit, interdicere; see also FORBID.

inhibition, interdictum; see also PROHIBITION.

inhospitable, inhospitalis (Hor.), *inhospitus* (poet.).

inhospitality, inhospitalitas (Cic.: rare).

inhuman, inhumanus, immanis, crudelis.

inhumanity, inhumanitas, immanitas, crudelitas.

inhumanly, inhumane, crudeliter.

inimical, inimicus; see also HOSTILE.

inimitable, haud imitabilis, inimitabilis (Quint.); or render by phrase, such as *quod nulla ars (or nemo) consequi potest imitando*.

iniquitous, iniustus, iniquus, improbus.

iniquitously, iniuste, inique, improbe.

iniquity, iniustitia, iniquitas, improbitas; see also WICKED.

initial, subst. prima littera nominis.

initial, adj. primus.

initiate. (1) to — a person: into a religion, etc., *initiare*; in gen., *imbuere, instituere*. (2) to — a thing = to begin, *coepisse, incipere*; see also BEGIN.

initiation, render by verb.

initiative: to take the —, *occupare, priorem (or primum) facere*.

inject, infundere.

injudicious, inconsultus, inconsideratus, temerarius; see also IMPRUDENT.

injudiciously, inconsulte, inconsiderate, temere.

injunction; see COMMAND.

injure, (hominem) laedere, violare (= to knock about); (*homini*) *nocere, damnum inferre* or *adferre*: to — a cause, *obesse* (with dat.).

injurer, qui iniuriam facit.

injurious, noxius, damnosus, gravis, malus, adversus, iniquus.

injuriously, male.

injury. (1) = harm, *detrimentum, incommodum, damnum, malum, vulnus* (-eris = physical wound). (2) = wrong, *iniuria*.

injustice. (1) as a quality, *iniustitia*. (2) = an unjust act, *iniuria*.

ink, atramentum.

inkling, odor: I have an —, *subolet mihi* (Pl.).

inland, mediterraneus.

inlay, inserere, variare, distinguere.

inlet, of the sea, aestuarium.

inly, penitus.

inmate, = lodger, deversor, inquilinus; see also INHABITANT.

inmost, innermost, intimus: — heart, — being, *viscera* (-um, plur.), *intimum pectus* (Cat.), *medulla*.

inn, deversorium, hospitium, caupona.

innate, innatus, insitus, ingeneratus, proprius, natus.

inner, interior, intestinus (opp. *externus*, foreign); *domesticus* (opp. *foris*, abroad, out of doors); sometimes = of the mind (rather than the body), *animi*.

innkeeper, caupo.

innocence, innocentia; = moral purity, *integritas*; = simplicity, *simplicitas*; = chastity, *castitas*: to prove one's —, *se purgare*.

innocent, innocens, insons, culpa vacuus or *carens, extra culpam*; = morally pure, in gen., *integer, sanctus*; = chaste, *castus*.

innocently. (1) = without guilt, *integre, caste*.
 (2) = without intention, *imprudens* (adj.).
innocuous, innocuus.
innocuously, innocue (Suet.), *sine fraude*.
innovate, (res) novare, mutare.
innovation, render by verb *novare* or *mutare*:
 political —s, *res novae* (plur.).
innovator, render by verb.
innumerable, innumerabilis, innumerus (poet.).
inobservant, negligens.
inoculate. (1) in gardening, *inoculare* (Col.).
 (2) as medic. t. t. *variolas inserere* has been suggested.
inodorous, sine odore, odore carens.
inoffensive, adj. innocens.
inopportune, inopportunus; see also INCONVENIENT.
inordinate, immoderatus, immodicus, nimius.
inordinately, praeter modum, immoderate, immodice, nimis, nimium.
inorganic, render by phrase, referring to life (*vita*) or growth (*crescere*).
inquest, quaestio: to hold an —, *de morte (hominis) quaerere*.
inquire. (1) in gen. = to ask questions, *quaerere, exquirere, sciscitari, percontari, rogare, interrogare*. (2) systematically, esp. judicially, = to hold an inquiry, (*de re*) *quaerere, (in rem) inquirere, cognoscere, quaestionem habere*.
inquiry. (1) in gen. = the asking of questions, *percontatio, interrogatio*; or render by verb. (2) systematic, esp. a judicial —, *quaestio, inquisitio, cognitio*: to hold an —, see INQUIRE; to preside at an —, *quaestioni praeesse*.
inquisition; see INQUIRY.
inquisitive, audiendi cupidus, curiosus.
inquisitively, curiose.
inquisitiveness, cupiditas or studium audiendi or cognoscendi, curiositas (Cic. L.).
inquisitor, quaesitor.
inroad, incursio, incursus (-ūs), inruptio: to make an —, *incurrere, incursionem facere*.
insalubrious, insalubris, gravis; see also UNHEALTHY, UNWHOLESOME.
insane, insanus (lit. and fig.), *mente captus, amens* (= distracted), *demens* (= permanently deranged), *furius* (= raving), *vecors*. Most of these words are used of abstract things as well as of persons.
insanely, insane, dementer, furiose.
insanity, insania, furor (= raving madness), *amentia* (usually temporary), *dementia, vecordia*.
insatiable, insatiabilis, inexplibilis, insaturabilis (rare).
inscribe, inscribere, ascribere, consignare.
inscription, inscriptio, index, titulus, epigramma (-ātis, n.), *carmen* (in verse).
inscrutability, obscuritas, or render by adj.
inscrutable, obscurus, occultus, tectus.
insect, insectum (Plin.), *bestiola* (= a small animal).
insecure, instabilis, incertus, lubricus; or render by neg. with *tutus, munitus, or firmus*; = beset by enemies, *infestus*.
insecurely, render by neg. with *tuto* or *firmo*.
insecurity, render by adj.
insensate; see INSANE, or INSENSIBLE.
insensibility. LIT., *torpor*. TRANSF., *animus durus, lentitudo*.
insensible. LIT., *sensūs expers*: to be —, *sensu*

carere. TRANSF., *durus, lentus*: to become —, *obdurescere*.
insensibly, sensim, paulatim.
inseparable, render by phrase, positive such as *perpetuo comitari*, or negative such as *seiungi non posse*.
insert, inserere, includere, intericere, ponere (esp. of periods of time, but also in speaking or writing), *addere, adscribere* (in writing), *infigere* (of physical objects = to fasten in).
insertion, interpositio; usually to be rendered by verb.
inside, subst. pars interior.
inside, adv. intus; with verbs of motion, *intro*.
inside, prep. in with abl., *intra* with acc.
insidious, insidiosus, fallax, dolosus, fraudulentus.
insidiously, insidiosus, per insidias, fallaciter, dolose, fraudulenter.
insidiousness, fallacia, dolus, fraus.
insight, = knowledge, understanding of facts, *cognitio, intelligentia, perspicientia*; as a personal quality = intelligence, *iudicium, consilium, ingenium subtile or acutum*.
insignia, fasces (-ium, plur.), *insignia* (-ium, plur.).
insignificance, exiguitas; or render by adj.
insignificant, = small, parvus, exiguus, minutus; = unimportant, *levis, nullius momenti, nullus*.
insincere, falsus, simulatus, fucosus, fucatus, fallax, dolosus.
insincerely, falso, fallaciter, simulate, dolose.
insincerity, fucus, fallacia, dolus, simulatio.
insinuate. (1) to — oneself = to work oneself into favour, *se insinuare, adrepere, inrepere*. (2) = to suggest, hint, *significare*; see also HINT.
insinuating, blandus.
insinuation, significatio.
inspid. LIT., *elutus* (Hor.): to be —, *nil sapere* (Juv.). TRANSF., *insulsus, ineptus, frigidus*.
insipidity, render by adj.
insipidly, insulse, inepte, frigide.
insist, = to state positively, confirmare, declarare, dictitare; = to demand, *instare, (eff)lagitare, (ex)poscere*.
insnare; see ENSNARE.
insolence, insolentia, contumacia, impudentia, adrogantia, superbia.
insolent, insolens, contumax, impudens, adrogans, superbus.
insolently, insolenter, contumaciter, audacter, impudenter, adroganter, superbe.
insoluble. LIT., *quod liquefieri non potest*. TRANSF., *inexplicabilis;* or render by phrase.
insolvency; see INSOLVENT.
insolvent, to be, non esse solvendo.
insomuch, . . . that, sic, ita, or adeo, followed by *ut*.
inspect, inspicere, introspicere, perspicere, intueri, contemplari; see also EXAMINE.
inspection. (1) = the art of looking; render by verb. (2) = watch, guardianship, *cura, custodia, tutela*.
inspector, custos, curator, praefectus.
inspectorship, cura, praefectura.
inspiration. (1) = breathing in, *spiritus* (-ūs). (2) divine —, *divinus adflatus* (-ūs), *divino instinctu* (abl. sing. only); by divine —, *divinitus*. (3) = suggestion, in gen., *monitus* (-ūs), *consilium*; see also SUGGESTION.

inspire. (1) = to put feelings into the mind, in gen., (*homini virtutem*, etc.) *incitēre, incutēre*; (*hominem*) *excitare, incitare, incendēre, inflammare*. (2) supernaturally; see **INSPIRED**.

inspired, *divino spiritu inflatus* or *tactus* or *instinctus* (Quint.); in a disparaging sense = *frenzed, fanaticus*.

inspirit, *animum (homini) addere*; see **ENCOURAGE**.

instability, inconstantia; or render by **adj.**

install, inaugurare; see also **INAUGURATE**.

instalment, pensio, pars, portio.

instance, subst. (1) = urgent request, *preces* (-um, plur.); often render by *abl. absol.*, e.g.: at their —, *his petentibus*, or *his auctoribus*. (2) = example, *exemplum, specimen*: for —, *verbi causā* or *gratiā, ut, velut, vel*.

instance, v. *dicere, referre*; see also **MENTION**.

instant, subst. *punctum temporis, momentum temporis* or *horae*: at the very —, (*in*) *tempore ipso*.

instant, adj. (1) = urgent, *vehemens, intentus, acer, impensus*. (2) = imminent, immediate, *praesens*.

instantaneous, subitus, praesens.

instantaneously, momento temporis, e vestigio; see also **INSTANTLY**.

instantly, = immediately, *statim, confestim, protinus, extemplo, continuo, e vestigio*; = urgently, *intente, acriter, vehementer, impense*.

instead, adv. *potius, magis*.

instead of, prep. (1) with subst., *prō* with *abl.*, (*in*) *loco* with *genit.*, *in loco* with *genit.* (= to take the place of), *vicem* with *genit.* (following its subst.). (2) with verbal subst. in -ing (e.g. — of fighting, he sleeps), *non . . . sed (non pugnāt sed dormit)*; or render with *posse* or *debere* (*cum possit, or debeat, pugnare, dormit*); to heighten the contrast, *non modo non . . . sed etiam (non modo non pugnāt, sed etiam dormit)*; or *adeo non . . . ut, or tantum abest ut . . . ut*.

instep, pes superior.

instigate, instigare, sollicitare, incitare, impellere, stimulare, suadere.

instigation, stimulus: at your —, *te auctore, impulsu tuo*.

instigator, auctor, concitator, impulsor, suasor.

instil. **LIT.**, *instillare*. **TRANSF.**, *instillare* (Hor.); see also **INSPIRE**.

instinct, subst. *natura*: — for = natural appetite for, *appetitus* (-ūs).

instinct, adj.: — with a thing, *re imbutus*.

instinctive, naturalis; or render by phrase.

instinctively, naturā, naturā duce, naturaliter.

institute, subst. and **institution**. (1) = foundation, act of instituting, *initium*; or render by verb, e.g.: after the — of the state, *post civitatem institutam, or civitate institutā*. (2) = custom, *institutum, lex, mos*. (3) = a corporation, *conlegium, sodalitas*.

institute, v. *condere* (= to found, of cities, etc.), *instituere, constituere, statuere, conciliare* (of peace, harmony, etc.); sometimes simply *facere, efficere*.

instruct. (1) = to teach, *erudire (hominem in re), docere (hominem rem), instituere* or *informare (hominem ad rem)*. (2) = to order, (*homini*) *praescribere, mandare, praecipere*; see also **ORDER**.

instruction. (1) = the process of teaching,

institutio, eruditio, disciplina, doctrina. (2) = direction, *praeceptum, praescriptum, mandatum*.

instructive, render by utilis.

instructor, magister, praeceptor.

instrument. (1) = tool, *instrumentum, vas, machina* (= a contrivance): iron or steel —, *ferramenta* (-orum, plur.); a stringed (musical) —, *fides* (-ium, plur.). (2) legal (= a deed) *instrumentum, tabula, litterae* (-arum, plur.).

instrumental. (1) = contributing to a purpose, *utilis, aptus*: I am — in preventing, *per me stat quominus*, with subj. (2) = relating to musical instruments: — music, *cantus nervorum et tibiarius*; — and vocal music, *vocum et fidium cantus* (-ūs).

instrumentality, opera, ministerium, or render by *per* with *acc.* or *abl. absol.* (e.g. *per te, te auctore*).

insubordinate, seditiosus, turbulentus; or render by *neg.* with *parere* or *obedire*.

insubordination, immodestia (Tac.), *seditio* (= mutiny).

insufferable, intolerabilis, intolerandus.

insufficiency, inopia, imbecillitas (= weakness); or render by phrase.

insufficient, haud sufficiens, impar (= unequal); or render by *parum* or *haud satis*.

insufficiently, parum, haud satis.

insular, render by insula (e.g.: through our — position, *eo ipso quod insulam incolimus*).

insult, subst. contumelia, probrum.

insult, v. (homini) contumeliam imponere, (homini) insultare (= to exult over).

insulting, contumeliosus, probrosus, maledicus.

insultingly, contumeliose, maledice.

insuperable, in(ex)superabilis (of mountains, etc.); of persons = invincible, *invictus*; otherwise render by phrase, such as *quod superari non potest*.

insupportable; see **INTOLERABLE**.

insurance, render by phrase, such as fides de damno resarciendo interposita.

insure, (de damno, etc.) cavere.

insurgent, subst. and adj. rebellis (Verg., Tac.).

insurrection, rebellio, seditio, motus (-ūs), *tumultus* (-ūs).

insurrectionary, seditiosus.

insusceptible; see **INSENSIBLE**.

intact, intactus, integer, salvus, incolumis (= unharmed).

intangible, intactilis (Lucr.); or render by phrase with *tangere*.

integral, necessarius.

integrity, integritas, probitas, innocentia, sanctitas.

integument, tegumentum; see also **COVER, COVERING**.

intellect, mens, ingenium, intelligentia: acuteness of —, *ingenii acumen* or *acies, subtilitas, sagacitas*.

intellectual, render by genit. of mens, etc.

intelligence. (1) see **INTELLECT**. (2) = news, *nuntius*.

intelligent, nuntius.

intelligencer. (1) = having some understanding, *mente praeditus, mentis compos, intellegens*. (2) = having a good intelligence, *sapiens, prudens, ingenio acuto* (or *subtili*) *praeditus*: to be —, *sapere, intelligentiā valere*.

intelligently, intellegenter, sapienter, prudenter, acute.

intelligible, *quod facile intellegi potest, planus, perspicuus* (= clear).

intelligibly, *perspicue, plane*.

intemperance, *intemperantia, immoderatio, impotentia*; in drink, *ebrietas*.

intemperate, *intemperans, impotens, immodicus, immoderatus*; — in drink, *ebriosus*.

intemperately, *intemperanter, immodice, immoderate*.

intend. (1) with infin. as object: I — to do, *facere in animo habeo, mihi est in animo, certum mihi est, propositum mihi est, cogito, destino, intendo*; sometimes simply *facturus sum*. (2) with subst. or pronoun as object, *cogitare, intendere*.

intense. (1) of physical conditions, *magnus, acer, summus, nimius, impensus*. (2) of mental attitudes, *acer, intentus, ardens*.

intensely, *valde, magnopere, acriter, summe*.

intensify, *maiozem reddere, amplificare, augere*; see also INCREASE.

intensity, *vis, gravitas*.

intensive, as grammat. t. t. *intentivus*.

intent, subst.; see INTENTION.

intent, *intentus, attentus, erectus*: to be — upon, *animum (in rem) intendere, (rei, dat.) incumbere* or *studere* or *operam dare*.

intention, *consilium, propositum, institutum*: my — is, *id sequor, ut*; with the — of, *eo consilio ut*; see also INTEND.

intentional, render by phrase.

intentionally, *consulto, de industria, dedita opera*.

inter, *sepelire, humare*.

intercalary, *intercalaris, intercalarius*.

intercalate, *intercalare*.

intercede, (*de*)*precari*; see also ENTREAT, BEG.

intercession, *deprecatio* (usually to avert some evil); often to be rendered by the verb *deprecari* or the subst. *deprecator* (= intercessor).

intercessor, *deprecator*.

intercept. (1) = to seize in transit. (e.g. a letter), *intercipere, excipere*. (2) in gen. = to cut off, *intercludere*.

interchange, subst. *permutatio, vicissitudo*.

interchange, v. (*com*)*mutare, permutare*; see also EXCHANGE.

interchangeable, *quae inter se (com)mutari possunt*.

interchangeably, *invicem*.

intercommunication, (of rooms, etc.) *commensus (-us)*.

intercourse. (1) in gen. = dealings, relations, *usus (-us), commercium* (esp. commercial), *consuetudo, convictus (-us)* = social —, lit. living together), *congressus (-us)*. (2) sexual, *concubitus (-us), consuetudo, coitus (-us)* (Ov.).

interdict, subst. *interdictum*.

interdict, v. *interdicere*.

interest, subst. (1) = attention, *studium, expectatio* (in relation to the future); see also INTERESTED. (2) = advantage, *bonum, utilitas, usus (-us), commoda (-orum, plur.)*, *rationes (-um, plur.)*, *causa*: in a person's —, *ex usu hominis*; in the public —, *e republica*; against the public —, *contra rempublicam*; it is in my —, *e re mea est, interest mea, refert mea, expedit mihi*; your —s are affected, *tua res agitur* (Hor.); to consult a person's —s, *hominis (or hominis rationibus) consulere*; to oppose a person's —s, *contra rem hominis venire*.

(3) = influence, *gratia*. (4) — on money, *faenus (-oris), usura* (often in plur.); compound —, *anatocismus*; simple —, *perpetuum faenus*; monthly —, *usura menstrua*; an exorbitant rate of —, *faenus iniquissimum*; — at 1% per month (= 12% per annum), *centesimae (-arum, f. plur.)*; to lend out money on —, *faenerari, pecuniam dare faenore* or *faenori, ponere in faenore nummos* (Hor.); the act of lending money on —, *faeneratio*; in metaphor, to repay kindness with —, *beneficium cum usuris* (or *cumulate*) *reddere*.

interest, v. (1) = to excite interest, hold the attention, *tenere*; sometimes *iucundum esse, delectare, placere*. (2) to — a person in some other person or thing, *homini rem (or hominem) commendare*; reflex.: to — oneself in a person or thing, *studere, operam dare* (with dat.).

interested. (1) = attentive, keen, *attentus, erectus* — in, *rei* (genit.) *studiosus*. (2) = concerned, with something at stake, render by phrase; see INTEREST, subst. (2).

interesting, render by phrase, e.g.: an — book, *liber qui tenere legentem potest*; sometimes = pleasant, *iucundus*; see also INTEREST, v.

interfere, *intervenire, se interponere, se immiscere, se offerre* (with dat. of person or thing); = to hinder, (*hominem*) *interpellare, prohibere, impedire*; see also HINDER.

interference, *intercessio* (of the tribunes' veto); otherwise render by verb.

interim, *temporis intervallum*: in, or during, the —, *interim*; as adj. an — decree, *edictum ad tempus propositum*.

interior, subst. *pars interior*.

interior, adj. *interior, internus*; see also INNER, INTERNAL.

interjacent, *interiacens, interiectus*.

interject, *interponere, intericere*.

interjection, *interiectio* (Quint.).

interlace, *implicare*; see also ENTWINE.

interlard; see MIX.

interline, *interscribere* (Plin.).

interlocutor, render by verb; see CONVERSE, TALK.

interlude, *embolium*.

intermarriage, *connubium*.

intermarry, *inter se matrimonio coniungi*.

intermeddle, see INTERFERE.

intermediate, *medius*.

interment, *sepultura, humatio*.

interminable, *infinitus*.

interminably, *infinite, sine fine*.

intermingle, (*inter*)*miscere*; see also MINGLE, MIX.

intermission, *intermissio*; or render by verb.

intermit, *intermittere*; see also CEASE, INTERRUPT.

intermittent, as medic. t. t. *febris intermittens* (Cels.).

intermittently, *aliquando, nonnumquam, interdum*.

internal; see INNER.

internally, *intus, penitus*.

international: — law, *ius (iuris, n.) gentium*.

internecine, *internecivus*.

internuncio, *internuntius*.

interpellation, *interpellatio*.

interpolate. (1) = to insert, *addere, inserere*.

(2) = to falsify, *corrumperere, interpolare*.

interpolation, render by verb.

interpose. (1) = to place between, *interponere*, *intericere*. (2) = to intervene, *se interponere*; see also *INTERFERE*, *INTERRUPT*.

interposition. (1) = a placing between, *interiectus* (-ūs), *interventus* (-ūs), *interpositus* (abl. sing. only); or render by abl. absol. (e.g.: *mari interiecto* = by the — of the sea. (2) = mediation, intervention, *interventus* (-ūs: Plin. L.): by divine —, *divinitus*; see also *INTERPOSE*, *INTERVENE*.

interpret. (1) from one language into another, *interpretari*; see also *TRANSLATE*. (2) = to explain, or make out the meaning of, *interpretari*, *conicere*, *explanare*: to — favourably (unfavourably), *in bonam* (*malam*) *partem interpretari* or *accipere*.

interpretation, interpretatio, explanatio, coniectio (of dreams only), *enarratio* (Quint.): to put a good or bad — upon; see *INTERPRET* (2).

interpreter, interpres, coniector (of dreams).

interregnum, interregnum.

interrex, interrex.

interrogate, (inter)rogare, quaerere, exquirere; see also *ASK*, *INQUIRE*.

interrogation, percontatio, quaestio (often under torture), *interrogatio* (Quint.).

interrogative, in gen., render by verb; as *grammat. t. t., interrogativus*.

interrogator, qui interrogat.

interrogatory, render by verb.

interrupt. (1) to — a speaker or speech, (*orationem*) *interrumpere*, (*hominem*) *interpellare*, *interfari*, (*homini*) *obloqui* (Pl.), (*homini*) *obstrepere* (= to shout down); = to break off a conversation, *sermonem dirimere* or *incidere*. (2) in gen. = to break into or break off any process, (*rem*) *interrumpere*, *interpellare*, *interrumpere*, (*rei*, dat.) *intervenire*.

interruptedly, interrupte.

interruption. (1) in speaking, *interpellatio, interlatio*. (2) in gen. = pause, interval, *intermissio, intercapedo, intervallum*.

intersect, secare, scindere.

intersection, = the figure X, produced by two lines intersecting, decussatio (Vitr.), *decussis* (Vitr., Plin.); to form this figure, *decussare* (Cic.).

intersperse, (im)miscere; see also *MIX*.

intestice, rima, foramen.

intertwine; see *ENTWINE*.

interval, (in space or time) intervallum, spatium (interiectum): to leave an —, *spatium relinquere* or *interrumpere*; in the —, *interim*; at —, *aliquando, nonnumquam, interdum*.

intervene. (1) = to be between, *interiacere, intercedere*. (2) = to come between (lit. and fig.), *intercedere, intervenire, supervenire, se interponere* (all with dat.).

intervention, interventus (-ūs).

interview, subst. congressio, congressus (-ūs), *conloquium*: to ask for an —, *conloquium petere*.

interview, v. congrredi (cum homine).

interweave, intessere; see also *ENTWINE*.

intestate, intestatus; also as adv., *intestato*.

intestine, adj. intestinus; see *INTERNAL*.

intestine(s), subst. intestinum (usually plur.), *ilia, viscera, exta* (all plur.).

intimacy, familiaritas, familiaris or *domesticus* (usu. -ūs), *amicitia, consuetudo, necessitudo*.

intimate, adj. familiaris, intimus, coniunctus:

to have an — knowledge of a thing, *rem penitus perspectam cognitamque habere*; an — friend, *familiaris, intimus*; to be on — terms with a person, *homine familiariter uti*.

intimate, v. significare, indicare; in a threatening manner, *denuntiare*; see also *INFORM, SAY*. **intimately, familiariter, intime, coniuncte, penitus.**

intimation, significatio, nuntius, denuntiatio.

intimidate, (de)terrere; or render by subst. = fear (*timorem, metum*, etc.), a verb such as *incutere* or *incutere*, and dat. of person. See also *FRIGHTEN, TERRIFY*.

intimidated, adj. timefactus.

intimidation, = threats, minae (-arum, plur.); or render by verb.

into, in with acc. in all senses.

intolerable, intolerabilis, intolerandus: almost —, *vix tolerabilis, vix ferendus*; — conduct, *intolerantia*.

intolerably, intoleranter: it is — cold, *intolerabile est frigus*.

intolerance, superbia, adrogantia, acerbitas; or render by phrase.

intolerant, = unable to bear, intolerans; = harsh, uncharitable, *immitis, difficilis, acerbus, inhumanus, superbus*.

intone, voce praere (= to lead, to sound the first note): to — prayers, *preces canere*.

intoxicate, ebrium reddere, inebriare (Sen.).

intoxicated, ebrius, temulentus.

intoxicating, render by verb.

intoxication, ebrietas.

intractable, indocilis, difficilis.

intractability, render by adj.

intransitive, intransitivus (grammat. t. t.).

intrepid, intrepidus, impavidus; see also *FEARLESS*.

intrepidity, animus intrepidus or *impavidus; fortitudo*; see also *COURAGE*.

intricacy, contortio.

intricate, contortus, implicatus, perplexus, tortuosus, impeditus.

intrigue, subst. (1) = a plot, dolus, fallacia, clandestinum consilium, artificia (-orum, plur.). (2) = an amour, *adulterium*.

intrigue, v. (1) = to plot, dolis, fallaciā, etc., contendere; see also *PLOT, CONSPIRE*. (2) see *INTEREST, FASCINATE*.

intriguer, render by phrase with dolus or *fallacia*.

intrinsic, = real, verus, in re ipsa positus.

intrinsically, per se, vere.

introduce. (1) = to bring in: of persons, *introducere, inducere* (in speaking or writing); of things, including abstract things, *introducere, inducere, invehere*: to — many changes, *multa mutare* or *novare*. (2) of persons, to make one known to another, *introducere, commendare*.

introduction. (1) = a bringing in, *introductio, inductio, invection*. (2) an — to a book, etc., *prooemium, exordium, praefatio*; to say by way of —, *praefari*. (3) an — of one person to another, render by verb; a letter of —, *litterae commendaticiae* (plur.).

introductory: to make — remarks, praefari.

introspection, ipsum se inspicere.

intrude, se interponere or *offerre* (homini).

intrusion, importunitas; see also *INTRUDE, INTERFERE*.

intrusive, molestus, importunus.

intrusively, *moleste*.

intrust; see ENTRUST.

intuition, *cognitio, perceptio, comprehensio*; as a quality = keen perception, *ingenii* or *mentis acumen* or *acies*; = preconception, *anticipatio*.

intuitive, **intuitively**, render by phrase contrasting natural perception with experience, e.g. *ingenii vi non usu cognoscere*.

inundation, *eluvio, diluvium* (Verg., Plin. L.)

inure, *adsuefacere*; see ACCUSTOM.

inurn, *in urnam condere*.

inutility, *inutilitas* (Lucr.).

invade, *invadere* (with *in* and *acc.* in Cic.), *bellum inferre* (with *dat.*), *incurrere, incurSIONem* or *inruptionem facere*; see also ATTACK, ASSAIL.

invader, *hostis*.

invalid, subst. *aeger, aegrotus, valetudinarius* (Sen.); of a soldier, *causarius*.

invalid, adj. *inritus, infirmus, nugatorius, ritiosus*.

invalidate, *inritum facere, tollere, infirmare, labefactare, rescindere*; see also ABROGATE, ABOLISH.

invasion, *incursio, irruptio*.

investive, *convicium, probum, vectio* (rare); sometimes rendered by *verba* (-orum, plur.) with adj., e.g. *acerba, aculeata*.

inveigh against, *invehi* (with *in* and *acc.*), *insectari, incessare, increpare*.

inveigle; see MISLEAD, SEDUCE.

invent, *invenire, reperire, excogitare, com-minisci*.

invention. (1) as an act or faculty, *inventio, excogitatio*, or render by verb (e.g. *hamis repertis*, by the — of hooks). (2) = a thing invented, *inventum* (esp. plur.), *reperita* (-orum, plur.: Lucr.). (3) = a falsehood, *commentum, fabula, mendacium*.

inventive, *habilis ad excogitandum*: the — faculty, *inventio, excogitatio*.

inventor, *inventor* (with *f. inventrix*), *repertor* (poet.), *auctor, architectus*.

inventory, *tabula, index* (Quint.).

inverse, *inversus, conversus*.

inversion, *conversio*.

invert, (*con*)*vertere, invertere*: to — the order of words, *ultima primis praeponere* (Hor.).

invest. (1) to — a person with an office, *magistratum homini dare, mandare, deferre*. (2) to — a person or thing with a quality, *rem homini* or *rei* (dat.), *addere, impertire*; *re* (ex)ornare; see also IMPART, GIVE. (3) to — money, (*inre*) *pecuniam conlocare, occupare, ponere* (Hor.). (4) = to besiege, *circumsedere, obsidere, vallo* or *fossâ cingere* or *circumdare, obsidione claudere*.

investment, render by verb; see INVEST.

investigate, *exquirere, indagare, (per)scrutari, investigare*; by judicial process, *quaerere, cognoscere*.

investigation, *investigatio, indagatio, inquisitio* (all these three used with *veri* by Cic.): a judicial —, *quaestio, cognitio*; see also INQUIRY.

investigator, *investigator, indagator* (with *f. indagatrix*).

investiture; see INSTALLATION.

inveterate, *inveteratio*.

inveterate, *inveteratus, penitus defixus* or *insitus*: to become —, *inveterascere*.

inveterately, *penitus*.

invidious, = causing ill-will, *invidiosus*.

invidiously, *invidiose*.

invidiousness, *invidia*.

invigorate, *corroborare, (con)firmare*: to — again, *reinvigorate, reficere*.

invigorating, *aptus ad corpus* (etc.) *reficiendum*.

invigoration, render by verb.

invincible, *invictus, in(ex)superabilis*; or render

by phrase with *posse* and *vincere* or *superare*.

inviolability, *sanctitas*; or render by adj.

inviolable, *inviolabilis* (Verg., Tac.), *inviolatus*

= sacred, holy, *sanctus, sacrosanctus*.

inviolably, *inviolate*.

inviolate, *integer; inviolatus, intactus*; see also INTACT, SAFE.

invisible, *caecus*; or render by phrase with *posse* and *cernere*: to be —, *sub oculos non cadere, non comparere*.

invitation, *invitatio*: at your —, *invitatus* (or *vocatus*) *a te, invitatu tuo*; to accept an —, *promittere*.

invite. LIT., *invitare* (*hominem ad rem*), *vocare* (*hominem ad rem*): to — oneself to dinner with a person, *condicere homini ad cenam*.

TRANSF., = to allure, *adlectare, invitare*; see also ALLURE.

inviting, *blandus, gratus, amoenus*.

invitingly, *blande, grate, amoe-ne*.

invocation, of help, *imploratio*; of witnesses, *testatio*.

invoice, *libellus*.

invoke, *invocare, implorare*: to — as a witness, *testari, invocare testem*.

involutarily, *non sponte* (*suâ*); or render by adj. *invitus*.

involutary, *invitus, coactus, non voluntarius*.

involution, *implicatio*.

involve. (1) = to wrap up, envelop, *involvere*.

(2) = to implicate, associate a person in a thing, *hominem re implicare* or *adligare, ad rem admiscere*: to be —d in a thing, *in re versari*; to be —d in debt, *aere alieno laborare*.

(3) = to imply, comprise, *continere, habere*: to be —d, *inesse* (*in re* or *rei*, dat.).

invulnerable, *invulnerabilis* (Sen.): to be —, *vulnerari non posse*.

inward, *interior*; see also INNER.

inwardly, *introrsus* or *introrsum, intus, intrinsecus*.

inweave, *intextere*.

inwrought, *intextus*.

irascibility, *iracundia, cerebrum* (Hor.).

irascible, *iracundus, in iram praeceps, stomachosus, cerebrus* (Hor.).

ire; see ANGER.

Ireland, *Hibernia*.

iris, the flower, *iris* (Plin.).

irk: it —s, *piget, taedet* (with *acc.* of person); the distasteful thing is rendered by an infin. or *genit.* of subst.; *molestum est* (with *dat.* of person).

irksome, *gravis, molestus, operosus, odiosus*.

irksomeness, *taedium, molestia*.

iron, subst. (1) the metal, *ferrum*: of —, made of —, *ferreus*; tipped with —, *ferratus*; —-mines, —-works, *ferrariae* (-arum, plur.). (2) plur., —s = fetters, *vincula, compedes*: in —s, *ferratus*, adj. (Pl.).

iron, adj. *ferreus* (lit. and fig.): — tools, *ferramenta* (-orum, plur.).

ironical, render by phrase, e.g. *verbum per*

ironiam dictum; in the description of persons, adapt the phrase of Cic., *in omni oratione simulatorem, quem eloqua Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus*.

ironically, *per ironiam*.

ironmongery, *ferramenta* (-orum, plur.).

irony, *ironia* (= the Greek *εἰρωνεία*; Cic.), *dis-simulatio*.

irradiate, *inlustrare, conlustrare*.

irrational, *absurdus, rationis expers, brutus* (esp. of animals), *insanus* (= mad), *stultus* (= stupid), *caecus* (= blind).

irrationally, *absurde*.

irreclaimable, *quod emendari non potest*.

irreconcilable. (1) of persons, anger, etc., *implacabilis, inexorabilis*. (2) of propositions, (res) *inter se repugnantes, contrariae*; see also **INCONSISTENT**.

irrecoverable, adj. *inreparabilis* (Verg., Sen.).

irrefragable, *certus, firmus*; or render by phrase such as (*argumentum*) *quod refelli non potest*.

irrefutable; see **IRREFRAGABLE**.

irregular, *enormis* (= shapeless: Tac., Quint.); *incompositus* (= rough: Verg., Hor., Quint.); *inusitatus* (= unusual); *inaequabilis, inaequalis* (= not uniform); as grammat. t. t., *anomalus*; of procedure at elections, *vitiosus*; of troops, *tumultuarius*.

irregularity, *enormitas* (= shapelessness: Quint.); as grammat. t. t., *anomalia*; of conduct, *licentia*; at an election, *vitium*.

irregularly, *exormiter, incomposite, praeter morem*; at an election, *vitio*.

irrelevant, *alienus*: it is —, *nil ad rem pertinet*.

irreligion, *impietas erga deos, deorum neglectia*.

irreligious, *impius erga deos*: an — man, *contemptor religionis*.

irreligiously, *impie*.

irremediable; see **INCURABLE**.

irremovable, *immobilis immutabilis*.

irreparable, *inreparabilis* (Verg., Sen.): an — loss, *dammum quod nullo modo resarciri potest*.

irreprehensible; see **BLAMELESS**.

irreproachable; see **BLAMELESS**.

irresistible, *invictus, in(ex)superabilis*; or render by phrase, e.g. *cui nullā vi resisti potest*.

irresistibly, *ita ut nullo modo resisti possit*.

irresolute, *dubius, incertus, varius, infirmus*: to be —, *dubitare, haesitare*.

irresolutely, *dubitanter*; or render by adj.

irresolution, *dubitatio, haesitantia, cunctatio*; or render by *animus* with adj.

irrespective of, *sine ullo discrimine*, with *genit.*

irresponsible, render by phrase with *rationem reddere* (= to give an account).

irretrievable; see **IRRECOVERABLE**.

irreverence, *impietas erga deos, nulla rerum divinarum reverentia*.

irreverent, *inverecundus, impius erga deos*.

irreverently, *impie*.

irrevocable, *irrevocabilis*.

irrigate, *inrigare*.

irrigation, *inrigatio, inductio aquarum*.

irritable, *irritabilis, stomachosus, iracundus*.

irritably, *stomachose*.

irritate. (1) physically, e.g.: to — a wound, *inflammare* (Plin.). (2) mentally, *irritare, iram (homini) movēre*.

irritation, = annoyance, *stomachus*; see also **ANGER**.

irruption, *inruptio, incursio*.

isinglass, *ichthyocolla* (Plin.).

island, *insula*.

islander, *insulanus, insulae incolā*.

isle; see **ISLAND**.

islet, *parva insula*.

isolate, *secernere, seiungere, separare*; see also **SEPARATE**.

isolated, *remotus, solus*.

isolation, *solitudo*.

isosceles, *isosceles* (late Latin).

issue, subst. (1) = outcome, result, *exitus* (-ūs), *eventus* (-ūs): a happy —, *successus* (-ūs). (2) = subject, *res, causa*: the point at —, *res de quā agitur*. (3) = offspring, *liberi* (-orum, plur.), *progenies, stirps, proles* (poet.), *suboles* (poet.); male —, *stirps virilis*; to leave —, *stirpem relinquere*. (4) as medic. t. t. = discharge, *profluvium* (Lucr.), *fluxio* (Plin.).

issue, v. (1) transit. = to give out: a, of orders, etc., *edēre, proponere, pronuntiare*: to — a decree, *edicere*: b, of stores, rations, etc., *dispensare, distribuere*. (2) intransit. = to come out: a, of physical movement: to — forth, *exire, egredi, evadere, erumpere*: b = to end up, turn out, *evadere, exire, evenire* (of things only).

isthmus, *isthmus* or *isthmus*.

it: often not expressed in Latin, esp. as the subject of a verb. Otherwise to be rendered by pronoun, e.g. *hic, haec, hoc, or is, ea, id, or ille, illa, illud*.

Italian, *Italicus, Italus*.

Italy, *Italia*.

itch, subst. (1) as a disease, *scabies* (Cels.). (2) as a sensation, *prurigo* (Mart.), *pruritus*, -ūs (Plin.).

itch, v. **LIT.**, *prurire* (Juv.), *formicare* (Plin.). **TRANSF.**, *prurire* (Pl., Mart.): to — to do a thing, *gestire facere*.

item, subst., in a list, *pars, res*; or render by *singula* (-orum, n. plur.), = the separate —s.

iterate, *iterare*.

itinerant, *circumforaneus*.

itinerary, *itineris descriptio*.

ivory, subst. *ebur*.

ivory, adj. *eburneus*.

ivy, *hedera* (poet.): — mantled, *hederā obsitus*.

J

jabber, v. *blaterare, garrere, strepere, crepare*.

jabbering, subst. *clamor, strepitus* (-ūs).

jack, = a tool for various purposes, render by *machina* or *instrumentum*: a — of all trades, *qui se ad omnia aptum esse putat*.

jackanapes, *sannio*.

jackass, *asinus* (lit. and fig.).

jackdaw, *graculus* (Phaedr., Mart.).

jackel, *tunica*.

jade. (1) = a poor horse, *caballus*. (2) of a woman, *mulier importuna, puella proterva*.

jaded, *fatigatus, (de)fessus*; see also **WEARY**.

jagged, *serratus* (Plin. = with teeth like those of a saw): — rocks, *saxa aspera* or *praerupta*.

jail, *carcer*; see also **GAOL**, **PRISON**.

jailbird, *furcifer*.

jam, subst. *fructus conditi* (plur.).
jam, v. *comprimere*.
jamb, *postis*.
James, *Iacobus* (late Latin).
janitor, *ianitor* (f. *ianitrix*: Pl.); *ostiarius* (Varro).
January, *Ianuarius* (*mensis*).
jar, subst. (1) = a vessel, *olla* (originally *aula*); *cadus* (esp. for wine: poet.); *dolium* (= cask); *seria* (large); *urceus* (Pl., Hor.); *urna* (esp. for the ashes of the dead); *amphora* (large, with two handles: Hor.). (2) on the —, of a door, *semiapertura*. (3) = quarrel, *rixa*, *iurgium*.
jar, v. = to be discordant, lit. or fig., *discrepare*, *dissonum* or *absonum* or *discordem esse*.
jargon, perhaps *sermo barbarus*.
jarring, = discordant, *dissonus*, *absonus*, *discors*.
jasper, subst. *iaspis* (Verg.).
jasper, adj. *iaspideus* (Plin.).
jaundice, *morbis regius* or *arquatus* (Cels.).
jaundiced. LIT., *arquatus* (Lucr.). TRANSF., *lividus*, *invidus*.
jaunt, *iter*, *excursio* (Plin.): to take a —, *excurrere* (Plin.).
javelin, *pilum*, *iaculum*: to come within — range, *ad teli coniectum venire*; to throw a —, *iaculari*.
jaw, *mala*, *maxilla* (Cels.); in metaphor, the —s (of death, etc.), *fauces* (-ium, plur.).
jealous, *invidus*, *lividus*: to be — of a person, *homini aemulari* or *invidere*.
jealousy, *invidia*, *aemulatio*.
jeer, **jeering**, subst. *cavillatio*, *ludibrium*, *inrisio*.
jeer, v. *cavillari*: to — at, *cavillari*, *inridere*, *deridere*, in *ludibrium vertere*.
jeering, render by verb, or by phrase such as *cum inrisione*, *per ludibrium*.
jejeune, *ieiunus*, *aridus*, *exilis*.
jejunely, *ieiune*.
jejuneness, *ieiunitas*, *siccitas*.
jeopardize, in *periculum* or *discrimen vocare* or *adducere*; see also **ENDANGER**.
jeopardy; see **DANGER**.
jerk, subst. *motus* (-ūs) *subitus*, *impetus* (-ūs).
jerk, v. intransit. *salire*.
jerkin, *tunica*.
jerkiness, in style, *salebra*.
jerky, of style, *salebrosus* (Quint.).
Jerusalem, *Hierosolyma* (-orum, n. pl.).
jest, subst. *iocus*, *ridiculum*: in —, *ioco* (opp. *serio*), *per iocum*.
jest, v. *iocari*, *ioco uti*, *ioca agere*, *ioculari*, *cavillari*.
jester, *scurra*.
jet. (1) the mineral, *gagates* (Plin.): — black, *niger* or *nigerrimus*. (2) a — of water, *aqua saliens* or *exsiliens*.
jetsam, *res naufragio eiectae* (plur.).
jetty, *moles*.
Jew, *Iudaeus*.
jewel, *gemma*; see also **GEM**.
jewelled, *gemmeus*, *gemmatus*.
jeweller, *qui gemmas vendit* or *sculpsit*.
Jewish, *Iudaicus*, *Iudaeus* (Plin.).
jig; see **DANCE**.
jilt, *repudiare*.
jingle, *tinnire*.
jingling, subst. *tinnitus* (-ūs: Verg., Sen.).
job, = a piece of work, *opus* (-eris, n.): a put-up —, *fraus*.

jobber, = a stockjobber, *argentarius*.
jockey, *agaso* (= groom).
jockey, v. *circumvenire*; see also **CHEAT**.
jocose, **jocular**, *iocosus*, *iocularis*, *ridiculus*, *facetosus*.
jocosely, *iocose*, *ioculariter* (Plin.), *per iocum*, *facete*.
jocoseness, **jocularity**, *iocus*, *facetiae* (-arum, plur.), *hilaritas*.
jog, subst. *impulsus* (-ūs); or render by verb.
jog, v. (1) transit. *fodicare* (lit. and fig.), *impellere*. (2) intransit.: to — on, — along, *lente progredi*.
John, *Ioannes* (late Latin).
join. v. (1) = to bring together, bring one to another, connect (lit. and fig.), (*con*)*iungere*, *connectere*, *copulare*: to — closely together, *conligare*, *conglutinare*; to — in a row, without a break, *continuare*; to — battle, *proelium* or *pugnam committere*. (2) physically = to be connected with, (*con*)*iungi*, *adiungi*, *connecti*. (3) of persons = to come up to, meet, (*homini*) *occurrere*, *supervenire*. (4) of persons: to — an association, (*cum homine*) *se coniungere*, or *societatem inire* or *coire*. (5) to — in, take part in, (*rei*, dat.) *interesse*, (*rei*, genit.) *participem esse*.
joiner, *faber*.
joint, subst. (1) in an animal or human body, *commisura*, *articulus*, *artūs* (-uum, plur.), *vertebra* (Sen.), *nodus*. (2) in a plant, *nodus*, *geniculum* (Plin.). (3) in a manufactured thing, *coagmentum*, *compages*, *compactura*, *iunctura* (Verg.).
joint, adj. *communis*; see also **COMMON**.
jointed, *geniculatus*.
joint-heir, *coheres*.
jointly, *coniuncte*, *coniunctim*, *una*, *communitè*.
joint-stock company, *societas*.
jointure, *annua* (-orum, plur.: Plin. L.).
joist, *tignum transversum* or *transversarium*.
joke; see **JEST**.
joker, *homo ridiculus*.
joking apart, *extra iocum*, *remoto ioco*.
jollity, *hilaritas*, *lascivia*.
jolly, *hilaris*, *lascivus* (poet.).
jolt, v. (1) to — a person or thing, *iactare*, *concutere*, *quassare*. (2) to — against, *offendere*.
jolting, subst. *iactatio*, *quassatio*; or render by verb.
jostle, *fodicare*; see also **JOLT**.
jot, subst.: not a —, *nil*, *minime*; not to deviate a —, *non transversum unguem discedere*; not a — less, *ne pilo quidem minime*; not to care a — for, *non flocci facere*.
jot, v.: to — down, *adnotare* or *scribere*.
journal. (1) = diary, *ephemeris*. (2) = newspaper, *acta diurna* (-orum, plur.).
journalist, render by phrase, such as *actorum diurnorum scriptor*.
journey, subst. *iter*, *cursus* (-ūs), *via*: a day's —, *iter unius diei*; to be on a —, *in itinere esse*; to undertake a —, *iter facere*; a — abroad, *peregrinatio*; a — by sea, *navigatio*.
journey, v. *iter facere*: to — abroad, *peregrinari*; see also **TRAVEL**, **MARCH**.
journeyman, *opifex*.
Jove, *Iuppiter*: by —! *mehercle!*
jovial, *hilaris*, *lascivus*.
joviality, *hilaritas*, *lascivia*.
jovially, *hilare*, *lascive*.

joy. (1) as a feeling, *gaudium*, *laetitia*, (esp. = exuberant —): to feel —, *gaudēre*, *laetari*; to jump for —, be beside oneself with —, *laetitia* or *gaudio exsultare*, *efferrī*; a transport of —, *effusa laetitia*; shouts of —, *clamores laetantium*. (2) in concrete sense, = a source of — (esp. in plur.), *gaudium*, *voluptas*.

joy, v. *gaudēre*, *laetari*, *exsultare*.

joyful, *laetus*, *hilaris*, *laetabilis*, *laetificus* (= making glad: *Lucr.*).

joyfully, *laete*, *libenter*, *hilarē*; often to be rendered by adj. *laetus* or *libens*.

joyfulness; see **JOY**.

joyous; see **JOYFUL**.

jubilant, *laetitia* or *gaudio exsultans* or *triumphans*; see also **EXULT**.

jubilee, *festi dies* (plur.).

judge, subst. (1) in court, *iudex* (general term, often applied to the jurors rather than the presiding judge): the presiding —, *quaesitor*, *praetor* (*urbanus*, for cases between Romans, *peregrinus*, between foreigners); a — deciding according to equity, *arbitrator*; for special, e.g. very urgent, cases, *recuperator*. (2) in gen., *iudex*, *aestimator*, *existimator*; see also **CRITIC**.

judge, v. (1) in court, *iudicare*, *iudicium exercere*, *ius dicere*. (2) in gen., *iudicare*, *existimare*, *censere*: to — between, *diiudicare*.

judgment. (1) in court, *iudicium*: a — according to equity, decision of an arbitrator, *arbitrium*; to pronounce —, *ius dicere*; a — seat, *tribunal*. (2) in gen.: a — a considered opinion, *iudicium*, *sententia*: in my —, *meo iudicio*, *me iudice*, *quantum ego iudico*, *meā sententiā*; b, as a faculty = discernment, *iudicium*, *consilium*.

judicature, *iurisdictio*.

judicial, = concerned with courts of law, *iudicialis*, *forensis*: a — decree, *edictum*; a — injunction (pending trial), *interdictum*; a — investigation, *iudicium*; — organization, *ratio iudiciorum*.

judicially, *iure*, *lege*: to proceed —, *lege agere*.

judicious, *sagax*, *sapiens*, *prudens*, *subtilis*.

judiciously, *sagaciter*, *sapienter*, *prudenter*, *subtiliter*.

judiciousness, *sagacitas*, *prudencia*, *sapientia*, *consilium*.

jug, *urceus* (Pl., Hor.): a little —, *urceolus* (Juv.); see also **JAR**.

juggle, *praestigias agere*.

juggler, *praestigiator*, and f. *praestigiatrix* (Pl.).

juggling, subst. LIT., *praestigiae* (-arum, plur.).

TRANSF., = trickery, *dolus*, *fraus*, *astutiae* (-arum, plur.).

juice, *sucus*, *mellio uvae*.

juicy, *suci plenus*, *sucosus* (Plin.).

jube. (1) the tree, *zizyphus* (Col.). (2) the fruit, *zizyphum* (Plin.).

July, *Quinctilis* (*mensis*); after Julius Caesar, *Iulius* (*mensis*).

jumble, subst. *congeries* (Ov.), *turba*; of the contents of a book, *farrago* (Juv.), *sartago* (Pers.): a nasty —, — of filth, *conluviis*, *conluvio*.

jumble, v. (*per*)*miscere*.

jump, subst. *saltus* (-ūs).

jump, v. *salire*: to — for joy, *exsultare gaudio*; to — in, *insilire*; to — over, *transilire*; to — out, or up, *exsilire*.

junction, (*con*)*iunctio*.

juncture, *tempus*, *tempestas*.

June, (*mensis*) *Iunius*.

jungle, render by phrase describing vegetation, e.g. *loca virgultis obsita* (plur.).

junior, *iunior*, (*natu*) *minor*.

juniper, *iuniperus* (Verg.).

juridical, *iuridicalis*; see also **JUDICIAL**.

jurisconsult, *iuris* or *iure peritus*, *iuris* or *iure consultus*.

jurisdiction, *iurisdictio*.

jurisprudence, *iuris prudentia*.

jurist; see **JURISCONSULT**.

juror, *iudex*.

jury, *iudices* (-um, plur.).

just, adj. *iustus*, *aequus* (= fair, impartial), *meritus* (= deserved).

just, adv. (1) of time, *commodum*: — now (= at this moment), in *praesentiā*; — lately, *modo*, *nuperrime*, *recens*; having — arrived, *recens*; — as, *cum maxime*; — before night, *sub noctem*; — thirty days, *triginta dies ipsi*.

(2) in gen., of degree, quantity, etc. = exactly, *admodum*; often rendered by *ipse*, esp. with numerals (e.g.: = eleven legions, *ipsae undecim legiones*). In comparisons: — as, *ita* (or *sic*) *ut*, *tamquam*, *perinde ac*; — as great, *tantusdem*; — as much, *tantundem*; — as many, *totidem*, see also **AS**. In replies, — so, *ita*, *ita vero*, *admodum* (Pl., Ter.). (3) in gen. = only, *modo*, *solum*, *tantum*.

justice, as a quality or virtue, *iustitia*; = equity, impartiality, *aequitas*; = one's rights, just treatment, *ius* (*iuris*, n.): — requires that, etc., *aequum est* (with acc. and infin.); in —, *iure*.

justiciary; see **JUDGE**.

justifiable, *iustus*, *legitimus*.

justifiably, *recte*, *iure*.

justification, *purgatio*, *excusatio*; or render by verb.

justify, *purgare* (= to — completely); *excusare* (= to excuse, show reason for defects in a person or thing).

justly, *iuste*, *iurē*, *legitime*, *merito*.

jut: to — out, *exstare*, *eminere*, *prominere*; of geographical features, *excurrere*.

juvenile, *puerilis*, *iuvenilis*.

juxtaposition, render by verb, such as *ponere*.

K

kale, *crambe*.

keel, *carina*.

keen. (1) physically (e.g. of winter, or a cutting edge), *acer*. (2) of feeling = poignant, *acerbus*, *acer*. (3) of perception = acute, penetrating, *acutus*, *subtilis*, *perspicax*, *sagax*. (4) = zealous, enthusiastic, *acer*, *studiosus*, *alacer*.

keenly. (1) = poignantly, bitterly, *acerbe*, *acriter*. (2) = with penetration, *acute*, *acriter*, *subtiliter*, *sagaciter*. (3) = enthusiastically, *studiose*, *summo studio*.

keenness. (1) = poignancy, *acerbitas*. (2) = penetration, acute perception, *subtilitas*, *sagacitas*, *perspicacitas*; of vision or looks, *acies*. (3) = enthusiasm, *studium*, *alacritas*.

keep, subst. *arx*.

keep, v. (1) transit. LIT., (*con*)servare, *ad*servare, *custodire*, *tenère*, *continère*, *habère*: to — to oneself, *sibi habère*; of goods = to store up, *condère*; of animals = to support, maintain, *alère*; to — in, *includère*, *continère*; to — apart, *distinère*; to — back, *retinère*, *cohibère* (= to restrain); to — off, *arcère*, *defendère*, *propulsare*. TRANSF., a, of abstract things = to observe, maintain, (*ob*)servare, *retinère*: to — faith, *fidem servare* or *prae-stare*; to — watch, *custodias agère*; to — a secret, *rem celare* or *reticere* or *occultam tenère*; b, to — accounts, *tabulas conficere*: c, to — one's bed, *iacere*, *cubare*; d, to — a person in a certain state, *habère* (with adverbial phrase or participle). (2) intransit.: a = to remain (in a place or condition), (*re*)manère: to — silent, *tacere*, *reticere*; b = not to get spoilt, *durare* or render by negative phrase: c, to — on doing a thing, *pergere* (with infin.), *perseverare*.

keeper, *custos*, *curator*.

keeping, subst. *custodia*, *tutela*: to be in —, *convenire*, *congruere*; see also AGREE.

keepsake, *donum*.

keg, *dolium*; see also CASK, JAR.

ken, *conspectus* (-ūs).

kennel. (1) for dogs, *stabilum canis* or *canum*. (2) = gutter, drain, *cloaca*.

Kent, *Cantium*.

kerb, *crepido*.

kerchief, *sudarium*; see also HANDKERCHIEF.

kernel. LIT., of fruits, *nucleus* (Plin.). TRANSF., = best or most essential part of anything, *medulla*, *flos*, *robur*.

kettle, *cortina* (Pl., Cato), *lebes* (Verg., Ov.), *a(h)enum* (Verg., Ov.).

kettle-drum, *tympanum*.

key. LIT., *clavis*. TRANSF., the (military) — to a position, *ianua*, *claustra* (-orum, plur.).

kick, subst. *calcitratus* (-ūs: Plin.), *pedis* or *calcis ictus* (-ūs): take a —, *accipe calcem* (Juv.).

kick, v. *calcitrare* (Plin.), *calces remittere* (*rem* or *hominem*) *calce petere*: to — back, *recalcitrare* (Hor.); prov.: to — against the pricks, *adversum stimulum calcare* (Ter.).

kid, *haedus*, *haedulus* (Juv.).

kidnap; see STEAL.

kidney, *renes* (*renum*, plur.).

kidney-bean, *phaselus* (Verg.).

kill, *interficere* (general term); *caedere* (= to — by beating, stabbing, etc.); *occidere* (= to cut down, esp. in battle); *conficere* (= despatch, make an end of); *necare* (= to put to a violent death); *enecare* (stronger than *necare*: Pl.); *interimere*, *e medio tollere* (= do away with, remove from the scene); *trucidare* (= to butcher, massacre); *iugulare* (= to cut the throat of); *obtruncare* (= to cut down, esp. in battle); *percutere* (esp. of an executioner); *leto dare* (= to put to death, an archaic phrase: Verg., Juv.): to — oneself, *mortem sibi consciscere*, *manus sibi adferre*, *se interimere*; to — time, *horas fallere* (poet.); to — the fatted calf, *saginem caedere* (Pl.).

kiln, *fornax*.

kin; see KINDRED.

kind, subst. *genus* (-ëris, n.); *modus* (esp. in genit., e.g. *eiusdem modi*): of such a —, *talis*; in logic, *species*, *forma*; by —, according to its —, *generatim*; a — of (to qualify metaphors, etc.), render by *quasi* or by

quidam agreeing with subst.; every — of, *omnis* or plur. *omnes*.

kind, adj. *benignus*, *beneficus* (in action), *benevolus* (in disposition), *facilis*, *humanus*; = friendly, *amicus*, *comis*; = indulgent, *indulgens*; = gentle, mild, *clemens*; of gods = favourably disposed, *propitius*: you are too —, *benigne*, *recte*; a — action, *beneficium*, *officium*.

kindle, v. (1) transit. LIT., *accendere*, *incendere*, *inflammare*: to — from below, *succendere*, *ignem subdere* (with dat.). TRANSF., of passions, etc., *accendere*, *incendere*, *inflammare*, *conflare*, *excitare*, *incitare*. (2) intransit. (ex)ardescere.

kindly, adj.; see KIND, adj.

kindly, adv. *benigne*, *comiter*, *clementer*, *indul-genter*, *amice*, *humane*.

kindness. (1) as a quality, *bonitas*, *benignitas*, *benevolentia*, *comitas*, *humanitas*, *clementia*, *indulgentia*. (2) = an act of —, *beneficium*, *officium*; see also FAVOUR.

kindred, subst. (1) abstr., *consanguinitas*, *cognatio*, *necessitudo*. (2) = relatives, *consanguinei*, *cognati*, *necessarii* (-orum, plur.); see also RELATIVES.

king, rex: a petty —, *regulus*; to be —, *regem esse*, *regnum obtinere*, *regnare*; to make one-self —, *regnum occupare*; as happy as a —, render by rex (= a specially fortunate person: Pl., Hor.).

kingcraft, *ars regendi*.

kingdom, *regnum*.

kingfisher, n. (*h*)*alcedo* (Pl.), (*h*)*alcyon* (Verg.).

kingly, *regius*, *regalis*.

kingship, *regia potestas*, *regnum*.

kinsman; see RELATIVE.

kiss, subst. *osculum*, *suavium*, *basium* (Cat., Juv.).

kiss, v. *osculari*, *suaviari*, *basiare* (Cat., Mart.): — Attica for me, *Atticae meae meis verbis suavium des* (Cic. L.).

kissing, subst. *osculatio*, *basiatio* (Cat.).

kitchen, *culina*.

kitchen-garden, *hortus olitorius* (Leg.).

kitten, render by *catulus* (= the young of any animal) with a reference to *feles* (= cat).

knapsack, *mantica*, *sarcina*.

knave, *homo nequam* or *sceleratus*; more colloquially, *scelestus* (Pl., Ter.), *furcifer* (Pl.), *veterator*.

knavery, *nequitia*, *malitia*, *fraus*, *dolus*.

knavish, *nequam*, *malitiosus*, *fraudulentus*.

knavishly, *malitiose*, *fraudulenter*.

knead, *depsere* (Cato), *subigere*.

knee, *genu*.

knee-deep, *genu tenuis*, *genibus tenuis*.

knee-pan, *patella* (Cels.).

knelt, *genibus niti*: to — down, *genu terram tangere*.

knife, *culter*: a small —, *cultellus* (Hor.).

knight, *eques*.

knighthood, *ordo equester* (= the whole order); *dignitas equestrius*, *locus equester* (= the rank).

knighly, *equester*; = worthy of a knight, *equite dignus*.

knit, *acubus texere*: to — the brow, *frontem contrahere* or *adducere*.

knob, n. *bullā* (of a door, etc.); *nodus* (in plants: Verg.).

knobbed, **knobbly**, *nodosus* (Ov.).

knock, v. *pulsare*: to — against, *offendere* (e.g. *pedem in saxum*); to — at a door, *fores* or *ostium pulsare*; to — down, *sternere*; to — out (teeth, etc.), *elidere*; to — up = to arouse, *suscitare*; = to tire, *conficere*, (*de*)*fatigare*; —ed up = tired, exhausted, (*de*)*fessus*.

knocking, subst. *pulsatio*.

knock-kneed, *varus* (Hor.).

knot, subst. *LIT.*, in anything flexible, also in wood, *nodus*. *TRANSF.*, (1) = a tie, *nodus*, *vinculum*. (2) = a group of people, *circulus*.

knot, v. *nodare* (Verg., Ov.), *nectere*; see also *TIE*.

knotty, *LIT.*, *nodosus*. *TRANSF.*, *difficilis*, *spinosus*: a — point, *nodus*.

know. (1) to — facts, *scire*, *cognitum* or *com-pertum habere*; to — for certain, *certo* or *certe scire*; to — very well, *probe scire*, *non ignorare*, *non esse ignarum* or *nescium*; to — how to, *scire*, with *infin.*; to get to —, (*cog*)*noscere*; let me —, *certiore me fac*; as far as I —, *quantum scio, quod sciam*; not to —, *nescire*, *ignorare*; I don't — what to say, *non* (or *nihil*) *habeo quod dicam*. (2) = to be acquainted with, *novisse* (perf. of *noscere*): not to —, *ignorare*. (3) to — again = to recognize, *agnoscere*, *cognoscere*, *noscitare*.

knowing, adj. (1) = conscious, aware, *sciens*, *prudens*. (2) = clever, *callidus*, *versutus*, *astutus*.

knowingly, *consulto*, *de industriā*; often rendered as adj. by *sciens* or *prudens*.

knowledge, subjectively, as the state of knowing, *scientia*, *notitia*, *cognitio*, *prudencia*; objectively, as something imparted and acquired, *doctrina*, *disciplina*: to bring a thing to a person's —, *hominem de re docere* or *certiorem facere*; to have no — of, *ignorare*; without the — of a person, *clam homine*, *imprudenter homine*.

known, *notus*: to make —, *declarare*.

knuckle, subst. *articulus (digiti)*.

knuckle, v. *obtemperare*, *se submittere* (with *dat.*).

L

label, *scheda (scida)* = a strip of papyrus bark, leaf of paper; *tessera* = a square piece of stone or wood; *pittacium* (Petr.).

laborious, *laboriosus*, *operosus*: to be —, *magni laboris esse*.

laboriously, *laboriose*, *operose*.

labour, subst.: in gen., *labor*, *opus* (-*eris*, n.), *opera*, *occupatio*, *moles* (poet., but also in Liv. and Tac.): learned —s, *studia*; — by night, *lucubratio*; to lose one's —, *operam (et oleum) perdere*; in childbirth, *partus* (-*ūs*), *nisus* or *nixus* (-*us*: Verg., Ov.); to be in —, *parturire*.

labour, v. (1) = to work, toil, exert oneself, *laborare*, *opus facere*, *niti*, *contendere*: to — at, over, on a thing, *rem* or *in re elaborare*, *rei* (dat.) *operam dare*, *in rem incumbere*. (2) = to be distressed, *laborare* (with *abl.*). (3) to — under a delusion, *decipi*, *falli*. (4) to — in childbirth, *parturire*.

laboured, *adfectatus* (Quint.), *nimis exquisitus*.

labourer, *operarius*, *opera*.

labyrinth, *labyrinthus*.

labyrinthine, *labyrinthēus* (Cat.); fig., of

difficulties etc., *perplexus*, *impeditus*, *inextricabilis* (Verg.).

lace, subst.: render by phrase, such as *texta* (-*orum*, plur.) *reticulata*: a shoe —, *li(n)gula* (= shoe-latchet: Juv.).

lacerate, *lacerare*, *laniare*.

laceration, *laceratio*, *laniatus* (-*ūs*).

lachrymose, *lacrimabundus*, *lacrimosus* (poet.).

lack, subst. *inopia*, *penuria*, *egestas*.

lack, v. (*re*) *carere*, (*re* or *rei*, genit.) *egere* or *indigere*.

lackey, *pedisequus*.

lack-lustre, adj. *decolor*.

laconic. *LIT.*, = Spartan, *Laconicus*. *TRANSF.*, = brief, concise, *brevis*, *adstrictus*.

laconically, *breviter*, *adstrictē*.

lad, *puer*.

ladder, *scalae* (-*arum*, plur.): a rung of a —, *scalarum gradus* (-*ūs*).

lade, = to load, *onerare*.

laden, *onustus*, *oneratus*, *gravis*: — with debt, *aere alieno obrutus*.

lading, subst. *onus* (-*eris*, n.).

ladle, subst. *trulla*, *cyathus* (for wine: Pl., Hor.), *cocleare* (Mart.).

ladle, v. *haurire*.

lady, in gen., *femina*, *mulier*: a married —, or — of quality, *matrona*; the — of the house, *mistress*, *domina*, *hera*, *materfamilias*.

lady-like, *liberalis*, *honestus*, *quod matronā dignum est*.

ladyship, *domina*.

lady's-maid, *famula*, *ornatrix* (Ov.).

lag, *cessare*, *morari*, *cunctari*.

laggard, *cessator*, *cunctator*; or render by adj. *ignavus*.

lagoon, *lacus* (-*ūs*), *lacuna* (Lucr.).

laic, *lay*, adj. *laicus* (eccl.).

lair, *latibulum*, *cubile*.

laird, *dominus*, *possessor*.

lamb, *agnus* and *f. agna*: of a —, *agninus*; as meat, (*caro*) *agnina* (Pl., Hor.).

lambent, render by verb *lambere*.

lambkin, *agnellus* (Pl.).

lame, adj. *claudus*; in gen. = feeble, *debilis*: to be —, *claudum esse*, *claudicare* (also used metaphorically); a — excuse, *excusatio vana*.

lame, v. *claudum reddere*.

lameness, *claudicatio*.

lament, *lamentation*, *lamentum* (usually in plur.), *lamentatio* (= the act of lamenting), *comploratio*, *ploratus* (-*ūs*), *fletus* (-*ūs* = weeping); *querimonia*, *querela* (= complaint).

lament, v. *lamentari*, *deflere*, (*de*)*plorare*, *complorare*.

lamentable, = to be lamented, or lamenting, *lamentabilis*, *flebilis*, *miserandus*, *miserabilis*.

lamentably, *miserandum in modum*, *miserabiliter*, *flebiliter*.

lamented, of dead persons in gen., *flebilis* (poet.); of dead and deified Roman emperors, *use divus*.

lamp, *lucerna*, *lychnus*.

lamp-black, *fuligo*.

lampoon, subst., use adj. *famosus*, with subst. *carmen* (Hor.) or *libellus* (Suet.).

lamp-stand, *lychnuchus*.

lance, subst. *lancea*, *hasta*, *sarisa*; fig.: to break a — with a person, *cum homine certare*, *contendere*.

lance, v. *incidere*.

lancet, *scalpellum*.

land, subst. (1) opp. to sea, *terra*, *tellūs* (-ūris, f.: poet.); by — and sea, *terrā marique*. (2) — as possessed, cultivated, etc., *ager*, *solum*, *terra*. (3) = a particular country or region, *terra*, *regio*, *ager*, *fines* (-ium, plur.): one's native —, *patria*; of what —? *cuius*? of our —, *nostras*.

land, adj. *terrestris*, *terrenus*: a — battle, *pugna pedestris*.

land, v. (1) transit. (in *terram*) *exponere*. (2) intransit. (ex *nave*) *egredi*.

landed, adj.: — property, *ager*, *possessio* (usually in plur.); a — proprietor, *agrorum possessor*.

landing, subst. *egressus* (-ūs), *litoris appulsus* (-ūs): to make a —, *navi exire*; a hostile —, prelude to raid or invasion, *escensio*.

landlord, *agrorum possessor* (= proprietor), *caupo* (= innkeeper).

landmark, *lapis*, *terminus*.

landscape. (1) = actual country, *regio*, *terra*. (2) in painting, use phrase such as *regio in tabulā picta*.

landslide, *terrae lapsus* (-ūs).

lane, = narrow street, *angiportum* or *angiportus* (-ūs); a country —, *semita*.

language. (1) in gen. = speech, *oratio*. (2) the — of a people, tongue, *lingua*, *sermo*. (3) = diction, style, manner of speaking, *oratio*, *sermo*, *dictio*: the — of common everyday life, *sermo cotidianus*. (4) = things said, *verba* or *dicta* (-orum, plur.).

languid, *languidus*, *languens*, *remissus*, *lassus*: to be —, *languere*.

languidly, *languide*.

languish, *languere*, *languescere*, *tabescere*; to — in prison, in *carcere vitam miserrimam trahere*; to — in slavery, *servitute premi*.

languor, *languor*.

lank, **lanky**, *prolixus*; see also TALL, LONG, LEAN.

lantern, *lanterna*.

lap, subst. (1) a person's —, *gremium* (= bosom), *sinus* (-ūs) = a fold of the gown). (2) on a racecourse, *spatium*.

lap, v. LIT., = to lick, lick up, *lambere*, *ligur(r)ire*, *lingere*. TRANSF., of water = to touch, wash, *lambere* (Hor.).

lap-dog, *catellus*.

lapidary, *sculptor* (Plin.).

lappet, *lacinia*.

lapse, subst. (1) = an error, backsliding, *lapsus* (-ūs), *error*, *peccatum*. (2) of time = flight, expiry, *fuga* (Hor.): after the — of a year, *interiecto anno*.

lapse, v. (1) = to go wrong, *errare*, *peccare*. (2) of property, *reverti*.

larboard, adj. *laevus*; see also LEFT.

larceny, *furtum*: to commit —, *furtum facere*.

lard, *adeps*, *lar(i)dum*.

larder, *cella penaria*, *carnarium* (for meat: Pl.).

large, *magnum*, *grandis*, *amplus*.

large-hearted, in gen. *magnanimus*; esp. = generous, kind, *largus*, *liberalis*, *benignus*, *benevolus*.

largely, = to a great extent, *magnam partem*, *magna ex parte*.

largeness, *maginitudo*, *amplitudo*; — of mind, *magnanimitas*.

largess, *largitio*, *congiarium*.

lark, *alauda* (Plin.).

larynx, *guttur*.

lascivious, *impurus*, *impudicus*, *libidinosus*, *lascivus* (rather = playful).

lasciviously, *impudice*.

lasciviousness, *impudicitia*, *libido*.

lash, subst. (1) = a whip, *flagrum*, *flagellum*, *lorum* (usually in plur.), *flagellum*, *scutica* (Hor., Ov.). (2) = a blow (lit. and fig.), *verber*.

lash, v. (1) = to whip, *flagellare*, *verberare*.

(2) = to tie, bind, (*ad*)*nectere*, (*ad*)*ligare*.

lashing, subst. *verberatio*.

lassitude, *lassitudo*, *languor*.

last, subst.: a shoemaker's —, *forma*; prov.: let the cobbler stick to his —, *ne sutor supra crepidam* (Plin.).

last, adj. (1) = final, — in a series, *ultimus*, *extremus*, *postremus*, *novissimus*: to breathe one's —, *animam efflare*. (2) = most recent, *proximus*; in the — twenty years, *his viginti annis*; at —, *tandem*, *postremum*; see also LASTLY.

last, v. *durare*, (*per*)*manere*.

lasting, *stabilis*, *diutinus*, *diuturnus*, *perennis*, *mansurus* (poet.).

lastly, *postremo*, *ad postremum*, *ad extremum*, *denique*, *novissime* (Quint.).

latch, *pesellus* (= bolt).

latchet, *corrugia*.

late, adj. (1) = coming —, *serus*. (2) = recent, *recens*; —r, *recentior*, *inferior*. (3) the — = the dead, *demortuus*; of an emperor, *divus*.

late, adv. = too —, *sero*: far too —, *admodum sero*; rather —, *serius*; two days too —, *biduo serius*; too — for, *serius (quam)*; prov.: better — than never, *potius sero quam numquam*; — at night, *multa nocte*.

lately, of late, *nuper*, *recens*, *modo*.

lateness, render by adj.

latent, render by participle meaning 'hidden', e.g. *occultus*, *abditus*, *absconditus*.

lateral, render by phrase *a latere*.

lath, render by *asser* (= pole, post).

lathe, *tornus* (Verg., Plin.): to work at the —, *tornare*.

lather, *spuma*.

Latin, adj. *Latinus*: the — tongue, *lingua Latina*, *sermo Latinus*; to translate into —, *Latine reddere*; to know —, *Latine scire*; to speak (in) —, *Latine loqui*.

latinity, *latinitas*.

latitude, = freedom, *libertas*, *licentia* (esp. in speech); see also FREEDOM, FREELY.

latter, *posterior*: the former . . . the —, *hic . . . ille* (sometimes in reverse order).

lattice, *cancelli* (-orum, plur.).

laud, subst. *laus*.

laud, v. *laudare*, *extollere*; see also PRAISE.

laudable, *laudabilis*, *laudatus*, *laude dignus*.

laudably, *laudabiliter*.

laudatory, *honorificus*.

laugh, **laughing**, **laughter**, *risus* (-ūs), *cachinnus* (= a loud laugh), *cachinnatio* (= loud laughter): to be a — stock, *ludibrio* or *inrisui esse*; to raise a —, *risum movere*; to try to raise a —, *risum captare*.

laugh, v. (1) intransit. *ridere*, *risum edere* or *tollere*: to — loudly, *cachinnare*. (2) to — at, transit. (*dē*)*ridere*, *inridere*.

laughable, *ridiculus*.

laughter; see LAUGH.

launch, v. (1) to — a ship, *deducere*. (2) = to hurl, *immittere*, (*con*)*torquere*. (3) intransit.,

to — out. LIT., *in aequor efferri*. TRANSF., = to enter upon a subject, esp. by way of digression, *exspatiari* (Quint.).

laundress, render by *vestiplica* (= a clothes-folder: Pl.).

laurel. LIT., *laurus* (-i and -ūs), *laurea*; adj., of —, *laureus*: decked with —, *laureatus*. TRANSF., *laurus*, *laurea*; see also GLORY.

laurelled, *laureatus*.

lava, render by phrase, such as *massa ardens*, *saxa liquefacta* (-orum, plur.).

lave, *lavare*; see also WASH.

laver, *aqualis* (Pl.), *labrum*.

lavish, adj. *prodigus*, *profusus*, in *largitione effusus*: a — giver, *largitor*.

lavish, v. *profundere*, *effundere*, *largiri*.

lavishly, *large*, *prodige*, *effuse*.

lavishness, *effusio*, *largitas*, *munificentia*; see also LIBERALITY.

law, *lex* (= statute —), *ius* (more general), *fas* (= divine —); sometimes *norma* or *regula* (= rule, standard): to carry a —, *legem perferre*; to be bound by a —, *lege teneri*; the spirit of a —, *legis voluntas* or *sententia*; to go to — with a person, *lege agere cum homine*.

law-breaker, *legis violator*.

lawful, *legitimus*: it is —, *licet*.

lawfully, *legitime*, *lege*, *per leges*, *salvis legibus*.

lawgiver; see LEGISLATOR.

lawless, *audax*, *effrenatus*.

lawlessly, *effrenate*, *licenter*, *contra legem*.

lawlessness, (*effrenata*) *licentia*.

lawn. (1) = fine linen, *sindon* (Mart.). (2) of grass, *pratun*, *pratulum* or *herba* (= grass).

lawsuit, *lis*, *controversia*.

lawyer, *iuriconsultus*, *iurisperitus* (both are also found as pairs of words, or with *iure* instead of *iuris*)

lax, (*dis*)*solutus*, *remissus*, *laxus*, *neglegens*.

laxity, *laxness*, *neglegentia*; or render by phrase.

laxly, (*dis*)*solute*, *remisse*, *laxe*, *neglegenter*.

lay, subst.; see SONG.

lay, v. (1) = to place, *ponere*, (*con*)*locare*: to — foundations, *fundamenta iacere*. (2) with abstract object: to — an ambush, *insidiari*, *insidias conlocare* or *facere*; to — siege, *obsidere*. (3) to — eggs, (*ova*) *parere*.

With adv., prep., etc.: to — aside, (*de*) *ponere*; to — before, *proponere*; to — down an office, *magistratu se abdicare*; to — down arms, *ab armis discedere*; — down a proposition, *confirmare*, *statuere*, see also STATE; to — out money, see SPEND; to — up, *condere*, *reponere*, see also STORE; to — upon, *imponere*; to — hands upon a person, *manus homini inferre*; to — waste, *vastare*.

layer. (1) in building, etc., *corium* (Cato), *tabulatum* (Verg.). (2) of a plant, *propago*.

lazar, n.; see LEPER.

lazily, *pigre*, *ignave*, *segniter*.

laziness, *ignavia*, *segnitia*, *segnities*, *pigritia*.

lazy, *piger*, *ignavus*, *segnis*, *iners*.

lead, subst. *plumbum*; of —, adj. *plumbeus*.

lead, subst. = leadership; q.v.

lead, v. (1) = to conduct, *ducere*: to — out, *educere*; to — past, *traducere*; to — back, *reducere*. (2) to — the way = go first, (*homini*) *praere*. (3) = to command (an army), *ducere* (*exercitum*), *praeesse* (*exercitui*). (4) = to induce, *adducere* (*hominem*) *per-*

suadere (*homini*). (5) = to pass, spend, *agere*. (6) of roads: to — in a certain direction (without object), *ferre*, *ducere* (Verg.).

leaden, *plumbeus*.

leader, *dux*, *ductor*, *auctor*, *princeps*.

leadership, *ductus* (-ūs): under my —, *me duce*.

leading, *princeps*, *primarius*, *summus*; see also CHIEF.

leaf. (1) of a tree, *folium*, *frons*. (2) of a book, *scheda* (or *scida*), *pagina*, *charta*. (3) of metal, etc., *bractea*, *lamina*.

leafless, *foliis carens* or *nudatus*.

leafy, *frondosus*, *frondeus*, *frondifer* (all poet.).

league, subst. *foedus* (-eris, n. = treaty), *pactum* (= agreement), *societas* (= alliance or union).

league, v. *foedus inire* (*cum homine*).

leak, subst. *rima*: to spring a —, *rimam agere*.

leak, v.: to — away, *perfluere*.

leaky, *rimosus* (Verg.), *rimarum plenus*.

lean, adj. *macer*, *exilis*; *strigosus* (of horses, etc.); see also THIN.

lean, v. LIT., (*se*) *inclinare*: to — upon, (*re*) *in*tili. TRANSF., see INCLINE.

leanness, *macies*.

leap, subst. *saltus* (-ūs).

leap, v. *salire*: to — down, *desilire*; — forward, *prosilire*; — on, *insilire*; — for joy, *gestire*, *exsultare*.

leaping, *saltus* (-ūs).

leap-year, *annus bisextus*.

learn. (1) as from a teacher, *discere*, *ediscere* (by heart), *memoriae mandare* (= to commit to memory), *perdiscere* (thoroughly); word for word, *ad verbum ediscere*; — in addition, *addiscere*. (2) in gen. = to get to know, *discere*, *cognoscere*, *certiorem fieri*.

learned, *doctus*, *eruditus*, *litteratus*.

learnedly, *docte*, *erudite*, *litterate*.

learner, *discipulus*.

learning, *doctrina*, *eruditio*.

lease, subst. *conductio*.

lease, v. *conducere* (= take a — of), *locare* (= give a — of).

leash, *lorum*, *copula* (Ov.).

least, adj. *minimus*; see also LITTLE.

least, adv. *minime*: at —, *saltem*, *certe*, (*at*) *tamen*; not in the —, *nil omnino*, *ne minimum quidem*.

leather, *corium* (Sall.), *aluta* (tanned); adj. of —, *leathern*, *scorteus* (Ov.).

leave, subst. (1) = permission, *permissio*, *licentia*: to give —, *potestatem facere*; with your —, *pace tua*, *bona tua venia*; I have —, *mihi licet*; give me — to clear myself, *sine me expurgem*. (2) to take — of, *valere iubere*. (3) — of absence, *commeatus* (-ūs).

leave, v. (1) = to desert, abandon, *relinquere*, *deserere*, *destituere*. (2) to — property, *relinquere*, *legare*; see also BEQUEATH. (3) = to depart, *excedere*, *discedere*, *proficisci*, *digredi*.

With adv.: to — off, (*rem*) *ponere*, (*re*) *desistere*, (*facere*) *desistere*, (*facere*) *desinere*; to — out, *omittere*, *praetermittere*.

leaven, subst. *fermentum* (Tac.).

leaven, v. *fermentare* (Plin.).

leavings, *reliquiae* (-arum, plur.).

lecture, subst. *schola*, *acroasis*.

lecture, v.; see REPROVE.

lecture-room, *schola*, *auditorium* (Quint., Tac.).

ledge: — of rock, *dorsum*.
ledger, *codex accepti et expensi*.
leech, *hirudo*, *sanguisuga* (Plin.); see also DOCTOR.
leek, *porrum* and *porrus* (Hor., Juv.).
leer, perhaps *oculis limitis intueri*.
leering, *limus* (Pl., Ov., Quint.).
lees, *faex*.
left, = remaining, *reliquus*: to be —, *restare*; see also LEAVE.
left, (opp. right) *sinister*, *laevus*: the — hand, *sinistra*; on the —, *a sinistra, ad laevam*.
left-handed, render by phrase, e.g. *qui manu sinistra pro dextra utitur*.
leg, *crus* (*cruris*, n.): — of a table, *pes mensae*.
legacy, *legatum*: to make (or leave) a —, *legare*.
legal, *legitimus*, or render by phrase, e.g. *quod ex lege or legibus or secundum leges fit*.
legalize: to — an action, *ferre or sancire ut aliquid fiat*.
legally, *legitime*, *legē*.
legate, *legatus*, *nuntius*.
legation, *legatio*.
legend. (1) on coins, etc., *inscriptio, titulus*. (2) = a myth, fable, *fabula*.
legendary, *commenticius, fictus, fabulosus*.
legerdemain, *praestigiae* (-arum, plur.).
leggings, *ocreae* (-arum, plur.: Verg.).
legible, *quod facile legi potest*.
legion, *legio*.
legionary, *legionarius*.
legislate, *leges facere, constituere, condere, scribere*; see also LAW.
legislation, render by verb.
legislator, render by verb.
leisure, *otium*: to be at —, *otiosum esse, otium habere, otiosi, vacare, cessare*; at —, *otiosus, vacuus*; not at —, *occupatus*; hours of —, *tempus otiosum*.
leisurely, *lentus*; see also SLOW; as adv. *otiose*.
lend. LIT., *mutuum dare, commodare*: to — at interest, *faenerari, faenori dare*. TRANSF., = to give, *dare, praebere*.
length, *longitudo*; sometimes *proceritas*; in time, *longinquitas, diuturnitas*: at —, (= at last) *tandem, denique, tum demum*; (= fully) *copiose, fuse*.
lengthen, v. *longiorem facere*: — in time = to prolong, *producere, prorogare*.
length-wise, in *longitudinem*.
lengthy, adj.: — in words, *verbosus, longus*.
leniency, *clementia, lenitas*.
lenient, *mitis, clemens, lenis*.
leniently, *clementer*.
lentil, *lens* (Verg.).
leonine, *leoninus* (Varro).
leper, render by phrase.
leprous, *lepra* (usually plur.: Plin.).
Lerida, *Ilerda*.
less, adj. *minor*.
less, adv. *minus*; see also LITTLE: much —, *nedum*.
lessee, *conductor*.
lessen, (de)minuere, imminuere.
lessening, *deminutio, imminutio*.
lesson. (1) of regular teaching: to give —s, *docere*; to take —s from a teacher, *audire magistrum*. (2) a —, = a warning or example, *documentum*.
lest, conj. *ne* with subj.
let. (1) in gen. = to allow, *sinere, pati, concedere* (with dat.), *permittere* (with dat.).

(2) in special senses and phrases; in commands: — us go, *eamus*; to — alone, (*rem*) *omittere*, (*a re, ab homine*) *abstinere*; to — down, *demittere*; to — fly, *emittere*; to — go, (*di*) *mittere, missum facere*; to — in, *admittere*; to — off, *absolvere*; to — slip, *amittere, omittere*; to — a person know, *homini dicere, hominem docere or certiore facere*. (3) = lease; q.v.
lethal, *mortifer, exitialis, funestus*.
lethargic, *torpidus*: a — person, *lethargicus* (Hor.).
lethargy, *lethargus* (Hor.), *torpor* (Tac.), *veter-nus* (Pl.).
letter. (1) of the alphabet, *littera*: to the —, *ad verbum, ad praescriptum, ad litteram* (Quint.). (2) = an epistle, *litterae* (-arum, plur.), *epistula*: by —, *litteris, per litteras*; to write a — to a person, *epistulam (or litteras) ad hominem dare, scribere, mittere*.
letter-carrier, *tabellarius*.
lettered, *litteratus*.
letters, = learning, *doctrina, eruditio, litterae* (-arum, plur.): a man of —, *homo doctus, eruditus, litteratus*.
lettuce, *lactuca* (Hor.).
levee, *substitutio*.
level, subst. = — ground, *planities*, sometimes *aequum*: to put on a —, (*ex*) *aequare*; to be on a —, render by *aequus or par*.
level, adj. *aequus, planus*.
level, v. (1) = to make even, (*ex*) *aequare*. (2) = to bring to the ground, *solo aequare, complanare, sternere*. (3) to — a weapon, *librare*.
lever, *vectis*.
leveret, *lepusculus*.
levity, of character, *inconstantia, levitas*; = jesting, *iocus, iocatio*.
levy, subst. *dilectus* (-ūs): to make or hold a —, *dilectum habere or agere*; see also ENLIST.
levy, v. (1) to — soldiers, *milites (con)scribere*. (2) to — tribute, *tributum imponere or impecare, vectigal exigere*.
lewd, *impudicus, incestus, impurus*.
lewdly, *inceste, impure*.
lewdness, *incestum, libido*.
liable, *obnoxius*.
liar, (*homo*) *mendax*.
libation, *libamentum, libamen*: to make a —, *libare*.
libel, *libellus famosus, carmen famosum* (if in verse).
libellous, *famosus, probrosus*.
liberal, *liberalis, largus, munificus, benignus, beneficus*: too —, *prodigus, profusus*; the — arts, *artes liberales, artes ingenuae*.
liberality, *liberalitas, munificentia, largitas*; of thought, etc., *animus ingenuus, liberalis*.
liberally, *liberaliter, large, munifice, benigne*: to give —, *largiri*.
liberate, *liberare*: to — a slave, *manumittere*.
liberation, *liberatio*; = of a slave, *manumissio*.
liberator, *liberator*.
libertine, *homo dissolutus, ganeo*.
libertinism, *licentia morum, mores dissoluti*.
liberty, *libertas*: excessive —, *licentia*; at —, *liber*; you are at — to do it, *facere tibi licet or integrum est*.
librarian, *bibliothecarius* (late Latin).
library, *bibliotheca*.
libration, *libratio* (Vitr.).

licence, subst. (1) = permission, *copia, potestas*. (2) = liberty, *licentia* (often in bad sense).

license, v. *potestatem dare*.

licitious, *dissolutus, impudicus, libidinosus*.

licitiously, *per licentiam, dissolute, impudice*.

licitiousness, *libido, impudicitia, vita dissoluta*.

lick, *lingere* (Pl., Cat.), *lambere*: to — up, *ligur(r)ire* (Hor.).

lickerish, *fastidiosus, delicatus*.

licorice, *glycyrrhiza* (Plin.).

lid, *operculum, operimentum* (Plin.).

lie, subst. *mendacium*: to tell a —, *mentiri, mendacium dicere*; give a person the —, *mendacii hominem coarguere*.

lie, v. = to tell a lie, *mentiri*.

lie, v. = to be situated. *LIT.*, *iacere, cubare* (in bed, etc.), *situm esse, positum esse*. *TRANSF.*, as far as —s in me, *quantum est in me*; to — in this (= to consist in this), *hac re contineri, in hac re situm esse or versari*.

With prep., etc.: to — between, *interiacere*; to — down, *procumbere, decumbere*; to — hid, *latere*; to — in (of childbirth), *parturire*; to — in wait, *insidiari*; to — still, *quiescere*.

lief: I had as —, *malim*.

lieu: in — of, *pro, loco, vice*.

lieutenant, in gen. of any deputy, *legatus*; in the army, perhaps *centurio* (infantry), *praefectus* (cavalry).

life. (1) = the being alive, *vita, anima*: to have —, *vivere, in vita esse*; to come to —, *nasci, in lucem edi*; to put an end to one's —, *mortem sibi consciscere*; to take away —, *vitam (homini) adimere*; to restore to —, *ad vitam revocare, e mortuis excitare*; to come to — again, *reviviscere*; to venture one's —, *capitis periculum adire*; to cost a person his —, *morte stare*; to try a person for his —, *de capite quaerere*; to flee for one's —, *fugam salutem petere*; if I could without losing my —, *si salvo capite potuissem*; to depart this —, *diem obire supremum*; the necessities of —, *victus (-us)*; time of —, *aetas*; early —, *iniens aetas*; the prime of —, *flos aetatis, integra aetas*. (2) = way of living, considered socially, morally, etc., *vita*. (3) = career, *cursus (-us) or curriculum vitae* (in respect of duration); otherwise *vita*; a — as written about = biography, *vita, vitae descriptio*. (4) fig. = liveliness, *vis, vigor, alacritas*; in oratory, *sucus*, comb. *sucus et sanguis*: full of —, *vividus, vegetus, alacer*; to put — into, *animum facere or addere*. (5) the —, = the reality, render by *ipse*.

life-guards, (*milites*) *praetoriani* (= the imperial bodyguard).

lifeless. *LIT.*, *exanimis, exanimus* (= deprived of life); *inanimus* (= never having life). *TRANSF.*, of style, *frigidus, exilis, exsanguis* (Tac.), *aridus, teiunus*.

lifelessly, *frigide*.

life-time, *aetas, aevum* (poet.): in my —, *me vivo*.

lift, subst., render by verb.

lift, v. (at) *tollere, extollere, (sub)levare*: to — upright, *erigere*.

ligament, *ligature, ligamentum* (Tac.), *ligamen* (Prop., Ov.).

light, subst. (1) = brightness, means of seeing, *lumen, lux*: to give —, *lucem edere or*

fundere; to see the — of day, *in lucem edi, nasci*; to bring to —, *in lucem proferre, patefacere, detegere*; to stand in a person's —, *hominis luminibus officere*; fig.: to stand in one's own —, *utilitati suae or commodis suis male consulere*; to place in an odious —, *in invidiam adducere*; to see in a false —, (*rem*) *fallaci iudicio videre*. (2) = what gives light, *lumen, lucerna* (= a lamp), *candela* (= a taper or torch of wax, tallow, etc.), *cereus* (= a wax taper or torch): to light a —, *lumen, lucernam, candelam accendere*; to write or work by lamp —, *ad lucernam scribere, lucubrare*.

light, adj. (1) opp. to dark, *clarus, inlustris, lucidus* (poet.), *candidus* (in colour). (2) opp. to heavy, *levis* (lit. and fig.): — soil, *solum tenue*; — armed troops, *milites levis armaturae, milites expediti*; — hearted, *hilaris, curis vacuus*; — minded, *levis, vanus*.

light, v. (1) = to set light to, *accendere*. (2) = to illuminate, *inlustrare, conlustrare*. In phrase: to — upon, *incidere, offendere*.

lighten. (1) = to make less heavy, *exonerare*. (2) = to cause lightning, *fulgurare, fulgere*.

(3) = to light; q.v.

lighthouse, *pharus* (Plin.).

lightly, *leviter* (lit. and fig.), *temere*: to make — of, *parvi facere or pendere* (= without consideration); — clad, *expeditus, nudus*.

lightness, *levitas* (lit. and fig.).

lightning, *fulmen, fulgur*: struck by —, *fulmine ictus, de caelo tactus*.

lightsome, *hilaris*.

like, adj. = similar, *similis* (with genit. or dat.), *consimilis* (usually with dat.), *par* (= matching, equal; with dat.); *instar* (indecl. n. subst. with genit.); — each other, *similes inter se*; to make —, *ad similitudinem rei fingere*; that is — him, *hoc dignum est illo, hoc ille habet*.

like, adv. *similiter, instar* (indecl. n. subst. with genit.), *modo* (with genit.), *ritu* (with genit., used only of living beings); see also AS.

like, v. *amare, diligere, carum habere, delectari* (vè or ab homine): I — this, *hoc mihi placet or cordi est*; I — to do it, *iuvat me facere, libet mihi facere*; just as you —, *arbitratu tuo*.

likelihood, *veri similitudo, probabilitas*.

likely, *veri similis, probabilis*: it is — that, *veri simile est*, with acc. and infin.

like-minded, *concors*.

liken, *comparare*; see also COMPARE.

likeness. (1) = resemblance, *similitudo* or render by adj. (2) = portrait, *effigies, imago*.

likewise, *item, itidem* or render by *idem*.

liking, *amor* (= affection), *voluptas* (= pleasure), *libido* (= caprice): to one's —, *gratus, acceptus, iucundus*.

lily, *lilium* (Verg.).

limb, *membrum, artus* (-uum, plur.).

limber, *flexibilis, mollis, lentus*.

lime, subst. (1) the mineral = limestone, *calx*: quick —, *calx viva* (Vitr.). (2) bird —, *viscum*. (3) the tree, *tilia* (Verg.).

lime, v. = to smear with bird —, *visco inlinere*.

lime-burner, *calcarius* (Cato).

lime-kiln, (*forfax*) *calcaria* (Cato).

limed, *viscatus* (Varro).

lime-tree, *tilia* (Verg.).

limit, subst. *terminus, finis, limes, modus, circumscriptio*.

limit, v. *finire, terminare, circumscribere*.

limitation, *determinatio, circumscriptio*; = exception, *exceptio*.

limited, *parvus, angustus, brevis*: a — monarchy, *condiciones regiae potestati impositae*.

limitless, *immensus, infinitus*.

limn; see **PAINT**.

limp, subst., render by verb.

limp, adj. *languidus*.

limp, v. *claudicare, claudum esse* (= to be lame); see also **LAME**.

limpet, *lepas* (Pl.).

limpid, *limpidus* (Cat.), *pellucidus, liquidus* (poet.).

limpness, *languor*.

Lincoln, *Lindum*.

linden-tree, *tilia* (Verg.).

line. (1) in geometry, etc., *linea, regio*: in a straight —, *e regione, rectā lineā, ad lineam*; to draw a —, *lineam ducere* or *scribere*. (2) a boundary —, *finis, modus, regio*. (3) literary; in poetry, *versus (-ūs), versiculus*; in letters: to write a few —s in reply, *pauca rescribere*. (4) as milit. t. t.: — of battle, *acies*; — of march, *agmen*; the front —, *prima acies, hastati (-orum, plur.), principia (-iorum, plur.)*; the second —, *principes (-um, plur.)*; the third —, *triarii (-orum, plur.)*; to draw up the army in three —s, *aciem triplicem instruere*; in plur., *lines* (= entrenchments, etc.), *munitiones (-um, plur.), munimenta (-orum, plur.), vallum, agger*. (5) = a cord, thin rope, *funiculus, linea*; a carpenter's —, *amussis* (Varro), *linea*; a fishing —, *linea* (Mart.); a plumb —, *perpendicularum*. (6) genealogical: in the father's —, *a patre*.

line, v. fig.: to — streets with troops, etc., *complere, saepire*.

lineage, *stirps, genus (-eris, n.), origo, progenies*.

lineaments, *lineamenta (-orum, plur.)*; see also **FEATURE**.

linear, *linearis* (Plin.).

linen, the material, *linum*: — cloth, *lintea vestis, linteum* (Pl.); adj., of —, *linteus*.

linger, *cessare, morari, cunctari*.

lingerer, *cunctator, cessator*.

lingering, subst. *mora, cunctatio, cessatio*.

lingering, adj. *tardus, lentus, cunctabundus* (only of people); see also **SLOW**.

linguist, render by phrase, such as *homo multarum linguarum sciens*.

liniment, *unguentum*.

link, subst. (1) = torch, *fax, taeda, funale*. (2) = bond, *vinculum, necessitudo*. (3) of a chain, *annulus* (Mart.).

link, v. *connectere, (con)iungere*; see also **UNITE**.

lint, *linamentum* (Cels.).

lintel, *limen superum*.

lion, *leo*; adj., of a —, *leoninus*.

lion-hearted, *magnanimus*.

lioness, *leona* (poet.).

lip, *labrum, labia* (Pl., Ter.): a little, or dainty, —, *labellum*; the upper —, *labrum superius*; the lower —, *labrum inferius*; fig., with reference to speech, *os*.

lip-salve, *unguentum*.

lip-service; see **FLATTERY**.

liquefy, *liquefacere*.

liquid, subst. *liquor, umor, latex*.

liquid, adj. *liquidus*: to become —, *liquescere, liqueferi*; to make —, *liquefacere*.

liquidate; see **PAY**.

liquor; see **LIQUID**.

Lisbon, *Olisipo*.

lisp, *balbutire* (= to stammer).

lisp, *blaesus* (Ov., Juv.).

list, *tabula, libellus, index* (Quint.): to write out a — of things, *res perscribere*.

list, v.; see **WISH, DESIRE, PLEASE**.

listen; see **HEAR**.

listener, *auscultator*; or render by verb.

listless, *socors, deses, languidus, piger, oscitans*.

listlessly, *languide, oscitanter*.

listlessness, *languor, socordia, desidia*.

lists, *campus, spatium*; fig.: to enter the — against a person, *cum homine contendere*.

litany, *litanía* (eccl.), or *preces* (-um, plur. = prayers).

literal: to employ a word in its — sense, *verbum proprie dicere*; the — sense, *propria vis*.

literally, *ad verbum*: to translate —, *ad verbum transferre, verbum pro verbo reddere*.

literary, *litteratus, litterarum studiosus*: — tastes, *studia* (-orum, plur.) *litterarum*.

literature, *litterae* (-arum, plur.), *litterarum monumenta* (-orum, plur.): a smattering of —, *litterulae* (-arum, plur.: Hor.).

lithe, *mollis, flexibilis*.

litigant, render by verb.

litigate, *litigare, rem lite persequi*.

litigation, *lis*.

litigious, *litigiosus*.

litter, subst. (1) the vehicle, *lectica*: a small —, *lecticula*. (2) = brood, *fetura, fetus (-ūs), suboles*. (3) of straw, *stramentum*.

litter, v. = to bring forth young, *parere, fetum edere*.

little, a little, used as subst., *paulum* (positive word), *parum* (= too little; a modified negative), *nonnihil*: just a —, *paululum, aliquantulum*; a — better, *paulo melior*; a — before, *sub* (with acc.); a — sad, *subtristis*; — by —, *sensim, gradatim*; he said —, *pauca dixit*.

little, adj. *parvus, parvulus, exiguus, pusillus*; often rendered by diminutive of subst., such as *munusculum* (= a — present): — ones = children, *pueri, liberi* (with reference to parentage); so —, *tantulus*; how —, *quantulus*; for a — while, *parumper, paulisper*.

little, adv. *paulum, parum, nonnihil, aliquantulum*.

littleness, *parvitas, exiguitas*.

liturgy, *liturgia* (eccl.).

live, adj. = living; q.v.

live, v. *esse, in vitā esse, spirare, vivere* (esp. of more than mere physical existence): as I — I *ita vivam!*; to — for self, *sibi vivere*; to — on anything, *re vivere* or *vesci*; to — well (i.e. luxuriously), *laute vivere*; to — at or in a place, *locum incolere, locum* or *in loco habitare*; see also **DWELL**.

livelihood, *victus* (-ūs).

liveliness, *alacritas*.

livelong, *totus*.

lively, *alacer, vegetus, vehemens*: to feel a — joy, *valde* or *vehementer gaudere*; to form a — idea of anything, *rem tanquam praesentem contemplari*.

liver, *iecur*.

livery, *vestis (quam famuli gerunt)*.

livery-stables, *stabulum (mercenarium)*.

livid, *lividus*: a — colour, *livor*; to be —, *livere* (all these words commonest in poets).

living, adj. *vivus*.

lizard, *lacerta* (poet.), *lacertus*, *stellio* (Plin.).

lo! *en*, *ecce*.

load, subst. *onus* (-*eris*, n.): a cart—, *vehes* (Plin.); a — on the mind, *tristitia*, *molestia*, *animi dolor* or *aegritudo*.

load, v. (1) in gen. *onerare*, *onus* (*homini*) *imponere*: to — with reproaches; see **REPROACH**. (2) of firearms, *arma parare*, *instruere*.

loaded, *onustus*, *oneratus*.

loaf, *panis*.

loam, *lutum*.

loamy, *cretosus* (= of chalk or clay: Cato, Ov.).

loan, *mutuum*, *res commodata*; of money, *pecunia mutua* or *credita*, *argentum mutuum* (Pl.).

loathe, *invitus*: I am —, *piget me*, *nolo*.

loathe, v. *fastidire*, *odisse*, *aspernari*; (*a re* or *ab homine*) *abhorrere*.

loathing, *fastidium*, *odium*.

loathsome, *taeter*, *foedus*.

loathsomeness, *foeditas*.

lobby, *vestibulum*.

lobster, *cancer* (= crab).

local, render by a genitive, such as *loci*, *regionis*: — difficulties, *locorum difficultates*.

locality, *locus* or *loci natura* or *situs* (-*ūs*).

loch, *lacus* (-*ūs*).

lock, subst. (1) on a door, *claustra* (-*orum*, plur.). (2) on a river, *piscina* (Plin.). (3) of hair; see **HAIR**; of wool, *flocus* (Varro).

lock, v. *obserere*, *occludere*: to — out, *claustra foras excludere*; to — up = confine, *concludere*.

locker, *armarium*.

lock-jaw, *tetanus* (Plin.).

locomotion, *motus* (-*ūs*).

locust, *locusta* (Plin.).

lodge, subst. *casa* (= a cottage).

lodge, v. (1) intransit.: *a* = to stay temporarily at a place, *deversari*, *devertere*; *b* = to stick, *haerere*. (2) transit.: *a* = to put up as a lodger, *hospitio excipere*, *tecto recipere*; *b* = to drive home a weapon, *adigere*.

lodger, *devisor*, *inquilinus*.

lodgings, *deversorium* (or dim. *deversoriolum*), *deverticulum*, *meritoria* (-*orum*, plur.).

loft, *cenaculum*: hay—, *faenilia* (-*ium*, plur.: Verg., Ov.).

loftily, *alte*, *excelse*, *sublime* (lit.), *elate* (fig.); = proudly, *superbe*.

loftiness. **LIT.**, *altitudo*. **TRANSF.**, *altitudo*, *elatio*, *excelsitas*.

lofty. **LIT.**, *altus*, *praealtus*, (*ex*)*celsus*, *editus* (of places), *sublimis* (= aloft, mostly poet.). **TRANSF.**, (*ex*)*celsus*, *elatus*, *sublimis*; of speech, *grandis*.

log, *lignum*, *tignum* (= beam), *stipes* (= trunk of tree).

loggerhead: to be at —s; see **QUARREL**.

logic, *logica* (-*orum*, plur.), *dialectica* (-*ae*, f. sing. or -*orum*, n. plur.); *disserendi ratio*.

logical, *logicus*, *dialecticus* (= connected with logic): — questions, *dialectica* (-*orum*, plur.); *a* — consequence, *consequens*; — precision, *disserendi subtilitas*; — subtleties, *disserendi spinæ* (-*arum*, plur.).

logically, *dialectice*; often simply *ratione*.

logician, *dialecticus*.

loin, *lumbus*.

Loire, *Liger*.

loiter, *cessare*; see **LINGER**.

loll, *recumbere*, *recubare*.

London, *Londinium*.

lone, *lonely*, *lonesome*, *solus*, *solitarius*, *avius*, *reductus* (of situation: poet.).

loneliness, *solitudo*.

long, adj. (1) of extension in space, *longus*, *procærus* (= tall): very —, *praelongus*; — hair, *capillus promissus*; six feet —, *longus pedes sex* or *in longitudinem sex pedum*; a foot —, *pedalis*, *pedem longus*; *a* — way, *longe*, *procul*. (2) of extension in time, *longus*, *longinquus*, *diuturnus*, *diutinus*: for *a* — time, *diu*; *a* — time ago, *iam pridem*.

long, adv. of time, *diu*: — ago, *iam pridem*; how —? *quamdiu*?; so —, *tam diu*; — after, *multo post*.

long, v. *avere*, *cupere*, *gestire*, *desiderare* (= to regret, miss); see also **DESIRE**.

longer, adv. of time, *diutius*, *longius*, *amplius*: no —, *non iam* (having now ceased), *non diutius*; how much —? *quousque*?

longing, *desiderium*, *appetitus* (-*ūs*), *appetitio*, *aviditas*, *cupido*.

longingly, *cupide*, *avide*.

long-suffering; see **PATIENT**.

look, subst. (1) as an action, *aspectus* (-*ūs*), *conspectus* (-*ūs*), *obtus* (-*ūs* = gaze): to cast, or direct, *a* — at, *aspectum* or *oculos convertere* (*in rem*), *aspicere*. (2) = expression of face, *vultus* (-*ūs*). (3) = appearance, in gen. *species*, *facies*.

look, v. (1) of using the eyes: to —, or — at, *aspicere*, *intueri*, *contemplari*, *spectare*; to — about, *circumspicere*; to — back, *respicere*; to — down, *despicere*; fig.: to — down upon, *despicere*; to — for, see **SEEK**; to — out, *prospicere*, *prospectare*; fig.: to — to (= heed, attend to), *respicere*, *respectare*, *consulere* (with dat.); to — up, *susplicere*. (2) of position: to — in a certain direction, *spectare*. (3) = to have a certain appearance, to seem, *videri*, *speciem præbere*.

looking-glass, *speculum*.

look-out, render by verb.

loom, subst. *tela* (poet.).

loom, v. render by phrase, such as, *in conspectum e longinquo dari*.

loop, subst. *laqueus* (= noose).

loop, v.; see **TIE**.

loophole, *foramen* (= hole), *fenestra*.

loose, adj. (1) = slack, *laxus*, *fluxus*, *remissus*: with one's hair —, *passis crinibus*. (2) of soil, *rarus* (3) = not firmly fixed, *mobilis* (Plin.). (4) = at liberty, (*carcere*, etc.) *liberatus*, *solutus*. (5) of morals, (*dis*)*solutus*, *effrenatus*, *remissus*.

loose, v. (*re*)*laxare*, *remittere*, (*re*)*solvere*; see also **UNTIE**.

loosely, *laxe*, (*dis*)*solute*.

loosen; see **LOOSE**, v.

lop: to — off, *amputare*, *praecidere*.

lopsided; see **UNEVEN**.

loquacious, *loquax*, *garrulus* (poet.), *verbosus*.

loquaciously, *loquaciter*.

loquacity, *loquacitas*, *garrulitas* (Ov., Quint.).

lord, *dominus*.

lordly, = proud, *superbus*, *adrogans*; see also **PROUD**.

lordship, *imperium*, *dominatus* (-*ūs*).

lore, *eruditio*, *doctrina*.

lorn, *solus*, *desertus*; see also **LONELY**, **FORLORN**.

lose. LIT., physically, *amittere, perdere* (wilfully or destructively), *iacturam facere* (with genit.). TRANSF., (1) to — an abstract thing, *amittere, perdere*; to — a battle, *vinci*; to — a chance, *occasionem amittere*; to — colour, *pallescere*; to — heart, *animo cadere* or *deficere*; to — one's labour, *nilhil agere*; to — sight of, *e conspectu amittere*; to — one's way, *errare*. (2) = to be deprived of, *privari, orbati* (with abl.): to — troops in battle, *amittere, desiderare*; to — the use of an eye, *altero oculo capi*.

losing, subst. *amissio*.

loss, *damnum, detrimentum, iactura*: to make good a —, *damnum resarcire*; the — of a battle, *pugna adversa*; I am at a —, *dubius sum, haereo, dubito*.

lost, to be, *perire*: all is —, *actum est de summa re*; — in thought, in *cogitatione defixus*.

lot, sors: casting of —s, *sortitio, sortitus* (—s); by —, *sorte, sortito*: to decide by —, *sortiri*; more generally = fortune, sors, fortuna: it falls to my —, *mihi contingit*; colloq.: a bad — (of a person), *mala merx* (Pl.).

loth; see **LOATH**.

lottery, sors, *sortitio, alea* (= game of dice).

loud, *clarus* (= clear), *magnus* (= strong).

loudly, *magna voce*.

loudness, *magnitudo vocis*; or render by adj.

lounge, v. *nilhil agere, desiderare*.

lounge, homo *deses*.

louse, *pediculus* (Plin.).

lousy, *pediculosis* (Mart.).

lout, homo *rusticus* or *agrestis*.

loutish, *rusticus, agrestis*.

love, subst. *amor, caritas* (= affection), *pietas, studium* (= enthusiasm): a — affair, *amor*; the god of —, *Cupido, Amor*; the goddess of —, *Venus*; — me! *mea voluptas! meum cor! deliciae meae!*

love, v. *amare* (with passion), *diligere, carum habere, studere* (with dat.) *amore prosequi* or *amplecti*: to — dearly, *ex animo* or *toto pectore, amare*; to — passionately, *deperire* (poet.).

loved, *carus, acceptus, gratus*.

loveliness, *venustus, amoenitas*.

lovely, *bellus, venustus, amabilis, amoenus* (of things, esp. scenery).

lover, *amator, amans*, and f. *amatrix*: a — of literature, *litterarum studiosus*.

loving, adj. *amans, studiosus*.

loving-kindness, *misericordia*.

lovingly, *amanter*.

low, adj. (1) of position or stature, *humilis, demissus*. (2) of voice, *gravis, submissus*. (3) of price, *vilis*: to buy at a — price, *parvo emere*. (4) of character or standing, *humilis, ignobilis, obscurus, tenuis, abiectus, turpis*. (5) of spirits, *tristis, maestus*.

low, adv. *humiliter* (Plin. L.), *demisse* (Ov.): to speak —, *submisso, or submissa voce, dicere*.

low, v., of cattle, *mugire*.

low-born, *obscurus* (or *humili loco natus*).

lower, adj. *inferior*: the — regions = underworld, *inferi* (—orum, plur.).

lower, v. *demittere*: to — the voice, *vocem submittere*; to — oneself = condescend, *se submittere, descendere*.

lowering, adj.; see **DARK, THREATENING**.

lowest, *infimus, imus*; see also **LOW**.

lowing, of cattle, *mugitus* (—us).

lowlands, *loca plana*.

lowliness. (1) of rank, *humilitas, obscuritas*. (2) as a virtue, *modestia*; see also **HUMILITY**.

lowly. (1) of rank, *humilis, obscurus*. (2) = unassuming, *modestus*.

lowness. (1) of position or stature, *humilitas*. (2) of birth, etc., *humilitas, ignobilitas, obscuritas*. (3) of price, *vilitas*.

low-spirited, *animo demisso, afflictus, maestus, tristis*; see also **SAD**.

loyal, *fidelis, fidus*.

loyally, *fideliter*.

loyalty, *fides, fidelitas*.

lozenge, *pastillus* (Hor.).

lubricate, *ung(u)ere*.

lucid. LIT., = bright, (*pel*) *lucidus*. TRANSF., *dilucidus, lucidus* (Hor., Quint.), *perspicuus*.

lucidity, *perspicuitas*.

lucidly, (*di*) *lucide, perspicue*.

Lucifer. (1) = the morning star, *Lucifer, Phosphorus* (Mart.), *Eous* (Verg.). (2) = Satan, *Lucifer* (eccl.).

luck, *fortuna, fors, casus* (—us): good —, *fortuna secunda, res secundae, felicitas*; bad —, *adversa fortuna, res adversae*; good — to it! *bene vertat!*; to try one's —, *fortunam tentare*; to trust to —, *fortunae se committere*.

luckily, *felicitate, fauste, prospere*.

lucky, *felix, fortunatus, faustus*.

lucrative, *quaestuosus, lucrosus* (Ov.).

lucre, *lucrum, quaestus* (—us).

lucubration, *lucubratio*.

ludicrous, *ridiculus*; see also **RIDICULOUS, ABSURD**.

ludicrously, *ridicule*.

lug, *trahere*.

luggage, *impedimenta* (—orum, plur.); *vasa* (—orum, plur.); *sarcinae* (—arum, plur. = knapsacks); all these refer particularly to military baggage.

lugubrious, *lugubris, flebilis, maestus, tristis*; see also **SAD**.

lukewarm. LIT., *tepidus*. TRANSF., = unenthusiastic, *languidus, frigidus, lentus, remissus*.

lukewarmly, *languide, frigide, lente, remisse*.

lukewarmness. LIT., *tepor*. TRANSF., *languor*.

lull, subst., render by verb.

lull, v. (1) transit. *sedare* (e.g. *ventos, insolentiam*): to — to sleep, *sopire, somnum suadere* (poet.). (2) intransit.: the wind —s, *venti vis cadit, venti sedantur*.

lullaby, *cantus* (—us): to sing a —, *lallare* (Pers.).

lumber, *scruta* (—orum, plur.: Hor.).

luminary. LIT., = a heavenly body, *sidus* (—eris, n.). TRANSF., of a distinguished person, *lumen*.

luminous. LIT., *lucidus, inlustris*. TRANSF., see **LUCID**.

lump, *massa* (poet.), *gleba* (*gleba*).

lumpy, *crassus, glebosus* (Plin.).

lunar, *lunaris*.

lunatic; see **MAD, MADMAN**.

lunch, subst. *prandium*.

lunch, v. *prandere*.

lung, *pulmo*: —s, *pulmones, latera*.

lunge; see **STAB**.

lupine, *lupinus, lupinum* (Cato).

lurch, subst.; see **ROLL**: to leave in the —, *deserere, destituere*.

lurch, v.; see **ROLL**.

lure. LIT., *inlex* (Pl.). TRANSF., *inlex* (Pl.), *inlecebra, esca*.
lure, v. *adlicere, inlicere, pellicere*.
lurid, *obscurus, caliginosus* (*luridus* = pale yellow, ghastly).
lurk, *latere, latitare, delitescere*.
luscious, (*prae*)*dulcis*.
lusciousness, *dulcedo*.
lust, subst. *libido, cupiditas*.
lust, v.: to — after, *concupiscere*.
lustful, *libidinosus, impudicus*.
lustily, *valide*.
lustiness, *vigor, robur*.
lustral, *lustralis*.
lustration, *lustratio*.
lustre. (1) = brightness, *nitor, splendor*: to throw — on, *inlustrare*. (2) = a space of five years, *lustrum*.
lustrous, *inlustris, splendidus, clarus*; see also BRIGHT.
lusty, *validus, vegetus*.
lute, *lyra* (poet.), *fides* (-ium, f. plur.), *cithara* (poet.).
luxuriant, *laetus, luxuriosus*: to be —, *luxuriare*.
luxuriate, *luxuriare*.
luxurious, *luxuriosus, mollis, delicatus, lautus*.
luxuriously, *luxuriose, delicate, molliter*.
luxury, *luxus* (-ūs), *luxuria* or *luxuries, lauitia, apparatus* (-ūs).
lye, *lixivia* (Plin.).
lynx, *lynx* (poet.).
lynx-eyed, *lynceus*.
Lyons, *Lugdunum*.
lyre; see LUTE.
lyric, *lyrical, melicus, lyricus* (Hor., Ov.): — poems, *lyrica* (-orum, plur.: Plin. L.); — poets, *lyrici* (-orum, plur.: Quint.).

M

Maas or Meuse, *Mosa*.
mace, *fascēs* (-ium, plur.).
mace-bearer, *lictor*.
Macedonia, *Macedonia*: a —n, *Macedo*; —n, adj. *Macedonius, Macedonicus*.
macerate, *macerare* (Plin.).
machination, *machina, dolus*.
machine, *machina, machinatio, machinamentum*; sometimes *compages* (= framework).
machinery; see MACHINE.
mackerel, *scomber* (Pl., Cat.).
mad, lit and fig. *insanus, vecors, vesanus, furiosus, demens, mente captus, rabidus* (poet.), *phreneticus*: to be —, *furere* (= to rave), *insanire*.
madcap, *homo* or *iuvenis ingenio praeceps*.
madden, (*homini*) *furorē incutere, mentem alienare*; fig., with anger, *exacerbare, exasperare*.
madder, *rubia* (Plin.).
madly, *insane, furiose, dementer*.
madman, *homo insanus*, etc.; see MAD.
madness, lit. and fig. *insania, amentia, dementia, vecordia, furor, rabies*.
magazine. (1) = a store, *horreum, receptaculum, armamentarium* (for arms). (2) = a paper; see JOURNAL.
maggot, *vermis, vermiculus*.
maggoty, *verminosus* (Plin.).

magi, *magi* (-orum, plur.).
magic, subst. *ars magica, magice* (Plin.).
magic, adj. LIT., *magicus* (poet.). TRANSF., render by *mirabilis* or *mirus* (e.g. a — power, *mira quaedam vis*).
magician, *magus* (Ov.).
magisterial, *ad magistratum pertinens*.
magistrate, *magistratus* (-ūs).
magistrate, *magistratus* (-ūs).
magnanimity, *magnanimitas* (rare), *magnitudo animi, magnus animus*; see also GENEROSITY.
magnanimous, *magnanimus*; see also GENEROUS.
magnet, (*lapis*) *magnes*.
magnetic. LIT., render by subst. TRANSF., see ATTRACTIVE.
magnificence, *magnificentia, splendor, apparatus* (-ūs); *lautitia* (of good living).
magnificent, *magnificus, splendidus, praeclarus, amplus*; *lautus* (of banquets); *sumptuosus* (= expensive).
magnificently, *magnifice, splendide, praeclare, ample*.
magnify, *augere, amplificare, exaggerare, in maius extollere*; in *maius accipere* (= to take a thing more seriously than one need).
magniloquence, *magniloquentia*.
magniloquent, *magniloquus*.
magnitude, *magnitudo, amplitudo, spatium* (= extent): to discover the — of a thing, *cognoscere quanta res sit*.
magpie, *pica* (Ov.).
maid. (1) = a virgin, *virgo*. (2) in gen. = a girl, *puella*. (3) = a servant-girl, *ancilla, famula*.
maiden, *maidenly, virgineus* (poet.), *virginalis*.
maidenhood, *virginitas*.
maid-servant, *ancilla, famula*.
mail. (1) = armour, render by *arma* (-orum, plur.) or by mentioning items of armour, e.g. *lorica* (= breastplate). (2) = letters, *litterae* (-arum, plur.).
mailed, *loricatus*.
maim, *mutillare, truncare*; see also INJURE.
maimed, *mancus, truncus* (poet.).
main, subst. = sea, *pelagus* (poet.), *altum*.
main, adj. *primus, praecipuus, princeps*: the — point, *caput, res (summa)*; his — object is, *id potissimum spectat or sequitur*; see also CHIEF.
mainland, *terra (continens)*.
mainly, *praecipue, potissimum*.
main-sail, *velum*.
maintain. (1) = to preserve, uphold, *sustinere, sustentare, (con)servare, tueri*; esp. against opposition, *tenere, retinere, obtinere*. (2) = to keep in the necessities of life, *sustinere, sustentare, alere*. (3) to — in argument, *contendere, confirmare, adfirmare*.
maintainer, (*con*)*servator, adsertor* (= champion: Ov., Tac.), *vindex* (= champion); or render by verb.
maintenance, in gen. *conservatio, salus*; or render by verb; = livelihood, *victus* (-ūs).
maize, *far*.
majestic, *augustus, sanctus* (= venerable), *magnificus* (= grand).
majestically, *auguste*.
majesty, *maiestas, dignitas, amplitudo*: divine —, *numen*; his —, *rex*; her —, *regina*.
major, subst. (1) in the army, perhaps *tribunus militum*. (2) in law = a person of

age to manage his own concerns; render by phrase such as *sui iuris* or *suae potestatis*.

major, adj. = greater, *maior*; in logic: the — premise, *propositio*.

major-domo, *dispensator, vilicus*.

majority. (1) = the greater number, *maior pars*, *maior numerus*, *plures* (= more people), *plurimi* (= most); *plerique* (= a large number): Servius took care that the — did not prevail, *Servius curavit ne plurimum plurimi valerent*; to secure a — of votes, *vincere*. (2) = full age; see **MAJOR**, subst. (2).

make, subst. *figura, forma, conformatio*.

make. (1) = to form, construct, create, *facere, efficere, fabricari, aedificare, creare*: to — completely, *conficere*; to — amends, *satisfacere*; to — a bed, *lectum sternere*; to — haste, *maturare, properare*; to — progress, *proficere*; to — a speech, *orationem habere*; to — war, *bellum inferre*; to — one's way, *iter facere, pervenire*. (2) = to give a certain quality to, e.g.: to — a man good, *hominem bonum facere* or *reddere*; to — level, *aequare*; to — fast, *vincere, constringere*; to — good, *reparare, resarcire*. (3) = to appoint, e.g.: to — a man consul, *hominem consulem facere, creare, instituere, efficere*. (4) in valuing: to — much or little of a thing, *rem magni, or parvi, facere*. (5) = to cause, compel, *facere* or *efficere* (with *ut* and subj.); *cohere* (with infn.): to — a person laugh, *risum homini movere*. (6) = to reach, in certain phrases, e.g.: to — a harbour, *portum capere*. (7) in arithmetic = to form, come to, *efficere, esse*. (8) with prep. or adv.: to — away with, *interficere, tollere*; to — for, *petere*; to — up a total, *efficere, explere*; to — up a story, *ingere, comminisci*; to — way, *cedere*.

maker, *fabricator*; or render by verb.

makeshift, adj. *subitarius*.

maladministration, *prava rerum administratio*.

malady; see **ILLNESS**.

malapert, *petulans, procax*; see also **SAUCY**.

malapropos, adv. *intempestive*.

malaria, render by phrase, such as *caelum grave et pestilens*.

malcontent, *homo rerum novarum cupidus*.

male, adj. *virilis* (only of man), *mas, masculus*: the — sex, *virilis sexus* (—*us*).

malediction, *exsecratio, dirae* (—*arum*, plur.); see also **CURSE**.

malefactor, *homo maleficus* or *sceleratus*.

maleficent, *maleficus*.

malevolent, *malevolus*; see also **MALICIOUS**.

malformation, *quod informe est*.

malice, *malignitas, invidia, malevolentia, malitia* (= roguery).

malicious, *malevolus, malignus* (poet.), *invidus*.

malign, v.; see **SLANDER**.

malignant; see **MALICIOUS**.

maligner, *obtectator*.

malignity, *malevolentia*; of a disease, *vis morbi*.

mallard, *anas mas* or *masculus*.

malleable, *ductilis* (Plin.), *lentus, mollis*.

mallet, *fistula* (for ramming), *malleus* (Plin.).

mallow, *malva* (Hor.), *malache* (Plin.).

malpractice, n.; see **MISDEED**.

malt, render by phrase, such as *hordeum aqua perfusum et sole tostum*.

Malta, *Melita*.

maltreat, *male tractare, vexare*; see also **INJURE**.

maltreatment; see **INJURY**.

malversation, *peculatus* (—*us*).

mama, *mamma* (Varro).

mammal, *animal*.

mammon, *divitiae* (—*arum*, plur.); see also **RICHES**.

man. **LIT.**, *homo* (= human being, with all the implications of humanity); *vir* (= 'he-man', opposed to woman or child); men, plur., often *mortales* (esp. in the historians): all men, *homines, genus humanum*; many men, *multi*; all to a —, *omnes ad unum*; — by —, *viritem*; no —, *nemo*; there are men who, *sunt qui*; a — of the world, *homo urbanus*. **TRANSF.**, a — in the game of draughts, *calculus*; a — in chess, *latro* (Ov.), *latrunculus* (Suet.); a merchant —, *navis mercatoria*; a — of-war, *navis longa*.

man, v. transit. = to furnish with men, *complere*: to be sufficiently —ned (of a ship), *suum numerum habere*.

manacle, subst. *manica* (poet.), *compes, catena*.

manacle v. *vincire*.

manage, *tractare, regere, administrare, gerere, (pro)curare, dispensare, moderari*.

manageable, *habilis, tractabilis, docilis, facilis*.

management, *administratio, tractatio, cura* (care, e.g. of a family), *(pro)curatio, dispensatio, moderatio*.

manager, *administrator, (pro)curator, dispensator, moderator, praefectus*.

mandate, *imperatum, iussum, mandatum*.

mandible, *maxilla*.

mandrake, *mandragora, mandragoras* (Plin.).

mane, *iuba*: with a —, *iubatus*.

manful, *virilis, fortis*.

manfully, *viriliter*.

mange, *manginess, scabies* (Cato, Verg.).

manger, *praesaepe* or *praesaepris* (Cato, Ov.).

mangle, v. *(di)laniare, lacerare*.

mangled, *truncus, lacer*.

mangy, *scaber* (Pl., Cato).

manhood, *pubertas* (Plin.), *aetas constans, firmata, corroborata* or *adulta*: to reach —, *togam virilem sumere*.

mania, *insania*.

maniac, *homo insanus*; see also **MAD**.

manifest, adj. *apertus, manifestus, perspicuus, evidens, notus, cognitus*: it is —, *patet, apparet, manifestum est*.

manifest, v. *aperire, patefacere, manifestum facere, (in medium) proferre, declarare, ostendere*.

manifestation, *declaratio, demonstratio, indicium*.

manifestly, *aperte, manifesto, sine dubio, perspicue, evidenter, palam* (= openly), *scilicet*.

manifesto, *edictum*.

manifold, *multiplex, varius*.

maniple, *manipulus*.

manipulate, *tractare*; see also **HANDLE**.

manipulation, *tractatio*.

mankind, *homines* (—*um*, plur.), *genus humanum*.

manliness, *virtus* (—*utis*), *animus virilis* or *fortis*; see also **COURAGE**.

manly, *virilis, fortis*; see also **BRAVE**.

manner, *ratio, modus, via*: in this —, *hoc modo, hac ratione, sic*; one's usual — (— custom), *consuetudo, mos, institutum, ritus* (—*us*); = sort, kind, *genus*: — of writing,

oratio, sermo; in the — of, *modo, in modum, ad modum, ritu, more, with genit. or adj.* (e.g.: in the — of slaves, *servilem in modum*).
mannerism, *ratio* (e.g.: a new — in speaking, *nova ratio loquendi*), or render by *adj. putidus* (= affected).
mannerly, *adj. urbanus*; see also **POLITE**.
manners, *mores* (-um, plur.): a person of good —, *homo bene moratus* or *modestus* or *urbanus*.
mannikin, *homuncio, homunculus, homullus*.
manœuvre. (1) milit. t. t., *decursus* (-ūs), *decursio* (Suet.). (2) = trick, stratagem, *artificium, dolus*.
manœuvre, v. (in armis) *decurrere, evagari*.
manor, *fundus, praedium*.
mansion, *aedes* (-ium, plur.), *domus*; see also **HOUSE**.
manservant, *servus, famulus*.
manslaughter, *hominis caedes, homicidium* (Quint., Tac.).
mantel, *vinea, pluteus, testudo*.
mantel-piece, *mensa, abacus, tabula*.
mantle, *amiculum, palla* (for women), *pallium, palliolum* (small: Pl., Juv., etc.), *lacerna* (for journeys or bad weather), *chlamys* (of Greek type), *paenula* (for travelling), *sagum* (= soldier's —), *paludamentum* (= general's —).
manual, subst. *libellus*.
manual, *adj.* render by *manū*: to get a bare living by — labour, *manuum mercede inopiam tolerare* (Sall.).
manufactory, *officina*.
manufacture, subst. *fabrica*.
manufacture, v. *fabricari* or *fabricare*; see also **MAKE**.
manufacturer, *opifex, artifex, fabricator*.
manumission, *manumissio*.
manumit, *manu mittere*, or as one word, *manumittere*.
manure, *stercus* (-ōris), *fimur*.
manure, v. *stercorare*.
manuscript, *chirographum*.
many, *multi*; often rendered by *creber* or *frequens* (= — together): an assembly of — people, *magna frequentia* (hominum); a good —, *complures, plerique*; very —, *permulti, plurimi*; —-sided, or — times as great, *multiplex*; — a time, *saepe, saepenumero*; as — as, *tot . . . quot*; just as —, *totidem*; as — times as, *totiens . . . quotiens*; prov.: — men, — minds, *quot homines, tot sententiae* (Ter.); of — meanings, *ambiguus*.
many-coloured, *varius coloribus distinctus, multicolor* (Plin.).
map, *tabula*.
map, v. *terrarum sitūs pingere*: to — out, *designare, describere*.
maple, *acer* (Plin.): of —, *acernus* (poet.).
mar, *foedare, deformare, corrumpere*; see also **SPOIL**.
marauder, *praedator, direptor*.
marauding, *praedatorius, praedabundus*.
marble, subst. *marmor*.
marble, *adj. marmoreus*.
March, (*mensis*) *Martius*.
match, subst. *iter*: a regular day's —, *iustum iter*; two days' — or journey, *bidui iter*; *castra* (-orum, plur.) was also used in counting marches, since the Romans would pitch camp every night, hence, e.g., after five

days' —, *quintis castris*; to make forced —, *magis itineribus contendere*; troops on the —, *agmen*; — off, beginning of —, *profectio*; the signal for beginning the —, *profectionis signum*; on the —, *in itinere, iter faciens*.
match, v. (1) intrans. *iter facere, incedere*: to — off, *proficisci*; to — fast, *contendere*; to — faster, *iter accelerare*; to — without interruption, *iter continuare*; to — behind, — in the rear, *agmen claudere, cogere*. (2) transit. *ducere*: to — back, *reducere*; — across, *tra(ns)ducere*; see also **LEAD**.
marches, *fines* (-ium, plur.), *confinium*; see also **BOUNDARY**.
mare, *equa* (Verg., Hor.).
margin, *margo*.
marginal, in *marginē scriptus* or *positus*.
marine, *adj.* = belonging to the sea, *marinus*, *ad mare pertinens*.
mariner, *nauta*.
marines, subst. *classarii, classici milites, classica legio*.
maritime, *adj. maritimus*: to be a — power, *classe (classibus) multum valere*.
marjoram, *amarācus* (Plin.).
mark, subst. (1) = what identifies or indicates, *nota, signum, indicium, vestigium* (= trace): it is the — of a wise man to do so, *est sapientis facere*; to make one's —, *clarum fieri*. (2) = a thing aimed at, *scopus* (Suet.).
mark, v. (*designare, notare*; = to take notice of, *observare, animadvertere*: to — out, lit. *metiri, metari*; fig. *designare, (de)notare*.
marked, *inlustris, insignis*.
marker, *index*.
market. (1) the place, *macellum* (for provisions), *forum* (general term): the cattle —, *forum boarium*; the vegetable —, *forum olitorium*. (2) the business, *mercatus* (-ūs), *nundinae* (-arum, plur.).
market, v. *obsonare* (Pl., Ter.), *nundinari*.
marketable, *venalis*.
market-day, *nundinae* (-arum, plur.).
market-garden, *hortus*.
market-place, *forum*.
marksman, render by *sagittarius* or *iaculator*.
marl, *marga* (Plin.).
marriage, *coniugium, matrimonium, nuptiae* (-arum, plur.), *conubium*: lawful —, *matrimonium iustum* or *legitimum, nuptiae iustae et legitimae*; a — festival, wedding, *nuptiae*; to arrange a —, *nuptias conciliare*; to demand in —, *sibi (in matrimonium) petere*; to be united to a person in —, *in matrimonium habere*; to give one's daughter in —, *filiam in matrimonium dare* or *nuptum dare, filiam (in matrimonium) conlocare*.
marriageable, *nubilis, adultus* (= grown up).
marriage-contract, *pactio nuptialis*.
marriage-settlement, *dos*.
marrow, *medulla* (lit. and fig.).
marry, v. (1) = to perform a marriage ceremony, render by phrase, such as *conubium sancire, matrimonio iungere*. (2) = to give in marriage; see **MARRIAGE**. (3) = to take a person as husband or wife, *matrimonio se (con)iungere cum viro* or *femina in matrimonium accipere* or *recipere*; of a man: to — a woman, *ducere (in matrimonium)*; of a woman: to — a man, *nubere* (with dat.); of a couple: to — each other, *matrimonio* or *nuptiis (con)iungi*; to be married, to be a married man, *uxorem duxisse*;

to be a married woman, *nuptam esse viro*. (4) *as transit. v.* = to get married; of a man, *uxorem ducere* (in *matrimonium*); of a woman, *nubere viro*; of a woman: to — out of her station, *enubere*; to — beneath her, *denubere* (Tac., Ov.).

marry! interj. *medius fidius, mehercle*.

Marseilles, *Massilia*.

marsh, *palus* (-*udis*, f.).

marshal, subst. *dux*.

marshal, v. *instruere, disponere*.

marshy, *paluster, uliginosus* (= swampy: Varro).

mart; see **MARKET**.

martial, *militaris, bellicosus*: — law, *ius* (state of war), or plur. *iura belli, lex belli*.

martyr, subst. *martyr* (eccl.): to become a — for a cause, *pro re mortem occumbere*.

martyrdom, *martyrium* (eccl.).

marvel, subst. *miraculum, portentum*.

marvellous, (per) *mirus*, (ad) *mirandus*, *mirificus*, (ad) *mirabilis*.

marvellously, *mirum in modum, mire, mirifice*, (ad) *mirabiliter*.

masculine, *virilis, masculus*.

mash, subst. *farrago* (Varro, Verg.).

mask, v. (con) *tundere, contere*.

mask, subst. **LIT.**, *persona* (esp. on the stage), *larva* (= an ugly —: Hor.). **TRANSF.**, *persona, species, simulatio, integumentum*: to assume a —, *personam induere* or *suscipere*; to wear a —, (alienam) *personam ferre* or *gerere, simulare*; wearing a —, *personatus*; under the — of friendship, *per simulationem amicitiae*.

mask, v.: to — oneself, *personam induere* or *suscipere*; to — another person, *homini, personam imponere*; to — a feeling, design, etc., *tegere, occultare, dissimulare*.

mason, *structor, faber* (= carpenter, smith, etc.).

masonry, *structura* (Vitr.).

masquerade, render by phrase with adj. *personatus* (= wearing a mask).

Mass, as a religious service, *missa* (eccl.).

mass, *massa* (Verg.), *moles* (whole): a great —, *magna copia* or *vis*; in the —, *per saturam* (Sall.); a — of people, *multitudo, vulgus*.

mass, v.: to — together, (ac) *cumulare*; see also **COLLECT**.

massive, *solidus* (= dense), *magnus* (= great), *gravis* (= heavy).

massiveness, *gravitas*; or render by adj.

massacre, subst. *caedes, strages, trucidatio, interfectio*.

massacre, v. *caedere, trucidare, trucidando occidere, stragem edere* or *facere*.

masseur, *tractator* (Sen.).

masseuse, *tractatrix* (Mart.).

mast. (1) on ships, *malus*. (2) = acorns, etc. *glans*.

master, subst. (1) = owner, person in authority, *dominus*; of a house, *dominus, pater familias* (or in one word, *paterfam.*), *herus* (esp. in relation to the slaves); of any property, *possessor*: to become —, *potiri* (with genit. or abl.); to be —, *imperare, praeesse* (with dat.); to play the —, *dominari*. (2) = overseer, manager, *magister*: — of the feast, *arbitri bibendi*. (3) a school —, *magister*. (4) fig. in relation to oneself: one's own —, *sui potens, sui iuris*. (5) = an expert,

artifex, antistes, homo rei peritus or *in re perfectus* (et *absolutus*).

master, v. (1) = to subdue, *domare, vincere, superare*: to — oneself, or one's passions, *continere* et *coercere se ipsum, cupiditates coercere, continere, regere*. (2) to — a subject = to understand, *intelligere, (per)discere, comprehendere, consequi, cognitum habere*.

master-builder, *architectus*.

masterful, *superbus, imperiosus, adrogans*.

masterly, *artificiosus* (of persons and things), *artifex* (of persons), *palmaris* (of things); or render by phrase with *ars* or *artificium*.

master-piece, *opus summo artificio factum*.

mastery, = victory, *victoria*.

mastic, *mastic, mastiche* (Plin.).

masticate, *manducare, mandere*.

mastication, use verb.

mastiff, perhaps *canis Molossus* (Hor.).

mat, subst. *storea* or *storia, teges* (Varro, Juv.).

mat, v.: to — together, *implicare*.

match, subst. (1) for getting a light, *sulphurata* (-*orum*, plur.: Mart.). (2) = one's equal (in a contest, etc.); render by adj. *par* (with dat.): no — for, *impar*. (3) = a contest, *certamen*. (4) = a marriage, *condicio, nuptiae* (-*arum*, plur.).

match, v. (1) = to be comparable to, *parem esse, aequare*: to — together, *comparare*. (2) in a contest: a = to bring together as opponents, *componere, conferre*; b, to — oneself with = to contend with, *congradi, certare* (cum homine).

matchless, *singularis, incomparabilis* (Plin.), *unicus, praestans* (or in superl. *praestantissimus*), *egregius*; see also **EXCELLENT**.

match-maker, (*nuptiarum*) *conciliator* (or f. -*trix*).

mate, subst. *socius* (= companion), *coniunx* (= husband or wife).

mate, v. (1) in chess, *ad incitas redigere* (Pl.). (2) = to be united, *coniungi*.

material, subst. *materies* or *materia, copia rerum*: warlike —, *apparatus* (-*us*) *belli*; in speech, discussion, etc., *silva*.

material, adj. (1) = consisting of matter, *corporeus*. (2) = not trivial; see **IMPORTANT**.

materialism, render by phrase, such as *opinio eorum qui nihil in naturā esse statuunt nisi corpora*.

materially, *multum, magnopere*; see also **MUCH**.

maternal, *maternus*.

maternity, render by phrase with *mater* or *maternus*.

mathematical, *mathematicus* (Vitr., Plin.): — calculation, *mathematicorum ratio*; of — certainty, *certissimus*.

mathematician, *mathematicus*.

mathematics, *mathematica* (Sen.).

matin, adj. *matutinus*.

matricide, *matricidium* (= the crime); *matricida* (= the person).

matrimonial, adj.; see **CONJUGAL**.

matrimony, *matrimonium*; see also **MARRIAGE**.

matron, = a married woman, *matrona*.

matronly, *matronalis*.

matter, subst. (1) = physical substance, *corpus, res corporeae, ea quae cerni tangique possunt*. (2) in discussion or writing: — available, *materies* or *materia, silva, copia rerum*; — chosen, subject —, the — in hand, *res, propositum, institutum*; that has nothing

to do with the —, *hoc nihil est ad rem*; but let us return to the — in hand (after a digression), *sed ad propositum (revertamus)*; to cut the — short, *ut paucis dicam*. (3) = affair, in gen., *res, causa*: how do —s stand? *quo loco res est? ut res se habet?*; the — is settled, *iudicata res est*; a business—, *negotium*; domestic —s, *res domestica* or *familiaris*; money —s, *res nummaria* or *pecuniaria*. (4) = trouble: what's the —? *quid (rei) est?* (5) = pus, *pūs* (*pūris*: Cels.).

it matters, interest, refert: it — to me, *meā interest* or *refert*; it — to him, *eius interest* or *refert*; it — a great deal, *magnopere* (adv.) or *multum* (n. acc.) or *magni* (n. genit. of value) *interest* or *refert*.

matting; see MAT.

mattock, dolabra.

mattress; see BED.

mature, maturus, adultus.

mature, v. LIT., (1) transit. *maturare, coquere*. (2) intransit. *maturescere*. TRANSF., *parare, efficere*; see also PREPARE.

maturity, maturitas: to come to —, *maturescere*.

matutinal, matutinus.

maudlin; see DRUNKEN, SILLY.

maul, mulcare; see also INJURE.

maunder, nugari, delirare.

mausoleum, mausoleum (Suet.); see also TOMB.

maw, ingluvies (Verg.), *venter*; see also STOMACH.

mawkish, putidus.

mawkishly, putide.

maxim, in gen. praeceptum, regula (= rule, standard), *lex* (= law): a philosophical — (= tenet, dogma), *praeceptum, dogma* (-atis, n.), *institutum, sententia*.

maximum, quod maximum est.

May, (mensis) Maius.

may, v. (1) I may do = I have the power to do, *possum facere*. (2) I may do = I have permission, am allowed to do, *licet mihi facere*. (3) I may do = perhaps I will do, render by *fortasse* or by *forsitan* with subjunctive. (4) in order that I may do, *ut faciam*. (5) may I die! *moriar*. (6) I fear that he may die, *timeo ne moriatur*.

May-day, Kalendae Maiæ.

mayor, urbis praefectus (Suet.).

mayoralty, urbis praefectura.

maze, labyrinthus (Plin.).

mazy, inexplicabilis (Plin.), *inextricabilis* (Verg.).

mead, as a drink, mulsum.

mead, meadow, pratium: a small —, *pratulum*; adj. of the —, *pratensis* (Hor.).

meagre. (1) = thin, poor, *macere, ieiunus, exilis*. (2) = scanty, *exiguus*.

meagrely, ieiune, exiliter.

meagreness, ieiunitas, exilitas.

meal. (1) = flour, *farina*. (2) of food, in gen. *cibus*; *epulae* (-arum, plur.) = banquet: a light early —, *ientaculum*; a morning —, *prandium*; the main — of the day, *cena*. To take a —, *edere, cibum capere, prandere, cenare*.

mean, subst. modus, mediocritas: there is no — between peace and war, *inter pacem et bellum medium nihil est*.

mean, adj. (1) = central, midmost, *medius*.

(2) = low in rank, *humilis, ignobilis, obscurus*.

(3) = morally low, *inliberalis, abiectus*,

sordidus, turpis, foedus: a little bit —, *subturpiculus*.

mean, v. (1) = to intend, *in animo habere, cogitare, velle*: to — well by a person, *homini bene velle* or *favere*. (2) = to signify, indicate, have a certain force (esp. of words and speakers), *significare, sibi velle, valere* (of words only). (3) = to refer to, allude to, a person or thing, *significare, dicere, intellegere*.

meander, render by phrase, such as *flexuoso cursu fluere*.

meaning. (1) see PURPOSE, AIM. (2) = signification, *significatio, vis* (= force), *sententia, sensus* (-ūs: Hor., Quint.), *notio* (= idea, conception); often to be rendered by verb.

meanly, inliberaliter, abiecte, sordide, turpiter; — born, *humili loco natus*.

meanness. (1) moral, *inliberalitas, animus abiectus, sordes* (plur.). (2) of rank, *humilitas, obscuritas*.

means. (1) = instrument or method, way or chance of doing a thing, *via, ratio, consilium, facultas*: by this —, *ita*; to try all —, *omnia experiri, nihil inexpertum omittere*; to endeavour by all —, *omni ope atque operā eniti*; by fair —, *recte*; by foul —, *foede, turpiter*; by all —, *omnino*; by no —, *haudquaquam, nequaquam, minime, nullo modo*; by — of, render by instrumental abl. or by *per* with acc. (2) = resources, *res familiaris, fortuna, opes* (-um, plur.): I have — to live, *habeo unde vivam*; limited private —, *res angusta domi* (Juv.), *tenuis fortuna*; out of your own —, *tuis opibus, privato sumptu*.

meantime, in the, interea, interim.

measurable, quod metiri possumus.

measure, subst. (1) = standard of measurement, *mensura, modus*: weights and —s, *mensurae et pondera* (Plin.); in full —, *pleno modio, cumulate*; according to the — of, *pro* with abl.; beyond —, *praeter* or *extra modum, immodice, immoderate, nimis*; in some —, *aliquatenus, aliqua ex parte*. (2) = steps taken, course of action, *ratio, consilium*: to take —s, *rationem inire, consilium capere, consulere, providere*; to have recourse to extreme —s, *ad extrema consilia descendere*. (3) in music, *modi, numeri* (-orum, plur.); see also METRE.

measure, v. (1) transit, *(di)metiri, permetiri*: to — out (= mark out, lay out), *metari*.

(2) intransit. *esse*, with genit. of measure.

measured, mensus; see also MODERATE.

measureless, immensus, infinitus.

measurement, mensio or *mensura* (= the act), *mensura* (= the standard used).

measurer, mensor (Hor., Ov.).

measuring-rod, decempeda (10 ft. long).

meat. (1) in gen. = food, *cibus*; see also FOOD.

(2) = flesh, *caro*: a small piece of —, *caruncula*.

mechanic, faber, opifex.

mechanical, machinalis (Plin.), *mechanicus* (Gell.): a — contrivance, *machina, machinatio*.

mechanism, machina, machinatio.

medallion, clipeus or *clipeum* (in the form of a shield).

meddle, se interponere, (rem) attingere.

meddler, ardelio (Phaedr., Mart.), *homo importunus*.

mediate, adj. opp. to immediate: causes, *causae adiuvantes*.

mediate, v. (1) intransit. *se interponere*; see also RECONCILE. (2) transit.: to — a peace, *pacem conciliare*.

mediation, render by *deprecator* (e.g.: by my —, *me deprecator*).

mediator, *deprecator*, *arbitrator*, *conciliator* (with genit. = one who brings about an arrangement).

medical, *medicus* (Verg., Plin.), *medicinus* (Varro): a — man, *medicus*.

medicinal, *medicatus* (Sen.), *saluber*, *salutaris*.

medicine. (1) = a remedy, *medicina*, *medicamen*, *medicamentum*, *remedium*. (2) = medical science, *medicina*, *ars medendi*: to practise —, *medicinam exercere*.

medicine-box, *narthecium*, *pyxis*.

mediocre, *mediocris*.

mediocrity, *mediocritas*.

meditate, *cogitare*, *meditari*, *commentari*; see also THINK and INTEND.

meditation, *cogitatio*, *commentatio*, *meditatio*.

meditative, in *cogitatione defixus*.

Mediterranean Sea, *Mare Internum*, *mare nostrum*.

medium; see MEAN and MEANS.

medlar, *mespilum* (Plin.): — tree, *mespilus* (Plin.).

medley, *farrago* (Juv.); in an offensive sense, *confluvius*, *confluvio*: a literary —, *satura*.

meed, *praemium*; see also REWARD.

meek, *demissus*, *modestus*, *verecundus*.

meekly, *modeste*, *verecunde*.

meekness, *animus demissus*, *modestia*, *verecundia*.

meet, adj.; see FIT, PROPER.

meet, v. (1) transit. LIT., of one person falling in with another, *homini obviam fieri* or *esse*, in *hominem incidere*, *hominem offendere* or *nancisci* or *convenire*, *cum homine congredi*: to go to — a person, *homini obviam ire* or *venire*, *homini occurrere*, *hominem convenire*; to send one person to — another, *hominem homini obviam mittere*. TRANSF., a = to encounter, face (e.g. to — danger), *periculo obviam ire*, *se offerre*, *se opponere*, *se committere*; to — death, *mortem obire* or *oppetere* or *occumbere*; b, to — a person half way, — his wishes; see COMPLY. (2) intransit.: to — together. LIT., of persons, *inter se congredi* or *convenire* or *concurrere*, *coire*; *confluere* (in large numbers), *concurrere*, *convolare* (in haste); of troops: to — in battle, (*inter se*) *congredi*, *signa inter se conferre*, *cum infestis signis concurrere*. TRANSF., of things, *coire* (poet.).

meeting, *congressio*, *concursum* (-ūs), *concursum*; = an assembly, *conventus* (-ūs), *coetus* (-ūs): a crowded —, *celeber conventus*, *celebritas*, *frequentia*; a — of the people, *comitia* (-orum, plur.).

melancholic, adj. = hypochondriacal, *melancholicus* (μελαγχολικός).

melancholy, subst. (1) = hypochondria, *atra bilis*; Cic. also uses the Greek μελαγχολία. (2) = sorrow, sadness, *tristitia*, *maestitia*.

melancholy, adj. *tristis*, *maestus*.

mêlée, *pugna*, *proelium*; see also BATTLE.

mellow, adj. LIT., *maturus*, *mitis* (poet.); of wine, *lenis* (Ter.), *mollis* (Verg.). TRANSF., of style, etc., *maturus*, *mitis*.

mellow, v. (1) transit. *coquere*. (2) intransit. *maturescere*.

melodious, *canorus*, *numerosus* (= measured, rhythmical).

melodiously, *numerosè*.

melodiousness, render by adj.

melodramatic, perhaps *mirificus*.

melody, *melos* (poet.), *cantus* (-ūs).

melon, *melo* (Plin.).

melt, v. (1) transit. LIT., *liquidum facere*, *liquefacere*, *dissolvere*. TRANSF., = to move to tenderness, *ad misericordiam vocare* or *adducere*. (2) intransit. LIT., to — away, *liquefcere*, *liqueferi*, *dissolvi*, *tabescere*, *dilabi* (= to break up). TRANSF., = relent; q.v.

melting, *mollis*, *delicatus*.

member. (1) of the body, *membrum*; see also LIMB. (2) of a sentence or speech, *pars*, *membrum*, *articulus*, *incisio*, *incisum*. (3) of a community or society: of a nation, *civis*; of the senate, *senator*; of a race, *gentilis*; of a corporation, *sodalis*.

membrane, *membrana*.

memento, *monumentum*.

memoirs, *historiae* (-arum, plur.), *commentarii* (-orum, plur.).

memorable, *memorabilis*, *memoriâ dignus*, *memorandus* (poet.).

memorandum, *libellus*: a — book, *adversaria* (-orum, plur.).

memorial, *monumentum*: a written —, *libellus*.

memory, *memoria*, *recordatio* (= recollection): to keep in —, *memoriâ tenere* or *custodire*; to the — of, *ad memoriam (hominis)*; from —, *ex memoria*, *memoriter* (= with good —); to commit to —, *memoriae mandare*, *ediscere*; in the — of man, *post hominum memoriam*; to have a good —, *memorem esse*, *memoriâ valere*; to have a bad —, *memoriâ vacillare*; to escape one's —, *excidere e memoriâ* or *ex animo*.

menace, **menacing**; see THREATEN, THREAT, THREATENING.

menagerie, render by phrase, such as *ferae saeptis inclusae*.

mend, v. (1) transit. LIT., *reficere*, *reparare*, *reconcinnare*, (*re*)*sarcire*. TRANSF., *emendare*, *corrige*: to — one's pace, *gradum addere*. (2) intransit. LIT., (*ex morbo*) *convalescere*. TRANSF., in gen. = to improve, *melio*rem fieri.

mendacious, *mendax*.

mendaciously, *falso*, *per mendacium*.

mendacity, *mendacium*; see also LIE.

mendicancy, *mendicity*, *mendicitas*, *egestas*.

mendicant, *mendicus*.

menial, subst.; see SERVANT.

menial, adj. *servilis*; see also MEAN.

menstrual, *menstruus* (Plin.).

mensuration, *ars metiendi*.

mental, render by the genit. *animi*, *ingenii*, *mentis*: to possess outstanding — gifts, *multum ingenio valere*, *praestantissimo ingenio praeditum esse*.

mentality, = mind; q.v.

mentally, *mente*, *animo*, *cogitatione*.

mention, subst. *mentio*, *commemoratio* (= reminder or recital): to make —, *mentionem facere*.

mention, v. *mentionem facere* (*rei*, genit., or *de re*), *commemorare* (*rem*): to — accidentally, or in passing, (*casu*) in *mentionem rei incidere*; to — by name, *nominare*; not to —, to omit, *omitere*; above — ed, render by *supra* with *commemorare* or *dicere*.

mentor; see ADVISER.

mephitic, *foetidus*.

mercantile, render by the genit. *mercatoris* or *mercatorum* (= of the merchants), or by *commercium*, *mercatura* (e.g. *mercaturae facere* = to be engaged in — transactions); see also COMMERCIAL.

mercenary, subst. *miles mercenarius* or *conducticius*.

mercenary, adj. *mercenarius* (= paid), *conductus* (= hired), *venalis* (= readily bribed).

mercier, perhaps *linteo* (= linen-weaver: Pl.).

merchandise, = goods, *merx*, *res venales*.

merchant, *mercator*, *negotiator*.

merchantman, **merchant-ship**, *navis mercatoria* (Pl.) or *oneraria*.

merciful, *misericos*, *clemens*, *mansuetus*, *lenis*.

mercifully, *clementer*, *mansuete*.

merciless, *immisericors*, *inexorabilis*, *immitis*, *inclemens*, *inhumanus*, *crudelis*, *durus*, *ferreus*.

mercilessly, *inclementer*, *inhumane*, *crudeliter*.

mercilessness, *inclementia* (Verg.), *inhumanitas*, *crudelitas*.

mercurial, *mobilis*, *lëvis*.

mercury. (1) the god, *Mercurius*. (2) the planet, *stella Mercurii*, *Mercurius*. (3) the metal, *argentum vivum* (Plin.).

mercy, *misericordia*, *clementia*, *mansuetudo*, *venia* (= pardon): at a person's —, *in manu hominis*, *obnoxius homini*.

mere, subst. *lacus* (-ūs); see also LAKE.

mere, adj. *merus*, *solus*, *unus*; often rendered by *ipse* (e.g.: by the — sight, *ipso aspectu*).

merely, *tantum*, *modo*, *solum*; see also ONLY.

meretricious, *fucatus*.

merge; see DIP or MINGLE.

Merida, *Emerita Augusta*.

meridian, *circulus meridianus* (Sen.); see also HEIGHT, SUMMIT.

meridian, adj. *meridianus*.

merit, subst. *meritum*, *dignitas*, *virtus*: according to —, *pro* or *ex merito*, *pro dignitate*.

merit, v.; see DESERVE.

merited, *meritus*, *debitus*.

meritorious, *laude dignus*, *laudabilis*: to act in a — manner towards a person, *bene merere de homine*.

meritoriously, *bene*, *optime*.

merle, *merula*.

merrily, *hilariter*, *festive*.

merriment, *hilaritas*, *festivitas*.

merry, *hilaris*, *hilaris*, *festivus*; see also GAY.

merry-andrew, *sannio*.

mesh, *macula*.

mess, subst. (1) = food. (2) = a common meal, *convivium*. (3) = dirt, *squalor*, *confluvio*. (4) = confusion, *turba*, *perturbatio* or *confusio rerum*.

message, *nuntius*, *mandatum*.

messenger, *nuntius* (and f. *nuntia*), *tabellarius* (= letter-carrier).

Messiah, *Messias* (eccl.).

messmate, *conviva*, *sodalis*.

metal, *metallum* (poet.); it is more usual to specify a particular metal, e.g. *ferrum*, *aes*.

metallic, *metallicus* (Plin.).

metamorphose, *mutare*, *transformare*; see also TRANSFORM.

metamorphosis, *metamorphosis* (only as title of Ovid's poem: Quint.); otherwise use verb.

metaphor, *translatio*, *verba translata*.

metaphorical, *translatus*.

metaphorically, *per translationem*, *translativis verbis*: to use a word —, *verbum transferre*.

metaphysics, render by *philosophia*.

mete; see MEASURE.

metempsychosis, render by phrase, such as *animarum ab aliis post mortem ad alios transitio*.

meteor, *fax* (*caelestis*).

meteorite, render by phrase, such as *lapis qui caelo decidit*.

method, *ratio*, *via*, *modus*, *ars*.

methodical, render by phrase with *ratio* or *via*.

methodically, *ratione et viâ*.

meticulous, *diligens*.

metonymy, *immutatio*, *metonymia* (or written as Greek, *μετωνυμία*).

metope, *metopa* (Vitr.).

metre, *numerus*, *metrum* (Quint.).

metrical, *numerosus*, *metricus* (Quint.).

metropolis, *caput*; see also CAPITAL.

mettle, *animus*, *audacia*, *ferocitas*.

mettlesome, *animosus*, *audax*, *ferox*.

Meuse; see MAAS.

mews; see STABLE.

miasma, *noxius terrae halitus* (-ūs: Plin.).

mica, *phengites* (*lapis*) (Plin.).

microscopic, adj. = very small, *minimus*, *exiguus*.

midday, subst. *meridies*, *tempus meridianum*.

midday, adj. *meridianus*.

midden, *sterquilinum* (Cato, Varro).

middle, subst. *medium*; more often rendered by *medius* as adj. agreeing with a subst., e.g.: the — of the road, *media via*; to seize a person by the —, *hominem medium adripere*.

middle, adj. *medius*: the — way, *mediocritas*.

middling, *mediocris*.

midland, adj. *mediterraneus*.

midnight, subst. *media nox*.

midriff, *praecordia* (-iorum, plur.).

midst, subst. render by adj. *medius*: in the — of the enemy, *inter hostes*; in the — of the march, *in ipso itinere*.

midsummer, *media* or *summa aestas*.

midway, render by adj. *medius*.

midwife, *obstetrix*.

midwinter, *bruma*.

mien, *habitus* (-ūs), *vultus* (-ūs: = expression of face).

might, subst. = strength, *vis*, *robur*, *nervi* (-orum, plur.): with all one's —, *summā vi*, *summā ope*, *omnibus viribus atque opibus*, *omnibus opibus ac nervis*.

might, v.; see also MAY.

mightily, adv. *magnopere*, *valde*, *summā vi*, *vehementer*.

mighty, *potens*, *validus*; see also POWERFUL, STRONG.

migrate, *abire*, *discedere*, *proficisci*, *migrare*; *e terrā excedere*, *solum mutare* or *vertere* (= to leave one's own country, esp. of an exile).

migration, *profectio*.

migratory, render by verb: a — bird, *advena volucris* (Varro).

Milan, *Mediolanum*.

milch, adj.; see MILK.

mild, adj. (1) physically, *lenis*, *mitis* (of fruit: Verg.; of climate: Liv.), *tepidus* (= warm: poet.): to make —, *mitigare*, *lenire*; to grow — (of fruit, etc.), *mitescere*. (2) of action

and character, *mitis, clemens, indulgens, mansuetus*: a — punishment, *poena levis*.

mildew, *rubigo* or *rubigo* (Verg.), *mucor* (Plin.), *situs* (-ūs: Sen.).

mildly, *leniter, clementer, mansuete*.

mildness, of character, *lenitas, mansuetudo, clementia*; often better rendered by adj.

mile: a Roman —, *mille*, plur. *milia* (*passuum*).

milestone, *miliarium, lapis*.

militant, render by verb, e.g. *pugnare*: the church —, *ecclesia militans* (eccl.).

military, adj. *militaris, bellicus*: — age, *aetas militaris*; men of — age, *iuventūs* (-ūtis, f.); — service, *militia*; — preparations, or stores, *apparatus* (-ūs) *belli*; — skill, *rei militaris peritia*; the — oath, *sacramentum*.

militate: to — against a thing, *contra rem facere, rei* (dat.), *obstare* or *adversari*.

militia, perhaps *cives ad hostem propulsandum armati*.

milk, subst. *lac*: new —, *lac recens*; curdled —, *lac concretum*; prov.: to drink in with one's mother's —, *cum lacte nutricis sugere*; fig.: the — of human kindness, *benignitas*.

milk, v. *mulgere* (Verg.).

milk-pail, *mulctra* (Verg.), *mulctrum* (Hor.).

milk-white, *milky, lacteus*: the — Way, *lacteus orbis, via lactea* (Ov.).

mill, *mola* (esp. in plur. = the machine: Pl., Juv.), *pistrinum* (= the building); adj., belonging to the —, *molaris* (Plin.).

milled, of coins, *serratus* (Tac.).

miller, *pistor* (Pl.).

millet, *milium* (Verg.).

mill-hopper, *infundibulum* (Vitr.).

million, *decies centena mil(l)ia*: two, three —s, *vicies, tricies centena mil(l)ia*.

millionaire; see RICH.

mill-stone, *mola* (Pl.), *molaris* (poet.).

milt, = spleen, *lien* (Pl.).

mimic, v. *imitari*; see also IMITATE.

mimicry, *imitatio*.

minaret, *turris*.

mince, v. transit. (1) lit. *concidere, consecrare*. (2) fig. *extenuare*: not to — matters, *sine fuco a fallaciis dicere*.

mince, *mincemeat*, subst. LIT., *minutal* (Juv.). TRANSF., to make — of, *concidere, trucidare, faterem facere* (ex hostibus: Pl.).

mincing, *putidus*.

mind, subst. (1) as a faculty, *animus* (esp. as the seat of feeling and will), *mens* (esp. as intellect, reason), *ingenium* (= intellect or character): to show presence of —, *praesenti animo uti*; to be in one's right —, *sanae mentis esse, mentis compotem esse*; to be out of one's —, *insanire, mente captum esse, mente alienata esse*; weakness of —, *ingenii infirmitas* or *imbecillitas*; I call a thing to —, *mihi venit in mentem rei* (genit.); to have it in — to (= to intend), *cogitare, in animo habere*; to bear in —, *meminisse, memoriā tenere* or *comprehendere* or *custodire*; to call to —, *recordari, in memoriam reducere*; to make up one's —, *statuere, constituere*. (2) as a particular way of thinking or feeling, *sensus* (-ūs), *sententia*: to be of one —, *eadem sentire, consentire*; I have a — to, *libet mihi*.

mind, v. (1) = to attend to, *animum* (ad rem) *advertere* or *attendere*, (rem) *animadvertere* or *attendere, curare, agere*: — your own

business, *tuum negotium age, res tuas cura*; mind you come, *cura* or *fac* (ut) *venias*.

(2) = to resent, object to, (rem) *aegre* or *moleste ferre*: I do not — going, *ire volo, non recuso quin* (or *quominus*), *eam*.

mindful, *memor, haud immemor* (with genit.): to be —, *meminisse* (with genit.), *respicere* or *respectare* (with acc. = have a regard for).

mine, subst. (1) = a source of minerals, *metallum*: a gold —, *aurifodina* (Plin.).

(2) milit. t. t., *cuniculus*. (3) fig. = a rich store, *fons uberrimus, thesaurus*.

mine, possess. pron. *meus*.

mine, v. (1) = to dig for minerals, render by (ef)fodere. (2) milit. t. t., *cuniculos agere*.

miner, *metallicus* (Plin.).

mineral, subst. *metallum* (poet.).

mineral, adj. *metallicus* (Plin.); or render by phrase.

mingle; see MIX.

miniature, render by *tabella* or *pictura*.

minimum, *minimum, pars minima*.

minion, *minister, servus, cliens*.

minister, subst. (1) = servant, *minister, servus*. (2) a — of state, render by phrase, such as *principis socius* et *administer omnium consiliorum* (Sall.), or *ille penes quem est cura administrandae reipublicae*.

minister, v. (1) to — an occasion, *occasionem dare* or *praebere*. (2) to — to, (rei, dat.), *conducere, prodesse*.

ministration; see SERVICE, OFFICE.

ministry. (1) = service, function, *ministerium*. (2) political, *qui rempublicam administrant*.

minor, subst, *filius* (f. *filia*) *familias*: no longer a —, *sui iuris*.

minor, adj.; see LITTLE, SMALL; the — premise, as logic. t. t., *adsumptio*.

minority. (1) as a time of life, *aetas nondum adulta*. (2) = the smaller number, *pars* or *numerus minor*.

minotaur, *minotaurus* (Verg.).

minstrel, *citharoedus*; see also SINGER, MUSICIAN.

minstrelsy, *cantus* (-ūs); of sounds in unison, *concentus* (-ūs).

mint, subst. (1) the plant, *ment(h)a* (Ov.).

(2) the place where money is coined, *moneta*.

mint, v. see COIN.

minuet; see DANCE.

minus, prep. *sine* with abl.

minute, subst. = moment, *punctum* or *momentum temporis*.

minute, adj. (1) = very small, *exiguus, pusillus, perparvus, minutus*. (2) = exact, *subtilis, diligens, minutus, accuratus*.

minutely, *subtiliter, minute* (Quint.), *accurate, diligenter*.

minute, v. in *tabulas referre, litteris consignare*.

minuteness, render by adj.

minutes, plur. subst. *libellus, commentarii* (-orum, plur.), *acta* (-orum, plur.); see also NOTE.

minutiae, *singula* (-orum, plur.); see also DETAIL, PARTICULAR.

minx, render by phrase, such as *lasciva puella*.

miracle, *res mira, miraculum*.

miraculous, *mirus, mirificus, mirandus, mirabilis*: by — interposition, *divinitus*; in a — manner, *mirum in modum, mirandum in modum, mirabiliter*.

mire, *lutum*; see also MUD.
mirror, *speculum*.
mirth, *hilaritas*, *laetitia*, *gaudium*, *risus* (-*ūs* = laughter).
mirthful, *hilaris* (*hilarus*), *laetus*.
mirthfully, *hilarare*, *laetare*.
miry, *luteus*, *lutulentus*; see also MUDDY.
misadventure, *casus* (-*ūs*), *incommodum*; see also MISFORTUNE.
misanthrope, render by phrase, such as *qui genus humanum* or *hominum universum genus odit*.
misanthropy, *animus hominibus inimicus*.
misapplication, *usus* (-*ūs*) *perversus*.
misapply, (*re*) *abuti* or *perversare* *uti*.
misapprehend; see MISUNDERSTAND.
misbecome, (*res hominem*) *dedit*.
misbehave, *male* or *indecore se gerere*.
miscalculate, *male computare*; in gen. = to make a mistake, *errare*, *falli*, *decipi*.
miscalculation, *error*.
miscarriage, = an untimely birth, *abortus* (-*ūs*), *abortio*; a — of justice, *iudicium perversum*.
miscarry. (1) = to have a miscarriage, *abortum facere* (Plin.). (2) in gen. = to fail, *cadere*, *parum* or *securus procedere*.
miscellaneous, *varius*, *diversus*, *promiscuus*.
miscellany, as a literary form, *satura*.
miscance; see MISFORTUNE.
mischievous. (1) = damage, *malum*, *incommodum*, *damnum*. (2) = wrongdoing, *maleficium*.
mischievous-maker, *mali auctor*.
mischievous. (1) = harmful, *noxius*, *perniciosus*, *maleficus*. (2) = playful, saucy, *lascivus* (poet.).
mischievously, *perniciose*.
mischievousness. (1) = injuriousness, render by adj. *noxius* or verb *nocere*. (2) = playfulness, *lascivia*.
misconceive, *perperam accipere*.
misconception, *opinio falsa*, *error*.
misconduct, *delictum*, *peccatum*.
misconstrue; see MISINTERPRET.
miscreant, (*homo*) *sceleratus* or *sceleratus*; sometimes *scelus* (-*eris*, n.: Pl., Ter.).
misdeed, *facinus* (-*ōris*, n.), *scelus* (-*ēris*, n.), *maleficium*, *malefactum*, *delictum*, *peccatum*.
misdeemeanour, *delictum*.
misdirect. (1) to — a letter, *epistolam perperam inscribere*. (2) = to misuse, *abuti*, *perperam uti*.
misemploy, *abuti*.
miser, *homo avarus*.
miserable, *miser*, *misellus*, *miserabilis*, *miserandus*, *infelix* (= unhappy), *adfectus* or *aerumnosus* (= much distressed): to lead a — life, in *miseria esse* or *versari*; sometimes expressed by a diminutive (e.g.: a — little mortal, *homunculus*).
miserably, *misere*, *miserabiliter*.
miserliness, *avaritia*, *sordes* (-*ium*, plur.).
miserly, *avarus*, *tenax*, *malignus* (Pl., Hor.).
misery, *miseria*, *aerumna*, *angor*, *maeror*, *maestitia*, *tristitia* (= sorrow).
misformed, *deformis*, *distortus*.
misfortune, *fortuna adversa*, *res adversae* (plur.), *malum*, *calamitas*, *incommodum*: he had the — to, *accidit ei ut*.
misgive, render by *diffidere* (= to distrust) or by *maum praesagire* (= to have a presentiment of trouble).

misgiving, *metus* (-*ūs*), *timor*, *sollicitudo*, *praesagium* (Ov., Tac.).
misgovern, *male regere* or *administrare*.
misguide, in *errorem inducere*; see also MISLEAD.
misgiving; see MISFORTUNE.
misinform, *falsa docere*.
misinterpret, *male* or *perperam interpretari*.
misinterpretation, render by verb.
misjudge, *male iudicare*.
mislay; see LOSE.
mislead, *decipere*, *fallere*, in *errorem inducere*.
misleading, render by verb.
mismanage; see MISGOVERN.
misogynist, render by phrase, such as *qui mulieres odit*.
misplace, (*in*) *alieno loco collocare*; misplaced, fig., can be rendered by *male* or *perperam*, e.g.: with —d humour, *male salsus* (Hor.).
misprint, *mendum*.
mispronounce, *male pronuntiare*.
misquote, render by phrase, such as *verba auctoris vitiose proferre*.
misrepresent, *calumniari*, *depravare*.
misrule; see MISGOVERN.
miss, subst., render by verb.
miss. (1) = to feel the loss of what was once enjoyed, *desiderare*, *requirere*, *desiderio* (with genit.) *movēri*. (2) = to fail to meet or find, (*de*) *errare* (*a via*, *ab homine*). (3) = to fail to strike, *destinatum non ferire* (Curt.). (4) = to — out, to omit, *amittere*, *omittere*, *praetermittere*; see also OMIT.
misshapen, *deformis*, *distortus*.
missile, subst. *telum*, (*telum*) *missile*; *iaculum* or *pilum* (= javelin); *hasta* (= spear).
missile, adj. *missilis*.
missing, to be, *desiderari*, *desse*.
mission, = sending out, *missio*; = delegation, *legatio*.
missive; see LETTER.
misspell, *mendose scribere*.
misspend, *perdere*; see also WASTE, SQUANDER.
misstatement, *quod falsum est*: a deliberate —, *mendacium*.
mist, *nebula*; fig. *caligo*.
mistake, subst. *error*, *erratum*, *lapsus* (-*ūs*), *peccatum*: in — for, *pro* (with abl.); to make a —, *errare*, *peccare*, *labi*; to see one's —, *errorem suum agnoscere*; a — in writing, *mendum*; to correct a — in writing, *mendum tollere*; full of written —s, *mendosus*.
mistake, v. *ignorare*, *parum intellegere*: you — me for another, *alium esse putas*.
mistaken, to be, *errare*, *labi*, in *errore versari*, *falli*: if I am not —, *nisi fallor*, *nisi (animus) me fallit*; I may be —, *potest fieri ut fallar*.
mistakenly, *per errorem*, *perperam*.
mistress. (1) = a female owner or manager, *domina*: the — of a house, *materfamilias* (or as two words), *hera* (with reference to the servants), fig. of abstract things, *dominatrix*, *gubernatrix*. (2) a school—, *praeceptrix*, *magistra*. (3) = a sweetheart, *amica*, *puella*, *domina*, *hera* (all poet.). (4) = a kept woman, *amica*, *concubina*, *paalex*.
misty, *nebulosus*; *caliginosus*; fig. *obscurus*.
misunderstand, *perperam*, or *non recte*, *intellegere*; see also MISINTERPRET.
misunderstanding. (1) about facts = mistake, *error*. (2) between persons, *offensio*, *dissensio*, *dissidium*.

misuse, subst. *usus* (-ūs) *perversus*.
misuse, v. *abuti* or *male uti* (with abl.).
mitigate, *lenire*, *mitigare*, *mitiorem facere*, *mollire*, *levare*.
mitigation, *mitigatio*, *levatio*, *levamentum*.
mitre, *mitra* (eccl.).
mitten; see **GLOVE**.
mix, v. (1) transit.: to — one person or thing with another, *rem re* (or *cum re*) *miscere* or *admiscere* or *temperare*; to — in, *immiscere*; to — together, *commiscere*; to — up = to involve, *implicare*, *admiscere*, *implicare*; to — up = to confuse, *confundere*, *permiscere*. (2) intransit., use passive of verbs given above: to — with people, *se cum hominibus* (*con*)*iungere*, *inter homines versari*.
mixed, (*per*)*mixtus*, *promiscuus*.
mixture. (1) = the act of mixing, *mixtura* (Lucr., Quint.), *temperatio* (esp. in proper proportions). (2) = blend, compound, *permixtio*: a — of good and evil, *bona mixta malis*; of food, *farrago* (Juv.); of filth, *conlucio*, *conlucies*.
mnemonics, *ars memoriae*.
moan, subst. *gemitus* (-ūs).
moan, v. *gemere*.
moat, *fossa*.
mob, subst. *turba*, *multitudo*; in a disparaging social sense, *vulgus*, *plebs*, *sentina reipublicae*, *faex populi*.
mob, v.; see **SURROUND**.
mobile, *mobilis*; see also **FICKLE**.
mobility. LIT., *mobilitas*, *agilitas*. TRANSF., = fickleness, *mobilitas*, *levitas*, *ingenium mobile*; see also **FICKLENESS**.
mock, adj. *simulatus*, *fictus*, *falsus*.
mock, v. *deridere*, *inridere*, *inludere*, *ludibrio habere*, *ludificari*, *cavillari*; see also **DISAPPOINT**, **FRUSTRATE**.
mock, *derisor*, *inrisor*, *cavillator*.
mockery, *inrisio*, *inrisus* (-ūs), *cavillatio*, *ludibrium*, *ludificatio*.
mockingly, *per ludibrium*.
mode, *ratio*, *modus*, *via*: customary —, *mos*, *consuetudo*; — of dress, *habitus* (-ūs).
model, subst. *exemplar*, *exemplum*, *proplasma* (Plin.).
model, adj. *optimus*.
model, v. = to shape, *figere*, *formare*.
Modena, *Mutina*.
moderate, adj. (1) = restrained, *moderatus*, *modicus*, *modestus*, *temperatus*: to be —, *modum servare*. (2) = middling, not great, *modicus*, *mediocris*.
moderate, v. *moderari* or *temperare* (with dat.), *coercere* (with acc.), *modum imponere* or *adhibere* (with dat.).
moderately. (1) = with restraint, *moderate*, *modeste*, *modice*, *temperate*. (2) = not greatly, *modice*, *mediocriter*.
moderation, *modus*, *moderatio*, *modestia*, *continentia* (= self-control), *temperantia*, *abstinentia*.
modern, *recens*, *novus*, *huius aetatis*; sometimes simply *hic*: the — generation, *homines qui nunc sunt* or *vivunt*.
modest. (1) = with a sense of shame, *prudens*, *verecundus*, *modestus*, *demissus*. (2) = moderate, slight, *mediocris*, *modicus*.
modestly, *prudenter*, *verecunde*, *modeste*.
modesty, *pudor*, *verecundia*, *modestia*.
modicum, *paulum*, *paululum*.

modification: with this —, that, *ita . . . ut*.
modify, (*im*)*mutare*; see also **CHANGE**.
modulate, *modulari*.
modulation, *flexio*, *flexus* (-ūs: Quint.).
moisty; see **HALF**.
moist, *humidus*.
moisten, *conspargere* (= to sprinkle), *rigare* (= water), *humectare* (poet.).
moisture, *humor*.
molar, subst. *dens genuinus*.
mole. (1) = mound, *moles*, *agger*. (2) the animal, *talpa*. (3) = a mark on the body, *naevus*.
molecule; see **PARTICLE**.
mole-hill, n. perhaps *talpae grumus*; prov.: to make mountains out of —s, render by phrase, such as *mala in maius accipere* or *extollere*.
molest, *solicitare*, *vexare*.
molestation, *vexatio*; or render by verb.
mollify, *mollire*, *mitigare*, *lenire*.
molten, *liquefactus*; see also **MELT**.
moment. (1) of time, *punctum* or *momentum temporis*; in a — = immediately, *statim*, *e vestigio*, *confestim*; for the —, *in praesens*; at the —, *hoc tempore*, *in praesentia*; at the — when, *cum maxime*. (2) = importance; of great —, *magni momenti*; see also **IMPORTANT**.
momentary, *brevissimus*.
momentous, adj. *magni momenti*; see **IMPORTANT**.
momentousness; see **IMPORTANCE**.
momentum, (in mechanics) *momentum*, *impulsus* (-ūs), *impetus* (-ūs), *vis*.
monarch, *rex* (= king), *princeps* (= chief, used as a title by the emperors), *dominus* (= any absolute —), *tyrannus* (esp. unconstitutional or oppressive): to be the —, *regnare*, *dominari*.
monarchical, *regius*: a — form of government, *genus reipublicae regium*; see also **MONARCHY**.
monarchy. (1) as a form of government, *imperium singulare*, *potestas regia*, *tyrannis*, *dominatus* (-ūs), *regnum*. (2) = the state so governed, *regnum*, *civitas quae ab uno regitur*, *respublica in qua penes unum est summa omnium rerum*.
monastery, *monasterium* (eccl.), *coenobium* (eccl.).
monetary, *pecuniarius*, *nummarius*, *argentarius*.
money, *pecunia*, *argentum* (poet.), *aes* (esp. = copper —, or in the phrase *aes alienum*, = borrowed —); much —, *pecunia magna* or *grandis*; ready —, *pecunia praesens* or *numerata*; a piece of —, *nummus*; good —, *nummi probi*; bad —, *nummi adulterini*.
money-bag; see **PURSE**.
money-broker, *argentarius*.
moneyed, *dives*, *pecuniosus*; see also **RICH**.
money-making, subst. *quaestus* (-ūs).
moneyless, *inops*; see also **POOR**.
mongrel, *hibrida* (Hor.).
monition, *monitio* (= the act), *monitum* (= the warning given).
monitor, (*ad*)*monitor*.
monk, *monachus* (eccl.).
monkey, *simia*.
monody, use Greek *μονωδία*.
monograph, *libellus*; see also **BOOK**.
monologue, render by phrase.
monomania, *insania*.

monopolize, render by phrase.
monopoly, *monopolium* (Suet.); or render by phrase.
monosyllable, *monosyllabon* (Quint.).
monothiest, *qui unum modo deum esse credit*.
monotone, use Greek *μονωτόνια*.
monotonous, *canorus* or render by phrase with *idem* and *semper*: to harp —ly on a theme, *cantare* (Pl.).
monsoon, *ventus qui (certo tempore) flare consuevit*.
monster, *monstrum*, *portentum*, *belua* (lit. = beast).
monstrous, *immanis*, *monstruosus*, *portentosus*: monstrous! (as comment on an action), *o facinus indignum!*
monstrously, *monstruose*, *praeter naturam*.
month, *mensis* (-is, m.).
monthly, adj. *mensstruus*.
monthly, adv. *singulis mensibus*, *in singulos menses*.
monument, *monumentum*.
monumental, adj. LIT., render by subst. TRANSF., = great, important, *gravis*, *magni momenti*.
mood, of mind, *animus*; as grammat. t. t., *modus*.
moody, *morosus*.
moon, *luna*.
moonlight, subst. *lunae lumen*.
moonlight, adj.: a — night, *nox lunā inlustris*.
moor, subst. *moorland*, render by phrase, such as *loca* (-orum, plur.) *fruticetis obsita*.
moor, v. *religare*, *deligare*.
moor-hen, *fulica* (poet.).
moorings, use verb.
moot, v.; see SUGGEST, ARGUE.
moot point: it is a —, *incertum* or *dubium est*, *adhuc sub iudice lis est* (Hor.).
mop, subst. *peniculus* (Pl.).
mop, v. *detergere* (Pl.).
mope, *tristem* or *maestum esse*.
moping, *tristis*, *maestus*; see also SAD.
moral, subst. = teaching of a story, render by phrase, such as *res ad quam fabula spectat*.
moral, adj. (1) = relating to morals, *moralis*: — teaching, *morum praecepta* (-orum, pl.); the — standard, *recti praviue discrimen*; — philosophy, *ethice* (Quint.); — corruption, *mores corrupti*. (2) = morally correct, upright, *honestus*, *probus*, *bene moratus*, *sanctus*; see also UPRIGHT. (3) it is a — certainty, *verisimillimum est* with acc. and infin.
morale, = state of mind or spirits, *animus*.
moralist, *qui de moribus praecipit*.
morality, *mores* (-um, plur.).
moralize, *de moribus praecipere*.
morally, *honeste*, *probe*, *sancte*.
morals, *mores* (-um, plur.).
morass, *palūs* (-ūdis, f.).
morbid, LIT., *aeger*, *morbidus* (Varro, Lucr.): a — condition of body, *aegrotatio*. TRANSF., *aeger*, *aegrotus*: a — condition of mind, *aegritudo*.
more, subst. = a greater amount, *plus*.
more, adj. (1) sing., *plus* or *amplius* with genit. (e.g.: — money, *plus pecuniae*). (2) plur., *plures*; many —, *multo plures* (= a far larger number), *multi alii* (= many besides); see also MORE, adv.
more, adv., often rendered by compar. of adj.

or adv.; otherwise by *magis* (= to a greater degree), *potius* (= rather, for preference), *amplius* (= to a larger extent, or in addition), *ultra*: — than, in gen., *magis quam*, *potius quam*; — than, followed by cardinal number, *amplius* (without *quam*), or *plus* (with or without *quam*), or *supra* (with acc.); — than once (= several times), *semel ac saepius*; — than human, — than a king (i.e. in a different category), *plus quam*; — than all, *maxime omnium*; no — than (= just as much, or little, as), *non magis quam*; no — (= no longer), *non iam*; nay, —, *immo*; the — . . . the more — . . . , *quo* (with compar.), *eo* (with compar.).
moreover, *praeterea*, *ultra*, *ad hoc* (Sall.).
moribund, *moribundus*.
morn, **morning**, subst. *tempus matutinum*: before —, *ante lucem*; the first light of —, *prima lux*, *diluculum*; in the —, *mane*, *matutino tempore*; early in the —, *multo mane*, *bene mane*, *primā luce*, *ubi primum inluxit*; this —, *hodie mane*; on the following —, *postridie mane*; good —! *salve!*
morning, adj. *matutinus*.
morning-star, *Lucifer*.
morose, *morosus*, *tristis*, *acerbus*, *difficilis*.
morosely, *morose*, *acerbe*.
moroseness, *morositas*, *acerbitas*.
morrow. (1) = the day that followed, *posterus* (or *insequens*) *dies*; on the —, *postero die*, *postridie*. (2) = the day that is to follow, tomorrow, *crastinus dies*; adv., on the —, to —, *cras*.
morsel, *offa*, *mica* (poet.), *pars exigua*; see also PARTICLE.
mortal, adj. (1) = subject to death, *mortalis*. (2) = deadly. LIT., *mortifer*; see also FATAL. TRANSF., of enemies, hatred, etc., *capitalis*.
mortality. (1) = our mortal state, *condicio mortalis*, *mortalitas*. (2) = number of deaths, render by verb.
mortally. LIT., render by adj., e.g.: to be — wounded, *mortiferum vulnus accipere*. TRANSF., *misere*, *nimium*, *vehementer*.
mortar. (1) for pounding and mixing, *pila* (Plin.), *mortarium* (Plin.). (2) for binding together, *arenatum* (Plin.).
mortgage, subst. *pignus* (-ōris, n.).
mortgage, v. *pignori dare*, *obligare*.
mortification. (1) as medic. t. t., *gangraena* (Cels.). (2) fig. *offensio*, *dolor*; see also VEXATION.
mortify, v. (1) intransit. as medic. t. t., *putrescere*. (2) fig. *offendere*, *vexare*.
mortifying, = vexatious, *molestus*, *gravis*.
mosaic, subst. *pavimentum* or *opus tessellatum* (Suet.).
mosaic, adj. *tessellatus* (Suet.).
mosquito, *culex* (Hor.).
moss, *muscus* (Hor., Ov.).
mossy, *muscosus*, *musco circumlitus* (Hor.).
most, adj., in sing., *plurimum* with genit. of subst.; in plur., *plurimi*, *plerique*: for the — part, *plerumque* (of frequency), *maximam partem* (of extent); at the —, *summum*.
most, adv., often rendered by use of superl. of adj. or adv.; otherwise *maxime*, *plurimum*.
mostly, *fere*, *plerumque* (of frequency); *maximam partem* (of extent).
mote, *corpusculum*; see also PARTICLE; the biblical saying about the — in thy brother's

eye and the beam in thine own is similar to Horace's *qui ne tuberibus propriis offendant amicum postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius*.

moth, *blatta* (Verg.).

mother. **LIT.**, *mater*, *genetrix* (poet.). **TRANSF.**, in metaphors, *mater*, *parens*, *procreatrix*; of a —, *adj.*, *maternus*.

mother-country, *patria*.

mother-in-law, *socrus* (-ūs).

motherless, *matre orbis* or *carens*.

motherly, *maternus*.

mother-tongue, *patrius sermo*.

motion, subst. (1) = movement, *motus* (-ūs), *motio*, *agitatio* (= rapid —): to be in —, *movēri*, *agitari*; to set in —, *movēre*, *impellere*. (2) = a proposal, *sententia* (esp. in the senate), *rogatio* (= a — for a law or decree): to bring forward a —, *rogationem* or *legem* (re)ferre.

motion, v. = to make a gesture, *adnuere*, *significare*.

motionless, *immutus*, *immobilis*.

motive, *causa*, *ratio*: to act from a —, *ratione adductus facere*; often to be rendered by *ob* (= on account of), *quod* (= because), *cur* (= why).

motley, *varius*, *versicolor*.

mottled, *maculosus*.

motto, *sententia*, *dictum*, *praeceptum*.

mould, subst. (1) = shape, *forma*. (2) = soil, *terra*; see also **EARTH**.

mould, v. *formare*, (ef)figere.

moulder, *putrescere*.

mouldering, *puter* (poet.).

mouldiness, *mucor* (Col.), *situs* (-ūs).

mouldy, *mucidus* (Juv.): to be —, *mucere* (Cato); colloq.: to feel —, *vapide se habere* (Suet.).

moult, *plumas ponere*.

mound, *tumulus*, *agger*.

mount, subst.; see **HORSE**.

mount, v. (1) intransit.; see **RISE**; = to get on horseback, *conscendere* (equum). (2) transit.: a = to ascend, *ascendere*, *ascendere*, *conscendere*, *escendere*: to — a horse, *conscendere* equum or *ascendere* in equum: b = to furnish with horses, *milites equis imponere*: —ed, *equo vectus*: c, to — guard, *in statione esse*, *vigilias* or *custodias agere*.

mountain, *mons*: of a —, *montanus*; full of —s, *montuosus*; roaming the —s, *montivagus*; the top of a —, *summus mons*; the foot of a —, *infimus mons*.

mountaineer, (homo) *montanus*.

mountainous, *montuosus*, *montanus*.

mountebank, *circulator*, *plānus*.

mourn, v. (1) transit. *maerere*, *lugere*. (2) intransit. *maerere*, *lugere*, *squalere* (= to wear mourning and neglect one's outward appearance); also *esse* or *iacere* in luctu or in *maerore*.

mournful. (1) = causing sorrow, *luctuosus*, *tristis*, *acerbus*. (2) = showing sorrow, *tristis*, *maestus*, *lugubris*, *flebilis*, *lamentabilis*.

mournfully, *maeste*, *flebiliter*; more often rendered by *adj.*

mourning, subst. (1) = sorrow, *maeror*, *maestitia*, *dolor*. (2) = outward signs of sorrow, *luctus* (-ūs), *vestis lugubris*, *squalor*, *sordes* (-ium, plur.); in —, *adj.* *sordidatus*.

mouse, *mus* (muris): a little —, *musculus*.

mouse-hole, *cavum muris*.

mouse-trap, *muscipula* (Lucil., Sen.).

moustache, render by the phrase *labrum superius non radere*, not to shave the upper lip (Caes.).

mouth. (1) of living beings, *os* (oris, n.): with open —, *hians*; to be in everyone's —, *in ore omnium esse*, *per ora omnium ferri*. (2) — of a river, etc., *os* (oris, n.), *ostium*.

mouthpiece, = spokesman, *orator*.

movable, *mobilis*, *agilis*: — property, *res quae moveri possunt*.

move. (1) transit. **LIT.**, (com)movēre: to — rapidly, *agitare*; to — round, *versare*, *circumagere*; prov.: to — heaven and earth, *caelum ac terras miscere*. **TRANSF.**, a = to work upon a person's feelings, (animum) (com)movēre, *flectere*: to — to action, *impellere*: b, to — that a thing be done, (re)ferre, *censere*; see also **SUGGEST**. (2) intransit. *movēri*, *se movēre*, *ferri*, *se ferre*, *labi* (gently): to — forward, *progredi*; to — off, *proficisci*; to — to a new home, *migrare*. **movement**, *motus* (-ūs): to observe the enemy's —s, *quae ab hostibus agantur cognoscere*; see also **MOTION**.

mow, *demetere*, *secare*; see also **CUT**.

mower, *faenisex* (Varro).

much, subst. *multum* or *multa*.

much, *adj.* *multus* (agreeing with subst. or often in n. sing. with genit. of sing. subst., e.g.: — time, *multum temporis*); sometimes *magnus* (= great): to have — (of a thing), *abundare* (re); too —, *adj.* *nimius*.

much, *adv.* *multum*, *valde*: very —, *magnopere*, *plurimum*; with compar. or superl. (e.g. — greater, — the smallest), *multo*; too —, *adv.* *nimium*, *nimis*; — less, *nedum*, *ne dicam*.

muck; see **DIRT**.

muck-heap, *sterquilinum* (Cato, Varro).

mucous, *mucosus* (Cels.).

mucus, *mucus* (Cat.).

mud, *lutum*, *caenum*.

muddle, subst. *turba*, *confusio*.

muddle, v. *confundere*, (per)miscere, *turbare*: to — through, *temere* or *nulla ratione rem gerere*.

muddy, *lutulentus*, *luteus* (poet.); of fluids, *turbidus*.

muffin; see **CAKE**.

muffle, *velare*, *obvolvare*.

muffler: wearing a —, *capite obvoluto*.

mug; see **CUP**.

muggy, *humidus* (= damp), *densus* (= thick), *calidus* (= warm).

mulberry, *morum* (Hor., Plin.): — tree, *morus* (Ov., Plin.).

mult, *multare*.

mule, *mulus*.

mull: —ed wine, *vinum fervedum*.

mullet, *mulus*, *mugil(is)* (Plin., Juv.).

multifarious, *multiplex*, *varius*.

multifariously, *varie*, *multis modis*.

multiform, *multiformis*.

multiplication, *multiplicatio* (Sen.).

multiply, *multiplicare*; see also **INCREASE**.

multitude. (1) = a large number of things or persons, (rerum or hominum) *multitudo*, *vis*, or render by *multus*. (2) the —, in a contemptuous sense, *vulgus*, *multitudo*.

multitudinous, *creber*, *frequens*, *multus*.

mumble, v.; see **MUTTER**.

mummer; see **ACTOR**.

mummy, *homo mortuus arte medicatus* (Tac.).
munch, *manducare*.

mundane, perhaps *quotidianus* (= of everyday life).

municipal, *municipalis*.

municipality, *municipium*.

munificence, *munificentia*, *largitas*, *liberalitas*; see also **GENEROUSITY**.

munificent, *munificus*, *liberalis*; see also **GENEROUS**.

munificently, *munifice*, *large*, *liberaliter*.

muniment, *munimentum*.

munition, *belli instrumenta* (-orum, plur.) or *apparatus* (-ūs).

mural, *muralis*.

murder, subst. *caedes*, *occisio*, *homicidium* (Quint., Tac.), *nex* (passive in sense = violent death): the — of a near relative, *parricidium*; to accuse of —, *inter sicarios accusare*.

murder, v. *necare*, *caedere*, *occidere*, *interficere*, *de* or *e* medio tollere.

murderer, *homicida*, *sicarius*, *percussor*: the — of a father or near relative, *parricida*; of a brother, *fratricida*; of a mother, *matricida*; but the — of a particular person is often best indicated by a relative clause (e.g. *qui illum necavit*).

murderous, *sanguinarius*, *cruentus* (poet.).

murk; see **DARK**.

murmur, subst. (1) = any low sound, *murmur*, *susurrus*, *fremitus* (-ūs). (2) = complaint, *querela*; see also **COMPLAINT**.

murmur, v. (1) = to make a low noise, *murmurare*, *fremere*, *mussare*, *susurrare* (poet.). (2) = to complain, *fremere*, *queri*; see also **COMPLAIN**.

murmuring, *susurrus* (Ov.).

muscle, in anatomy, *musculus* (Cels.), *torus*; —s, in general sense = physical strength, *lacerti* (-orum, plur.), *nervi* (-orum, plur.).

muscular, *lacertosus*; see also **STRONG**.

muse, *Musa*, *Camena* (Hor.).

museum, *musæum* (Varro, Suet.).

mushroom, *fungus* (poet.), *boletus* (Pl., Juv.).

music. (1) as an art, *ars musica*, *musica*, *musicæ* (= μουσική), *musica* (-orum, n. plur.). (2) = a particular piece of —: as composed, *modi* (-orum, plur.); as played or sung, *modi*, *cantus* (-ūs); vocal —, *vocum cantus*; instrumental — (strings), *fidium* or *nervorum cantus*; instrumental — (wind), *tibiarum cantus*; by several performers, *concertus* (-ūs), *symphonia*.

musical. (1) = concerned with music, *musicus*, *melicus* (Lucr.), *symphoniacus*. (2) = understanding music, render by phrase, such as *artis musicae peritus*. (3) = melodious, *canorus*, *numerosus*.

musician, *musicus*; or refer to the player of a particular instrument, such as *fidicen* or *tibicen*.

musket; see **GUN**.

muslin, *sindon* (Mart.).

must, subst. *mustum*.

must, v. (1) representing absolute necessity (e.g. arising out of a law of nature); render by gerundive (pers. or impers.), e.g.: all — die, *omnibus moriendum est*; or by *neceste est*, with infin. or subj. (rarely introduced by *ut*), e.g.: man — die, *homini necesse est*

mori (Cic.). (2) representing moral obligation or duty; render by gerundive; or by *debere*, with infin.; or by *oportet*, with acc. and infin., or with subj. clause; or sometimes by possess. pron., e.g.: I — (= it is my duty), *meum est*, with infin.; or simply by the constructions of direct command (imperat., *ne* with perf. subj., etc.). (3) representing conditional necessity: a, of what one — do, if a certain purpose is to be achieved, render by gerundive, or by *opus est* (with infin. or abl.): b, of what — logically be so, if some condition is fulfilled, *neceste est* or *debere* (often in Lucr.). (4) representing (alleged) inward necessity: I — = I cannot help, *facere non possum quin*; but often rendered by simple indic., e.g.: I — confess, *confiteor*, *fateor*; I — regret, *doleo*; this one thing I — say, *unum illud dico*.

mustard, *sinapi* (Plin.).

muster, subst.; see **ASSEMBLY**.

muster, v. (1) transit. *recensere*; in gen. sense = to assemble, *convocare*; fig.: to — up courage, *animum sumere* or *erigere*. (2) intransit. = to assemble, *congregari*, *coire*, *convenire*, *adesse*.

musty, *micidus* (of bread and wine: Juv., Mart.); in gen. perhaps *obsoletus*; see also **OLD**.

mutability, *mutabilitas*; see also **CHANGE**.

mutable, *mutabilis*, *inconstans*, *mobilis*; see **CHANGEABLE**.

mute, adj. *mutus*.

mute, v. *mutare* (gen. of minor injuries), *truncare* (more serious).

mutated, *mutilis*, *mutilatus*, *truncus* (poet.), *truncatus*, *debilis* (= infirm), *curtus* (= docked).

mutation, render by verb.

mutiny, subst. *seditio*, *motus* (-ūs).

mutiny, v. *seditionem facere*.

mutineer, *homo seditiosus*.

mutinous, *seditiosus*.

mutinously, *seditiose*.

mutter, *mussare*, *mussitare*, *muttire* (Pl., Ter.), *murmurare*.

muttering, subst. *murmur*, *muttitio* (Pl.).

mutton, render by *caro* (ovilla).

mutual, *mutuus*.

mutually, *mutuo*, *invicem*, *inter se*.

muzzle, = fastening for the mouth, *ficella* (Plin.).

my, *meus* (only used for the sake of emphasis or clarity); sometimes *noster*: I have seen — brother, *fratrem vidi*; I am — own master, *meus sum*, *mei iuris sum*; it is — business, — duty, *meum est*; I, for — part, *quod ad me attinet*, *ego quidem*.

myriad, = ten thousand, *decem millia*; = an indefinitely large number, *sescenti*.

myrmidon, *satelles*, *adsecula*.

myrrh, *myrra* (or *myrrha*: Verg., Ov.); of —, *murrinus* (Pl.); anointed with —, *murreus* (Hor.).

myrtle, *myrtus* (Hor., Verg.); of —, adj., *myrteus* (Verg.); a — berry, *myrtum* (Verg.); a — grove, *myrtetum* (Pl., Sall., Verg.).

myself; see **SELF**.

mysterious, *occultus*, *secretus*, *arcaneus* (Hor.); see also **SECRET**.

mystery. (1) in the specifically religious sense, *mysteria* (-orum, plur.); to initiate into,

to celebrate or perform, the mysteries, *mysteria facere*. (2) in gen., *res occulta*.
mystic, adj. (1) = belonging to religious mysteries, *mysticus*. (2) in gen.; see STRANGE.
mystification, *ambages* (-um, plur.).
mystify, *tenebras homini* (or *animo hominis*) *offundere*.
myth, *fabula*.
mythical, *fabulosus* (Hor., Tac.).
mythology, *fabulae* (-arum, plur.), *historia fabularis* (Suet.).

N

nag, subst. *caballus*; see also HORSE.
nag, v. (colloq.) *incepitare*, *conviciari*.
naiad, *naias* (Verg.).
nail, subst. (1) on the fingers and toes, *unguis*: to cut the —s, *ungues recidere* or *resicare*; to bite one's —s, *ungues rodere*. (2) for hammering, *clavus*: to drive a —, *clavum (de)figere*; fig.: you have hit the — on the head, (*rem*) *acu tetigisti*.
nail, v. (*clavis*) *adfigere* or *configere*.
naive, *simplex*.
naked, *nudus* (lit. and fig.): half —, *seminudus*; to strip —, *nudare*.
nakedly, *aperte*.
nakedness, *nudatum*, or *nudum*, *corpus*; fig., of style, *ieiunitas*, *exilitas*, *siccitas*.
name, subst. LIT., *nomen*, *vocabulum*, *cognomen* (= the family name): my — is *Balbus*, *est mihi nomen Balbus* (or *Balbo*; dat. often in Liv.); to bear a —, *nomen ferre* or *habere*; by — (i.e. with the —(s) mentioned), *nominatim*. A distinguished Roman had three personal names: *praenomen* (of the individual, e.g. *Publius*); *nomen* (of the gens, e.g. *Cornelius*); *cognomen* (of the familia, e.g. *Scipio*); sometimes as a special distinction he had an *agnomen* or second *cognomen* (e.g. *Africanus*). TRANSF., (1) good — = reputation, *nomen*, *fama*, *existimatio*. (2) = mere name, opp. to reality, *nomen*: in —, *verbo*. (3) = authority, warrant: tell him in my —, in the — of the senate, *dic ei meis verbis*, *senatus verbis*.
name, v. (1) = to give a name to, *nominare*, *appellare*, *dicere*, *nuncupare*; (*homini* or *rei*) *nomen dare*, (*im*)*ponere*. (2) = to mention by —, *nominare*. (3) = to appoint; q.v.
nameless, *nominis expers*: a certain person who shall be —, *homo quidam*.
namely, often rendered by simple apposition, otherwise by relative clause or by *dico* (= I mean, I refer to).
namesake, *homo eodem nomine appellatus*.
nap, subst. (1) = sleep, *somnus* (*brevis*). (2) of cloth, *villi* (-orum, plur.: Verg.).
nap, v.; see SLEEP; fig.: Homer is caught —ping, *dormitat* *Homerus* (Hor.).
nape, of the neck, *cervix*.
napkin, *mappa* (Hor., Juv.), *mantile* (Verg.).
Naples, *Neapolis*.
Narbonne, *Narbo*.
narcissus, *narcissus* (Plin.).
narcotic, render by phrase, with verb *sopire* or subst. *somnus*.
nard, *nardus* (Plin.).

narrate, (e)*narrare*, *referre*, *memorare*; see also TELL, RELATE.

narration, *narratio*, *expositio*.

narrative, subst. *narratio*, *historia*, *fabula*.

narrative, adj., render by verb, *narrare*.

narrator, *narrator*.

narrow, adj. LIT., *angustus*, *artus* (= tightened, confined), *contractus* (= narrowed). TRANSF., *angustus*, *pusillus*; to have a — escape, *vix* or *aegre periculum effugere*.

narrow, v. (1) transit.: to — down, *coartare*, *contrahere*. (2) intransit., use pass. of above verbs.

narrowly. (1) = scarcely, *aegre*, *vix*. (2) = closely, carefully, *accurate*, *diligenter*.

narrowness, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.); fig.: — of mind, *animus angustus* or *pusillus*.

narrows, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.), *fauces* (-ium, plur.).

nasal, *narium* (genit. of *nares* = nose).

nascent, *nascens*.

nastiness. (1) = unpleasantness, *amaritudo*, *gravitas*. (2) = foulness, *foeditas*.

nasty. (1) = disagreeable, *amarus*, *gravis*. (2) = foul, *foedus*, *spurcus*, *taeter*, *immundus*.

natal, *natalis*, *natalicius*.

nation, *populus*, *gens* (= people, stock), *civitas* (= body of citizens), *respublica* (= state), *natio* (= tribe, not highly civilized).

national, render by genit. of word for 'nation', with or without addition of *proprius* (= peculiar to): the — cause, *respublica*; in the — interest, *e republica*.

nationality, render by word for 'nation'; of what —? *cuius*?

native, subst. *indigena*: a — of Rome, *homo Romae natus* or (a) *Roma oriundus*.

native, adj. *indigena*: — land, *patria*; — language, *patrius sermo*; see also NATURAL.

nativity, in gen. render by *nasci*; in astrology, *thema* (-ātis, n.: Suet.), *genesis* (Suet.).

natural, *naturalis* (= coming from, or conforming to, nature); *nativus* (= —, not artificial; also native, inborn); *innatus* (= inborn), *insitus* (= inborn); *simplex* (= unaffected), *candidus* (= unaffected); of rock, *vivus* (Verg.); quite — (i.e. not surprising), *minime mirus*; — ability or disposition, *indoles*, *ingenium*, *natura*; — death, *mors necessaria*; — science or philosophy, *physica*, *naturae investigatio*; — products, *ea quae gignuntur*.

naturalist, render by phrase with (*rerum*) *natura*.

naturalize: to — a person, *homini civitatem dare*; to — an animal or plant, *importare*.

naturally, *secundum naturam*, *naturaliter*; *sponte* (= without compulsion); *simpliciter* (= unaffectedly).

nature, in gen. *natura*: the realm of —, *rerum natura*; the — of a person (or thing), *natura*, *ingenium*, *indoles*; sometimes *rus* (*ruris* = countryside); by —, according to —, *naturā*, *naturaliter*, *secundum naturam*; law of —, natural law, *lex naturae* or *naturalis*; the phenomena and working principles of —, *naturae species ratioque* (LUCR.); sometimes, in the sense of 'character', to be rendered by *talis* or *eiusmodi* (= of that —), and *qualis*? (= of what —?).

naught, *nihil*: to set at —, *parvi facere*, *neglegere*.

naughtiness, *improbis, petulantia, malitia*.
naughty, *improbis, petulans, malus*.
nausea, *nausea, fastidium* (= disgust).
nauseous; see LOATHSOME, DISGUSTING.
nautical, **naval**, adj. *navalis* (e.g. *pugna*),
nauticus (= of ships or sailors), *maritimus*
 (= belonging to the sea).
nave, of a wheel, *modiolus* (Plin.).
navel, *umbilicus*.
navigable, *navigabilis, navium patiens*.
navigate, *navigare*.
navigation, *navigatio* (= voyage); other-
 wise render by phrase *res nauticae* (plur.)
 or by verb *navigare*.
navigator, *nauta*; see SAILOR.
navy, *classis, copiae navales, naves* (= ships).
nay, as answer to a question (= no), *non*;
 introducing a correction, — rather . . . (= no
 indeed . . .), *immo (vero)*; introducing an
 amplification (= and what is more), *atque*
adeo.
neap-tide, render by phrase, such as *aestūs*
minimus accessus (-ūs).
near, adj. *propinquus*: —er, *propior*; —est,
proximus; *vicinus* (= neighbouring); —
 relationship, *necessitudo*.
near, adv. *prope, iuxta, propter*.
near, prep. *ad, prope, propter, iuxta*, with
 acc.
nearily, *prope, paene* (= all but), *ferè* or *ferme*
 (= pretty well): — related, *genere propinquus*.
nearness, *propinquitas* (of place or relation-
 ship).
nearsighted, render by phrase, such as *non*
longe prospicere posse.
neat. (1) = clean and tidy, *nitidus, mundus*,
comptus, elegans, concinnus. (2) = undiluted,
merus (poet.).
neat-cattle, *armenta* (-orum, plur.).
neat-herd, *armentarius* (Lucr., Verg.).
neatly, *nitide, compte, eleganter, concinne*.
neatness, *elegantia, munditia, concinnitas*.
nebulous, *nebulosus*.
necessaries, *res necessariae* (plur.): — of life,
 use phrase, such as *ea quae sunt ad vivendum*
necessaria or *quae ad vitam opus sunt*.
necessarily, *necessarie, necessario*; often to be
 rendered by *necesse est* (e.g.: he must — fear
 many, *necesse est multos timeat*).
necessary, adj. *necessarius*: this is —, *hoc est*
necessarium, opus est hoc (nom. or abl.), *usus*
est hoc (abl.); it is — to go, *opus est ire*,
necesse est ire (or *eamus*), *eundum est*.
necessitate, *cogère*; see also COMPEL.
necessity. (1) = what must be, *necessitas*,
necessitudo (rare), *res necessaria*: there is a —
 for, *opus est* (with nom. or abl.), *usus est*
 (with genit.); to perceive the — of a thing,
videre necessarium esse. (2) = want, *necessitas*,
egestas; a time of —, *tempus necessitatis*.
neck. LIT., of a living being, *collum, cervix*
 (before Aug. period almost always used in
 the plur., *cervices*), *gula* (= throat), *fauces*
 (-ium, plur.: = throat). TRANSF., of other
 things, *collum* (of a poppy: Verg.; of a
 bottle: Cato, Phaedr.).
neck-cloth, *focale* (Hor., Quint.).
necklace, *monile, torques* (torquis).
necromancer, render by phrase, such as *qui*
animas mortuorum excitat.
nectar, *nectar*.
need, subst. *necessitas*: there is — of, *opus est*

(with nom. or abl.), *usus est* (with abl.); there
 is — to, *opus est* (with infin.) or *necesse est*
 (with infin.) or use gerundive.
need, v. *requirere, egere* (with genit. or abl.):
 to be —ed; see NEED, subst.; —s must; see
 MUST.
needful, *necessarius*.
neediness, *egestas, indigentia, inopia*; see also
 POVERTY.
needle, *acus* (-ūs).
needless; see UNNECESSARY.
needlework, render by phrase, such as *opus*
acu factum.
needy, *egens, indigens, inops*.
nefarious, *nefarius*; see also ABOMINABLE,
 WICKED.
negation, *negatio, infitatio*.
negative, adj., of words, *negans*.
neglect, subst. and *negligence*, *neglegentia*,
indigentia, incuria.
neglect, v. *neglegere, intermittere, praeter-*
mittere, omittere, relinquere, deserere: to —
 one's duty, *officio* (dat.) *desse*.
neglectful, *negligent*, adj. *neglegens, indiligens*,
remissus; see also CARELESS.
negotiate, *agere* or *conloqui* (*cum homine de re*):
 with object, to — a peace (i.e. arrange it),
pacem componere or *conciliare*.
negotiation, = conference, parley, *conlo-*
quium; more often expressed by verb,
 e.g.: —s are in progress, *agitur (de re)*.
negotiator, *legatus, orator, internuntius, con-*
ciliator (e.g. *pacis*).
Negro, *Aethiops*.
neigh, *hinnire, hinnitum edere*.
neighing, *hinnitus* (-ūs).
neighbour. LIT., *vicinus* (with f. *vicina*); plur.
 —s, *vicini, finitimi, vicina*. TRANSF., =
 fellow man, *alter* (sing. = another), *ceteri*
 (plur. = others); or render by repetition of
 homo (e.g.: a man should help his —, *homo*
homini succurrere debet).
neighbourhood, *vicinia, vicinitas*.
neighbouring, *vicinus, propinquus, finitimus*,
confinis, proximus.
neighbourly, render by phrase, such as
ut decet vicinum.
neither, pron. *neuter*: in — direction, *neutro*.
neither, conj. *nec* (or *neque*): —, nor, *nec*
 (or *neque*), *nec* (or *neque*); in commands,
 wishes, etc., *neither* is *neve* (or *neu*) and
neither, nor is usually *ne, neve* (or *neu*).
nephew, *filius fratris* or *sororis*.
nepotism, render by phrase, such as *nimius*
in suos favor.
Nereid, *Nereis*.
nerve. LIT., no equivalent. TRANSF., of
 vigour, etc., *nervi* (-orum, plur.; lit. = sinews).
nervous. (1) = vigorous (*obsolete*), *nervosus*.
 (2) see TIMID.
nervously; see TIMIDLY.
nervousness, *timiditas, trepidatio*.
nest, *nidus*: a little —, *nidulus*.
nestle, *in gremio esse* or *haerere*.
nestling, *pullus*: —s, *nidi* (-orum, plur.: Verg.).
net, subst. *rete, plāga* (usually plur.), *everri-*
culum (= a drag- —: Varro), *funda* (Verg.),
casses (-ium, plur., for hunting: poet.).
net, v.; see CATCH.
nettle, *urtica*.
nettled, adj. *offensus, subiratus*.
network, *reticulum*.

neuter, as *grammat. t. t.*, *neuter, neutralis* (or *nullius*).

neutral, medius, neutrius partis: to remain —, *medium se gerere, neutri parti se adiungere, quiescere*.

neutrality, render by *adj.* or *verb.*

neutralize; see *COUNTERBALANCE*.

never, nunquam, non unquam: and —, *nec unquam*; as a strong general negation, *minime, minime vero, minime gentium*.

nevertheless, nihilominus, nihilo setius, (at)-tamen; see also *HOWEVER*.

new, novus (of what did not exist before); *recens* (of what has only recently come into existence), *novellus*; — to a person = unaccustomed, *insolitus*.

new-born, recens natus (Pl.).

new-comer, advena.

new-fangled, new-fashioned, mirus (= strange), *novus* (= new), *inauditus* (= unheard of).

newly, nuper, modo, recens (*adv.*): — arrived, *recens* (*adj.*); — enslaved, *novicius*.

newness, novitas, insolentia (= strangeness) (of what is uncommon).

news, res, nuntius: what —? *quid novi?*; — reached Rome, *Romam nuntiatum est*.

newspaper, acta (-orum, *n. plur.*) with *adj.* *diurna* (Tac.) or *publica* (Tac.) or *urbana* (Cic.).

newt, lacertus, lacerta (= lizard).

next, adj. proximus: the — year, *proximus* or *insequens annus*; the — day, *posterus dies*; on the — day, *postero die* or *postridie*.

next, adv. deinceps, deinde, postea (= afterwards).

next, prep.; see *NEAR*.

nib, v. = point of a pen, *acumen*.

nibble, (ad)rodere, gustare (= to taste).

nice. (1) = pleasant, *suavis, dulcis. (2)* = fastidious, *delicatus. (3)* = penetrating, discerning, *accuratus, diligens, subtilis, exquisitus*.

nicely. (1) = well, *bene, probe. (2)* = with discernment, *accurate, diligenter, subtiliter*.

nicety. (1) = fastidiousness, *fastidium. (2)* = precision, *subtilitas*; to a —, *ad unguem* (Hor.).

niche, aedicula (for statues).

nick: in the — of time, *in ipso articulo (temporis), opportunitissime*.

nickname, render by phrase, such as *nomen per ludibrium datum*.

niece, fratrís or sororis filia.

niggardly; see *MISERLY*.

night, nox, tenebrae (-arum, *plur.* = darkness): till —, *in noctem*; by —, *nocte, noctu, de nocte*; early in the —, *concupia nocte*; in the dead of —, *intempestā nocte*; — and day, *noctes et dies*; of the —, *nocturnus*; lasting all —, *pernox*.

nightfall: at —, *sub noctem*.

nightingale, lusciniā (Hor.), *Philomela* (Verg.).

nightlight; see *LAMP*.

nightly, adj. nocturnus.

nightmare, insomnium (Tac., Verg.), *suppressio nocturna* (Plin.).

nightshade, solanum (Plin.).

Nile, Nilus.

nimble, agilis; see also *QUICK, SWIFT*.

nine, novem: — times, *novie(n)s*; — each, *noveni*.

nineteen, undeviginti: — each, *undeviceni*.

nineteenth, undevicesimus, nonus decimus.

ninety, nonaginta: — each, *nonageni*.

ninth, nonus.

nip, v. vellicare (Pl.); with cold, *urere*.

nipple, papilla (Plin.).

nitre; see *SALTPETRE*.

no, adj. nullus (with subst. agreeing or in partitive genit.), *non ullus, nemo* (with personal subst. in apposition), *nihil* with partitive genit. (e.g.: — news, *nihil novi*, — trouble, *nihil negoti*). Often 'no' with an abstract subst. can be rendered as 'not' or 'nothing' with a verb, e.g.: to have — feeling, *nihil sentire*. By — means, *minime, haud-quaquam, nequaquam*. And —, *nec ullus*.

no, adv. (1) in answers, *non, minime (vero)*; introducing a correction, = — but, *nay* rather, *immo (vero)*: to answer yes or —, *aut etiam aut non respondere*; to say —, *negare*; to say — to a thing, *rem abnuere* or *recusare*.

(2) with comparatives *adj.* or *adv.* *non, nihilo*.

nobility. (1) of birth, *nobilitas, genus nobile*.

(2) = the nobles; see *NOBLE*, subst. **(3)** of character, use *adj.* with *animus*.

noble, subst. unus e nobilibus, homo nobilis or *generosus*; in *plur.* the nobles, *nobiles, proceres*.

noble, adj. (1) by birth, *nobilis, generosus, nobili* or *inlustri loco natus. (2)* morally, *ingenue, praeclarus, honestus, liberalis*.

nobly. (1) — born; see *NOBLE. (2)* in a noble spirit, *ingenue, praeclare, honeste*.

nobody, nemo: and —, *nec quisquam*; in commands, etc., *ne quis* (and —, *neve quis*) with subj.; a —, *terrae filius*.

nocturnal, nocturnus.

nod, subst. nutus (-ūs).

nod, v. nutare (Pl., Hor.): to — assent, *adnuere*; = to doze, *dormitare* (Hor.).

noise, subst. sonitus (-ūs); *strepitus* (-ūs; = loud —, *din*); *fremitus* (-ūs; = a roaring —); *crepitus* (-ūs; = clattering or creaking); *stridor* (= a loud, harsh —); *fragor* (= the — of breaking); *murmur* (= murmur or roar): to make a —, *strepere, fremere, (con)crepare*; or use *facere* with *subst.*

noise, v.: to — abroad; see *PUBLISH*.

noiseless, tacitus.

noiselessly, tacite, (cum) silentio.

noisily, cum strepitu.

noisy: a — meeting, *contio tumultuosa*; but often to be rendered by *subst.* or *verb*; see *NOISE*.

noisome, foedus, taeter.

nomadic, vagus.

nomads, nomades (Plin.), *vagae gentes*.

nomenclature, render by phrase with *nomen* or *nominare*.

nominal and nominally, nomine, verbo.

nominate, nominare, dicere, facere, designare, creare; see also *APPOINT*.

nomination, nominatio, designatio (Tac., Suet.).

nominate, casus (-ūs) *nominativus* or *rectus* (Quint.).

nominee, render by *verb nominare*.

nonagenarian, homo nonaginta annos natus.

nonchalant, nonchalantly, use the phrase *aequo animo*.

nonentity, nihil; = an obscure person, *terrae filius*.

nonsense, *ineptiae* (-arum, plur.), *nugae* (-arum, plur.), *somnia* (-orum, plur.); as interj., *nonsense! gerrae!* (Pl.), *fabulae!* (Ter.): to talk —, *garrire*.

nonsensical, *absurdus*, *ineptus*; see also FOOLISH.

none, *nemo*, *nullus*; see also NO, NOBODY.

nook, *angulus* (Hor.).

noon, *meridies*: of —, adj. *meridianus*.

noose, *laqueus*.

nor, *nec* or *neque*; in commands, etc., *neve* or *neu* (sometimes *nec* or *neque*).

normal; see REGULAR.

north, subst. *septentrio* (or plur. *septentriones*), *aquilo*, *Boreas* (poet.).

north or northern or northerly, *septentrionalis* (Varro), *aquilonaris*: — wind, *aquilo*, *Boreas* (poet.).

north-east, adj. *inter septentriones et orientem spectans*: the — wind, *aquilo*.

north pole, *n. polus glacialis* (Ov.), *polus* (Ov.), *arctos* (Ov.).

North Sea, *Oceanus Germanicus*.

northwards, (ad) *septentrionem versus*.

north-west, adj. *inter septentriones et occasum solis spectans*: — wind, *Caurus* (or *Corus*).

nose, *nasus*, *nares* (-ium, plur. = nostrils): with a large —, *nasutus* (Hor.); to blow the —, *se emungere* (Suet.), *emungi* (Juv.); to turn up the — at anyone (from contempt), *hominem naso adunco suspendere* (Hor.).

nosegay, *fasciculus*.

nostrils, *naris* (usually plur.).

nostrum, *medicamentum*.

not, *non*, *haud* (esp. before adv. and adj.): — at all, *nullus* (colloq., agreeing with subject), *minime*, *nullo modo*, *haudquaquam*, *nequaquam*, *neutiquam*; — enough, *parum*, *minus*; not even . . . , not . . . either, *ne . . . quidem* (with the emphatic word(s) placed between *ne* and *quidem*); — one (= — even one), *ne unus quidem*; — so very, *non ita*, *haud ita*; — to say . . . , *ne dicam . . .* And —: = *nor*, *nec* or *neque*; = instead of, and — rather, *et non*, *ac non*, *non*. Do —: in questions, do — you see? *nonne vides? non vides?*; in commands, do — come, *noli venire*, *ne veneris*, *cave (ne) venias*, *ne venias* (colloq.), *ne veni* (poet.), *parce* or *fuge venire* (poet.). That —: to fear that . . . —, *timere ne non* or *ut*; to say that . . . —, *negare*, in order that . . . —, *ne* with subj.

notable; see REMARKABLE.

notary, *scriba*.

notation, *notatio* (= the act of marking); see also WRITING.

notch, v. *incidere*.

note, subst. (1) in music, *sonus*, *vox*. (2) a —, as made in a —-book, *adnotatio* (Plin. L.).

(3) = letter, *epistula*, *codicilli* (-orum, plur.).

note, v. (1) = to make a —, *adnotare* (Plin. L.); see also WRITE. (2) see NOTICE.

note-book, *adversaria* (-orum, plur.), *commentarius*.

noted; see FAMOUS.

note-of-hand, as commercial t. t. *chirographum* (Suet.).

nothing, *nihil* (nil), *nulla res*, *nihilum* (in certain cases): — of the kind, *nihil tale*; — new, *nihil novi*; out of — comes —, *de nihilo nihil fit*; worth —, *nihili*; good for —,

nequam; — but, *nihil aliud nisi*. And —, *nec quidquam*. That . . . nothing: in commands, etc., *ne quid*; in statements, he said that —, *negavit quicquam*.

notice, subst. (1) = — taken, the act of noticing, *animadversio*, *notatio*; more often rendered by verb. (2) = — given, announcement, warning, *promulgatio*, *denuntiatio*; or render by verb. (3) concr., a —, as a visible object, *proscriptio*, *titulus*.

notice, v. *animadvertere*.

noticeable; see REMARKABLE.

notification, *promulgatio*, *denuntiatio*.

notify, (*rem homini*) (*de*)*nuntiare*; see also INFORM.

notion, *notio*, *suspicio*; see also CONCEPTION, IDEA.

notoriety, *fama* (in gen.), *infamia* (in bad sense).

notorious. (1) in gen., *notus*, *manifestus*, *clarus*, *insignis*, *nobilis*. (2) in a bad sense, *notus*, *infamis*, *nobilis* (Pl., Ter.).

notwithstanding. (1) as adv. *nihilominus* (or in two words, *nihilo minus*), *tamen*, *attamen*. (2) as prep. = in spite of; see SPITE.

nought; see NOTHING.

noun, *nomen* (Quint.).

nourish, (lit. and fig.) *alere*, *nutrire*.

nourishing, render by phrase, such as *in quo multum alimenti est*.

nourishment, *alimentum*, *cibus*.

novel, subst. *fabula*.

novel, adj. *novus*; see also NEW, UNCOMMON.

novelist, *qui fabulas componit*.

novelty. (1) = newness, *novitas*, *insolentia*. (2) = a new thing, *res nova*.

November, (*mensis*) *Novembris* or *November*.

novice, *novicius* (strictly = a new slave), *tiro* (strictly = a new soldier); often rendered by adj. *rudis*; see also INEXPERIENCED.

novitiate, *tirocinium*.

now. (1) as adv. of time, *nunc* (opp. *tunc*; at this moment, at the time present to the writer); *iam* (= at this, or that, very time, already; it can be used of the past); *hoc tempore*, *in praesentiā*, *in praesenti*, *hodie* (= today); just —, *nunc ipsum* (= at this very moment), *modo* (= a moment ago); now . . . now . . . , *modo . . . modo . . .*; for a long time —, *iamdudum*, *iampridem*, *iam diu*; — and then, *interdum*, *aliquando*, *nonnunquam*; from —, *iam inde*, *ab hoc tempore*. (2) as a particle of transition, *autem*, *vero*, *quidem*, *equidem*, *sed*.

nowadays, *nunc*, *hodie*, *hodierno tempore*.

nowhere, *nusquam*.

nude, *nudus*; see also NAKED.

nudge, *fodicare* (Hor.), *foedere* (Ter.).

nugatory, *nugatorius*; see also VAIN.

nugget, *gleba*.

nuisance, render by adj. *molestus* or *gravis*.

null, *vanus*, *inritus*, *inanis*, *nullus*.

nullify, *ad inritum redigere*.

nullity, *vanitas*, *inanitas*; or render by adj.

numb, adj. *torpens*: to be —, *torpere*; to grow —, *torpescere*.

numb, v. render by phrase, such as *torpore adficere*.

number, subst. *numerus* (in most senses of the Eng.): a large —, *multitudo*, *copia*, or render by adj. such as *multus*, *frequens*, *creber*; to find out the — of the enemy, *cognoscere quot sint hostes*.

number, v. (*di*)*numerare*, *numerus inire*: to — among the gods, *referre in numerum deorum*.
numbering, subst.: a — of the people, *census* (-ūs).
numbering, partic. = amounting to, *ad* with acc.
numberless, *innumerus*, *innumerabilis*.
numbness, *torpor*.
numerical, render by subst. *numerus* (= number).
numerous, plur. *multi*, *plurimi*, *frequentes* (= crowded), *crebri* (= crowded); sing.: a — assembly, *multitudo*, *frequentia*.
nun, *monacha* (eccl.), *nonna* (eccl.).
nuptial, *nuptialis*, *genialis* (esp. with *lectus*): a — song, *epithalamium* (Quint.), *hymenaeus* (Pl., Ov.).
nuptials, subst. *nuptiae* (-arum, plur.), *hymenaeus* (or in plur.: Verg.).
nurse, subst. *nutrix* (= a children's —, with dim. *nutricula*); fig. in metaphors, *altrix*: a — for the sick, render by phrase with *curare* or *adsidēre*.
nurse, v. *nutrire*, *gestare* (= to carry in the arms: Ter.), *fovēre* (= to fondle: Verg.): to — the sick, *curare* (*hominem*), *adsidēre* (*homini*).
nursery. (1) for children, render by phrase. (2) for plants, *seminarium*.
nursling, *alumnus*.
nurture, *educatio*; see also EDUCATION.
nut, *nux*; in metaphor: you have only one more — to crack, but a hard one, *unus tibi restat nodus, sed Herculeus* (Sen.).
nutriment, *nutrition*; see FOOD.
nutshell. LIT., *putamen*. TRANSF., to put the thing in a —, *ne multa* (*dicam*).
nymph, *nympha*: a water- —, *Naias* or *Nais* (poet.); a mountain- —, *Oreas* (Verg.); a wood- —, *Dryas* or *Hamadryas* (Verg.); a sea- —, *Nereis* (poet.).

O

o! oh! interj. *o!*, *oh!* (Pl., Ter.), *pro!* or *proh!* (expressing surprise or indignation), *heu!* (expressing pain): — that (in wishes), *utinam*, *o si* (poet.); —, but, *atqui*.
oak, *quercus* (-ūs), *aesculus* (= the winter or Italian —: Verg., Hor.), *ilex* (= the holm- —: poet.); adj., of —, *oaken*, *quernus* (poet.), *aesculeus* (poet.), *ilignus* (poet.); the wood of the —, *robur*; an — wood, — forest, *quercetum* (Hor.), *aesculetum* (Hor.).
oak-apple, *galla* (Plin.).
oakum, *stuppa*; adj., made of —, *stuppeus* (poet.).
oar, *remus*, *tonsa* (poet.), *palma* (poet.).
oaten, *avenaceus* (Plin.).
oath, *iusiurandum*, *sacramentum* (military); the form or wording of an —, *verba* (-orum, plur.): a false —, *periurium*; to bind by an —, *iureiurando obstringere*; to take the — according to the usual form, *verbis conceptis iurare*; to swear a military — of allegiance, *sacramentum dicere*.
oats, *avena*.
obdurate, adj.; see OBSTINATE.

obedience, *oboedientia*, *obtemperatio*, *obsequium*.
obedient, *oboediens*, *dicto audiens*, *obtemperans*, *obsequens* (all with dat.); often to be rendered by verb.
obediently, *oboedienter*.
obeisance; see BOW.
obelisk, *obeliscus* (Plin.).
obese; see FAT.
obey, (*homini*, *legibus*, etc.), *parere*, *oboedire*, *obtemperare*, *obsequi*; (*homini*) *auscultare*, *dicto audientem esse*.
obituary: the nearest Roman equivalent to our — notice was perhaps the funeral oration, *laudatio*.
object, subst. (1) in gen. = thing, esp. one apparent to the senses, *res*. (2) an — of . . . = that to which a particular thing is done; this is rendered by the predicative dat. (e.g.: to be an — of hatred, *odio esse*), or by certain abstract nouns used in a concrete sense (e.g. *amor* or *amores* = an — of love), or by the passive of a suitable verb (e.g. *amari* = to be an — of love). (3) purpose, aim, *consilium*, *propositum*, *finis*; often rendered by verb, e.g. *my*, *quod volo* or *peto* or *sequor*, *quod spectro*, *id ad quod specto*; with the — of, *eo consilio ut*; to make anything one's —, *rem sibi proponere*.
object, v. (1) = to feel annoyance, *gravari*, *molestē ferre*. (2) = to make objections, *contra dicere recusare*, *repugnare*: to — to doing a thing, *recusare facere*, *nolle facere*; but you will —, *at (enim)*; but someone may —, *sed fortasse quispiam dixerit*.
objection, *quod contra dicitur*, *contradictio* (Quint., Tac.): I have no —, *non recuso*, *non repugno*, *nihil impedio*, *per me licet*.
objectionable; see BAD.
objective, subst. *locus qui petitur*; see also OBJECT, DESTINATION.
objective, adj. *externus* (= outside the self); or render by *in rebus* or *in rerum naturā*.
objector, *qui contra dicit*.
objurgate, *obiurgare*.
oblation; see OFFERING.
obligation, usually to be rendered by verb; sometimes *officium* (= duty), *religio* (= sense of —): I am under an — to do, *debeo* or *meum est facere*; to be under an — to a person, *homini gratiam debere*; adj., under —, *obnoxius*; see also OBLIGE.
obligatory; see OBLIGE and COMPULSORY.
oblige. (1) = to constrain, compel, *cogere*. (2) = to put under an obligation, (*hominem homini*) *obligare* or *obstringere*, (*hominem*) *devincire*. (3) = to do a favour to a person, *homini gratiam facere*, *commodare*.
obliging, *humanus*, *comis*, *facilis*, *officiosus*.
obligingly, *comiter*, *officose*.
obligingness, *humanitas*, *comitas*, *facilitas*.
oblique. LIT., *obliquus* (= slanting). TRANSF., *obliquus* (Tac.), or render by phrase, e.g. *per ambages*; as grammat. t. t., — cases, *casūs obliqui* (Varro); — narrative, *oratio obliqua* (Quint.).
obliquely. LIT., *oblique*, *in obliquum*. TRANSF., *oblique* (Tac.) or *per ambages*.
obliquity, *obliquitas* (Plin.): moral —, *pravitas*, *iniquitas*.
obliterate, *delere*, *abolere*; see also ERASE, DESTROY.

oblivion, *oblivio*, *oblivium* (poet.).

oblivious, *immemor*, *obliviosus*.

oblong, *oblongus* (Plin.).

obloquy, *odium* (= hatred); *opprobrium*, *vituperatio*, *maledictum* (= abuse).

obnoxious. (1) = subject, liable, *obnoxius*.

(2) = objectionable, *noxius*, *invisus*.

obscene, *obscenus*, *inquinatus*, *foedus*, *turpis*.

obscenely, *obscene*, *turpiter*.

obscenity, *obscenitas*, *turpitude*.

obscure. LIT., *obscurus*; see also DARK.

TRANSF., (1) = not easily understood, *obscurus*, *caecus*, *involutus* (= involved),

reconditus (= abstruse), *ambiguus* (= of uncertain meaning), *perplexus* (= puzzling),

incertus (= vague): rather —, *subobscurus*.

(2) = undistinguished, *obscurus*, *humilis*.

obscure, v. *obscurare* (lit. and fig.), *tenebras* *offundere* or *obducere* (with dat.).

obscurely, *perplexe*, *ambigue*, *per ambages*: — born, *obscurum loco natus*.

obscurity. LIT., *obscuritas*, *tenebrae* (-arum, plur.); see also DARKNESS. TRANSF., (1) of style, etc., *obscuritas*, *oratio involuta*, *perplexa*, etc. (2) of birth, *obscuritas*, *humilitas*.

obsequies; see FUNERAL.

obsequious, (*nimis*) *obsequens*: an — friend, *adsentator*.

obsequiousness, *obsequentia*.

observance, *mos* (= habit), *ritus* (-ūs; = usage), *conservatio* (= maintenance): religious —, *cultus* (-ūs) *deorum*.

observant, *attentus* (= attentive): — of, *diligens*, with genit.

observation. (1) = the act of observing, *observatio*, *animadversio*, *notatio*: power of —, *ingenii acumen* or *acies*, *sagacitas*. (2) = remark, *dictum*; see also REMARK.

observatory, *specula*.

observe. (1) = to watch, notice, *observare*, *animadvertere*, *spectare*, *contemplari*, *considerare*: to — the flight of birds (as an omen),

auspicari; to — the sky, in gen. for any omen, *de caelo servare*. (2) = to keep to, maintain, (*ob*)*servare*, *conservare*. (3) see REMARK.

observer, *spectator* (with f. *spectatrix*), *speculator* (with f. *speculatrix*), *animadversor*: an acute —, *homo acutus*, *sagax*.

obsolete, *obsoletus*; sometimes rendered by phrase, e.g.: — words, *verba ab usu cotidiani sermonis iam diu intermissa* (Cic.); to become —, *obsolescere*.

obstacle, *impedimentum*, *obex* (= a barrier); often to be rendered by verb.

obstinate, *pertinax*, *pervicax*, *obstinatus*, *offirmatus*: an — illness, *morbus longinquus* (= long).

obstinately, *pertinaciter*, *pervicaciter*, *obstinate*, *obstinato animo*.

obstinacy, *pertinacia*, *pervicacia*, *obstinatio*, *animus obstinatus*.

obstreperous, *tumultuosus*.

obstruct, *obstruere*, *obsaepe*, *obstare* (with dat.), *officere* (with dat.); see also HINDER, OPPOSE.

obstruction, *impedimentum*, *obstructio*; see also OBSTACLE.

obstructive, render by verb.

obstructor, *intercessor*.

obtain, v. (1) transit. *adipisci* (after effort), *consequi* (after effort), *nancisci* (esp. by

chance), *potiri* (with genit. or abl.): to — in addition, *acquirere*; to — by asking, *impetrare*, *exorare*; to — favour, *gratiam sibi conciliare*; to — the support of (at elections, etc.), *ferre*; to — an audience, *ad colloquium admitti*. (2) intransit.; see PREVAIL.

obtaining, subst. *adeptio*; or render by verb.

obtrude, *ingerere*, *incolare*.

obtuse, *hebes*, *obtusus*, *retusus*.

obviate, (*rei*, dat.) *occurrere* or *obviam ire*, (*rem*) *praeavere*.

obvious, *apertus*, *manifestus*, *perspicuus*.

obviously, *aperte*, *manifesto*, *perspicue*.

occasion, subst. (1) = time, *tempus*: for the —, *ad tempus*; on that —, *tum*. (2) = suitable time, opportunity, *ocasio*: to give — for criticism, *ansam reprehensionis* (or *ad reprehendum*) *dare*; to rise to the —, *occasione uti*; to fail to rise to the —, *occasione deesse*.

occasion, v. *auctorem esse rei* (genit.), *creare* (= to give rise to), *movere* (= to excite, e.g. laughter, *risum*); or render by subst. with *dare*; see also OCCASION, subst.

occasional; see OCCASIONALLY.

occasionally, *raro* (= seldom); *interdum*, *aliquando* (= sometimes); *occasione datā*, *per occasionem* (= as opportunity arises).

occident; see WEST.

occiput, *occipitium* (Plin.), or render by phrase, such as *aversa pars capitis*.

occult, *occultus*; see also ABSTRUSE, OBSCURE.

occupancy, *possessio*.

occupation. (1) = taking, *occupatio*. (2) = business pursuit, *occupatio*, *negotium*, *quaestus* (-ūs; profitable).

occupy. (1) = to take possession of, *capere*, *occupare*: to — beforehand, *praecoccupare*.

(2) = to hold, *habere*, *tenere*, *obtinere*, *possidere*. (3) = to engage the time or attention of, *occupare*, *tenere*, *detinere*; pass.: to be occupied with a matter, *in re versari*.

occur. (1) = to come into one's mind, render by *in mentem homini venire* (with the matter as subject, or else in genit.), *subit* (*animum*), *succurrit*, *occurrit*, *incidit* (*in mentem*). (2) of passages in books, *reperi* (= to be found), *esse in oratione*, *apud scriptorem*, etc. (3) = to happen, *fieri*, *incidere*, *accidere*.

occurrence, *casus* (-ūs), *res* (*gesta*).

ocean, *oceanus*.

ochre, *ochra* (Plin.).

octagon, *octogonum* (Vitr.).

octagonal, *octogonus* (Vitr.).

octave, *diapason* (Vitr.).

October, (*mensis*) *October*.

octogenarian, *homo octoginta annos natus*.

ocular, render by *oculus*; see EYE.

oculist, *ocularius medicus* (Cels.); or render by phrase.

odd. (1) = not even, *impar*. (2) = remaining, left over: — moments, *tempora subsiciva*.

(3) see STRANGE, EXTRAORDINARY.

oddity, *oddness*; see STRANGENESS.

odds, *pignus* (-ōris, n.: = wager, stake): to be at —, = to disagree, *dissentire*, *disidere*.

ode, *carmen*; see also SONG, POEM.

Oder, river, *Viadua*.

odious, *odiosus*, *invisus*, *invidiosus* (= exciting bad feeling): to be — to a person, *homini esse odio* or *in odio*.

odiously, *odiose*.

odiousness, foeditas (= foulness).

odium, invidia: causing —, *invidiosus*.

odoriferous, odorous, suaveolens, odorus, odorifer, odoratus (all poet.).

odour, odor; fig.; see **REPUTE**.

Odyssey, Odyssea.

of, usually rendered by the genitive; sometimes by a subst. in apposition to another subst. (e.g.: the city of Rome, *urbs Roma*); of = composed of, is rendered by *ex* (poet. *de*) or special adj. (e.g.: a basin of marble, *labrum ex (de) marmore factum, labrum marmoreum*); of = about, concerning, *de* with abl.

off, adv. often rendered by compound verbs in *ab-* (*au-*), *de-*, *ex-*: far —, *longe* or *procul*; to be far —, *longe abesse*; to be well —, *abundare*.

off, prep. (1) = detached from, not on, *extra* (with acc.); = outside, away from), *e* or *ex* (= out of); — duty, *otiosus*. (2) = detached from, but near to, perhaps *contra* (= opposite): an island lying — Alexandria, *insula obiecta Alexandriae* (dat.: Caes.).

offal; see **REFUSE**, subst.

offence. (1) = displeasure, *offensio, offensa:* to give —, *offendere*; to take —, *offendi*. (2) = a fault, *peccatum, delictum, noxa*.

offend. (1) = to hurt, displease, *offendere, laedere:* to be —ed, *aegre* or *moleste ferre*; to have in it something which —s, *habere aliquid offensionis*. (2) = to commit an offence, *peccare*.

offender, peccans (Nep., Sen.); or render by verb (e.g. *qui deliquit*).

offensive. (1) = giving offence, *odiosus molestus, gravis, foedus*; or render by verb. (2) opp. to defensive, render by phrase *bellum inferre* or by *occupare* (= to anticipate) or by *ultra* (= without provocation).

offensively, odiose.

offensiveness, render by adj.

offer, subst. *condicio* (also = an — of marriage); or render by verb.

offer, v. (1) transit. *offerre, profiteri* (esp. help, services, etc.), *praebere, porrigere* (= to hold out): to — violence to a person, *vim homini adferre*; to — battle to the enemy, *copiam pugnandi hostibus facere*; to — sacrifice, *sacrificare, sacra* or *sacrificium facere*. (2) intransit. = to present itself, *offerri, dari, incidere*.

offering, donum; see also **SACRIFICE**.

office. (1) = any duty or function, *munus* (-eris, n.), *officium, partes* (-ium, plur.). (2) = official position, *magistratus* (-us = magistracy), *honor, provincia*. (3) a good —, = a kindness, *beneficium, officium*. (4) = place of business, *tabularium* (= record-office).

officer, official, subst., in gen. *praefectus*: an army —, perhaps *tribunus militum* or *centurio*; a naval —, *classis praefectus*; a (high) state —, *magistratus* (-us); a minor —, *minister*.

official, adj. *publicus* (= of the state).

officially, publice.

officiate munere or *officio fungi*: at a religious ceremony, *operari, sacrificare*.

officious, molestus, sedulus (poet.).

officially, molest.

officiousness, sedulitas (Hor.); or render by phrase, such as *nimum studium*.

offing, (mare) altum.

offscourings, purgamenta (-orum, plur.).

offspring, progenies, stirps, proles (poet.), *liberi* (-orum, plur.: = children).

oft, often, saepe, saepenumero, crebro (= repeatedly); sometimes rendered by the adj. *creber* or *frequens* (e.g.: he was — in Rome, *erat Romae frequens*) or by frequentative verbs (e.g.: to read —, *lectitare*): how —? *quotie(n)s?*; so —, *totie(n)s*.

ogle, oculis limis intueri or *adspicere* (Pl., Quint.).

ogre, larva (Pl.).

oh! see O!

oil, subst. *oleum*; of or for —, adj. *olearius*.

oil, v. *oleo ungere* or *perfundere*.

oil-seller, olearius (Pl.).

oily, oleaceus (Plin.), *oleosus* (Plin.).

ointment, unguentum: — for the eyes, *collyrium* (Hor.).

old. (1) in gen. = of long standing, not new, *vetus, vetustus, inveteratus:* — and worn out, *obsoletus*; an — soldier, *veteranus* (miles).

(2) of living beings = having lived long, *grandis (natu), serex, grandaevus* (poet.), *vetulus* (with a touch of pity or contempt): an — man, *senex, vetulus*; as a jovial form of address, — man! — boy! *mi vetule*; an — woman, *anus, anicula, vetula*; to grow —, *senescere*; to be eight years —, *octo annorum esse, octo annos natum esse, octo annos habere*. (3) = no longer existing: of — times (often = good old), *antiquus, priscus, pristinus*; in the — days, *olim, quondam*.

old age, senectus (-utis): the grief or feebleness of —, *senium*.

old-fashioned, obsoletus, antiquus, priscus.

olden, priscus; see **OLD**.

older, grandior, maior (natu).

oldest, natu maximus.

oligarchy, paucorum potentia or *dominatio, respublica quae paucorum potestate regitur*.

olive, (tree or fruit) oliva, olea: the wild — tree, *oleastris* (Verg., Ov.); an — grove, *olivetum*; of the —, adj. *oleaginus* (Verg.).

Olympiad, Olympias (-iadis).

Olympic, adj. *Olympicus:* the — games, *Olympia* (-orum, plur.).

omelet, laganium (Hor.).

omen, omen, auspiciu.

ominous, ominously, render by phrase such as *omen infaustum* or *triste* (= a bad omen).

omission, praetermissio; or render by verb.

omit, omittere, praetermittere, praeterire, transire, intermittere (for a time).

omnipotent, omnipotens (poet.).

omnipresent, render by phrase, such as *ubique praesens*.

omniscient, render by phrase, such as *omnia providere* et *animadvertere*.

on, adv. porro; often rendered by compound verb in *pro-*: to go —, *pergere, procedere*; right — = all the way, *isque*.

on, prep. (1) of place, in with abl. (e.g.: on horseback, in *equo*); sometimes abl. alone (e.g.: on foot, *pedibus*; on land and sea, *terrâ marique*). On a certain side = in a certain direction, is rendered by *a* (*ab*) with abl. (e.g.: on the front, *a fronte*); sometimes by abl. alone (e.g.: on the right, *dextrâ*); on all sides, *undique*. See also ON TO. (2) of time: a, of time when, abl. alone (e.g.: on the fourth day, *quarto die*): b = immediately after,

e (ex) with abl., or abl. absol. (3) of other relations: on = about, concerning, *de* with abl.; on account of, *propter* or *ob*, with acc.; on condition that, *ea lege ut*; to be on a person's side, *stare* or *facere cum homine*; on hand, in *manibus*; of playing on a musical instrument, abl. alone.

on to, prep. in with acc.

once. (1) as numeral, *semel*: — for all, *semel*; — more; see AGAIN; — or twice, *semel et iterum*; more than —, *semel ac saepius*, *non semel*; not (even) —, *ne semel quidem*. (2) = at one period, *aliquando* (past, pres., or fut.), *olim* (past, rarely fut.), *quondam* (past only). (3) in phrase, at —: **a** = at the same time, *simul*, *uno tempore*; **b** = immediately, *statim*, *ilico*, *continuo*; **c**, all at —; see SUDDENLY.

one. (1) as a numeral, in gen., *unus -a -um*: — of, *unus* with genit. or with *e* (ex) and abl.; — only, *unus, unicus*; — of two, *alter*; — or the other of two, *alteruter*; each — (of two), *uterque*; each — (of more than two), (*unus*) *quisque*; — at a time, — by —, *singuli* (-orum, plur.) or adv. *singillatim*; — or two, *unus vel* (or *aut*) *alter*; not (even) —, *ne unus quidem*; more than —, *non unus, plus uno, plus quam unus*; — and all, *omnes, cuncti, universi* (plur.). (2) — and the same, stressing identity, *idem*; it is all — to me, *nihil meā interest*. (3) indef. = a person, any individual, *homo*, or rendered by verb in first pers. plur. or in second sing. (esp. subj.), or by impers. verb or impers. pass. (e.g.: — sees, *videmus*; — can, *possis*; — may, *licet*; — lives, *vivitur*; — who, *is qui*; — . . . (but) another, *alius . . . alius*; — another (of reciprocal action, feeling, etc.), render by *inter* with acc. of plur. pron. (*inter nos*, etc.) or by *alius* (or *alter*) used in different cases (*alius alium amat*); — day, *aliquando*; at — time . . . at another time, *modo . . . modo*.

one-eyed, *luscus, altero oculo captus*.

onerous, *gravis*.

oneself, in apposition with subject, *ipse*; as reflexive, *se* (or other pronoun, according to the person used).

one-sided, *inaequalis, iniquus, impar*.

onion, *caepa* or *caepe* (poet.).

only, adj. *unus, unicus, solus, singularis*.

only, adv. *solum, tantum, dumtaxat, modo* (esp. after *si* and *dum*, and with imperatives); sometimes *non nisi* or *nihil nisi*: not . . . but also, *non solum* (or *modo*) . . . *sed* (or *verum*) *etiam*; not — not . . . but not even . . . , *non modo* (non) . . . *sed ne . . . quidem*.

onset, onslaught, impetus (-ūs), *incurso, incur-sus* (-ūs).

onward; see ON, adv.

onyx, onyx (Plin.).

ooze, subst. *uligo* (Verg., Tac.).

ooze, v. *manare, sudare* (poet.).

oozy, uliginosus (Varro, Plin.).

opal, opalus (Plin.).

opaque, render by phrase, such as *haud pellucidus*.

open, adj. LIT., (1) = not closed, (*ad*) *apertus, patens* (= wide —), *patulus; hians* (= wide —, yawning); half —, *semiapertus*; to stand —, *patere*. (2) = exposed, not shut in, *apertus, patens, propatulus*; an — space, *propatulum*; in the — air, *sub divo, sub love* (poet.). TRANSF., (1) = accessible: to lie —,

be —, *patere* (with dat.). (2) = manifest, *apertus, manifestus, clarus*. (3) = candid, *apertus, simplex, candidus*. (4) of questions = undecided, *integer*: it is an — question, *ambigitur, adhuc sub iudice lis est* (Hor.).

open, v. (1) transit. LIT., *aperire, patefacere, reserare* (poet.), *recludere* (poet.), *pandere* (poet.). In particular phrases: to — a book, *librum* (*e*) *evolvere, volumen explicare*; to — a letter, *epistulam aperire, resignare, solvere*; to — one's mouth, *hiscere*; to — a vein, *venam incidere*. TRANSF., **a**, to — formally (of places of worship, etc.), *inaugurare, consecrare, dedicare*; less formally, to — a school, shop (i.e. begin business there), *ludum, tabernam aperire*; **b**, of abstract things = to disclose, *aperire, patefacere*; see also EXPLAIN and BEGIN. (2) intransit. *aperiri, se aperire, pateferi, panti* (poet.), *discedere* (of heaven, the earth, etc.), *dehiscere* (= to gape —): to — again (of wounds), *recrudescere*; to — out (e.g. of a plain), *patescere*.

opening. (1) as an act, render by verb.

(2) = aperture, *foramen, fenestra*. (3) the — of a church, etc., *consecratio, dedicatio*.

(4) = opportunity, *occasio, opportunitas, ansa*. (5) = beginning, *initium, exordium*.

openly, *aperte, palam, manifesto*.

openness, animus simplex or *candidus*.

opera, render by *fabula*.

operate. (1) transit.; see USE. (2) intransit., in gen., *vim* or *effectum habere*; in war, *rem agere* or *gerere*; in surgery, *secare* (= to cut), *scalpulum admovere* (Cels.).

operation. (1) = the act of doing, *effectio*. (2) = an act done or to be done, *res* (*gesta* or *gerenda*): a business —, *negotium*; in war, to draw up a plan of —, *rei gerendae ordinem componere, totius belli rationem describere*; in surgery, render by verb; see OPERATE.

operative, adj. *efficax*.

ophthalmia, oculorum inflammatio (Cels.), *lippitudo* (Cels.).

opiate, medicamentum somnificum (Plin.).

opine, opinari, arbitrari; see also THINK.

opinion, opinio: a considered —, *iudicium, sententia* (esp. when officially expressed); general or public —, (*hominum* or *omnium*) *opinio* or *existimatio* (esp. with objective genit.); a rooted —, *opinio confirmata* or *inveterata*; an erroneous —, *opinio falsa, opinio error*; to hold as one's —, *opinari, sentire*; to give as one's —, *censere*; in my —, *ut mea fert opinio, mea sententia, meo iudicio, me iudice, ut mihi quidem videtur*; I express my — freely, *sententiam meam aperio*; to give a legal —, (*de iure*) *respondere*.

opinionated, render by phrase, such as *opinioe sua nimium fretus*.

opium, opium or *opion* (Plin.).

opponent, adversarius; in a lawcourt: my —, *iste*.

opportune, opportunus, commodus (= convenient), *idoneus* (= suitable).

opportunately, (per)opportune, commode.

opportuneness, opportunitas, commoditas.

opportunity, occasio, facultas, copia, potestas: to give an —, (*rei, genit., homini*), *occasionem dare* or *praebere, facultatem dare, potestatem* or *copiam facere*; given the —, *per occasionem, occasione data* or *oblata*; to meet with an —, *occasionem nancisci*; to seize an —, *occasionem*

adripere; to avail oneself of an —, *occasione uti*; to lose an —, *occasione deesse, occasionem amittere, praetermittere, dimittere*.

oppose. (1) = to set up a person or thing against another, *opponere, obicere*. (2) = to resist, counter, fight against, (*homini or rei, obistere, adversari, repugnare, resistere, obsistere, obstare*).

opposed, *adversus, adversarius, contrarius* (with dat.).

opposite adj. *LIT.*, of physical position, *adversus, oppositus, contrarius*: — to (or —), as prep., *contra* (with acc.), *e regione* (with genit. or dat.). *TRANSF.*, *adversarius, contrarius*.

opposition. (1) = the act of opposing, render by verb. (2) = difference, *repugnantia, discrepantia*. (3) = a body of opponents, *factio adversa or adversaria*.

oppress, *premère, opprimère, vexare, adfligere. oppression, vexatio, iniuria*.

oppressive, *molestus, gravis, iniquus* (= unjust).

oppressively, *moleste, graviter, inique*.

oppressor, *tyrannus*; or render by verb.

opprobrious, *probrosus, turpis*.

opprobrium, *dedecus, opprobrium*.

optative, adj.: the — mood, *modus optativus* (grammat. t. t.).

optical, adj.: an — illusion, *mendacium oculorum*.

optics, *optice* (-es, f.: *Vitr.*).

option, *optio*; see also *CHOICE*.

optional, render by phrase, such as *optionem dare, potestatem facere, permittere*.

opulence, *opulentia* (*Sall.*); see also *RICHES, WEALTH*.

opulent, *opulentus*; see also *RICH*.

or. (1) in statements, commands, etc., to mark a sharp or important distinction, *aut*; less strong (= — perhaps, — if you like), *vel, -ve*: — at least, *aut certe, vel certe*; — else, — otherwise, *aut, vel*; — rather, *vel (potius)*; in an alternative conditional clause, whether . . . or . . ., *sive (or seu) . . . sive (or seu)*; either . . . or, *aut . . . aut* (i.e. definitely one of two things, and not both), *vel . . . vel* (less strong); with a negative, not . . . or, *neque (or nec) . . . neque (or nec)*. (2) in alternative questions, *an*, more rarely *anne* or *ne*; or not, in alternative direct questions, *an non (annon)*; in alternative indirect questions, *neque*.

oracle, *oraculum, sors, responsum* (*oraculi or sortium*): to consult an —, *oraculum consulere*; to ask an — for an answer, *oraculum petere* (*a deo, a Dodona*, etc.); to give an — or oracular response, *oraculum dare* or *edere, responsum dare, respondere*.

oracular; see *ORACLE*.

oral, render by verb *dicere* or *loqui* (= to speak) or by adj. *praesens* (= present).

Orange (the city), *Arausio*.

oration, *oratio, contio* (to a popular meeting): to deliver an —, *orationem* (or *contionem*) *habere*.

orator, *orator*.

oratorical, *oratorius*.

oratory, *doctrina dicendi, vis dicendi, ars oratoria* (*Quint.*), *rhetorica*; sometimes *eloquentia* (= eloquence).

orb, *globus, sphaera, orbis*.

orbit, *orbis, circulus, ambitus* (-ūs).

orchard, *pomarium*.

orchestra. (1) = part of a theatre, *orchestra* (occupied in fact by any senators present in the audience: *Juv., Suet.*). (2) = a band of musicians, *symphonia, symphoniaci* (-orum, plur.).

orchid, *orchis* (*Plin.*).

ordain. (1) see *DEGREE, APPOINT, INSTITUTE*.

(2) to — as deacon or priest, in *sacerdotum numerum recipere, ordinare* (*eccl.*).

ordeal; see *DANGER, TRIAL*.

order. (1) = methodical arrangement, *ordo*: alphabetical —, *litterarum ordo*; chronological —, *temporum ordo*; to arrange in —, *ordinare, disponere, digerere*; in —, *ordine, ex ordine, per ordinem*; out of — (= in an exceptional way), *extra ordinem*; good — (= restraint, regular behaviour, etc.), *ordo, modus, modestia, disciplina*; to keep a person in —, *hominem disciplinā coercere, in officio continere*. (2) = class, rank, group, *ordo* (e.g. *senatorius, equestris*); = fraternity, *conlegium* (= corporation); in architecture, *genus* (-eris, n.: *Vitr.*). (3) = a command, *iussum, mandatum, imperatum* (military), *edictum* (= decree): by — of the consul, *consulis iussu* (abl.); without —s from the consul, *iniussu consulis*; to give —s; see *ORDER, v.* (4) in phrase, in — that, introducing a final clause; render by *ut* with subj. (neg. *nē*), by a relative with subj., by *ad* with acc. of gerund or gerundive, by *causā* after genit. of gerund or gerundive or (after verb of motion) by supine in —um.

order, *v.* (1) = to arrange, *ordinare, componere, digerere, disponere*. (2) = to command, *iubere, imperare, edicere*. (3) = to command that something be produced, to demand, *imperare* (with acc.).

orderly, subst. *minister*.

orderly, adj. (1) = well-arranged, *compositus, dispositus*. (2) = well-behaved, *modestus* (= unassuming).

ordinal, adj.: an — number, *numerus ordinalis* (*Gram.*).

ordinance, *edictum*; see also *DEGREE, EDICT, RULE*.

ordinarily, *ferme, fere, plerumque*.

ordinary, adj. (1) (= usual), *usitatus, cotidianus* or *quotidianus, communis, translativus*. (2) = mediocre, *mediocris, vulgaris*.

ordination, *ordinatio* (*eccl.*).

ordnance; see *ARTILLERY*.

ordure, *stercus* (-ōris, n.).

ore, *aes*.

oread, *oreas* (*poet.*).

organ, in gen.; see *INSTRUMENT, MEANS*: —s of the body, *corporis partes* or *membra*; the internal —s, *exta* (-orum, plur.); as a musical instrument, *organum* (*Suet.*).

organic, adj.: an — body, *animans, animal*; — disease, *vitiū corporis*.

organism, *corporis compages*.

organization, *descriptio, temperatio*; or render by verb; political —, *reipublicae forma*.

organize, *ordinare, constituere, componere, describere, temperare, apparare*.

orgies; see *REVELRY*.

Orient, Oriental; see *EAST, EASTERN*.

orifice, *foramen, fenestra*.

origin. (1) in gen. = source, beginning, *origo, principium, initium, ortus* (-ūs), *fons*. (2) of

persons = birth, descent, *origo*: of lowly —, *humili loco* or *genere natus*.

original, subst. = pattern, model, *exemplum*, *exemplar*.

original, adj. (1) = primary, *primus*, *principalis*; sometimes *antiquus*, *pristinus*, *priscus* (= ancient). (2) = one's own, *proprius* or (*sui*) *ipsius*; sometimes *novus* (= new).

originality, render by phrase such as *pro-prietas ingenii*.

originally, = at first, *primum*, *primo*, *initio*, *principio*.

originate, v. (1) transit.; see CREATE, PRODUCE, BEGIN. (2) intransit.: to — from a thing, *ab re* (*ex*) *oriri* or *proficisci*, *ex re fieri*.

originator, *auctor*.

orisons, *præces* (-um, plur.).

Orleans, *Cenabum*.

ornament, subst. *ornamentum*, *decus* (poet.): fig. an — of the state, *lumen* (or *decus*) *civitatis*.

ornament, v. (*ex*) *ornare*, *decorare*; see also ADORN.

ornamental, render by verb.

ornate, (*per*) *ornatus*: an — style, *genus orationis pictum* et *expolitum*.

ornately, *ornate*.

ornithology, render by reference to *aves* (-ium, plur. = birds).

orphan, *orbus* (subst. and adj.): to make an —, *orbare* (*parentibus*).

orthodox, *orthodoxus* (eccl.).

orthography, *recte scribendi scientia* or *ratio*, *orthographia* (Suet., Quint.).

oscillate. LIT., *agitari*. TRANSF., see DOUBT, HESITATE.

oscillation. LIT., *agitatio*. TRANSF., of the mind, *dubitatio*.

osier, subst. *vimen*.

osier, adj. *vimineus*.

osprey, *ossifragus* (Lucr., Plin.).

ossify, *in os mutari*.

ostensible, *simulatus*, *fictus* (= feigned).

ostensibly, *speciè* (abl.), *per speciem*.

ostentation, *iactatio*, *ostentatio*, *venditatio*.

ostentatious, *gloriosus*, *iactans*.

ostentatiously, *gloriose*.

ostler, *agaso*.

ostracism. LIT., at Athens, *testarum suffragia* (-orum, plur.: Nep.). TRANSF., in gen., render by *expellere*.

ostrich, *struthiocamelus* (Plin.).

other. (1) as adj. = different, *alius*, *diversus*. (2) as adj. and pron., *alius*: the — (of two individuals), *alter*; the —s (of two groups), *alteri* (plur.); the —s (= all the —s), *ceteri*, *reliqui*, sometimes *alii*; —s (= one's neighbours or fellow-creatures), *ceteri* (plur.). *alter* (sing.); — people's, belonging to another, adj., *alienus*; on the — hand, *contra*, *ex contrario*, *autem*.

otherwise. (1) = differently, *aliter*, *secus*. (2) = in other respects, *alioqui(n)*, *cetera* (n. plur.), *ceteroqui(n)*. (3) = if not, else, *aliter*, *alioqui(n)*, *si minus*.

otter, *lutra* or *lytra* (Plin.).

ottoman, *lectus*; see also COUCH.

ought, pron.; in statements, after neg., *hilum*; after *si*, *ne*, *nisi*, *num*, render by *quid*.

ought, v. render by gerund or gerundive (e.g. *virtus colenda est*, virtue — to be practised; *parendum est mihi*, I — to obey);

or by *debere* (of any kind of obligation), with the agent as subject, and the action indicated by an infin.; or by *oportet* (impers.), with the agent in the acc. and the action indicated by infin. or subj.: — to have done, — to have been, etc., is expressed by past tense of *esse* with gerund(ive) or of *debere* or *oportet* with pres. infin. (e.g.: I — to have gone, *ire debui*); see also MUST.

ounce, *uncia*: half- —, *semuncia*.

our, *ours*, *noster*: — people, *nostri* (-orum, plur.); of — country, *nostras*; —, = just mentioned, under discussion, *hic*.

ourselves; see WE, SELF.

ousel, *merula*.

out, adv. *foras* (of going out from inside), *foris* (of being or staying out), *extra*; often rendered by compound verbs in *e-* or *ex-*: — you go, *exi*.

out of, prep. (1) = away from, to the outside of, *e* or *ex* with abl., *extra* with acc., *de* with abl.: — doors, *foras*. (2) = outside, on the outside of, *extra* with acc.: — range, *extra telum iactum*. Fig.: to be — one's mind, *sui* or *mentis non compotem esse*, *alienatâ mente esse*; to be — one's mind for joy, *laetitia ex(s)ultare*, *efferrî*; — one's mind from anger, *prae iracundia non esse apud se*; — one's mind from fright, *metu exanimatum esse*. (3) = arising from, because of, *propter* with acc., *per* with acc., *a* or *ab* with abl., *e* or *ex* with abl.; often rendered by a participle with the abl., e.g.: — fear, *metu coactus*; — shame, *pudore adductus*.

outbid, *licitatione vincere*.

outbreak. (1) = act of breaking out, *eruptio*. (2) = beginning, *initium*, *principium*. (3) = a disturbance, *seditio*.

outcast, *exsul*, *extorris*, *profugus*.

outcry, *clamor*, *vociferatio*, *voces* (-um, plur.), *convicium*; expressing disapproval, *acclamatio*, *convicium*.

outdo, *superare*, *vincere*.

outer, *exterior*; see also OUTSIDE, OUTWARD.

outflank, *circumire*, *circumvenire*.

outgrow, render by phrase; e.g.: to — one's strength, *corpore maiorem quam pro viribus fieri*.

outhouse, *tugurium*.

outlandish, *peregrinus*, *barbarus*.

outlast, *diutius durare*, with *quam* or *abl*.

outlaw, subst. *proscriptus*.

outlaw, v. (*hominem*) *proscribere*, (*homini*) *aquâ et igni interdicare*.

outlawry, *proscriptio*, *aquae et ignis interdictio*.

outlay, *sumptus* (-ūs), *impensa*.

outlet, *exitus* (-ūs), *egressus* (-ūs: Tac.), *effluvium* (Plin., Tac.), *emissarium*; see also MOUTH.

outline, subst. (*extrema*) *lineamenta* (-orum, plur.); as represented, in a sketch, etc., *adumbratio*.

outline, v. *describere*, *adumbrare*.

outlive, (*homini*) *superesse* or *superstitem esse*.

outlook. (1) of physical situation, render by *spectare ad* (= to look towards). (2) = prospects, *spes*. (3) = mental attitude, *animus*.

outlying, *longinquus*.

outnumber, *numero* or *multitudine superare*, *plures esse quam*.

outpost, *statio*.

outrage, subst. *iniuria, contumelia, indignitas, flagitium*.

outrage, v. *violare, vexare, iniuriā adficere*.

outrageous, *immanis, contumeliosus, immoderatus, indignus*.

outrageously, *indigne, immoderate*.

outride, *equitando superare*.

outrider, *praeursor*; or render by phrase.

outright. (1) = at once, *statim, ilico*. (2) = completely, *plane, prorsus, omnino*.

outrun, *cursu superare or vincere*.

outset, *initium*; see also BEGINNING.

outside, subst. = surface, *superficies* (Plin.); = outward appearance, *species*: on the —, *extrinsecus*; at the — (= at most), *summum*.

outside, adj. *exter* or *exterus, externus*; see also OUTER.

outside, adv. *extra, extrinsecus, foris* (with verbs of rest), *foras* (with verbs of motion).

outskirts; see SUBURB.

outspoken; see FRANK.

outspread, *patulus, passus*.

outstanding, *reliquus*; see also DEBT.

outstrip, (*cursu*) *superare* or *vincere, praevertēre* (poet.).

outvote, *suffragiis vincere*.

outward, adj. *exter* or *exterus, externus*; — show, *species*.

outward, **outwardly**, adv. *extra, extrinsecus*.

outweigh, *praeponderare* (lit. and fig.; rare), *vincere, superare, potius* or *antiquiorem esse*.

outwit, *circumvenire*; see also DECEIVE.

outworks, *munimenta exteriora* (n. plur.).

oval, adj. *ovatus* (Plin.).

ovation, *ovatio* (= a Roman lesser triumph); fig.: to receive an —, *magnis clamoribus excipi*.

oven, *furnus* (Pl., Hor.).

over, adv. *super, insuper, supra*: to be — (= to remain), *superesse, superare*; — and done with, *confectus, peractus*; it is all — with us, *actum est de nobis*; — and — again, *identidem, etiam atque etiam*; — much, *praeter modum*; often rendered by compar., e.g. — timid, *timidior*.

over, prep. (1) = across, to (or on) the far side of, *super* or *trans*, with acc., *per* with acc. (of motion across); to make a bridge — a river, *pontem in flumine facere*. (2) = above, on top of, *super* or *supra*, with acc. (3) = more than, *super* with acc., *amplius* (with numerals), *plus quam*.

overawe, (*de*) *terrere*.

overbalance, *praeponderare*; see also OUTWEIGH.

overbearing, *adrogans, insolens, superbus*.

overboard: to throw a thing —, *rei* (genit.) *iacturam facere*; to fall —, *in mare excidere*.

overcast, (of the sky) *nubilus* (Tib., Plin.).

overcharge, in money, *nimum exigere, nimio vendere*; see also OVERLOAD.

overcoat, *amiculum*; see also CLOAK.

overcome, (*de*) *vincere, superare*.

overdo: to — a thing, *nimum laborem in rem conferre, modum excedere in re*.

overdone, (*nimis*) *elaboratus*.

overdraw: to — an account, *aes alienum contrahere* or *conflare* (= to incur debt).

overdressed, render by phrase, such as *nimis splendide ornatus*.

overdrive, (*de*) *fatigare*.

overdue, *debitus*; see also OWING.

overeat, *nimis edere, helluari*.

overfill, *supra modum implere*.

overflow, subst.; see FLOOD.

overflow, v. *redundare* (lit. and fig.), *effundi*: to — on to, *inundare*, with acc.

overgrown. (1) = covered over with foliage, etc., *obstus*. (2) see HUGE, ENORMOUS.

overhang, *imminere, impendere*.

overhastily, *praepropere*.

overhasty, *praepropere, praeceps*.

overhaul; see EXAMINE, INSPECT; also OVERTAKE.

overhead, adv. *supra, insuper*: from —, *desuper*.

overhear, *excipere, subauscultare, exaudire*.

overheat: to — oneself, *sudare* (= to perspire).

overjoyed, *laetitia exultans*.

overland, adv. *terra* (opp. *mar*).

overlap, *imminere, impendere* (with dat. = to overhang).

overlay, = to spread over, *inducere, illinere* (poet.): to — with gold, *inaurare*.

overload, *nimis* or *nimum pondere onerare*.

overloaded, *nimis oneratus*: — with business, *negotiis obrutus*.

overlong, *praelongus, nimis longus*.

overlook. (1) = to watch or examine, (*ob*)*servare, inspicere, intueri*. (2) = to command a view over, *prospicere* (Plin.), *intueri* (Plin. L.). (3) = to pardon, (*rem homini*) *ignoscere* or *condonare*, (*rei, genit., homini*) *veniam dare, (in re) connivere*. (4) = to miss, fail to notice, *praeterire, omittere, praetermittere*.

overmuch, adv. *nimis, nimum*.

overnight, adv. *vesperi* (= in the evening).

overplus; see SURPLUS.

overpower, *opprimere, superare, vincere, debellare*.

overpowering; see OVERWHELMING.

overrate, *nimis magni facere*.

overreach, *circumvenire, circumscribere*; see also CHEAT.

override, render by phrase, such as *qui iam maturitatem excessit*.

overrule, *vincere*; of providence, etc., *gubernare*.

overrun = to roam (destructively) over, (*per*)*vagari*.

overscrupulous, render by compar., such as *diligentior, religiosior*.

oversee, (*pro*)*curare*.

overseer, *custos, (pro)curator*.

overshadow, *obumbrare* (poet.), *inumbare* (poet.), *officere* (with dat.).

oversight. (1) = failure to remember or notice, *error, erratum, incuria*. (2) = superintendence, *curatio, procuratio, cura*.

oversleep, *diutius dormire*.

overspread, *obducere, inducere*.

overstate; see EXAGGERATE.

overstrain, *nimis contendere*.

overt, *apertus, manifestus*.

overtake. (1) = to catch up with, *adsequi, consequi*. (2) = to surprise, *opprimere, deprehendere, supervenire* (with dat.).

overtask, render by phrase, such as *nimum facere cogere*.

overtax, render by phrase, such as *iniquis oneribus premere*.

overthrow, subst. *clades, ruina, excidium*.

overthrow, v. LIT., = to throw down, *deicere, adfigere, diruere*. TRANSF., = to

destroy, shatter, suppress, *adfligere*, *evertere*, *subvertere*, *profligare*, *opprimere*, *perdere*.
overtop, *eminere*, *exstare* (both intransit., = to stand out); *superare*, *supereminere* (both transit. but poet.).
overture. (1) diplomatic, *condicio*: to make —s, *condiciones ferre*, *agere cum homine*, *hominem sollicitare* (for sinister purposes). (2) musical, *exordium* (= beginning, prelude).
overturn, *evertere*, *subvertere*; see also **OVERTHROW**.
overweening, *superbus*, *insolens*.
overwhelm, *obruere*, *opprimere*, *demergere*, (*sub*)*mergere*.
overwhelming, adj., render by verb.
overwork, subst. *labor immoderatus* or *nimius*.
overwrought, of persons = strained, *nimis intentus*.
overzealous, *nimis studiosus*.
owe, v. transit. *debere* (*rem homini*): to — much money, *aere alieno laborare* or *obrutum esse*.
owing; see **DUE**.
owing to, prep. *propter*, *ob*, *per*, with acc.: — you = thanks to you, *beneficio tuo*, *operâ tuâ*; it was — you that . . . not, *per te stetit quominus*.
owl, *ulula*, *noctua*, *strix*, *bubo* (all poet.): of an —, adj., *nocturnus* (Pl.).
own, in gen.: one's —, *proprius*, *suus*; my —, *meus*; your —, *tuus*, *vester*; his —, their —, *suus* if the owner is the subject of the clause or sentence, otherwise usually *ipsius*, *ipsorum*; emphatically: one's — private or special, *peculiaris*; of one's — household or country, *domesticus*.
own, v. (1) = to confess, *fatēri*, *confitēri*; see also **CONFESS**. (2) = possess, *habere*, *tenere*, *possidere*; see also **POSSESS**.
owner, possessor, *dominus*: to be the — of a thing, *rem possidere*.
ownership, *dominium*.
ox, bos; of oxen, adj., *bubulus*; a driver of oxen, *bubulus*.
oxherd, *armentarius* (Verg.).
oyster, *ostrea*, *ostreum* (poet.).
oyster-bed, *ostrearium* (Plin.).
oyster-shell, *ostreae testa*.

P

pabulum, *pabulum*; see also **FOOD**.
pace, subst. (1) = a step, *gradus* (-ūs), *passus* (-ūs), *gressus* (-ūs; poet.). (2) as a measure = 5 Roman feet, *passus* (-ūs). (3) = speed, in gen., *velocitas*; of walking or marching, *gradus* (-ūs): at a smart or quick —, *pleno or citato gradu*; to quicken or mend one's —, *gradum addere*.
pace, v. (1) transit: a = to go along, render by intransit. verb with *per* and acc.: b = to measure by pacing, *passibus metiri*. (2) intransit. *gradi*, *incedere*, *ambulare*, *spatiari*; see also **MARCH**, **WALK**.
pacific, *pacificus*, *pacifer* (poet.); or render by *pacis* = of peace.
pacification, *pacificatio*, *compositio*, *pax*.
pacificator, *pacificator*, *pacis auctor*, *pacis reconciliator*.

pacify, *placare* (of individuals), *pacare* (of countries and peoples), *sedare* (usually of abstract things), *lenire*, *componere* (= to reconcile).
pack, subst. (1) = bundle, *sarcina*, *sarcinula* (Juv.). (2) = crowd, *turba*, *grex*. (3) a — of dogs, *canes* (-um, plur.).
pack, v. (1) to — tightly, *stipare*, *co(artare)*. (2) to — up, of luggage, etc., *conligere*, *componere*. (3) to — a jury, a meeting, etc., render by phrase, such as *suos inter iudices introducere*.
packet, *fasciculus*.
pack-horse, *equus clitellarius*.
pack-saddle, *clitellae* (-arum, plur.).
pack-thread, *linea*.
pact, *pactio*, *pactum*, *foedus* (-eris, n.).
pad; see **CUSHION**.
paddle, subst. *remus*; see also **OAR**.
paddle, v.: to — a boat, *lintrem remo impellere*.
padlock, render by *claustra* (-orum, plur.).
Padua, *Patavium*.
paean, *paean* (poet.).
pagan, *paganus* (eccl.).
page, (1) a — boy, *puer*; a — at court, *puer regius*. (2) of a book, *pagina*.
pageant, *spectaculum* (= show), *pompa* (= procession).
pagoda, *templum* or *aedes* (= temple).
pail, *hama* (Plin. L., Juv.), *situla* (Pl.).
pain, subst. *dolor* (in gen. of body and mind): violent —, *cruciatus* (-ūs; of body and mind); to cause —, *dolorem facere*; to feel —, *dolere*, *dolore adficere*.
pain, v. transit. *dolore adficere*, *cruciare*, *angere*; pass.: to be —ed (= to be grieved), *dolere*, *rem aegre ferre*.
painful, *gravis*, *acerbus*, *molestus*: it is — to remember, *piget recordari*.
painfully, *graviter*, *acerbe*, *dolenter*, *summo* or *magno cum dolore*.
painless, *sine dolore*, *doloris expers*.
painlessness, *indolentia*, or render by phrase.
pains, = exertion, *opera*, *labor*, *studium*, *negotium*: to take — over a thing, *rei* (dat.) *operam dare*, in *re operam consumere*, in *re elaborare*, *contendere*, (*eniti*).
painstaking, *operosus*, *sedulus*, *laboriosus*.
paint, subst. *pigmentum*, *fucus* (esp. = red —).
paint, v. (1) as an artist, *pingere*: to — a person (i.e. his portrait), *pingere*, *depingere* (Nep., Prop.). (2) = to colour, *inficere*, *inducere* (Plin.), *fucare* (Verg., Hor., Tac.): to — in different colours, *coloribus distinguere*; to — with cosmetics, *pingere* (Pl.), *fucare* (Ov., Quint.).
paint-brush, *penicillus*.
painter, *pictor*: a house —, *qui (parietes, etc.) colore inducit*.
painting. (1) as an art, *pictura*, *ars pingendi*. (2) as a work of art, *tabula (picta)*, *pictura*.
pair, subst. *par*: of horses or oxen, *iugum*; often rendered by *bini* (plur.) = two at a time), sometimes by *uterque* (= each) or *ambo* (plur.) = both).
pair, v. (1) transit. (*con*)*iungere*. (2) intransit. (*con*)*iungi*, *coire* (Lucr., Ov.; = to cohabit).
palace, *domus* (-ūs) *regia* or simply *regia*; *aedes* (-ium, plur.) *regiae*; *palatium* only in poetry and late prose.
palatable, *iucundi saporis* (= of pleasant taste), *iucundus*, *suavis*, *dulcis*.

palatal, *palatilis* (Gram.).
palate, *palatum*: a keen —, *subtile palatum* (Hor.); he has a keen —, *sapit ei palatum* (Cic.).
palatial, *regius*.
palaver, *nugae* (-arum, plur.); see also NON-SENSE.
pale, subst. (1) = a stake, *pālus*, *vallus*, *sudis*. (2) = a hedge, fence, boundary, *saepes*, *limes* (Tac.).
pale, adj. *pallidus*, *luridus*, *albus* (= white), *decolor* (= discoloured; poet.): to be —, *pallēre*; to grow —, *exallescere*.
pale, v.; see PALE, adj.
paleness, *pallor*.
Palermo, *Panormus*.
palfrey, *equus* or *caballus*.
palimpsest, *palimpsestus*.
palinode, *palinodia* (better written as Greek *παλινωδία*).
palisade, *vallum*, *vallus*: surround with a —, *vallo munire* or *cingere* or *circumdare*, *vallare*.
pall, subst., in gen. = cloak, *pallium*; as a covering over the dead, render by *tegumentum* or *involucrum feretri*.
pall, v. *fastidium movere*; or render by *taedet*.
pallet, = a small bed, *lectulus*, *grabatus*.
palliase, *stramentum* (Verg., Hor.).
palliate, *excusare*, *extenuare*; see also EXCUSE.
palliation, render by verb.
pallid; see PALE.
pallor, *pallor*.
palm, subst. (1) of the hand, *palma*. (2) the tree, *palma*; also used of a palm-branch worn in token of victory: adorned with —, *palmatus*.
palm, v.: to — off, *imponere*, *supponere*; to — off lies on a person, *centones homini sarcire*.
palmmary, *palmaris*.
palmer; see PILGRIM.
palmistry, either use *χειρομαντεία* in Greek characters, or phrase such as *ars eorum qui manuum lineamenta perscrutantur*.
palmy, *florens* (= flourishing), *optimus* (= best).
palpable. (1) = tangible, *tractabilis*, *quod tangi (or sentiri) potest*. (2) in gen. = obvious, evident, *manifestus*, *evidens*, *apertus*.
palpably, *manifesto*, *aperte*.
palpitate, *palpitare*, *micare*.
palpitation, *palpitatio* (Plin.).
palsy; see PARALYSIS.
paltry, *vilis*, *minutus*, *pusillus*.
pamper, (*homini*) *nimis indulgere*.
pamphlet, *libellus*.
pamphleteer, *libellorum scriptor*.
pan, *patina*: a small —, *patella*; a frying- —, *sartago* (Plin., Juv.).
panacea, *panchrestum medicamentum*; as a plant = heal-all, *panacea* (Verg.).
pancake, *laganum* (Hor.), *placenta* (Hor.).
pander, subst. *leno*.
pander, v. *lenocinari* (lit. and fig.); see also FLATTER, INDULGE.
pane, of glass; render by *vitrum* (= glass) or by phrase such as *vitrum quadratum* (= glass square).
panegyric, *laudatio*, *laus*, *laudes*.
panegyrist, *laudator* (with f., *laudatrix*), *praedicator*.
panel, of a door, *tympnum* (Vitr.): a panelled ceiling, *lacunar*, *laquearia* (-ium, plur.; Verg.,

Sen.); fig.: a — of experts, advisers, etc., *consilium*.
pang, *dolor*, *doloris stimulus*.
panic, subst. *pavor*, *terror*.
panic, v. *pavere*.
panic-stricken, *pavidus*.
pannier, *clitellae* (-arum, plur.).
panoply; see ARMOUR.
panorama; see PROSPECT, VIEW.
pant, v. LIT., to — for breath, *anhelare*.
 TRANSF., to — for, *sitire*, *concupiscere*.
pantaloons, *sannio*, *scurra*, *mimeus*.
pantheism render by phrase, such as *deum in universa rerum naturā situm esse credere*.
panther, *panthēra*.
panting, subst. *anhelitus* (-ūs).
pantomime, *mimeus*.
pantry, *cella penaria*.
pap. (1) = of the breast, *papilla* (Plin.), *mamilla* (Juv.); see also BREAST. (2) = soft food for infants, *puls*.
papa, *pater*; see also FATHER.
papacy, *papatus* (eccl.).
papal, *papalis* (eccl.).
paper, subst. (1) as material for writing on, *charta*: a piece or sheet of —, *chartula*, *scida* (scheda); — made of papyrus, *papyrus* (Mart., Juv.). (2) already written on: a — for reading, *charta*, *scriptum*, *libellus*; public —, *tabulae publicae*; a news- —, *acta* (diurna).
paper, adj. *chartaceus* (Leg.).
papyrus, *papyrus* or *papyrus* (Plin., Mart.).
par: on a — with, *aequus*, *aequalis*, *par*, with dat.
parable, *parabola* (Quint.); sometimes rendered by *similitudo* (= analogy, simile) or *translatio* (= metaphor).
parabical, *parabolically*, *per similitudinem*.
parade, subst. (1) milit. t. t., *decursus* (-ūs), *decursio* (Suet.). (2) = show, *ostentatio*, *apparatus* (-ūs); see also SHOW, DISPLAY.
parade, v. (1) transit. = to display, *ostentare*. (2) intransit., of troops, *decurrere*.
paradigm, *paradigma* (-atis, n.; grammar. t. t.).
paradise, *paradisus* (eccl.), *sedes beatorum* or *piorum*.
paradox, in sing., render by phrase, such as *quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium*; in plur., *admirabilia* (-ium, n. plur., as philosoph. t. t.).
paradoxic; see PARADOX.
paragon, *specimen*; see also PATTERN.
paragraph, *caput* (= section).
parallel, subst.; see MATCH or COMPARISON.
parallel, adj. LIT., geometrically, *parallelos* or *parallelus* (Vitr.): — to, *e regione*, with genit. or dat. TRANSF., = similar, corresponding, *par*, (*con*)*similis*, *congruens*.
parallel, v.; see MATCH or COMPARE.
paralyse, fig. = weaken, *debilitare*, *enervare*, *adfigere*.
paralysed. LIT., *membris* (or *pede*, *manu*, etc.) *captus* or *debilis*. TRANSF., *debilis*, *torpens*, *torpidus*: to be —, *torpēre*; to become —, (*ob*)*torpescere*.
paralysis. LIT., *paralysis* (Plin.); or render by phrase, such as *nervorum remissio*. TRANSF., *debilitas*, *torpedo* (Sall., Tac.).
paralytic, *paralyticus* (Plin.).
paramount, *summus*, *antiquissimus*; see also CHIEF, SUPREME.

paramour, male, *adulter*; female, *paelex* (*pellex*).

parapet, *pluteus*, *lorica*.

paraphernalia, *apparatus* (-ūs).

paraphrase, subst. *interpretatio*, *paraphrasis* (Quint.).

paraphrase, v. *interpretari*, *explicare*, *circuitu verborum ostendere* (Quint.).

parasite, *parasitus* (and f. *parasita*; = a person who dines out at one's expense); *adsecula* (= a hanger-on in general).

parasitic, *parasiticus* (Pl.).

parasol, *umbella* (Juv.), *umbraculum* (Tib., Ov.).

parboiled, *semicoctus* (Plin.).

parcel. (1) = package, *fascis* (Verg., Tac.), *fasciculus*, (2) see **PART**, **PORTION**.

parcel out, v. *partiri*, *dividere*, *distribuere*.

parch, *torrēre*, (*ex*)*jurēre*.

parched, *aridus*, *torridus*.

parchment, *membrana*.

pardon, subst. *venia* (*rei*, genit.).

pardon, v.: to — a person for doing a thing, *homini rem ignoscere* or *condonare* or *concedere*, *homini veniam rei* (genit.) *dare*.

pardonable, *excusabilis* (Ov.); or render by verb.

pare (*re*)*secare*, *subsecare* (Ov.).

parings, *praeegmina* (-um, plur.: Pl., Plin.).

parent, *parens*.

parentage, *stirps*, *genus* (-*eris*, n.).

parental, render by the genit. *parentum*, e.g.: — love, *parentum amor*.

parenthesis, *interpositio*, *interclusio* (cf. *quam nos interpositionem vel interclusionem dicimus*, *Graeci παρθεσιν vocant*, *dum continuationi sermonis medius sensus intervenit*, Quint.).

parenthetical, adj.: a — remark, *verba (orationi) interposita*.

parhelion, *parelion* (Sen.); or render by phrase, such as *sol alter* or *imago solis*.

pariah, fig., render by phrase, such as *unus e faece populi*.

Paris, *Lutetia*.

parish, *paroecia* or *parochia* (eccl.).

parity; see **EQUALITY**.

park, subst. *vivarium* (= preserve: Plin.), *horti* (-orum, plur. = pleasure-gardens), *viridarium* (= garden planted with trees).

parley, subst. *conloquium*, *sermo*.

parley, v. *conloqui*, *sermones* or *consilia conferre*, *agere*, *disceptare*.

parliament, render by *senatus* (-ūs): an act of —, *senatus consultum*; house of —, *curia*; member of —, *senator*.

parliamentary, *senatorius*, *quod ad senatum pertinet*.

parlour; see **ROOM**.

parochial, *parochialis* (eccl.).

parody, subst. *ridicula imitatio*; or perhaps introduce the Greek *παρῳδία*.

parole, *fides* (data).

paroxysm. Lit., *febris accessio* (Cels.) or *accessus* (-ūs). TRANSF., *vis*, *impetus* (-ūs).

parricidal; see **MURDEROUS**.

parricide. (1) as a person, *parricida*, *patris sui interfector*. (2) as an act, *parricidium*.

parrot, *psittacus* (Ov., Plin.).

parry, v. transit. = to check, ward off, *repellere*, *propulsare*, *defendere*, *arcere*.

parse, render by phrase, such as *quae sint singula verba explicare*.

parsimonious, *parcus*, *sordidus*, *tenax*, *restrictus*, *malignus* (Pl., Hor.).

parsimoniously, *parce*, *sordide* (Suet., Plin. L.), *restricte*, *maligne*.

parsimony, *parsimonia* (in favourable sense), *tenacitas*, *malignitas*; see also **MEANNESS**.

parsley, *apium* (Hor., Plin.).

parsnip, *pastinaca* (Plin.).

parson, render by *sacerdos*.

part, subst. (1) a — of anything, in gen. *pars*, *membrum*; the middle, farthest, lowest, highest — of a thing is rendered by adj. such as *medius*, *extremus*, *infimus*, *summus*, agreeing with the thing concerned (e.g.: the central — of a line of battle, *acies media*; the highest — of a mountain, *mons summus*): in two, three —s, *bifariam*, *trifariam* or *bipartito*, *tripartito*; for the most —, *maximam partem*, *ferē*, *plerumque*; in —; see **PARTLY**. (2) = share, concern, function: I for my —, *equidem*, *ego pro mea parte*; to do one's —, *officio* or *munere fungi*; it is the — of a king to do this, *regis est hoc facere*; to take — in a thing, *rei* (genit.) *partem capere* or *participem esse*; *rei* (dat.) *interesse* or *se immiscere*; *rem attingere*; to have no — in a thing, *rei* (genit.) *expertem esse*. (3) = side, cause, *partes* (-ium, plur.): to take a person's —, *homini adesse*, *favere*, in *partes hominis transire*; to take one person's — against another, *stare cum altero adversus alterum*. (4) — in a play, role, *partes* (-ium, plur.), *persona*: to play the chief —, *primas* (*partes*) *agere*. (5) = sense, interpretation: to take in good (bad) —, in *bonam* (*malam*) *partem accipere*. (6) = region, *locus*, *regio*. (7) = agency: on his —, = by him, *ab illo*. (8) —s = talents, ability, *ingenium*.

part, v. (1) transit. *separare*, *dividere*, *partiri*, *dissociare*. (2) intransit. *digredi*, *discedere*.

partake, in gen.: to — of, *participem esse rei* (genit.); of food, *gustare*, and see also **EAT**.

partaker, *particeps*, *socius* (*rei*, genit.), *adfinis* (adj. with *rei* genit. or dat.).

parterre, render by phrase, such as *area floribus consita*.

partial. (1) = affecting only a part, render by *partim* or by phrase, such as *aliqua ex parte*. (2) = favouring a person, group, etc., *studiosus* or *cupidus* (with genit.); *iniquus* (= unfair).

partiality, *studium*, *cupiditas*, *iniquitas* (= gross unfairness).

partially. (1) see **PARTLY**. (2) *per studium*, *inique* (= unfairly).

participate, (*rei*, genit.) *esse participem*, *socium*, *adfinem*, *consortem*; (*rei*, dat.) *interesse*.

participation, *societas*.

participator, *particeps*, *socius*, *adfinis*, *concors*.

participle, *participium* (Quint.).

particle. (1) = a small piece, *particula*, *frustum* (esp. of food), *mica* (poet.). (2) as grammat. t. t., *particula* (Gell.).

particoloured, *versicolor*, *varius*.

particular, adj. (1) = individual, peculiar, *proprius*, *separatus*. (2) = special, outstanding, *singularis*, *praecipuus*; a — friend, *familiaris*. (3) = exacting, fastidious, fussy, *elegans*, *delicatus*.

particularity, render by adj.

particularize, *nominare* (= to name), *enumerare* (= to enumerate).

particularly = especially, very much, *vehementer, magnopere, praesertim, praecipue, maxime, imprimis, impense* (= eagerly).

particulars, subst. *singula* (-orum, n. plur.) or *singulae res* (plur.).

parting, subst. *digressus* (-ūs), *digressio, discessus* (-ūs).

partisan. (1) as a person, *fautor, homo studiosus* (with genit.). (2) as a weapon, *bipennis* (Verg.).

partisanship, *studium, favor*.

partition. (1) = the act of dividing, *partitio*. (2) = a barrier between rooms, etc., *paries*.

partitive, *partitivus* (Gram.).

partly, *partim, parte, (aliqua) ex parte*.

partner. (1) in gen., *socius, particeps, consors*. (2) in marriage, *coniunx*; see also **HUSBAND**, **WIFE**.

partnership, *consortio, societas*: to enter into — with a person, *cum homine societatem inire, hominem sibi socium adiungere*.

partridge, *perdix* (Varro, Mart.).

parturition, *partus* (-ūs).

party. (1) = a number of persons with a common aim, *partes* (-ium, plur.), *factio* (esp. political), *secta* (of philosophers or other learned men): to belong to anyone's —, *hominis partes* or *sectam sequi, cum homine facere* or *stare*; not to belong to any —, *nullius partis esse*; to split up into two parties, *in duas partes discedere* (Sall.). (2) = any small band, *manus*; see also **BAND**, **COMPANY**. (3) = a social gathering, *convivium*.

party-spirit, *studium (partium)*.

party-strife, *certamen partium* or *factionum*.

party-wall, *paries*.

parvenu, *novus homo*.

paschal, *paschalis* (eccl.).

pasha, *satrapes* (Ter., Nep.).

pasquinade, *libellus famosus*; if a poem, *carmen famosum*.

pass, subst. (1) geographical, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.), *saltus* (-ūs), *fauces* (-ium, plur.). (2) abstr.: matters have come to such a — that . . . , *eo ventum est ut*, with subj.; see also **CONDITION**.

pass, v. (1) of going past a point or from one point to another: *a*, transit. *transgredi, transire, praetervehi, praetergredi, egredi, excedere* (fig.); see also **SURPASS**, **EXCEED**: *b*, intransit., *ire, transire, praeterire*; fig. of property: to — into a person's possession, *ad hominem pervenire*: *c*, to — over, transit. *praeterire, transire, omittēre, praetermittēre* (also = to let pass): *d*, to — away; see **PERISH**: *e*, to — off (of pains, etc.), *abire, decedere*. (2) of time: *a*, transit., of persons, *agere, degere, transigere* (Tac.), *(tra)ducere, consumere*; with the idea of waste, *(con)terere*: *b*, intransit., of the time itself, *transire, abire, praeterire, cedere, labi* (poet.). (3) to — a law (of the legislative body), *legem sancire* or simply *iubere*; to get a law — ed (of the person initiating legislation), *legem perferre*. (4) = to convey in a certain direction, *tradere, porrigere, traicere*: to — one thing through, or into, another, *inserere, immittere*. (5) in relation to a test or standard: *a*, transit., to —, = to approve, accept as adequate, *(ap)probare*: to — oneself off as a friend, *amicum se ferre* or *profiteri*: *b*, intransit. = to be approved, *(ap)probari, satisfacere* (with

dat.): to — for a friend, *amicum* or *pro amico haberi*. (6) to come to —; see **HAPPEN**.

passable. (1) of places, *pervius, transitu facilis*. (2) = tolerable, *tolerabilis, mediocris*.

passably, *tolerabiliter, mediocriter*.

passage. (1) = the act of passing, *transitus* (-ūs), *transitio, transgressio, transgressus* (-ūs: Sall., Tac.), *tra(ns)missio, tra(ns)missus* (-ūs), *traiectio, traiectus* (-ūs): — across a river, *transitus* or *transvectio fluminis*; to grant a — to a person, *transitum* or *iter* (*per agros*, etc.), *homini dare*. (2) = way, road, *iter, via*. (3) a — in a book, *locus, caput* (= chapter).

passenger, *viator* (on foot), *vector* (on horseback, on a ship, etc.).

passing, in the phrase, in —, *praeteriens* (partic.), *obiter* (Plin., Juv.), *in transitu* (Tac.).

passion. (1) = the act of suffering, *perpassio, toleratio* (with genit.): the — of Christ, *passio* (eccl.). (2) = emotion, *animi impetus* (-ūs), *motus* (-ūs), *commotio, permotio, concitatio, perturbatio* (as philosoph. t. t.); often to be rendered by a verb with *animus*, e.g.: to arouse —, *animum (com)movēre*. (3) = uncontrolled or undesirable emotion, *libido, cupiditas*: to overcome one's —, *cupiditates coercere* or *cohibere*. (4) = anger, *ira, iracundia*: to fly into a —, *exardescere*. (5) = extreme fondness, *studium*.

passionate, adj. (1) = eager, ardent, *cupido, concitatus, vehemens, ardens, flagrans, fervidus, impotens* (= wild, uncontrolled). (2) = hot-tempered, *iracundus, cerebrosus*.

passionately. (1) = eagerly, ardently, *cupide, vehementer, effuse*. (2) = angrily, *iracunde*.

passionateness, *animi ardor, furor* (= extreme —); = hot temper, *iracundia*.

passionless, render by phrase, such as *cupiditatis expers, omni animi perturbatione vacuus*.

passive. (1) in gen., render by verb, such as *pati* or *tolerare*: to remain —, *quiescere*. (2) as grammat. t. t., *passivus* (Gram.).

passively. (1) in gen., *aequo animo, patienter*. (2) as grammat. t. t., *passive* (Gram.).

passiveness, *patientia*; see also **PATIENCE**.

Passover, *Pascha* (eccl.).

passport, *syngraphus* (Pl.) or render by phrase, such as *facultas eundi data*.

password, *tessera*.

past, subst. *praeteritum tempus*; also rendered by the n. plur. of *praeteritus* (Cic.) and by the n. sing. after the prepositions *de* and *ex* (Liv.) and *in* (Suet.).

past, adj. (1) = gone by, *praeteritus, ante actus*. (2) = immediately preceding, *prior, superior, proximus*.

past, adv., render by compound verbs beginning with *praeter-*, *trans-*, or *tra-*; e.g.: to go —, *praeterire*.

past, prep.: of motion = to the far side of, *praeter*, with acc. (= past the front of), *trans*, with acc. (= across); of situation, = on the far side of, *ultra* or *trans*, with acc.

paste, subst., render by *farina* (= flour: Plin.) or *gluten* (= glue: Lucr.).

paste, v. *glutinare* (Plin.).

pastime, *ludus* (= game), *oblectamentum, oblectatio*.

pastor; see **SHEPHERD**; as eccl. term, *pastor*.

pastoral, = of shepherds, *pastoralis, pastoricius*; in a wider sense, *agrestis, rusticus*: — poetry, *bucolica* (-orum, n. plur.: Ov.).

pastry, *crustum* (Verg., Hor.), *crustulum* (Hor.).
pastry-cook, *crustularius* (Sen.); see also **BAKER**.
pasture, subst. *pascuum* (esp. plur.), *ager pascuus* (= — land): common — land, *ager compascuus*; to drive to —, *pastum agere*.
pasture, v. (1) transit. *pascere*. (2) intransit. *pabulari* (= to graze), *pasci* (= to feed).
pat, subst., render by phrase, such as *plaga levis*.
pat, adv. *in tempore, opportune, commodum*.
pat, v. *permulcere* (= to caress).
patch, *pannus* (Hor.).
patch, v. (re)sarcire, rei (dat.) *pannum adsuere* (Hor.).
patchwork, *cento*.
patent, subst., use *diploma* (-atis, n.).
patent, adj. = open, plain, *manifestus, apertus, clarus*.
paternal, *paternus, patrius*: a — disposition, *animus paternus (in hominem)*.
path. (1) in gen. = a way. LIT., *via, iter*. TRANSF., *via*; a — of life, *via vitae* or *vivendi*. (2) = a narrow or rough road, *semita, trames*.
pathetic, *flebilis, maestus, tristis*; see also **SAD**.
pathetically, *flebiliter, maeste*.
pathless, *invius*.
pathologist, *medicus*.
paths, *maestitia, tristitia*.
pathway; see **PATH**.
patience, *patientia, tolerantia* (usually with genit., e.g. *tolerantia doloris, perseverantia* (= persistence in a labour, quest, etc.), *aequus animus* or *aequitas animi* (= calmness, resignation).
patient, subst. *aeger, aegrotus*.
patient, adj. *patiens, tolerans* (with genit. of 'what is endured': Tac.).
patiently, *patienter, toleranter, tolerabiliter, aequo animo* (= calmly, with resignation).
patois, *dialectos* (Suet.).
patriarch, *patriarcha* (eccl.).
patriarchal, *patriarchalis* (eccl.); see also **OLD**.
patrician, subst. and adj. *patricius*.
patrimony, *patrimonium*.
patriot, *reipublicae amicus, civis bonus*: to be a —, *amare patriam, bene de reipublica sentire*.
patriotic, *patriae* or *reipublicae amans*; on — grounds, *reipublicae causâ*.
patriotically, *pro patria*.
patriotism, *patriae amor* or *caritas, pietas erga patriam, reipublicae studium*: if — is a crime, *si scelestum est amare patriam* (Cic.).
patriotic, *patrum* or *quod ad patres pertinet* (eccl.).
patrol, subst. *circitores* or *circuitoires* (-um, plur.: Vegetius, 4th cent. A.D.).
patrol, v. transit. = to go round examining, *circumire, lustrare*.
patron. (1) at Rome, in relation to a 'client', *patronus*. (2) in gen. = a protector, guardian, *patronus, praeses, cultor, tutela* (poet.).
patronage, = the relation at Rome between patron and client, *patrocinium* (from the patron's side), *clientela* (from the client's); more generally, *praesidium*.
patroness, *patrona*.
patronize, *favere* (with dat.); or render by phrase, such as *auctoritate, sustentare*.
patronymic, *patronymicum nomen* (Gram.).
patten, *sculponea* (usually plur.: Pl.).

patter, subst. *crepitus* (-ūs).
patter, v. *crepare, crepitare, crepitum dare*.
pattern, *exemplum, exemplar, specimen, documentum*.
paucity, *paucitas*, or render by adj.
paunch, *abdomen, venter*.
pauper; see **POOR**.
pause, subst. *mora* (= delay), *respiratio* (= a — for breath), *intervallum, intermissio, intercapêdo, pausa* (Pl., Lucr.).
pause, v. *interquiescere* (= to — from time to time), *intermittere, subsistere, morari, moram facere*.
pave, (*viam*) *sternere* or *munire*.
pavement, *pavimentum, via strata* (= paved road).
Pavia, *Ticinum*.
paving, *stratura* (Suet.).
paving-stone, *saxum quadratum*.
pavilion, *papilio* (late Latin); see also **TENT**.
paw, subst. *pes* (= foot), *ungula* (= claw).
paw, v. (*solum*, etc.) *pedibus ferire*.
pawn, subst. *pignus* (-eris or -oris, n.); see also **PLEDGE**; at chess, *latrunculus* (Suet.), *latro* (Ov.).
pawn, v. *pignerare, oppignerare, pignori dare* or *opponere*.
pawnbroker, *pignerator*.
pay, subst. *stipendium* (esp. of soldiers), *merces*.
pay, v. (1) transit. LIT., of money, (*per*)*solvere, exsolvere, dissolvere, pendere, dependere, numerare, representare* (in ready cash). TRANSF., to — attention, see **ATTENTION**; to — honour to a person, *honorem homini habere*; to — a penalty, *poenam dare* or *luere*; to — one's respects to a person, *hominem salutare*. (2) intransit. = to be profitable, *prodesse, lucro esse, quaestuosum* or *fructuosum esse*.
payable, render by verb.
pay-day, *dies*, with or without explanatory phrase.
paymaster, in gen., *dispensator* (Juv.), or render by phrase; in the army, *tribunus aerarius*.
payment, *solutio, repraesentatio* (in ready cash).
pea, *pisum* (Plin.), *cicer* (= chick-pea: Hor.).
peace, subst. *pax, otium, concordia* (= agreement): in —, *in pace*; terms of —, *pacis condiciones* (-um, plur.); to bind over to keep the —, *pecuniâ de vi cavere*.
peace! interj. *tace, tacete! pax!*
peaceable, *placidus, placabilis*.
peaceably, *placide*.
peaceful, *pacatus, placidus, quietus, tranquillus*.
peacefully, *placide, quiete, tranquille, cum (bonâ) pace*.
peacefulness, *tranquillitas*.
peace-offering, *piaculum, placamen, placamentum* (Tac.).
peach, (*malum*) *persicum* (Plin.).
peacock, *pavo*.
peak, *cacumen, apex, fastigium* (fig.); often rendered by the adj. *summus*.
peal, subst.: — of laughter, *cachinnus*; — of applause, *plausus* (-ūs); — of thunder, *tonitrus* (-ūs).
peal, v. *sonare*; see also **RING**.
pear, *pirum* (Verg.).
pearl, *margarita*.
pear-tree, *pirus* (Verg.).
peasant, *rusticus, agrestis, homo rusticanus, paganus*.
peasantry; see **PEASANT**.

pease; see **PEA**.

pebble, *calculus, lapillus* (Ov.).

peccadillo, (*leve*) *delictum*; see also **FAULT**.

peccant, *peccans*.

peck, subst., as a measure, render by *modius*.

peck, v. *vellicare*.

pectoral, *pectoralis* (Cels.).

peculation, *peculatus* (-ūs).

peculiar. (1) = belonging to one individual or one class only, *proprius, peculiaris*. (2) = remarkable, outstanding, *singularis, praecipuus, mirus*.

peculiarity, *proprietas*; or render by adj. *proprius*.

peculiarly, *praesertim, imprimis* (in *primis*), *mirum in modum, mire*.

pecuniary, *pecuniarius*; or render by subst. *pecunia*.

pedagogue, *paedagogus* (= the slave who accompanied a child to school); in gen. = schoolmaster, *magister*.

pedant, *homo nimis diligens*; sometimes simply *homo molestus* or *ineptus*.

pedantic, *nimis diligens*; sometimes simply *molestus* or *ineptus*.

pedantry, *ineptiae* (-arum, plur.), *molestia*.

pedestal, *basis, stylobatis* (Varro).

pedestrian, subst. *pedes* (-itis).

pedestrian, adj. *pedester*: to make a — tour, *iter pedibus facere*.

pedigree, *stemma* (-atis, n.: Sen., Juv.); see also **GENEALOGY**.

pedlar, *institor*.

peel, subst. *cutis* (Plin.), *corium* (Plin.), *tunica* (Plin.).

peel, v. (1) transit. *cutem*, etc., *detrahere*: to — a tree, *corticare arborem* (Plin.). (2) intransit. *cutem* (*de*)*ponere*.

peep, subst. *aspectus* (-ūs), *conspectus* (-ūs): at — of day, *diluculo, primā luce*.

peep, v. (*strictim*) *prospicere, inspicere*; see also **LOOK**; *enitere, emicare* (= to shine), *apparere, conspici, conspicuum esse* (= to be seen, the latter two esp. of objects that are very conspicuous).

peer, subst. (1) = an equal, *par*. (2) = a noble, *unus e patriciis* or *nobilibus*: house of —, *senatus* (-ūs).

peer, v.: to — into, *rimari, scrutari*.

peerage: to raise a person to the —, *hominem ad amplissimum gradum producere*.

peerless, *unicus, singularis*.

peevish, *stomachosus, morosus, difficilis, iracundus*.

peevishly, *stomachose, morose, iracunde*.

peevishness, *stomachus, morositas, difficultas, iracundia*.

peg, *clavus* (= nail): a wooden —, *cultellus ligneus* (Vitr.).

peg, v.; see **FASTEN**.

pelf, *lucrum*.

pelisse, *pallium*.

pell-mell, *effuse, confuse, passim*.

pellucid, *pellucidus*; see also **TRANSPARENT**.

pelt, v. (1) transit., render by *iacere, conicere*, etc.; see also **THROW**. (2) intransit., e.g. of rain, *ferri, descendere*: —ing rain, *magnus* or *maximus imber*.

pen, subst. (1) for writing, *calamus, stilus*. (2) = fold, *saeptum*.

pen, v. (1) = to write, *scribere, litteris mandare*. (2) = to fold, *saeptis includere*.

penal, *poenalis* (Leg.); or render by subst. or verb.

penalty, *poena, damnum, multa, supplicium*: to exact a —, *poenam* (*re*)*petere*; to pay the —, *poenas dare* or (*ex*)*pendere*.

penance, *piaculum, poena, satisfactio* (eccl.).

pence; see **PENNY**.

pencil, for drawing, *penicillus*; for writing, *stilus*; see also **PEN**.

pendant, *stalagmium* (Pl.).

pending, adj., in law: the matter is still —, *adhuc sub iudice lis est*.

pending, prep. (1) = during, *per* with acc. (2) = until, render by *dum* with subj.

pendulous, *pendulus* (Hor., Ov.).

penetrable, *penetrabilis* (Ov.), *pervius*.

penetrate. (1) transit. *pervadere, penetrare* (poet.). (2) intransit. *penetrare, permanare, pervadere, pervenire*, (*se*) *insinuare*; mentally, *descendere*.

penetrating, adj. LIT., physically, of cold, etc., *penetralis* (Lucr.), *penetrabilis* (poet.), *acutus, acer*. TRANSF., mentally, *sagax, perspicax, subtilis*.

penetration, *acies, acumen*.

peninsula, *paeninsula*.

penitence, *paenitentia*.

penitent, render by the impersonal verb *paenitet*.

penitentiary, = prison, *carcer*.

pen-knife, = *knife*.

penman, *scriptor*.

penmanship, *ars scribendi*.

penny, *as, nummus* (*sestertius*): not a — (will I give, etc.), *ne nummum quidem*; to the last — (or farthing), *ad nummum, ad assem*.

pension, *annua* (-orum, n. plur.: Plin. L.).

pensive, in *cogitatione defixus*; see also **THOUGHTFUL**.

pentagon, *pentagon(ium)* (late Latin).

pentameter, (*versus*) *pentameter* (Quint.).

Pentecost, *pentecoste* (eccl.).

penthouse, milit. t. t., *vinea*.

penultimate, *paenultimus* (Aul. Gell.).

penurious, *parcus, sordidus, avarus, tenax*.

penuriously, *sordide, avarae, parce*.

penuriousness, *sordes* (-is, f.: usually in plur.), *tenacitas*; see also **MEANNESS**, **PARSIMONY**.

penury, *inopia, egestas*; see also **POVERTY**.

peony, *paonia* (Plin.).

people. subst. (1) as plur. = persons, *homines, mortales*; often rendered without subst. by a plur. adj. (e.g.: our —, *nostri*) or by 3rd pers. plur. of verb (e.g.: — say, *ferunt*): young —, *pueri* (= children), *adulescentes*. (2) = a community, *populus*; adj., of the —, *publicus*; in the name of the —, *publice*. (3) = race, tribe, *gens, natio, nomen*. (4) the common —, *plebs, vulgus, multitudo*; more contemptuously, *plebecula, popellus* (Hor.); a man of the —, *homo plebeus, homo de plebe*.

people, v. = to fill with people, *frequentare, complere*.

peopled; see **POPULOUS**.

pepper, *piper* (Hor., Ov.).

peradventure; see **PERHAPS**.

perambulate, *perambulare* (Pl., Hor.), *peragrarare, pervagari, (per)lustrare, percurrere* (quickly).

perambulation, *lustratio, peragratio*.

perceivable; see **PERCEPTIBLE**.

perceive. (1) with the senses, *sentire, percipere*; or render by particular verbs, such as *videre, cernere* (= to see), *audire* (= to hear). (2) with the understanding, *sentire, percipere, intelligere, animadvertere, cognoscere, videre*.

percentage, pars, portio; to render particular percentages, in rates of interest, etc., use *centesima (pars)*, which is 1% monthly (12% per annum).

perceptible, manifestus (= clear); or render by phrase, such as *quod percipere possis, quod percipi potest*.

perceptibly, ita ut percipi possit.

perception. LIT., render by verb. TRANSF., = discernment, *iudicium, animi* (or *mentis* or *ingenii*) *acies* or *acumen, sagacitas*.

perceptive, sagax; or render by verb.

perch, subst. (1) as a measure, *pertica* (Plin.).

(2) the fish, *perca* (Ov., Plin.).

perch, v. insidère (= to settle on), *insidère* (= to sit on).

perchance; see PERHAPS.

percolate, permanare.

percolation, percolatio (Vitr.); or render by verb.

percussion, ictus (-ūs; = blow).

perdition, exitium, interitus (-ūs), *perniciēs*.

peremptorily, in requests, *adroganter*; in refusals, *praecise*.

peremptory, adrogans.

perennial, perennis, iugis (esp. of water).

perfect, adj. *plenus, absolutus, perfectus, absolutus et perfectus, integer* (= complete, sound, intact), *merus* (= thorough, nothing but . . .), *verus* or *germanus* (= real, genuine).

perfect, v. perficere, absolvere, ad summum perducere, cumulare.

perfection, absolutio, perfectio, integritas (= soundness): to attain —, *ad perfectionem pervenire*.

perfectly, plene, absolute, perfecte, plane (= wholly); often rendered by superl. of adj.

perfidious, perfidus, perfidiosus.

perfidiously, perfidiose, perfide (Sen.).

perfidy, perfidia.

perforate, perforare, (per)terebrare (= to bore through).

perforce, vi, per vim, necessario; or render by adj. *invidus* (= unwilling) or partic. *coactus* (= forced).

perform. (1) in gen., (*rē*) (*per*)*fungi, (rem) exsequi, perficere, conficere, peragere, obire* or *praestare* (both with such objects as *officium* or *munus*). (2) on the stage = to play a part, *partes agere, in scaenā esse*.

performance. (1) = the act of performing, (*per*)*functio, confectio, executio* (Tac.). (2) a — on the stage: dramatic, *fabula*; musical, *concertus* (-ūs), *symphonia*.

performer. (1) in gen., *actor, auctor, confector*; or render by verb. (2) on the stage: dramatic, *actor, histrio* (see also ACTOR); musical, *acroama* (-atis, n.).

perfume, subst. odor (odos), unguentum.

perfume, v. odorare (Ov.), *odore adficere*: to — by burning incense, etc., *suffire*.

perfumer, = a seller of perfumes, myropola (Pl.), *unguentarius*.

perfunctory, negligens; see also CARELESS.

perhaps, perchance, peradventure, fortasse, forsitan (usually with subj.), *forsan* (poet.), *fors* (Verg.); sometimes *haud scio an* (with

subj.): if —, unless —, lest —, *si forte, nisi forte, ne forte*.

peril; see DANGER, RISK.

perilous; see DANGEROUS.

period. (1) = a portion of time, *tempus, tempestas* (formal, somewhat archaic), *aetas* (often = — of life), *spatium temporis* (= space of time). (2) = end, *finis, terminus*. (3) as rhet. or grammat. t. t., *periodus* (Quint.), in Cic. (*verborum* or *orationis*) *circuitus* (-ūs) or *comprehensio* or *complexio* or *continuatio*; a well-rounded —, *orbis verborum*; the structure of the —, (*verborum*) *compositio*.

periodical, subst.; see JOURNAL.

periodical, adj. = recurring at stated intervals, *sollemnis*.

periodically, certis (or *statis*) *temporibus*.

peripatetic, as philosoph. t. t., *peripateticus*.

periphery, perimetros (Vitr.).

periphrasis; see PARAPHRASE.

perish, perire, interire, occidère, exstingui, absumi.

perishable, fragilis, caducus, fluxus (= unstable); or render by phrase with verb.

perishableness, fragilitas.

peristyle, peristylum.

periwinkle, the plant, vinca pervinca (Plin.).

perjure, periurare (or *peierare*), *periurium facere*.

perjured, periurus.

perjury, periurium.

perky, protervus; see also SAUCY.

permanence, perennitas, stabilitas.

permanent, perennis, stabilis.

permanently, perpetuo.

permeable, penetrabilis (poet.).

permissible, licitus (Verg.): it is —, *licet*.

permission, permissio (very rare), *facultas, potestas, copia, venia*: with your —, *concessu* (or *permissu*) *tuo, pace tuā*; without your —, *te invito*; I give you —, *tibi permitto* or *concedo, tibi potestatem* or *copiam facio, te sino, tibi per me licet*.

permissive, render by verb.

permit, subst.; see PERMISSION.

permit, v. (hominem) sinere (with infin.); (*homini*) *permittere* or *concedere* (both with either infin. or *ut* clause); (*homini*) *potestatem, copiam, etc., facere* (with genit.); see also ALLOW.

permutation, (per)mutatio.

pernicious, perniciosus, exitiosus, exitialis, exitiabilis, funestus, damnosus (= ruinous), *noxius* (= injurious).

perniciously, perniciose, exitiose, funeste.

peroration, peroratio, epilogus, conclusio: to make a —, *perorare*.

perpendicular, directus.

perpendicularly, ad lineam, rectā lineā.

perpetrate, committere or *in se admittere*; see also COMMIT.

perpetration, render by verb.

perpetrator, auctor; or render by relative clause, such as *qui illud facinus in se admisit*.

perpetual, sempiternus, perennis, adsiduus (= incessant), *perpetuus*, (= continuous).

perpetually, adsidue, perpetuo.

perpetuate, render by adj.

perpetuity, perpetuitas (= continuity); see also ETERNITY.

perplex, distrahere, sollicitare, dubitationem (homini) adferre.

perplexed, *dubius, inops consilii*.

perplexing, *difficilis, perplexus, impeditus, dubius*.

perplexity, *dubitatio*; see also DOUBT.

perquisite, *peculium* (= small savings, esp. a slave's); or render by phrase such as *pecuniae* (-arum, plur.) *extraordinariae*.

persecute, *insectari, vexare*.

persecution, *insectatio, vexatio*.

persecutor, *vexator, insectator*.

perseverance, *perseverantia, constantia, pertinacia, perversicacia*.

persevere, (in re) *perseverare, constare, perstare, persistere, (per)manere, pergere* (= to press on).

persevering, *perseverans, constans, pertinax, perversicax, tenax* (with genit.: Hor.).

perseveringly, *perseveranter, constanter, pertinaciter* (Suet.).

persist; see PERSEVERE.

persistence, *permansio* (in re); see also PERSEVERANCE.

person. (1) = a human being, *homo, caput, mortalis* (esp. plur.); in person, *ipse, praesens, coram*. (2) of physical as opposed to mental and other qualities, *corpus* (= body), *species* (= outward appearance), *forma* (= shape, esp. beautiful). (3) as grammat. t. t. *persona* (e.g. *tertia*; Quint.).

personage, **personality**, *persona* (= character borne, part played in the world); *hominis natura, ingenium* (= disposition).

personal. (1) in gen., *privatus, proprius*; more often render by pronouns, such as *ipse, ego, tu, se*: to make a — appearance, *ipse* or *praesens* or *coram adesse*; — appearance (= looks), *corporis habitus* (-ūs). (2) as grammat. t. t., a — verb, *verbum personale* (Gram.).

personality; see PERSONAGE; in plur. = offensive personal remarks, *maledicta* (-orum, plur.).

personally; see PERSONAL: I —, *equidem*; I know him —, *eum de facie novi*.

personalty, (*bona*) *sua*.

personate, = to impersonate a person, *hominis partes agere* or *personam gerere, tueri* or *sustinere*.

personification, *prosopopoeia* (Quint.), *personarum fictio* or *confictio*.

personify, (*rem*) *tanquam hominem loquentem inducere*, (*rei*, dat.) *orationem* (at) *tribuere*, (*rem*) *humanā specie induere*.

personnel, render by *homines* (= persons), *milites* (= soldiers), etc.

perspective, *scaenographia* (= theatrical drawing; Vitr.), an artist's treatment of —, *ea ars pictoris quā efficit ut quaedam eminere in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus* (Quint.).

perspicacious, *perspicax, sagax, acutus*.

perspicaciously, *perspicaciter*.

perspicacity, *perspicacitas, acies* or *acumen ingenii*.

perspicuity, *perspicuitas*.

perspicuous, (*di*) *lucidus, clarus, inlustris, perspicuus, apertus*.

perspicuously, (*di*) *lucide, clare, perspicue, aperte*.

perspiration, *sudor*.

perspire, *sudare, sudorem emittere* (Plin.).

persuade, *persuadere* (when convincing a person of a fact, with *homini* and acc. of neut.

pron. or acc. and infin. clause; when inducing a person to act, with *homini* and ut clause); *adducere* (*hominem*, usually with ut clause); *inducere* (*hominem*, with in or ad and acc. of noun or ut clause): to allow oneself to be —d, *persuaderi sibi pati*; to try to —, *suadere*.

persuasion, *persuasio*: by my —, *persuasus meo*.

persuasive, **persuasively**, **persuasiveness**, render by verb, e.g.: a — speech, *oratio ad persuadendum accommodata*.

pert, *protervus, procax*.

pertain, (ad rem, ad hominem) *pertinere, attinere*: —ing to, *proprius* (with genit. or dat.).

pertinacious, *pertinax, obstinatus perversicax*.

pertinaciously, *pertinaciter, obstinate*.

pertinacity, *pertinacia, obstinatio*.

pertly, *proterve*.

pertness, *protervitas, procacitas*.

perturbation, *perturbatio*; see also AGITATION, DISTURBANCE.

Perugia, *Perusia*.

peruke, *capillamentum* (Suet.).

perusal, n. *lectio, perlectio* (pell-).

peruse, (*per*) *legere, evolvere*.

pervade. LIT., *permanare*. TRANSF., *permanare, perfundere, invadere*.

perverse, *perversus, pravus*.

perversely, *perversè, perperam, prave*.

perversion, *corruptio, depravatio*.

perversity, *perversitas, pravitas*.

pervert, v. *depravare, corrumpere, deflectere, detorquere*.

pervious, *pervius*.

pest. LIT., see PESTILENCE. TRANSF., of a troublesome person or thing, *pestis, perniciēs, lues*.

pester, *sollicitare, vexare*; see also TROUBLE, ANNOY.

pestilence, *pestilentia, pestis, lues* (poet.), *morbus*.

pestilential, *pestilens, foedus*.

pestle, *pilum* (Cato), *pistillum* (Plin.).

pet, subst. *deliciae* (-arum, plur.), *amores* (-um, plur.); see also FAVOURITE.

pet, v. *fovère, in deliciis habere*.

petard, in the phrase, he is hoist with his own —, perhaps in *suos laqueos ipse incidit* or *qua via alios captavit ipse captus est* (adapted from Ter.).

Peter, *Petrus* (late Latin).

peter out, *evanescere*.

petition, subst. (1) in gen.; see PRAYER, REQUEST. (2) a formal —, *libellus*; to sign a — (along with others), *libellum subscribere*; to grant a person's —, *homini petenti satisfacere, adnuere*.

petition, v. *petere, rogare, implorare*.

petitioner, *qui rogat, qui libellum adfert*.

petrify. LIT., in *lapidem* (con) *vertere*: to be petrified, *lapidescere* (Plin., rare). TRANSF., *obstupefacere*: to be petrified (with astonishment, etc.), *obstupeſcere, obtorpescere, stupere, attonitum esse*.

petticoat, perhaps *tunica*; the Romans had no real equivalent: — government, *imperium uxorium* or *muliebne*.

pettifogger, *leguleius, rabula*.

pettifogging; see PALTRY.

pettish; see PEEVISH.

petty, *minutus, tenuis*; see also **LITTLE**, **TRIFLING**, **PALTRY**.

petulance, *petulantia, protervitas*.

petulant, *petulans, protervus*.

pewter, no equivalent; render as another metal or alloy.

phaeton; see **CARRIAGE**.

phantom, *simulacrum, imago*; see also **GHOST**.

Pharisee, *Pharisaeus* (eccl.); see also **HYPOCRITE**.

pharmacy, (*ars*) *medicamentaria* (Plin.).

phase, *status* (-ūs), *ratio*: different —s, *vices* (plur.).

pheasant, (*avis*) *Phasiana* (Plin.), *Phasianus* (Suet.).

phenomenon. (1) in gen. = an occurrence evident to the senses, *res* (e.g. in the phrase *rerum cognoscere causas*). (2) = a remarkable (and significant) occurrence, *res mira* or *nova*, *ostentum*, *prodigium*, *portentum*, *miraculum*.

phial; see **BOTTLE**.

philanthropic, *hominibus* (or *generi humano*) *amicus, humanus*.

philanthropy, *benevolentia, humanitas*.

Philip, *Philippus*.

Philippic, = one of Demosthenes' speeches against Philip or one of Cicero's against Antony, (*oratio*) *Philippica*.

Philistine. **LIT.**, *Philistinus* (eccl.). **TRANSF.**, *homo humanitatis expertus*.

philological, *grammaticus*.

philologist, *grammaticus, philologus* (less precise than the English word).

philology, *grammatica* (-ae, f. sing.; also -orum, n. plur.), *philologia*.

philosopher, *philosophus* (and f. *philosopha*), *sapiens*.

philosophical, *philosophus*; = wise, *sapiens*: — writings, *libri qui sunt de philosophiā*; — subjects, *ea quae in philosophiā tractantur*; — precepts, *philosophiae* or *philosophorum praecepta* (-orum, plur.); it is not a common, but a — term, *non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum*.

philosophically, *philosophorum more, sapienter*; more generally = calmly, *aequo animo*.

philosophize, *philosophari*; more generally, *ratiocinari, disputare*.

philosophy, *philosophia*.

philtre, *philtrum* (Ov., Juv.), *amatorium medicamentum* (Suet.) or *amatorium* alone (Sen., Quint.).

phlegm. **LIT.**, *pituita*. **TRANSF.**, = coolness, insensitivity, *patientia, ingenii tarditas* or *lentitudo*.

phlegmatic, *tardus, patiens, lentus*.

phlegmatically, *patienter, lente, aequo animo*.

phoenix, *phoenix*.

phonetic, *phonetically*; render by phrase, such as *sonum verbi ipsium litteris exprimere*.

phosphorescent, *phosphorescence*, render by subst. *lux* or verb *lucere*.

photograph, subst., render by *pictura* or *imago*.

phrase, subst. *locutio*; sometimes *verbum*.

phrase, v.; see **EXPRESS**, **SAY**.

phraseology, *locutio, dicendi genus* (-ēris, n.).

phthisical, *phthisicus* (Plin.).

phthisis, *phthisis* (Cels.).

physic, subst.; see **MEDICINE**.

physic, v.; see **CURE**.

physical. (1) = natural, corporeal; render by

the genit. *naturae* or *corporis*: — defects, *vitia corporis*; — strength, *vires* (*corporis*).

(2) referring to the science of physics, *physicus*.

physically, in gen., *naturā*; = in the manner of the physicist, *physice*.

physician; see **DOCTOR**.

physics, *physica* (-orum, n. plur.).

physiognomist, *physiognomon* or render by phrase, such as *qui se profitetur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscere* (Cic.).

physiognomy, *oris habitus* (-ūs) or *lineamenta* (-orum, n. plur.).

physiology, *physiologia* (wider than the English term, covering all natural science).

Piacenza, *Placentia*.

piano, render as some other instrument, using e.g. *lyra* or *cithara*.

pick, subst. (1) = a — axe, *dolabra*. (2) = the best part, *flos, robur*.

pick, v. **LIT.**, physically = to pluck, gather, *legere, carpere, conligere*: to — up, *tollere*; to — out, *eligere*. **TRANSF.**, see **CHOOSE**.

picked, *delectus, electus, selectus*.

picket, *statio, custodia*: to post —s, *stationes disponere*.

pickle, subst. *salsura* (Varro), *muria* (Hor.).

pickle, v. *murā condire* (Plin.).

picnic, *convivium*; for more descriptive phrases, see **Lucr.** II, 29–33.

pick-pocket, *sector zonarius* (Pl.), *fur* (= thief).

pictorial, *pictorially*, render by phrase, such as *per tabulas*.

picture, subst. *tabula* (*picta*), *pictura, imago* (*picta*): a word —, *pictura*, or render by phrase, such as *rem verbis exprimere* or *depingere*.

picture, v.: to — to oneself = to imagine, *animo* or *cogitatione fingere, cogitatione depingere, ante oculos proponere*; = to recall vividly, *memoriam* (rei, genit.) *repraesentare*.

picture-frame, *forma* (in quā includitur *pictura*).

picture-gallery, *pinacotheca* (Plin.).

picturesque, *amoenus, venustus*.

picturesqueness; see **BEAUTY**.

pie, *crustum* (Verg., Hor.); see **PASTRY**.

piebald, *bicolor* (Verg.).

piece. (1) = a part, a bit, *pars, fragmentum* (poet. *fragen* = a — broken off), *segmentum* (= a — cut off; Plin.), *frustum* (esp. of food), *mica* (= a crumb; poet.), *membrum*: a — of cloth, *pannus*; a piece of a thing is often represented by a subst. denoting the thing itself, or a diminutive, e.g.: a — of land, *agellus*, a — of meat, *caruncula*; to break into —s, *confringere, comminuire*; to tear to —s, *diserpere, dilacerare, dilaniare*; to fall to —s, *dilabi*, (*dis*)*solvi*. (2) a — of money, a coin, *nummus*. (3) = an artistic or literary production; render according to sense, e.g. *pictura* (= a painting), *carmen* (= a song), *fabula* (= a play).

piecemeal, *membratim, minutatim*.

piece together, v. *consuere* (Pl.), *fabricari*.

piebald, *maculosus, versicolor*.

pier. (1) = the support of a bridge or similar structure, *pila, moles*. (2) = a mole, break-water, etc., *moles, agger*.

pierce, *pungere*: to — through, *perforare, perfodere, confodere, transfigere*.

piercing, adj. (1) of sounds, *acer, acutus*; see also **SHRILL**. (2) of the mind, *acutus, acer, sagax, perspicax*.

piety, *pietas* (*erga deum* or *deos*), *religio* (= religious feeling), *sanctitas* (= holiness of life).

pig, *porcus*, *sus*: a small —, *porcellus* (Phaedr., Suet.).

pigeon, *columba, columbus* (= a male —: Pl., Hor.), *palumbes* (= a wood —: Verg., Hor.); a — cote, *columbarium* (Varro).

piggery, *hara*.

piggish, *suillus, porcinus* (Pl.).

pig-headed; see **OBSTINATE**.

pigment; see **PAINT**.

pigmy; see **PYGMY**.

pigsty, *hara*.

pike. (1) the weapon, *hasta, sarissa*. (2) the fish, *lupus* (Hor., Mart.).

pilaster, *parastata* (Vitr.).

pile, subst. (1) = a mass, heap, *strues, congeries, cumulus, acervus*. (2) a funeral —, *rogus, pyra* (Verg.). (3) = any large edifice, *moles*. (4) a — driven into the ground, *sublica, sudis*; a bridge built on —s, *pons sublicius*.

pile, v. (co)*acervare, cumulare, congerere, exstruere*.

pilfer, *surripere, furari*; see also **STEAL**.

pilferer, *fur*.

pilgrim, render as traveller, by *viator* or *peregrinator*.

pilgrimage, render as travel, by *iter* or *peregrinatio sacra*.

pill, *pilula* (Plin.); fig.: a hard — to swallow, *res difficilis ad concoquendum*.

pillage, subst. *rapina, direptio, compilatio, expilatio, depopulatio* (= laying waste).

pillage, v. *diripere* (*de*)*populari* (= to lay waste), *compilare, expilare, spoliare, praedari*.

pillager, *praedator, director, expilator, popular*.

pillar. LIT., *columna, pila*. TRANSF., = support, stay, *columnen*.

pillared, *columnatus* (Varro), *columnis instructus*.

pillory. render as fetter or chain, e.g. by *numella* (Pl.).

pillow, subst. *pulvinus, cervical* (Suet., Juv.).

pillow, v. (suf)*fulcire*; see also **SUPPORT**.

pilot, subst. *gubernator*.

pilot, v. *gubernare* (lit. and fig.).

pimp, n. *leno*.

pimple, *pustula* (Sen., Mart.).

pimply, *pustulosus* (Cels.).

pin, subst. *acus* (-ūs; = needle).

pin, v. (ad)*figere*; fig.: to — down (to an admission, etc.), (ad or in rem) *compellere*.

pincers, *forceps* (Verg., Ov.).

pinch, subst. LIT., *aculeus* (= sting), *morsus* (-ūs; = bite). TRANSF., in the phrase, at a —, *coactus* (= compelled).

pinch, v. (1) = to nip, *urere, vellicare* (Quint.). (2) = to stint, inconvenience, confine, *coartare, urgere*: to — oneself, *fraudare se victu suo*.

pinching, adj. of poverty, *angustus* (Hor., Juv.); or render by *extremus, summus*, etc.

pine, subst. *pinus* (poet.): of —, adj. *pineus* (poet.).

pine, v. *tabescere, (con)senescere, confici*: to — for a thing, *rem desiderare*.

pinning, subst. *tabes*.

pinion, subst. of a bird, *penna* (poet.); see also **WING**.

pinion, v. (re)*vincire, (homini) vincula, catenas*, etc., *inicare*.

pink, *puniceus* (poet.).

pin-money, *peculium* (= small savings, esp. of slaves).

pinnacle, (*navis*) *actuaria, lembus*.

pinnacle, *fastigium* (lit. and fig.).

pint, perhaps *sextarius*: half a —, *hemina* (= half of a *sextarius*: Pl.).

pioneer, *praecursor, explorator*; or render by phrase with *primus*.

pious, *pius* (*erga deos, patriam, parentes*, etc.), *religiosus* (= scrupulous, conscientious), *sanctus* (= saintly).

piously, *pie, sancte, religiose*.

pip, in fruit, *acinus, granum*.

pipe, subst. (1) = a tube for carrying liquids, *tubus* (Plin.), *canalis, fistula*. (2) = a musical instrument, *fistula, tibia, calamus* (= a reed —: poet.), *avena* (= an oaten —: Verg.).

pipe, v. = to play on a pipe, *fistulā* or *tibiā canere* or *cantare*; colloq., to — down, *conticescere*.

piper, *fistulator, tibicen*.

pipkin, *olla* (old form *aula*).

piquancy, *sal, vis*.

piquant. LIT., to the taste, *acer*. TRANSF., = stimulating, interesting, humorous, *salsus, facetus*.

pique, subst. *offensio, ira*.

prique, v. *vexare, sollicitare*; see also **VEX**, ANNOY: to — oneself, (*de re*) *se iactare, sibi placere*.

piracy, *latrocinium* (*maritimum*).

pirate, *praedo* (*maritimus*), *pirata*.

piratical, *piraticus, praedatorius*.

piscatory, *piscatorius*.

pistol, render as bow, by *arcus* (-ūs).

pit, subst. in gen., *fovea, puteus* (Verg.), *fossa* (= a ditch), *fođina, specus*; in the theatre, *cavea* (= the whole auditorium; to indicate the seats of the lower classes, add' the adj. *media* or *summa* or *ultima*).

pit against, v. (*hominem homini*) *opponere*, (*hominem cum homine*) *committere*.

pit-a-pat: to go —, *palpitare*.

pitch, subst. (1) the substance, *pix*; made of —, or — black, adj. *piceus* (poet.). (2) = degree, *fastigium, gradus* (-ūs): to such a — of madness, *eo amentiae*; the highest — of a thing can be rendered by using the adj. *extremus* or *summus*. (3) in music, *sonus, vox*: at the highest — of the voice, *voce summa*; a high —, *vox acuta*; a low —, *vox gravis*. (4) = slope, *fastigium*.

pitch, v. (1) of tents, camp, etc., *ponere, statuere, constituere, collocare, tendere*. (2) = to throw, *iacere, conicere*. (3) = to smear with —, *picare* (Cat., Suet.). (4) intransit.: to — upon, (*in rem, in hominem*) *incidere, incurrere*.

pitcher, *urceus* (Pl., Hor.).

pitchfork, *furca*.

piteous, *pitiable, miser, miserabilis, miserandus, flebilis, (e)lamentabilis*.

piteously, *miserē, miserabiliter, flebiliter, miserandum in modum*.

pitfall, *fovea*.

pith, *medulla* (lit. and fig.).

pithy. LIT., *medullus* (Cels.). TRANSF., *sententiosus* (= full of meaning), *nervosus* (= vigorous), *densus* (= condensed: Quint.).

pitiful. (1) = full of pity, *clemens*, *misericors*. (2) see PITEOUS. (3) = mean, *abiectus*, *sordidus*, *vilis*, *humilis*, *contemptus*; see COMTEMPTIBLE.

pitifulness. (1) = with pity, *clementer*. (2) see PITEOUSLY. (3) = meanly, *abiecte*, *sordide*, *humiliter*.

pitiless. *immisericors*, *inexorabilis*, *durus*, *ferreus*, *inhumanus*, *crudelis*.

pitilessly. *immisericorditer*, *inhumane*, *crudeliter*.

pitilessness. *crudelitas*, *inhumanitas*, *saevitia*.

pitman; see MINER.

pittance. *mercedula* (= poor pay), *stips*, *pecunia exigua*.

pity. subst. *miser cordia*, *miseratio*: to excite —, *miser cordiam* (*homini*) *commovere*; it is a — that, (*per*) *incommode accidit ut*; deserving —, *miserandus*, *miseratione dignus*; see also PITIFUL.

pity. v. *misereri* (*hominis*), *miserari* (*hominem*); or use the impers. *miseret* (e.g.: I — him, *miseret me eius*).

pivot. *cnodax* (Vitr., rare); or render by *cardo* (= hinge).

placability. *placabilitas*.

placable. *exorabilis*, *placabilis*.

placard. *libellus*, *titulus*.

place. subst. (1) = position, site, spot, *locus* (also = — in a book), *regio* (= district): open —, *area*, *spatium*; at, to, from this —, *hic*, *huc*, *hinc*; at, to, from that —, *ibi*, *eo*, *inde*; at, to, from the same —, *ibidem*, *eodem*, *indidem*; at, to, from another —, *alibi*, *alio*, *aliunde*; in no —, *nusquam*. (2) = proper or appointed position, *locus*, *sedes*, *statio*: in — of, (*in*) *loco* with genit., or *pro* with abl.; to rise from one's —, *exurgere*. (3) = occasion, opportunity, *locus*. (4) = situation, office, *munus* (-*eris*, n.), *officium*; of a state official, *magistratus* (-*us*): to appoint a man to another's —, *hominem in locum alius sufficere*; it is not my — to do so, *non est meum or non me decet, facere*. (5) in enumeration: in the first —, *primo*, *primum*; in the next —, *deinceps*. (6) to take —, = to happen, *feri*, *accidere*.

place. v. *ponere*, (*con*) *locare*, *statuere* (= to — upright): to — oneself, *consistere*; to — here and there, *disponere*; to — near, *apponere*; to — over (i.e. put in command), *praeponere*, *praeficere*; to — round, *circumdare*, *circumiacere*; to — under, *supponere*; to — upon, *imponere*, *superponere*; to — before; see PREFER.

placid. *placidus*, *quietus*, *tranquillus*.

plagiarism. *furtum*.

plagiarist. render by phrase, such as *qui aliorum scriinia compilat* (Hor.), or *scriptor qui aliena furatur*.

plagiarize. *furari* (*rem ab homine*).

plague. subst. LIT., *pestis*, *pestilentia*; see also PESTILENCE. TRANSF., *pestis*, *perniciēs*, *lues*, *malum*: the — take you! in *maiam crucem*!; what the — is it? *quid, malum, est?*; to be a — to a person, *homini molestum esse*; see also PLAGUE, v.

plague. v. *vexare*, *sollicitare*, *exercere*, *exagitare*, (*homini*) *molestum esse*, *molestiam exhibere*.

plain. subst. *campus*, *planities*, *planum*, *aequor* (= any level surface, not only of the sea); of the —, adj. *campestris*.

plain. adj. (1) = clear to the senses or understanding, *clarus*, *planus*, *perspicuus*, *evidens*, *manifestus*. (2) = candid, unreserved, *simplex*, *candidus*, *sincerus*, *apertus*, *liber*. (3) = unadorned, *simplex*, *inornatus*; of style, *subtilis*, *pressus*, *tenuis*, *attenuatus*. (4) = not beautiful, *invenustus* (Cat.).

plainly. (1) = clearly, *clare*, *plane*, *perspicue*, *evidenter*, *manifesto*. (2) = candidly, *simpliciter*, *candide*, *sincere*, *aperte*, *libere*. (3) = without ornament, *simpliciter*.

plainness. (1) = clearness, *evidentia*, *perspicuitas*. (2) = candour, *simplicitas*. (3) = lack of ornament, *simplicitas*. (4) = lack of beauty; see UGLINESS.

plaint; see COMPLAINT.

plaintiff. *petitor*.

plaintive. *miserabilis*, *flebilis*, *lamentabilis*, *queribundus*, *querulus* (poet.).

plaintively. *miserabiliter*, *flebiliter*.

plaintiveness. render by adj.

plait. subst. (1) = a fold, *sinus* (-*us*), *ruga*. (2) = a braid of hair, *gradus* (-*us*: Quint., Suet.).

plait. v. *plicare*, *intexere*.

plan. subst. (1) a — as drawn, a map, diagram, *descriptio*. (2) abstr. = layout, scheme of arrangement, *forma*, *figura*, *conformatio*. (3) a — of action, *consilium*, *cogitatio*, *propositum*, *institutum*, *ratio*; to conceive, or form, a —, *consilium capere* or *inire*.

plan. v. (1) = to design, mark in outline, *designare*, *describere*. (2) = to form a — of action, (*ex*) *cogitare*, *intendere*, *consilium capere* or *inire*.

plane. subst. (1) = a flat surface, *planum*, *libramentum*. (2) the tool, *runcina* (Plin.). (3) the tree, *platanus*.

plane. v. *runcinare* (Varro).

planet. *stella errans* or *vaga*, *sidus* (-*eris*, n.) *errans*.

plank. *tabula*, *axis*: to nail —s, *coaxare* (Vitr.); to cover with —s, *contabulare*.

planking. *contabulatio*, *coaxatio*; or render by plur. of PLANK.

plant. subst. *herba*, *planta* (Ov., Juv.); in plur., —s, *sata* (-*orum*); = things sown: Verg., Ov.).

plant. v. (1) = to put in as a plant, *serere*, *ponere* (Verg., Hor.). (2) = to fill or cover with plants, *conserere*, *obserere*. (3) in gen. = to put in position, *ponere*, *statuere* (= to set up), *constituere*, *infigere* (e.g. *signum*, a standard). (4) to — a colony, *coloniam deducere*.

plantain. *plantago* (Plin.).

plantation. *plantarium* (= nursery garden: Plin.), *seminarium* (= nursery garden), *arbutum* (esp. of trees round which vines were planted), *quercetum* (= oak-grove: Hor.), *pinetum* (= pine-grove: Ov.), *locus arboribus constitus* (gen. term).

planter. *sator*, *qui serit*: —s of a colony, *coloni*.

planting. subst. as an act, *satio*, *satus* (-*us*), *consitio*, *consitura*.

plash. subst. *murmur*, *sonus*, *sonitus* (-*us*).

plash. v. *murmurare*.

plaster, subst. (1) as used in building, *gypsum* (Plin.), *arenatum* (Plin.), *tectorium*: a bit of — work, *tectoriolum*. (2) in medicine, *emplastrum* (Cels.).

plaster, v. *gypcare* (Col.), *gypso*, etc., *inlinēre* or *obducere*.

plasterer, *tector*.

plastic, adj. *plasticus* (Vitr.).

plate, subst. (1) = a thin layer of metal, *lam(i)na*, *bractea* (poet.). (2) = wrought metal, esp. for use at table, *argentum* (= silver —), *vasa* (-orum, plur.), *argentea* or *aurea*. (3) = a platter, *catillus* (Hor.), *patella* (Hor.).

plate, v.: to — with silver, *argento inducere*.

platform, *suggestus* (-ūs) or *suggestum* (-i), *tribunal*: the — chiefly used for public speaking at Rome was called *rostra* (-orum, plur.).

Platonic, *Platonicus*: the — philosophy, *Academia*; a — philosopher or Platonist, *Academicus*, *Platonicus*.

platter, *catillus* (Hor.), *patella* (Hor.).

plaudit, *plausus* (-ūs); see also **APPLAUSE**.

plausibility, *verisimilitudo*, *probabilitas*; in bad sense, *simulatio*, *species*.

plausible, = probable, *veri similis* (or as one word *verisimilis*), *probabilis*; in bad sense, *fucatus*, *fucosus*, *speciosus*.

plausibly, = reasonably, with probability, *probabiliter*; in bad sense, *in speciem*, *simulate*.

play, subst. (1) = amusement, *ludus*, *lusus* (-ūs), *lusio*: child's — (of something easily done), *ludus*. (2) at the theatre, *fabula* (dim. *fabella*), *ludus scaenicus*: a comic —, *comœdia*; a tragic —, *tragoedia*. (3) = scope, free action, *campus*, *area*: to give free — to a person or thing, *dare ludum* (with dat.: Pl., Hor.). (4) = movement, *motus* (-ūs), *gestus* (-ūs), *argutiae* (-arum plur.). (5) fair —, *aequum* (et) *bonum*, *condicio aequa*.

play, v. (1) on a musical instrument, *modulari* (poet.), *canēre*/both with abl. of the instrument played (e.g. on a stringed instrument, *fibus*): to — on a stringed instrument, *psallere*. (2) = to amuse oneself, *ludere* (with abl. of what one —s with or at), *lascivire*: to — together, — with, *conludere* (Hor.). (3) to — a part, *partes agere*, *personam ferre*, *gerere*, *sustinere*. (4) to — the fool, *ineptire* (Ter., Cat.), *desipere*. (5) to — a trick on a person, *hominem ludificare* or *ludificari*, *homini imponere*. (6) to — into the hands of an opponent, *praevaricari*.

play-bill, *libellus*.

player. (1) on a musical instrument: on strings, *fidicen* (with f. *fidicina*: Pl., Ter.), *psaltes* (Quint., with f. *psaltria*), *citharista* (with f. *citharistria*: Ter.); on a wind instrument, *tibicen* (with f. *tibicina*). (2) see **GAMBLER**. (3) on the stage, *histrion*, *actor*; see also **ACTOR**.

playfellow, *playmate*, *conlutor*.

playful, *lascivus* (poet.), *iocosus*.

playfully, *iocose*.

playfulness, *lascivia*.

playground, *area* (Hor.).

playhouse; see **THEATRE**.

plaything, *ludibrium* (= what lies at the mercy of some person or thing); otherwise render by phrase, such as *id quod pueris in lusum offertur*.

playwriter, *playwright*, *fabularum scriptor*.

plea. (1) at law, *petitio*, *exceptio* (= an objection made by the defendant against the plaintiff's statements), *defensio* (= defence). (2) = excuse, *excusatio*.

plead. (1) at law = to conduct a case, *causam agere*, *dicere*, *orare*: to — often, *actitare*. (2) to — as an excuse, *causari*, *obtenēre* (Tac., Plin. L.). (3) = to beg, entreat, *orare*, *obsecrare*, *implorare*.

pleader, *orator*, *causidicus* (usually contemptuous).

pleasant, *pleasing*, *acceptus*, *gratus*, *iucundus*, *suavis*, *dulcis*; of places, *amoenus*; of manner, *comis*, *urbanus*.

pleasantly, *iucunde*, *suaviter*, *commode*; in manner, = affably, *comiter*, *urbane*.

pleasantness, *iucunditas*, *dulcedo*, *suavitas*, *commoditas*; of places, *amoenitas*; of manner, *comitas*, *urbanitas*.

pleasantry, *facetiae* (-arum, plur.), *lepos*, *festivitas*, *iocus* (= joke).

please, v. (1) = to give pleasure to, (*homini*) *placere*, (*hominem*) *delectare*, (*homini*) *gratum* or *cordi esse*, (*homini*) *adridere*; often rendered by the impers. *libet*, with dat. of person pleased, and n. pron. or infin. as subject: to be —d with oneself, *sibi placere*. (2) = to see fit, be disposed, *velle*; if you —, *si placet*, *si libet*, *si (tibi) videtur*, *nisi molestum est*; more colloq., please! *sis* (= *si vis*: Ter.), *amabo*.

pleasing, adj.; see **PLEASANT**.

pleasure. (1) = enjoyment, delight, *voluptas*, *delectatio*, *delectamentum* (rare), *oblectamentum*, *gaudium*, *laetitia*, *iucunditas*: sensual —s, (*corporis*) *voluptates*; fond of —, *voluptarius*; to derive — from a thing, *re delectari*, *voluptatem ex re capere*; to give a person —, *gratum homini facere*. (2) = liking, inclination, choice, *arbitrium*, *libido*; or render by verb, such as *velle* or *placere*.

pleasure-grounds, *horti* (-orum, plur.).

plebeian, *homo plebeius*, *homo de plebe*: the —s, *plebei*, *plebs*; the order of the —s, *ordo plebeius*, *plebs*.

plebeian, adj. *plebeius* (opp. *patricius*).

pledge, subst. *pignus* (-ēris or -ōris), *cautio*, *arrabo* (Pl., Ter.).

pledge, v. (*op*) *pignerare*, *obligare*: to — one's word, *fidem interponere* or *obligare*, *spondere*, *promittere*, *recipere*.

plenary; see **FULL**, **COMPLETE**.

plenipotentiary, render by *legatus* (= ambassador).

plenitude; see **FULL**.

plenteous, **plentiful**, *uber*, *abundans*, *copiosus*, *largus*.

plentifully, *uberius*, *uberrime* (not in posit.), *abunde*, *abundanter*, *copiose*, *large*, *cumulate*, *effuse*.

plenty, *ubertas*, *copia*, *abundantia*, *adfluentia*; sometimes *satis* (= enough) with genit.: to have — of a thing, *re abundare*.

pleonasm, render by phrase, such as *nimia copia verborum*.

pleurisy, *pleuritis* (Vitr.).

pliable, *pliant*, *lentus*, *flexibilis* (lit. and fig.), *mollis* (lit. and fig.).

pliancy, **pliability**, *lentitia* (Plin.), *lentor* (Plin.), *mollitia* (lit. and fig.).

plight, subst.; see **CONDITION**, **STATE**.

plight, v.; see PLEDGE.

plinth, *plinthus* or *plinthis* (Vitr.).

plod, *repère* (Hor.); or render by phrase, such as *tarde progredi*.

plot, subst. (1) of ground, *agellus*, *area*. (2) = a scheme, conspiracy, *coniuratio*, *consensio*, *conspiratio*. (3) of a story, play, etc., *argumentum fabulae*.

plot, v. (1) intransit. = to conspire, *coniurare*, *consentire*, *conspirare*. (2) transit. *machinari*; see also PLAN, DEVISE.

plotter; see CONSPIRATOR.

plough, subst. *aratrum*: a —man, —boy, *arator*, *bubulcus*; a —share, *vomer*; a —handle, *stiva* (Verg.).

plough, v. *arare* (absol. and with acc.): to — in, *inurare* (Varro); to — up, *exarare*, *proscindere* (Lucr., Verg.); to — round, *circumare*.

ploughing, subst. *aratio*.

pluck, subst. = courage, *animus*, *virtus* (-ūtis).

pluck, v. *vellere* (= to tear up or away): to — out, *evellere*; to — flowers, *flores carpere*, *decepere*; to — up courage, *animum recipere*.

plug, *operculum* (= lid), *obturatorium* (Plin.).

plum, *prunum* (Verg., Ov.).

plumage, render as feathers, by *plumae* or *pennae* (pinnae).

plumber, *artifex plumbarius* (Vitr.).

plumb-line, *plumbet*, *linea*, *perpendiculum*.

plume, subst. *pluma*, *penna* (pinna).

plume, v.: to — oneself, *sibi placere*; to — oneself on a thing, *rem iactare*, *re superbire*.

plump, *pinguis*.

plumpness, *pinguitudo* (Cato, Varro).

plum-tree, *prunus* (Verg.).

plummy, *plumis obductus*, *plumatus* (poet.), *plumosus* (Prop.), *pennatus* (poet.).

plunder, subst. *praeda*, *rapina* (= act of plundering): to live by —, (ex) *rapto vivere*.

plunder, v. *praedari* (transit. or intransit.), *praedam facere*, *diripere*, *compilare*, *expiare*, (*despoliare*): to — completely, *exinanire*, *everrere*, *extergere*.

plunderer, *direptor*, *spoliator*, *praedator*, *expiator*.

plunge, v. (1) transit. LIT., *mergere* (in rem or in re), *demergere*, *submergere*, *immergere*; see also THRUST. TRANSF., = to bring into a situation, *adducere*, *detrudere*. (2) intransit. LIT., *se mergere*, *immergere*, etc. TRANSF., = to commit oneself fully (to a way of living, etc.), *se mergere*, *se ingurgitare*.

pluperfect, *tempus praeteritum plus quam perfectum* (Gram.).

plural, adj. *pluralis* (Quint.); in the —, *pluraliter* (Quint.).

plurality, render by *plures* (= more) or *multitudo* (= a number).

ply, v. *exercere*.

Po, the river, *Padus*.

poach, v. render by phrase, such as *furtim feras intercipere*.

poacher, *fur* (= thief).

pocket, subst. *sinus* (-ūs), since the ancients had no —s in their garments, but used the folds in the toga; or render by *sacculus* (= small bag: Juv.) or *crumena* (= purse: Pl., Hor.).

pocket, v. = to take dishonestly, *intercipere*, *avertere*.

pocket-book, *pugillares* (-ium, plur.: Plin.).

pocket-handkerchief, *sudarium* (Cat., Suet.).

pocket-knife, *culter*.

pocket-money, *peculium*.

pod, *siliqua* (Verg., Plin.).

poem, *carmen* (esp. a lyric, epic, or dramatic —), *poëma* (-ātis, n.): to write a —, *carmen* or *poema facere*, *scribere*, *condere*.

poesy; see POETRY.

poet, *poëta*, *carminum auctor* or *scriptor* or *conditor*, *vates* (= bard; poet.).

poetaster (as term of contempt), *poëta malus*; or render by reference to some poet disparaged by the classical writers, such as *Maevius* or *Bavius*.

poetess, *poetria*.

poetical, *poeticus*.

poetically, *poetice*, *poetarum more*.

poetry, *poetice* or *poetica*, *poesis*: a piece of —; see POEM.

poignant, *acer*; see also KEEN.

point, subst. (1) = sharp end, *acumen*, *cuspis*, *spiculum*, *cacumen*, *mucro*. (2) as geograph. t. t., *promontorium*. (3) = place, spot, *locus*: highest —, *vertex*, *culmen*, *apex* (fig.), *fastigium* (fig.); the highest — of the mountain, *summus mons*. (4) of time: on the — of doing a thing, render by *in eo est*, *ut*, with subj. or by fut. partic.; on the — of death, *moribundus*. (5) = an item, topic, esp. a topic under consideration: the — at issue, *res, caput*; to the —, *ad rem*; the — in dispute, *quaestio*; an important —, *res magni momenti*; the most important —, *res maximi momenti*, *res gravissima*. (6) see DEGREE, PITCH.

point, v. (1) = to make sharp, (*prae*)*acuere*. (2) to — out, indicate, (*digito*) *monstrare*, *indicare*.

point-blank, render by adj. *directus*: to refuse —, *praecise* or *prorsus negare*.

pointed, adj. LIT., (*prae*)*acutus*. TRANSF., = witty, significant, *salsus*, *aculeatus*.

pointedly, *salse*.

pointer. (1) = an indication, *index*, *indicium*. (2) the dog, *canis* (*venaticus*).

pointless, *insulsus*, *frigidus*, *ineptus*, *inanis*.

poise, v. *librare*.

poison, subst. *venenum*, *virus* (Verg., Plin.), *toxicum* (Pl., Hor.); sometimes *medicamentum*.

poison, v. (1) = to render poisonous, *venenare*, *veneno imbuere*. (2) to kill (or attack) with —, *veneno* (*hominem*) *necare*, *venenum* (*hominem*) *dare*; to — oneself, *veneno sibi mortem consciscere*; fig.: to — the minds of the young, render by phrase, such as *animos adolescentium malis libidimbus inficere*.

poisoner, *veneficus* (with f. *venefica*).

poisoning, subst. *veneficium*.

poisonous, *venenatus*, *veneno imbutus* or *infectus* or *tinctus*.

poke, v.: to — a person, *hominem fodere* or *fodicare* (Hor.); to — the fire, *ignem excitare*; to — about, *rimari*, *perscrutari*.

poker, render by *ferramentum* (= any iron tool).

polar, *septentrionalis* (*septemt-*: = northern).

pole. (1) = long rod, *contus* (Verg., Tac.), *pertica* (Ov., Plin.), *longurius*, *asser*. (2) of the earth, *axis*, *cardo* (Ov.), *polus* (Ov.): the south —, *axis meridianus*; the north —, *axis septentrionalis* (*septemt-*); also simply *axis*.

poleaxe; see AXE.

polecat, *feles*.

polemical, render by verb *disputare* or subst. *disputatio* or *controversia*.

polemics, *disputationes* (-um, plur.), *controversiae* (-arum, plur.).

police: the work of the — can be described generally by some such phrase as *publicae* or *urbanae securitatis cura*; the magistrates responsible for such work in Rome were the aediles (*aediles*, -ium, plur.); for — men, — constables, use *vigiles* (-um, plur.; strictly = night —: Suet.).

policy. (1) = view or aim in politics, *ratio rei publicae gerendae*, *consilia* (-orum, plur.); or render by the verb *sentire* (*de republica*). (2) in gen. = prudence, *prudentia*, *consilium*.

polish, subst. = the state of having been polished, *nitor* (lit. and fig.).

polish, v. *polire*, *perpolire*, *expolire* (all both lit and fig.); *limare* (fig. only; lit. = to file).

polished, *nitidus*, *mundus*, *elegans*; or render by past. partic. such as *limatus* or (*per*)*politus*; see also POLITE.

polite, *urbanus*, *comis*, *humanus*.

politely, *urbane*, *comiter*, *humane*, *humaniter*.

politeness, *urbanitas*, *comitas*, *humanitas*.

politic, *prudens*, *sagax*, *astutus*, *circumspectus*, *providus*.

political, *civilis*, *publicus*, *politicus* (= relating to — science); often rendered by *reipublicae* (genit. sing.): — change, *res* (*rerum*, plur.) *novae*; a — discussion, *sermo de republica habitus*; — questions, *res civiles*; — opinions, see POLICY; — science, *ratio civilis*, *reipublicae gerendae ratio*.

politician, *vir rerum civilium* (or *reipublicae peritus*).

politics, *civilis ratio*, *respublica*; to take up —, *ad rempublicam accedere*, *rem publicam attingere*; to be engaged in —, *in republica versari*; to take no part in —, *reipublicae deesse*; what are his —? *quid de republica sentit?*

polity, *reipublicae forma*.

poll, subst. (1) see HEAD. (2) = voting, *suffragium*, *comitia* (-orum, plur.; = the assembly for elections).

poll, v. (1) = to lop, (*am*)*putare*, *praecidere*. (2) see VOTE.

pollard, render by partic., such as *amputatus*.

polling; see POLL, subst.

polling-booth, *saepium*, *ovile*.

poll-tax, *exactio capitum*: to impose a —, *tributum in singula capita imponere*.

pollute, *polluere*, *inquinare*, *contaminare*, *foedare*, *maculare*.

pollution. (1) the act, render by verb. (2) = filth, *conluvio*, *impuritas*.

polltroon; see COWARD.

polygamy, render by phrases, such as *plures uxores habere* (of a man), *pluribus nuptam esse* (of a woman).

polyglot, *pluribus linguis scriptus*.

polygonal, *polygonus* (Vitr.), *multangulus* (Lucr.).

polypus, *polypus* (as animal, Plin.; and as tumour, Cels.).

polytheism, *multorum deorum cultus* (-ūs).

polytheist, *qui multos deos colit*.

pomade, *pomatum*, *capillare* (Mart.), *unguentum*.

pomegranate, *malum granatum* or *Punicum* (Col.).

pommel, subst.; see SADDLE.

pommel, v.; see BEAT.

pomp, *apparatus* (-ūs); of literary or rhetorical style, *pompa*, *tumor* (Sen., Quint.).

pompous, *magnificus* (Ter.), *gloriosus*; of style, *tumidus* (Quint., Plin. L.).

pompously, *magnifice*, *gloriose*.

pompousness, *pomposity*, *magnificentia*; see also POMP.

pond, *stagnum*, *piscina*, *lacus* (-ūs), *lacuna* (poet.).

ponder, *considerare*, *ponderare*, *secum reputare*, (in) *animo volutare*.

ponderous, *ponderosus*, *gravis*.

poniard, *pugio*, *sica*.

pontiff, *pontifex*.

pontoon, render by *pons* (= bridge or gangway) or by *ponto* (= ferry-boat).

pony, *mannus* (Lucr., Hor.), *mannulus* (Plin.).

pool; see POND.

poop, *puppis*.

poor. (1) = not rich, *pauper* (= poor but not destitute), *pauperculus*, *perpauper* (= very poor; rare), *tenuis*, *inops* (= destitute: Hor., Ov.), *egens* (= destitute), *mendicus* (= poverty-stricken); a — man, subst. *pauper*, *egens*. (2) of quality = inferior, *mediocris*, *tenuis*; of language, *exilis*, *ieiunus*, *inops*; of soil, *macer*, *exilis*, *ieiunus*. (3) = wretched, pitiable, *miser*, *infelix*, *miserandus*: — little, *missellus*.

poorly, adj.: to be —, *aegrotare*, *infirmia valetudine esse*.

poorly, adv. *tenuiter*, *mediocriter*, *misere*.

pop, v. *crepare*: to — out, *evadere*, *exsilire*.

pope, *pontifex*, *papa* (both eccl.).

poplar, *pōpulus* (poet.): of the —, adj. *pōpuleus* (poet.).

poppy, n. *papaver* (-ēris, n.).

populace, *multitudo*, *plebs*: the dregs of the —, *populi faex* or *sentina*; see also PEOPLE.

popular. (1) = belonging to the people, *popularis*: the — party, *populares* (-ium, plur.). (2) = liked, in favour, *popularis* (rare) *gratiosus*, *populo* (or in vulgus) *gratus* or *acceptus*: to be —, *gratiā multum valere*, in *gratiā esse* (*apud hominem*); to become —, *gratiā inire* (*ab homine* or *apud hominem*). (3) of style, etc., render by phrase, such as *ad commune iudicium accommodatus*.

popularity, *gratia*, *populi favor* or *studium*: the breath of — or of popular favour, *popularis aura* (poet.).

populate; see PEOPLE, v.

population, *civium* or *incolarum numerus*, *cives* (-ium, plur. = citizens), *incolae* (-arum, plur. = inhabitants); see also PEOPLE.

populous, *frequens*, *celeber*.

populousness, *hominum* (or *civium*), *frequentia* or *celebritas* or *multitudo*.

porch, *vestibulum*.

porcupine, *hystrix* (Plin.).

pore, subst. *foramen*.

pore, v.: to — over a thing, (*totum*) *se abdere* *re* or *in re*.

pork, *porcina* (Pl.): a — seller, *porcinarius* (Pl.).

porker, *porcus*.

porosity, *ravitas*.

porous, *rarus*.

porphyry, *porphyrites* (Plin.).

porpoise, *porculus marinus* (Plin.).

porridge, *puls*.

porringer, *catillus* (Hor.), *patella*.

port. (1) = harbour, *portus* (-ūs). (2) see GAIT.

portable, *quod portari potest*.

portcullis, *cataracta*.

portend, *portendēre*, *significare*, *denuntiāre*.

portent, *portentum*, *ostentum*, *prodigium*, *monstrum*, *signum*, *omen*.

portentous, *portentuosus*, *monstr(u)osus*.

portentously, *monstr(u)ose*.

porter. (1) = keeper of a gate, *ianitor* (with *f. ianitrix*: Pl.), *ostiarius* (Varro, Suet.). (2) = one who carries burdens, *baiulus*.

portfolio, *scrinium* (Hor., Ov.).

porthole, *fenestra*.

portico, *porticus* (-ūs).

portion, *pars*, *portio*; see also PART, SHARE: a marriage —, *dos*.

portly, *pinguis*, *corpulentus* (Pl., Quint.).

portmanteau, *vidulus* (Pl.), *mantica* (Cat., Hor.).

portrait, *imago* (*picta*).

portray, *depingere* (in words or colours); *expingere* (in words only).

position. (1) physical = place, site, *locus*, *situs* (-ūs), *sedes*, *status* (-ūs), *positura* (Lucr.). (2) abstr. = state, situation, *locus*, *status* (-ūs), *condicio*; for a person's — (= rank, standing, etc.), the foregoing words are used, and also *gradus* (-ūs).

positive, = certain, *certus*: a — statement, *adfirmatio*; to make a — statement, *confirmare*, *adfirmare*; as grammat. t. t., *positivus* (Gram.).

positively, *adfirmate* (with verbs of assertion), *certe*, *certo* (with verbs of knowing).

positiveness, = positive assertion, *adfirmatio*.

possess. LIT., = to have a thing, *possidere*, *habere*, *tenere*; or render by *esse*, with the possession as subject and possessor in the dat., e.g.: I — a book, *est mihi liber*. TRANSF., (1) to — a quality, render by *esse* with adj. or with genit. or abl. of quality. (2) of feelings, etc., to overcome, overwhelm a person, *invadere*, *occupare*, *capere*, *incedere*.

possession. (1) = the state of possessing, *possessio*; to have —, *possidere*; to take —, *occupare*, *capere*, (*rē* or *rei*, genit.) *potiri*. (2) = property, *possessio*, *res*, *bona* (-orum, plur.).

possessive. (1) in gen., render by phrase, such as *tenax suorum*. (2) as grammat. t. t., *possessivus* (Gram.).

possessor, *possessor*, *dominus*.

possibility, usually rendered by *posse* (e.g.: there is no — of his coming, *feri non potest ut veniat*); sometimes by *potestas*, *facultas*, *copia* (= opportunity).

possible, render by the verb *posse*: it is — for me to live, *vivere possum*; it is — that, *feri potest*, *ut*, with subj. Sometimes instead of *posse* the impersonal expressions *licet* (= it is allowed), *fas est* (= it is lawful), or *est ut* (with subj.) may be used. As . . . as — is usually rendered by *quam* followed by superl. adj. or adv., with or without *posse* (e.g.: as quickly as —, *quam celerrime*); sometimes by *ut*, followed by superl. adv. and *posse* (e.g.: I did it as carefully as —, *feci ut diligentissime potui*); as great as —, can be translated by *quantus maximus*, with *posse*; as soon as —, *quam primum*, *primo quoque tempore*; all —, every —, *omnis*.

possibly, render by *posse* (e.g.: it may — be that, *feri potest ut*), see also PERHAPS.

post, subst. (1) = something set upright in the ground, *palus* (= a stake), *cippus* (esp. gravestone: Hor.): a door —, *postis*. (2) milit. t. t., *statio*, *praesidium*. (3) = office, *locus*, *munus* (-ēris, n.); of a magistrate, *magistratus* (-ūs). (4) = an arrangement for the conveyance of letters, *tabellarii* (-orum, plur. = letter-carriers): to send through the —, *per tabellarios mittere*.

post, v. (1) to — up a notice, etc., in public, *proponere*. (2) = to station troops, (*dis*)-*ponere*, (*con*)*locare*, *constituere*. (3) to — a letter, *litteras* (or *epistulam*) *tabellario dare*.

postage, *vecturae pretium*.

posterior, subst. *nates* (-ium, plur.: Pl., Juv.), *clunes* (-ium, plur.), *pyga* (Hor.).

posterior, adj. *posterior*.

posterity, *posteritas*, *poster* (-orum, plur.), *minores* (-um, plur.; poet.).

postern, *posticum*.

posthaste, *quam celerrime*.

posthumous; of a son, *post patrem mortuum natus*; of a book, perhaps *post auctorem mortuum editus*.

postillion; see RIDER, GROOM.

postman, *tabellarius* (= private letter-carrier).

postpone, *differre*, *proferre*, *prorogare*, *reicere*.

postscript, render by phrase, such as *res epistulae subiecta*.

postulate, subst. *sumptio*.

posture. (1) of body, *status*, *habitus*, *gestus* (all -ūs). (2) of affairs, *status* (-ūs), *res*, *condicio*, *ratio*; see also POSITION, STATE.

pot, *olla*.

potbellied, *ventriosus* (Pl.).

potent; see POWERFUL, EFFICACIOUS.

potentate, *res*, *tyrannus*, *princeps*.

potential, *potentialis* (Gram.); see also POSSIBLE.

potherbs, *holus* (-ēris, n.).

pothook, *uncus*.

pothouse, *caupona*.

potion, *potio*; see also PHILTRE.

potsher, *testa* (Ov., Plin.).

potstage, *iūs* (*iuris*, n.).

potter, subst. *figulus* (Varro, Juv.): a —'s wheel, *rota figularis* (Pl.); a —'s workshop, *figlina* (Plin.).

potter, v. (colloq.); render by phrase, such as *in opusculis versari*.

pottery. (1) the art, *figlina* (Varro). (2) = pots, etc., *figilia* (-ium, n.).

pouch, *sacculus* (Cat., Juv.), *saccus*.

poulterer, *qui altiles vendit*.

poultrice, *emplastrum* (Cato, Cels.); *malagma*, -ātis, n. (= an emollient —: Cels.).

poultry, *aves cohortales* (plur.: Col.), *altiles* (-ium, plur. = fattened —: Hor.).

poultry-yard, *cohors* (Ov.).

pounce: to — upon, *involare*; see also SEIZE.

pound, subst. (1) as a measure of weight, *libra*; the old abl. sing. *pondo* is sometimes added after *libra* and occasionally used alone with a numeral, *libra* being understood (e.g.: five —s of gold, *auri quinque pondo*). (2) = an enclosure, *saeptum* (publicum).

pound, v. (*con*)*tundere*, (*con*)*terere*.

pour, v. (1) transit. *fundere*: to — forth, *profundere*; to — in, *infundere*; to — out, *effundere*. (2) intransit. *fundi*, *fluere*, *ferri*.

pouring, adj. (of rain), *effusus*.

pout, *labellum extendere* (Juv.).

poverty. (1) of means, *paupertas*, *angustiae rei familiaris* (= narrow means), *tenuitas*, *egestas* (= destitution), *inopia* (= destitution), *mendicitas* (= beggary). (2) = of quality = inferiority, inadequacy, *egestas*, *inopia*; of style, *ieiunitas*, *exilitas*.

powder, subst. *pulvis*.

powder, v. (1) = to reduce to —, *in pulverem conterere*. (2) = to sprinkle with —, *pulvere conspergere*.

power. (1) = force, vigour (physical or otherwise), *vis* (and plur. *vires*, esp. of physical —), *robur*, *lacerti* (-orum, physical), *nervi* (-orum, plur.), *potentia*; military —, *opes* (-um, plur.); with all one's —, *summā* (or *omni*) *ope*. (2) = authority: absolute —, *dominatio*, *singulare imperium*; royal —, *regnum*; = sovereignty (esp. of one people over another), *dicio*; — in gen. (esp. natural or properly conferred), *imperium*, *potestas*, *ius* (*iuris*, n.); unofficial —, *potentia*; in the — of a person, *penes hominem*, *in potestate* or *manu* or *dicione hominis*; to have the — to do a thing, *posse*; to have great —, *multum posse* or *valere*.

powerful. (1) physically, *validus*, *valens*, *robustus*, *lacertosus*. (2) in influence, etc., *potens*, *valens*, *validus*. (3) of speech, *gravis*, *nervosus*, *validus* (Quint.).

powerfully, *graviter*, *vehementer*, *valde*.

powerless, *invalidus*, *impotens*, *infirmus*, *imbecillus*: to be —, *nil posse*.

powerlessness, *imbecillitas*, *infirmitas*.

practicability, *facultas*, *potestas*; or render by the verb *posse*.

practicable, *quod fieri* or *effici potest*, *facilis* (= easy, opp. *difficilis*).

practical, of a person, (*rerum*) *usu peritus*, *ipso usu perdoctus*: — knowledge, *usus* (-ūs); to have a — knowledge of a thing, *rem usu cognitam habere*, *usu didicisse*, *rei* (genit.) *usum habere*.

practically, = by experience, (*ex*) *usu*; see also NEARLY, ALMOST.

practice. (1) = exercise, experience, *usus* (-ūs), *exercitatio*, *tractatio*, *facultas* (opp. to *ars* = theory: Cic.). (2) = custom, *mos*, *consuetudo*. (3) = deed, line of conduct, *facinus* (-oris, n.), *factum*.

practise. (1) = to do, exercise, engage in, *facere*, *exercere*, *factitare*, *tractare*. (2) = to do a thing by way of preparation, rehearse, *meditari*.

practitioner, = doctor, *medicus*.

praetor, *praetor*.

praetorian, *praetorius*, *praetorianus* (Tac.).

praetorship, *praetura*.

pragmatical, = meddlesome, *molestus*, *qui res alienas tractat*.

prairie, *campus*.

praise, subst. *laus*, *laudatio* (= a laudatory oration), *praedicatio* (= the act of praising, esp. in public), *praeconium*; to damn with faint —, *maligne laudare*.

praise, v. *laudare*, *conlaudare*, (*homini*) *laudem tribuere*, or *impertire*, (*hominem*) *laude adficere*, *laudibus efferre*, *praedicare*.

praiseworthy, *laudabilis*.

praiseworthy, *laudabilis*, *laude dignus*, *laudandus*, *laudatus*, *praedicabilis*.

prance, *exsilire*, *exsultare*.

prank, *iocus*.

prate, *prattle*, *garrire*, *blaterare* (Hor.).

pray, *precari*, *rogare*, *orare*, *obsecrare* (all of these often with acc. of deity or person —ed to; what is —ed for is rendered by another acc. or an *ut* clause); *supplicare* (with dat. of deity or person); to — against, — that a thing may not happen, *deprecari*.

prayer, *preces* (-um, plur.; also abl. sing. *prece*), *precatio*, *imploratio*, *votum* (= a prayer involving a conditional promise, a vow).

prayerful, *supplex*.

praying, subst. *precatio*, *preces* (-um, plur.), *supplicatio* (humble): a day of — and thanksgiving, *supplicatio et gratulatio*; to appoint —, *supplicationem decernere*.

preach, *docere*, *orationem* or *contionem habere*; in eccl. Latin, *contionari* or *praedicare*.

preacher, *praedicator* (eccl.): a — to deaf ears (as a semi-proverbial phrase), *monitor non exauditus*.

preamble, *exordium*.

precarious, *incertus*, *dubius*.

precaution: to take —s, *providere*, *praecavere*.

precede, (in space or time) *anteire*, *antegredi*, *antecedere*, *praire* (in space; also of one speaker dictating to another), *praegredi* (in space).

precedence, *prior locus*: to take — of a person, *homini antecedere*; to let anyone have —, *homini cedere*.

precedent, *exemplum*.

preceding, *prior*, *superior*; of one immediately before, *proximus*.

precept, *praeceptum*, *praescriptum*, *mandatum*, *lex*.

preceptor, *magister*, *praeceptor*.

precincts, *termini* (-orum, plur.), *fines* (-ium, plur.).

precious, *magni pretii*, *splendidus*, *egregius*, *eximius*: a — stone, *gemma*.

precipice, *locus praepes*.

precipitancy, *precipitation*, *temeritas*.

precipitate, adj. *temerarius*, *praeceps*, *inconsultus*.

precipitate, v. *praecipitare*, *deicere*, *deturbare*: to — oneself, *sese praecipitare*, *praecipitari*, *se inferre*, *inferri*.

precipitately, *temere*.

precipitous, *praeceps*, *praeuoluptus*.

precise. (1) of things, *definitus*, *accuratus*, *subtilis*. (2) of persons, *diligens*, *elegans*.

precisely, *subtiliter*; see also JUST.

precision, *subtilitas*, *elegantia*; of persons, perhaps *diligentia*.

preclude, *prohibere*.

precocious, *praecox* (Sen., Quint.).

preconceived, *praeiudicatus*.

preconception, *praeiudicata opinio*.

preconcerted, *ex composito factus*.

precursor, *praecursor*, *praenuntius* (with f. *praenuntia*).

predatory, *praedatorius*, *praedabundus*.

predessor, in an office, *decessor* (Tac.); or render by adj. *proximus*.

predestination, *praedestinatio* (eccl.).

predetermine, *praefinire*, *praestituere*.

predicament, *difficultas*, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.).

predicate, subst. *attributio*, *attributum*.

predicate, v. *praedicare, dicere*.
predict, *praedicere, vaticinari*.
prediction, *praedictio, praedictum, vaticinatio*.
predilection, *studium*; see also **AFFECTION**.
predispose, (*animus*) *inclinare*.
predisposed, *propensus, proclivis*.
predisposition, (*animi*) *proclivitas, (voluntatis) inclinatio, studium*.
predominance, *potentia, principatus (-ūs)*; see also **POWER, SUPREMACY**.
predominant, (1) *potens, praepollens*; see also **POWERFUL**. (2) = more numerous, *plures*.
predominate, (1) (*prae*)*pollere, superare, vincere*. (2) = to be more numerous, *plures esse*.
preeminence, *praestantia, excellentia, eminentia*.
preeminent, *praestans, praestabilis, excellens, praecipuus, egregius, insignis*.
preeminently, *praecipue*; see also **ESPECIALLY**.
preexist, *antea exstare* or *esse*.
preexistence, render by verb.
preface, subst. *prooemium, praefatio*.
preface, v. (= to say by way of —), *praefari*.
prefatory: to make a few — remarks, *pauca praefari*.
prefect, *praefectus*.
prefecture, *praefectura*.
prefer, (1) to — a charge against a person, *nomen hominis deferre*; see also **ACCUSE**. (2) = to put one person or thing before another, *anteponere, praepondere, anteferre, praeferre, praepitare* (all these with acc. and dat. as in English); with infin. as object, *male, praepitare*.
preferable, *potior, melior*.
preferably, *potius*.
preference, *praepositio*; or render by verb **PREFER**.
preference, *honor* (= office).
prefix, v. *praepondere, praescribere* (in writing).
pregnancy, *graviditas*.
pregnant, **LIT.**, *praegnans, grvida (ex viro)*: to be —, *gravidam* or *praegnantem esse, ventrem ferre, partum ferre* or *gestare*. **TRANSF.**, of physical objects, *gravidus* (poet.); of language, *pressus* (= concise); of events, *magni* or *maximi momenti*.
prehensile, *adprehendum aptus* or *habilis*.
prejudge, *praeiudicare*.
prejudice, subst. (1) = a premature judgment, *opinio praeiudicata*: a deep-rooted —, *opinio confirmata* or *inveterata*; an absurd —, *opinio prava* or *perversa*; a — against a person, *invidia*. (2) = damage, *detrimentum*; without —, *sine fraude*.
prejudice, v.: to — the jury against a person, *hominem iudicibus suspectum reddere, iudices ab homine alienare*; to be —d about a matter, *rem praeiudicatam habere*; to come with no —s, *nihil praeiudicati adferre*.
prejudicial, *noxius, nocens, damnosus*.
prelate, *episcopus* (eccl.).
preliminary, adj.: a — inquiry, *praeiudicium*; — remarks, *praefatio*; — sparring, *prolusio*.
prelude, subst. **LIT.**, *prooemium*. **TRANSF.**, *prolusio, praelusio atque praecursio* (Plin. L.).
premature, *immaturus, praematurus* (Juv., Tac.), *praeproperus, acerbus*.
prematurely, *ante tempus, praemature* (Pl.).
premeditate, *praemeditari, cogitare*; see also **PURPOSE, ON**.

premeditation, *praemeditatio*; see also **PURPOSE**.
priemier, = prime minister, perhaps *vir penes quem est summa reipublicae*.
premise, **premises**, (1) in logic, —, *principia (-orum, plur.)*: the minor —, *adsumptio*; the major —, *propositio*. (2) — = a building, *aedificium, domus*; see also **HOUSE, BUILDING**.
premise, v. *praefari, ponere*.
premiss; see **PREMISE**, (1).
premium, *praemium*.
premonition, *monitio, monitum*.
premonitory, *quod praemonet*.
preoccupation, **LIT.**, *praecooccupatio*. **TRANSF.**, *animus rei (dat.) deditus*; see also **PREOCCUPY**.
preoccupy, **LIT.**, = to seize beforehand, (*prae*)*occupare*. **TRANSF.**, to be preoccupied about a thing, *totum in re versari*.
preparation, (1) = the act of preparing, *praeparatio, apparatus, apparatus (-ūs), praemeditatio* (= premeditation), *meditatio* (= the preparing of a lesson, etc.), *commentatio* (= the thinking over anything, e.g. a play, a speech). (2) a — as made, a measure taken in advance: to make —s, *parare*.
preparatory, render by verb.
prepare, (*ap*)*parare, praeparare, comparare, instruere*: to — for war, *bellum (ap)parare*; to — a speech, lesson, etc., *meditari, commentari*; to — oneself, *se (com)parare (ad rem)*.
preponderance, **preponderate**; see **PREDOMINANCE, PREDOMINATE**.
prepossess, = to win over, *delemlre, permulcere*.
prepossessing; see **AGREEABLE, CHARMING**.
prepossession, *sententia praeiudicata*; see also **PREJUDICE**.
preposterous, *praeposterus*; see also **ABSRD, PERVERSE**.
prerogative; see **RIGHT**.
presage, subst. *praesagium* (Ov., Tac.), *augurium*.
presage, v. (1) = to foreshow, *portendere, significare*. (2) = to forebode, *praesagire, augurari*.
prescient, *praesciens* (poet.).
prescribe, *praescribere*.
prescriptive: — right, perhaps *ius ex usu factum*.
presence, **LIT.**, *praesentia*: frequent —, *adsiduitas*; in my —, *coram me* (abl.), *me praesente*. **TRANSF.**, — of mind, *praesens animus*.
present, subst. *donum, munus*.
present, adj. (1) physically —, *praesens*: to be —, *adesse* (with dat.); to be — and take part in what goes on, *interesse* (with dat.). (2) of time, *praesens*, but more often *hic* (= this); sometimes *hodiernus*; at —, *nunc, hoc tempore, hodie*; for the —, in *praesentia, in praesens* (*tempus*), *ad praesens* (Tac.). (3) as grammat. t. t., *praesens* (Gram.).
present, v. (1) = to bring forward, *offerre, obicere, praebere* (all with acc. and dat. as in English): to — oneself (or itself), *occurrere, obvenire, dari* (of opportunities, etc.). (2) = to give, *donare, munerari* (both with either direct and indirect object like English 'present to', or with acc. of recipient and abl. of gift, like English 'present with'); *dare (rem homini)*. (3) = to introduce, *introducere, inducere*.

presentation (as an act), *donatio*; or render by verb.

presentiment, *praesagitio*, *augurium*, *praesagium* (Ov., Tac.): to have a —, *praesagire*.

presently, = soon, *mox*, *brevi*.

preservation. (1) as an act, *conservatio*, *tuitio*; or render by verb. (2) = safety, *salūs* (-ūtis).

preserve, subst. (= jam, etc.), *fructus* (-ūs), *conditus*.

preserve, v. (1) = to keep safe, (*con*)*servare*, *tueri* (= to watch over), *sustinere* (= to uphold, support; so also *sustentare*). (2) = to conserve, *condire*.

preserver, (*con*)*servator* (with f. *servatrix*).

preside, *praesidere*, *praeesse* (with dat.).

presidency, *praefectura*; or render by verb.

president, *praefectus*; or render by verb.

press, subst. *prelum* (used also in modern Latin for printing —), *torcular* (for wine, oil, etc.: Plin.).

press, v. (1) transit. LIT., of physical pressure, *premere*, *comprimere*: to — in, *imprimere*; to — out, *exprimere*; to — into shape, *premere* (Verg., Hor.). TRANSF., = to urge, harry, *premere*, *urgere*, *instare* (with dat.). (2) intransit.: to — on, — forward, *pergere*, *instare*, *contendere*.

press-gang, render by phrase, such as *qui nautas vi comparant*.

pressing, adj.; see IMPORTANT, URGENT.

pressure. LIT., *pressus* (-ūs), *vis*, *pondus* (-eris, n.), *impressio*, *nisus* (-ūs). TRANSF., render by verb.

prestige, *nomen*, *gloria*, *fama*.

presume. (1) = to take liberties; render by *sibi adrogare* or *sibi sumere*, with object (= to take upon oneself); with infin. (= to dare), *audere*. (2) = to assume, suppose, *sumere*, *credere*.

presumption. (1) = presumptuousness, *adrogantia*. (2) = supposition, *coniectura*, *opinio*; or render by verb.

presumptive, render by verb.

presumptuous, *adrogans*.

presumptuously, *adroganter*.

presumptuousness, *adrogantia*.

pretence, *simulatio*, *species*: under — of, *simulatione*, *per simulationem*, *per speciem*, *per causam*, with genit.; without the least —, *sine fuco ac fallaciis*.

pretend, *simulare*, *fingere*: to — that a thing is not so, *dissimulare*.

pretended, *simulatus*, *fictus*.

pretender, in gen. *simulator*: one who claims the throne, *qui regnum sibi adrogat* or *adfectat*.

pretension. (1) = a claim, *postulatio*. (2) = display, *ostentatio*.

preterite, *praeteritum* (*tempus*) (Gram.).

preternaturally, *praeter naturam*, *mirabili quodam modo*.

pretext, *praescriptio*, *titulus*, *causa*, *simulatio*, *species*, *praetextum* (Tac.), *obtentus* (-ūs: Tac.): to use as a —, *praetendere*, *obtendere* (Tac., Plin. L.), *praescribere* (Tac.); see also PRETENCE.

pretty, *belle*, *concinne*, *lepide*, *venuste* (Quint., Plin. L.).

prattiness, *concininitas*, *venustas*.

pretty, adj. *bellus*, *pulcher*, *pulchellus*, *concinus*, *lepidus*, *venustus*.

pretty, adv. *satis*, *admodum*.

prevail. (1) = to be prevalent, *esse*, *obtinere*: to begin to —, *increbrescere*. (2) = to win, *vincere*, *superare*, *superiorem esse*. (3) to — upon (a person) = to persuade, (*homini*) *persuadere*, (*hominem*) *adducere*, (*ab homine*) *impetrare*; to — upon by entreaty, *exorare*.

prevalent, (of beliefs, etc.) (*per*)*vulgatus*.

prevaricate, *tergiversari*.

prevarication, *tergiversatio*.

prevent, *prohibere*: to try to —, *obstare* (with dat.), *impedire*.

prevention, *prohibitio*; or render by verb.

preventive, render by verb.

previous; see PRECEDING.

prey, subst. *praeda*: a beast of —, *fera*.

prey, v. LIT., *praedari*. TRANSF., *animum*, etc., (*ex*)*edere*, *consumere*.

price, subst. *pretium*: — of corn (and cost of living in gen.), *annonae*; at a high —, *magni* (*pretii*); at a low —, *parvi* (*pretii*); at what —? *quanti*?; what is the — of this? *quanto hoc constat*?; the — has fallen, *pretium iacet*; the — is rising, *pretium augetur*; high —, *caritas annonae*; at cost —, *tantidem emptus*.

price, v. = to set a — on a thing, (*rei*, dat.) *pretium constituere* or *statuere*.

priceless, *inaestimabilis*, *pretiosissimus*.

prick, subst. *punctum* (Mart.); or render by verb.

prick, v. *pungere*, *stimulare* (esp. with a goad or spur): to — up one's ears, *aures erigere* or *adrigere*.

prickle, *aculeus*, *spina*.

prickly, *aculeatus*, *spinosus*, *spinifer* (poet.).

pride. (1) = haughtiness, *superbia*, *insolentia*, *spiritus* (-ūs; often in plur.), *contumacia* (= obstinacy), *adrogantia* (= arrogance), *fastidium* (= scorn, disdain), *fastus* (-ūs; = scorn, disdain; poet.). (2) = source of —, *decus* (-oris: Hor., Cat.).

priest, *sacerdos*, *flamen* (of one particular god, e.g. *flamen Dialis*): high —, *antistes*, *pontifex maximus*.

priestcraft, *ratio* or *artes sacerdotum*.

priestess, *sacerdos*: a chief —, *antistes*, *antistita*.

priesthood, *sacerdotium*.

priestly, render by genit. *sacerdotis* or *sacerdotum*.

priestridden, *sacerdotibus subiectus*.

prig, render by phrase, such as *qui nimiam virtutis speciem prae se fert*.

prim, (*nimis*) *diligens*.

primal, *primeval*; see ANCIENT, FIRST.

primarily, *initio*, *primo* (= at first), *praecipue* (= chiefly).

primary, *primus*, *principalis*: the — meaning of a word, *naturalis et principalis verbi significatio* (Quint.); = chief, *praecipuus*.

prime, subst. (1) = the best period of life, *integra aetas*: to be in one's —, *vigere*, *florere*. (2) = the best part of anything, *flos*, *robur*. (3) see MORNING.

prime, adj. (1) = first, *primus*. (2) = excellent, *eximius*, *optimus*.

prime-minister, *vir penes quem summa rerum est*.

primitive, *priscus*, *antiquus*; see also PRIMARY.

prince. (1) = a king's son, *filius regis*, *regulus*. (2) = king, *rex*, *regulus* (= petty king).

princess, *mulier regis generis*, *filia regis*.

principal, subst. (1) = head of a school, *magister*. (2) = capital, opp. to interest, *caput, sors, nummi* (-orum, plur.).

principal, adj. *primus, princeps, principalis, praecipuus* (= chief).

principality, render by phrase, such as *terra principis imperio subiecta*.

principally, *maxime, praecipue, imprimis, maximam partem* (= for the most part).

principle. (1) = beginning, element, *principium, elementum, primordium*. (2) = rule, esp. for conduct, *institutum, institutio, ratio, decretum, consilium, regula, praeceptum* (as transmitted by a teacher), *disciplina* (= set of —s), *iudicium* (= considered opinion): on —, *ratione, animi quodam iudicio*; a man of —, *homo constans or gravis*; to remain true to one's —s, *sibi constare*; want of —, *levitas*; a man without —s, *homo levis or inconstans*.

print, subst. = an imprint, *nota impressa*; a foot —, *vestigium*.

print, v. (1) in gen., *imprimere*. (2) to — a book, *librum typis describere, exscribere, exprimere* (modern Latin).

printing-press, *prelum* (with or without the adj. *typographicum*; modern Latin).

prior, adj. *prior*; see also **EARLY, BEFORE, PRECEDING**.

prism, *prisma* (-ātis, n.; late Latin).

prison, *carcer, ergastulum* (= a private — for debtors or slaves), *vincula* (-orum, plur. = chains), *custodia* (strictly = confinement, imprisonment): to put in —, *in carcerem* (or *vincula* or *catenas*) *conicere*; to keep in —, *in custodia habere*.

prisoner: a — of war, *captivus* (with f. *captiva*: Ov.); in gen., (*homo*) *captus, homo comprehensus*; = a person on trial, render by *reus* (= the accused).

pristine, *pristinus, priscus, antiquus*.

prithoe! *quaeso, cedo*.

privacy, *solitudo*.

private. (1) = of the individual, *privatus* (opp. *publicus*), *proprius* (opp. *communis*), *domesticus* or *familiaris* (both = of one's own family or household); — affairs, *res privata* or *domestica*; — life, *vita privata*, sometimes *otium* (in contrast with political activity); a — enemy, *inimicus*. (2) = secret, not for general knowledge, *arcanus, secretus* (Quint.). (3) a — soldier, *miles gregarius, manipularis*.

privateer, *navis praedatoria*.

privately, *clam, secreto, occulte, remotis arbitris* (= without witnesses), *privatim* (= in a private capacity).

privation. (1) = act of depriving, *privatio, ademptio* (Tac.). (2) = state of want, *inopia, egestas*.

privative, as grammat. t. t., *privativus* (Gram.).

privet, *ligustrum* (Verg., Ov.).

privilege, *ius (iuris, n.)*, *praecipuum, beneficium*; in neg. sense = exemption, *immunitas*.

privileged, render by phrase, such as *iure praecipuo praeditus*; in neg. sense = exempt, *immunis*.

privy, subst. *latrina* (Pl., Suet.), *forica* (Juv.).

privy, adj. (1) see **PRIVATE**; privy-council, render by phrase, such as *consilium regis*. (2) — to a thing, *conscius rei* (genit.).

privy-purse, *fiscus* (Tac., Suet.).

prize, subst. (1) = reward, *praemium, palma*

(poet.): to offer a —, *praemium (pro)ponere*. (2) = booty, prey, *praeda*.

prize, v. *magni aestimare* or *facere*.

prize-fighter, *pugil* (= boxer).

pro and con, in *utramque partem*.

probability, *veri similitudo* (or as one word *verisim-*); *probabilitas* (of guesses, etc.).

probable, *veri similis* (or as one word, *verisim-*); *probabilis* (only of guesses, etc.).

probably, *probabiliter*: — he did so, *veri simile est eum fecisse*.

probation, *probatio*: a time of —, render by phrase, such as *tempus ad hominem experiendum, constitutum*.

probationer, *tiro*; see also **NOVICE**.

probe, subst. *specillum* (Cels.).

probe, v. *scrutari, rimari*.

probity, *probitas*.

problem, *quaestio*.

problematical, *dubius, incertus*.

proboscis, *proboscis* (Varro, Plin.).

proceed. (1) = to go ahead, *pergere, procedere, progredi*. (2) to — from, = to arise from, *proficisci, emanare, oriri*. (3) = to act, *agere, facere*. (4) to — against a person, in the courts, *litem homini intendere*.

proceeding, *proceedings*. (1) in gen. = transactions, *acta* (-orum, plur.). (2) legal, *lis, actio*.

proceeds, *reditus* (-ūs), *fructus* (-ūs).

process. (1) = method of proceeding, *ratio*. (2) at law, *lis, actio*. (3) in — of time, *tempore* (Ov.).

procession, *pompa*.

proclaim, *declarare, pronuntiare, praedicare, edicere* (by decree), *promulgare* (= to publish laws, etc.).

proclamation. (1) = the act of proclaiming, *pronuntiatio, declaratio, praedicatio*. (2) = the thing proclaimed, *edictum*.

proclivity, *proclivitas*.

proconsul, *pro consule* (also, but less often, *proconsul*).

proconsular, *proconsularis* (Tac.).

procrastinate, *differre, procrastinare*.

procrastination, *procrastinatio*; see also **DELAY**.

procreate, *procreare*.

procreation, *procreatio*.

procure, (*com*) *parare, conciliare* (= to collect together), *quaerere*: to — in addition, *adquirere*; see also **OBTAIN**.

procurer, *leno*.

procuring, subst. = obtaining, *comparatio, conciliatio*.

prodigal, subst. *nepos*.

prodigal, adj. *prodigus, profusus, effusus*.

prodigality, *effusio, prodigentia* (Tac.).

prodigious, *ingens, immanis*.

prodigy, *prodigium, portentum, miraculum*.

produce, subst. *fructus* (-ūs): the — of the earth, *fructus* (-ūs), or render by phrase, such as *ea quae terra gignit or parit, ea quae gignuntur e terrā, id quod agri efferunt*.

produce, v. (1) = to bring forward, *proferre, exhibere, producere*. (2) = to bring into existence, (*pro*) *creare, gignere, parere, generare*; of the earth, (*ef*) *ferre, (ef) fundere* (abundantly). (3) = to cause, bring about, *facere, efficere*.

product. (1) in gen., *opus* (-eris, n.). (2) in arithmetic, *summa quae ex multiplicatione effecta est* (Col.).

production, *opus* (-ēris = work): an artistic —, *artificium*.

productive, in gen., *ferax, uber*; see also FRUITFUL: — of, *rei* (genit.) *efficiens*.

productiveness, *ubertas*.

proem, *prooemium*.

profanation, *violatio, nefas*.

profane, adj. (1) = not sacred, *profanus*.

(2) = impious, *impius*.

profane, v. *violare, polluere, profanare* (poet.).

profanely, *impie*.

profanity, *impietas*.

profess, *profitēri*.

professed, *manifestus, apertus*; or render by verb.

professedly, *ex professo* (Sen.); or render by verb.

profession. (1) = declaration, *professio*.

(2) = employment, *munus* (-ēris, n.), *ars*.

professor, *professor* (Quint., Suet., Plin. L.).

proffer, v. *promittere*; see also OFFER.

proficiency, *scientia, peritia* (Tac.).

proficient, *peritus, sciens*.

profile, render by phrase, such as *faciei latus alterum*: a — *portrait, imago obliqua* (Plin.); in plur. also *catagrapha* (-orum: Plin.).

profit, subst. *lucrum, quaestus* (-ūs), *fructus* (-ūs), *reditus* (-ūs), *emolumentum, compendium* (= — acquired by saving).

profit, v. (1) = to be of service, *prodesse* (with dat.), *proficere* (*ad rem*), *conducere* (with dat. or *ad*). (2) = to gain advantage, *proficere, utilitatem* (*ex re*) *capere, lucrum* (*ex re*) *facere*.

profitable, *utilis, fructuosus, frugifer, quaestuosus* (in material sense).

profitably, *utiliter*.

profitless, *inutilis, vanus*.

profligacy, *nequitia, flagitium, mores* (-um, plur.) *perditi*.

profligate, subst. *homo perditus* or *profligatus*. **profligate**, adj. *perditus, flagitiosus, nequam, profligatus*.

profligately, *perdite, nequiter*.

profound, *altus* (lit. and fig.).

profoundly, *penitus* (= completely); *abscondite* (= abstrusely).

profundity, *altitudo* (lit. and fig.).

profuse, *effusus, profusus*; see also EXTRA-VAGANT.

profusion, *largitas, effusio*.

progenitor, *parens*.

progeny, *progenies*; see also OFFSPRING.

prognostic, *signum*: to be a — of, (*rem*) *praenuntiare*.

prognosticate; see FOREBODE.

programme, *libellus*.

progress, subst. (1) = journey, *iter*. (2) = advance, improvement, *progressus* (-ūs), *progressio, processus* (-ūs): to make much (little) —, *multum* (*parum*) *proficere*.

progress, v. *progredi, proficere*.

progression, *progressus* (-ūs).

progressive, render by verb.

prohibit, *vetare, interdicere*.

prohibition, *interdictum*.

project, subst. *consilium, inceptum, propositum*.

project, v. *prominere, eminere, exstare, proici*.

projectile, (*telum*) *missile*.

projector, *auctor*.

proletariat, *proletarii* (-orum, plur.).

prolific; see FRUITFUL.

prolix, *longus, verbosus, multus* (of persons only).

prolixity, render by adj.

prologue, *prologus* (Ter., Quint.).

prolong, (*pro*)*ducere, prorogare, propagare, extendere, continuare, trahere* (= to drag out, make too long).

prolongation, *productio, prorogatio, propagatio*.

prolonged, *longus, diuturnus*.

promenade, *ambulatio* (= both the act and the place).

prominence. LIT., *eminentia*. TRANSF., = prestige, importance, *dignitas, auctoritas*; see also PROMINENT.

prominent. LIT., = projecting, *prominens*; or render by verb, such as *prominere, eminere, exstare*. TRANSF., = distinguished, *excellens, praestans, egregius, praeclarus, illustis*; or render by verb, such as *excellere, praestare*.

promiscuous, *promiscuus*.

promiscuously, *promiscue, temere*.

promise, subst. (1) a — made in words, *promissum, fides*: to keep a —, *promissum facere* or *praestare, fidem servare*; to break a —, *fidem violare* or *frangere*. (2) — shown, prospective merit, *spes*.

promise, v. (1) = to make a — in words, *promittere, polliceri, profiteri, fidem dare*; to — a thing to a person, *rem homini promittere* or *polliceri*; to — to do so, *se facturum esse promittere*, etc.; to — often, *pollicitari* (Pl.). (2) = to show —, look like doing well, *bonam spem ostendere*.

promising, subst. as an action, *promissio, pollicitatio*.

promising, adj. *bonae* or *optimae spei* (genit.).

promissory, adj.: a — note, *chirographum* (Suet.).

promontory, *promontorium*: a small —, *lingua, li(n)gula*.

promote. (1) = to raise a person to a higher position, *provehere, producere, promovere* (Plin. L.). (2) = to further, assist a cause, etc., *rem* (*adiuvare* or *amplificare* or *augere*; *rei* (dat.) *consulere* or *prodesse*.

promoter, *auctor, adiutor, fautor*.

promotion. (1) = rise to a higher position, render by verb; = the higher position itself, *amplior honoris gradus* (-ūs), *dignitatis accessio*. (2) = furthering, *amplificatio*.

prompt, *promptus*.

prompt, v. = to suggest a thing to a person, *rem homini subicere*; see also INDUCE, IMPEL.

prompter, *qui rem homini subicit*.

promptitude, *celeritas*.

promptly, *cito*; see also QUICKLY.

promptness, *celeritas*.

promulgate, *promulgare*.

promulgation, *promulgatio*.

prone. (1) = face-downwards, *pronus*.

(2) = liable, inclined, (*ad rem*) *pronus, proclivis, propensus*.

proneness, *proclivitas*; or render by adj.

prong, *dens*.

pronoun, *pronomen* (Quint.).

pronounce. (1) = to articulate, speak, *enuntiare, exprimere, dicere*. (2) = to announce, to utter formally, *pronuntiare, declarare*: to — sentence, *sententiam dicere* or *pronuntiare*.

pronunciation, *appellatio, locutio*; sometimes simply *vox* or (*vocis*) *sonus*.

proof, subst. (1) = the act of proving, *probatio, demonstratio, argumentatio*: the — of it is difficult, *difficile est probatu*. (2) the means of proving, conclusive evidence or argument, *argumentum, signum, indicium, documentum, testimonium*: to be a —, *argumento* or *documento esse* (predicative dat.); to bring forward a —, *argumentum adferre*. (3) = trial, *experimentum, temptamentum* (poet.); to put to the —, *experiri, temptare*.

proof, adj.: — against a thing, *invictus ab re* or *adversus rem*.

prop, subst. LIT., *adminiculum, pedamentum* (for vines: Varro), *statumen* (Plin.). TRANSF., *adminiculum, firmamentum, columen, praesidium*.

prop, v. *fulcire*: to be —ped up by a thing, (*re*) *niti*; see also **SUPPORT**.

propaganda, render the general idea by a phrase, such as *vulgus ad quidlibet credendum per libellos adducere*.

propagate. LIT., to — plants by layers, *propagare*; — by grafting, *inserere*; of living creatures, *gignere, procreare*. TRANSF., = to spread, *vulgare, serere*.

propagation. LIT., of plants, *propagatio*. TRANSF., render by verb.

propel, *propellere, impellere*.

propensity, *proclivitas* or *animus (ad rem) proclivis* or *pronus* or *propensus*.

proper. (1) = peculiar, characteristic, *proprius*. (2) = true, genuine, *verus, germanus*. (3) = becoming, right, *decorus, honestus*: it is —, *decet*. (4) = suitable, *aptus, idoneus, rectus*. (5) as grammat. t. t. *proprius* (Gram.).

properly. (1) = in the strict sense, truly, *proprie, vere*. (2) = correctly, suitably, *apte, recte*.

property. (1) = a peculiarity, characteristic, *proprietas*, or render by adj. *proprius*. (2) = what one owns, *bona (-orum, plur.)*, *fortuna* (esp. in plur.), *res* (sing. or plur.), *possessionses (-um, plur.)*, *census (-ūs)*; private —, *res familiaris*; inherited —, *patrimonium*; petty — (= small savings, etc.), *peculium*; movable —, *res (rerum, plur.) moventes* or *quae moveri possunt*; the — of a person is often represented by the n. sing. or plur. of a possess. pron. (e.g. *mea*).

property-tax, *tributum ex censu conlatum*.

prophecy. (1) the act, *praedictio* (e.g. *rerum futurarum*), *vaticinatio*. (2) that which is prophesied, *praedictum, vaticinium* (Plin.).

prophecy, *praedicere, praenuntiare, vaticinari, augurari*.

prophet, *vates, vaticinator* (Ov.).

prophetess, *vates, fatiloqua*.

prophetic, *divinus, fatidicus, vaticinus*.

prophetically, *divinitus*, or render by phrase, *insu per caelesti quodam instinctu mentis, instinctu divino adflatuque*.

propinquity; see **NEARNESS**.

propitiate, *placare, propitiare* (Pl., Tac.).

propitiation, *placatio*: a means of —, *piaculum, placamentum* (Tac.).

propitious, *propitius, faustus* (of thing only).

propitiously, *fauste*; or render by adj.

proportion, subst. = portion, *pars, portio*; = relationship, *ratio, commensus (-ūs: Vitruvius)*.

in —, *pro portione, pro ratā parte*; in — to, *pro*, with abl., or render by clauses, e.g.: one's happiness is in — to one's virtue, *quo quisque melior est, eo beator, or ut quisque est vir optimus, ita idem beatissimus*.

proportion, v. *accommodare (ad rem)*.

proportional, **proportionate**; see **PROPORTION**.

proposal, *condicio, sententia, consilium* (= advice): to make a —, *conditionem ferre*; a — for a law or decree, *rogatio*.

propose. (1) = to bring forward for consideration, *ponere*: to — a law, *legem ferre* or *rogare*; to — marriage to a lady, perhaps *feminam in matrimonium petere*. (2) = to intend, *cogitare, in animo habere*.

proposer, of a law, *legis* (or *rogationis*) *lator*, in gen., *auctor*.

proposition. (1) see **PROPOSAL**. (2) in logic, *pronuntiatum, propositio* (Quint.), *thesis* (Quint.).

proprietor, *possessor, dominus*.

proprietorship, *dominium, possessio*.

propriety, *convenientia, decorem, honestas*.

prorogation, *prorogatio*.

prorogue, (*rem homini*) *prorogare*.

prosaic, *ieiunus, frigidus*.

proscribe, *proscribere*.

proscription, *proscriptio*.

prose, (*soluta*) *oratio*.

prosecute. (1) = to carry out, *persequi, exsequi, perficere*. (2) = to bring an action against a person, *hominem reum facere, iudicio persequi, accusare*; *hominis nomen deferre, homini litem* or *actionem intendere*: a —d person, *reus*.

prosecution. (1) = carrying out, *executio* (Tac.); or render by verb. (2) at law, *accusatio, delatio, actio, lis*.

prosecutor, *accusator*.

proselyte, *discipulus*.

proselytize, (*hominem*) *discipulum facere*.

prosody, *versuum lex et modificatio* (Sen.).

prospect. LIT., = view, *prospectus (-ūs)*; of places, to command a —, *prospicere* (Hor., Ov.), *prospectare* (Tac.). TRANSF., = hope, *spes*.

prospective, *futurus*; see also **FUTURE**.

prospectively, *in futurum*.

prospectus, *libellus, titulus*.

prosper. (1) transit. *fortunare, secundare* (poet.). (2) intransit. *florere, vigere, prospera* or *secunda fortuna uti*.

prosperity, *res (rerum, plur.) secundae* or *prosperae* or *florentes, prosperitas*.

prosperous, *secundus, prosper(us), florens*.

prosperously, *bene, prospere, fortunate*.

prostitute, subst. *meretrix, scortum*.

prostitute, v. LIT., (*corpus*) *vulgare, publicare* (Pl.); to — oneself, *prostaré* (Juv., Suet.). TRANSF., (*re*) *abuti*.

prostitution, *vita meretricia, quaestus (-ūs) meretricius*.

prostrate, adj., render by verb.

prostrate, v. LIT., = to throw down, (*pro*) — *sternere*: to — oneself before a person, *ad pedes hominis procumbere* or *se proicere* or *prosternere*. TRANSF., = to break the spirit of a person, render helpless, *animum adfligere, percellere, frangere, debilitare*: to be —d by grief, *in maerore iacere*.

prostration, render by verb.

protect, *tuēri, tutari, defendere*; (*pro*)*tegere, munire* (= to fortify), *custodire* (= to guard), (*homini*) *praesidio esse*: to — a person's interests, *homini cavere, consulere*.

protection, *tutela, praesidium, fides, custodia*: to take under one's —, *in fidem recipere*; State —, *fides publica*.

protective, render by verb.

protector, *defensor, propugnator, custos, tutor* (Hor.).

protest, subst. *recusatio*: a tribune's official —, *intercessio*.

protest, v. (1) = to state positively, *adseverare, adfirmare, confirmare*. (2) to — against a thing, *recusare, intercedere* (with dat., esp. of the tribunes).

protocol, *tabulae* (-arum, plur.), *commentarii* (-orum, plur.).

prototype, *exemplum, exemplar*.

protract, (*pro*)*ducere, prorogare, trahere*.

protrude. (1) transit. *protrudere*. (2) intransit. *protrudi, prominere*.

protuberance, *tuber* (Plin.), *gibber* (Plin.).

protuberant; see PROJECTING.

proud, *superbus, adrogans, fastidiosus* (= disdainful): — of a thing, *re elatus*; to be — of a thing, *rē elatum esse, gloriarī, superbire* (Ov.).

proudly, *superbe, adroganter*.

prove, v. (1) = to show clearly, *probare, ostendere, declarare, docere*: to — a thing to a person's satisfaction, *rem homini probare*. (2) to — oneself, = to show oneself in a certain light, *se praestare* or *praebere* or *exhibere*. (3) intransit. = to turn out, *fieri, evadere, evenire* (of things only), *exire*; of persons, sometimes render as — oneself (see (2) above).

proven: not —, *non liquet*.

provender, *pabulum*; see also FOOD, FODDER.

proverb, *proverbium, verbum* (Pl., Ter.): according to the —, *ut aiunt*.

proverbial, proverbially, render by phrase, such as *proverbii loco* (= as a proverb), *in proverbium* (or *proverbii consuetudinem*) *venire* (= to pass into a proverb).

provide. (1) = to supply, furnish, (*rem homini*) (*com*)*parare, praebere, suppeditare*; (*hominem re*) *instruere, ornare*. (2) to — for = to make provision for, *consulere* or *providere*, with dat. (3) to — against (*pro*)*-videre, praecavere* (*ne quid fiat*). (4) to require, order (as a law does), *iubere*.

provided that, conj. *dum, dummodo, modo, eā lege* (or *condicione*) *ut* (all with subj.).

provided with, adj. (*re*) *instructus, ornatus, praeditus*.

providence, *providentia*: divine —, *divina* or *deorum providentia* (*providentia* alone in Quint. and Sen.).

provident, *providus, diligens* (= careful).

providentially, *divinitus*.

providently, *diligenter*, or render by adj.

province. (1) = duty, *provincia, officium*. (2) = district, *regio* (in gen.), *provincia*.

provincial. (1) = belonging to a province, *provincialis*. (2) = countrified, unsophisticated, *rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus*.

provision, subst. = stipulation, *condicio, cautio*: to make —; see PROVIDE.

provision, v.: to — a town, *oppidum cibo* or *rebus necessariis instruere*.

provisional, provisionally, render by the phrase, *ad* or *in tempus*.

provisions, *cibus, cibaria* (-orum, plur.), *alimentum, victus* (-ūs): — for an army, *commeatuus* (-ūs), *res frumentaria, frumentum*.

proviso; see PROVIDE.

provocation, provocative, render by verb; without —, *ultrō*.

provoke. (1) = to call forth, (*com*)*movēre, ciere*. (2) = to make angry, *irritare, lacessere*. (3) to — to anything, *incitare, concitare, impellere*.

provoking, molestus.

provost, praeses, praefectus.

prow, prora.

proress, virtus (-ūtis); see also VALOUR.

prowl, vagari, peragrarē: to — for plunder, *praedari*.

proximate, proximus: — causes, *antecedentia* (-ium, n. plur.).

proximity; see NEARNESS.

proxy, = deputy, *procurator, vicarius*: by —, *per procuratorem*.

prudence, prudentia, cautio, circumspectio; want of —, *imprudentia*.

prudent, prudens, cautus, circumspectus, consideratus, providus.

prudently, caute, considerate.

prudish, rusticus, severus, tetricus.

prune. LIT., of trees, (*am*)*putare, recidere* (Cato), *pampinare* (of vines: Varro). TRANSF., *amputare, recidere*.

pruner, of trees, putator (Varro, Ov.).

pruning, subst. *putatio*.

pruning-hook, falx.

prurience, libido, prurigo (Mart.).

prurient, libidinosus.

pry, rimari, investigare, scrutari.

psalm, psalmus (eccl.).

psalmist, psalmista (eccl.).

psalter, psalterium (eccl.).

psalttery, psalterium (eccl.).

pshaw! phy! (Ter.).

psychical, render by phrase with *anima* (= soul); the main subject matter of — research is described in Lucr. I, 112–135.

psychology, psychological, psychologist, render by phrases, such as *naturam mentis investigare*.

puberty, aetas puer, pubertas.

public, subst. *homines* (-um, plur.), *populus* (= the people), *vulgus*: the reading —, render by phrase with *legere*.

public. (1) = not private, not secret, *publicus, communis*: in —; see PUBLICLY; to show oneself in —, *in publicum prodire*; never to appear in —, *publico carere* or *se abstinere*; a — house, *caupona, deversorium*. (2) = of the State, *publicus, forensis*: — life, *respublica, forum*; the — interest, *respublica*; at the — expense, *sumptu publico, publice*; in a — capacity, *publice*; — opinion, *vulgi opinio*.

publican. (1) = farmer of the public taxes, *publicanus*. (2) = inn-keeper, *caupo*.

publication. (1) in gen. = a making known, *praedicatio*. (2) of a book, *editio libri* (Plin.); = a book, *liber*.

publicity, celebritas, lux (= the light of day).

publicly, = in public, *aperte, palam, coram omnibus, in propatulo, in publico, foris*.

publish. (1) in gen., (*di*)*vulgare, praedicare*,

patefacere, proferre, efferre, edere. (2) of books, *proferre, edere.*

publisher, of a book, *qui librum edendum curat.*

pudding, *placenta* (= cake: Hor., Juv.).

puddle, *stagnum.*

puerile, *puerilis, ineptus.*

puff, subst., render by verb.

puff, v. (1) = to blow hard, pant, *anhelare.*

(2) to — out = to inflate, *inflare.* (3) pass.: to be —ed up, *elatum* or *inflatum esse, tumere* (poet.).

pugilism, *pugilatus* (-ūs: Pl.), *pugilatio.*

pugilist, *pugil.*

pug-nosed, *simus* (Verg., Plin.).

pull, subst. *tractus* (-ūs: Sall., Verg.); or render by verb.

pull, v. (1) = to twitch, tweak, *vellere* (e.g.: to — the ear, *aurem*: Verg., Hor.), *vellicare* (Pl., Quint.). (2) forcibly = to drag, *trahere*: to — away, *avellere*; to — back, *retrahere*, *revellere*; to — down = to demolish, *demoliri, discicere, diruere, destruere, evertere*; to — out, *(e)vellere, eripere.*

pullet, *pullus (gallinaceus).*

pulley, *trochlea* (Vitr.).

pullulate, *pullulare* (Verg.).

pulmonary, *pulmoneus* (Pl.); or render by phrase.

pulp, *caro* (Plin., of fruits).

pulpit, render by *suggestus* (-ūs).

pulsate, *palpitare, agitari, moveri.*

pulse. (1) of the blood, *venarum pulsus* (-ūs: Plin.). (2) the vegetable, *legumen.*

pulverize, in *pulverem redigere.*

pumice, *pumex* (poet.): of —, adj. *pumiceus* (Ov.); to smooth with —, *pumicare* (Mart., Cat.).

pump, subst. (1) for raising water, *antlia* (Mart.); perhaps *tympanum* (Lucr., Verg.). (2) = a slipper, *solea, crepida, soccus.*

pump, v. Lit., *exhaurire* (= to pump out a liquid, or — a thing dry), *egerere* (= to — out a liquid). Transf., to — a person for information, *expiscari (rem ab homine).*

pumpkin, *pepo* (Plin.).

pun, subst. *facetiae* (-arum, plur.), *logos* (or -ūs).

pun, v. *iocari.*

punch, subst. (1) the drink, *calidum* (Pl.); a — bowl, *cratera.* (2) see BLOW.

punch, v. *obtundere* (Pl.); to — a hole through, *pertundere* (Pl., Lucr.).

punctilio, perhaps *diligentia* (= carefulness); in matters of religion, *religio.*

punctilious, *diligens* (= careful); in religious matters, *religiosus.*

punctiliously, *diligenter, accurate.*

punctual, in gen., *diligens* (= exact, careful): to be — in keeping an appointment, *ad tempus advenire.*

punctuality, *diligentia* (= carefulness, in gen.). **punctually**, *diligenter, ad tempus* (= at the appointed time).

punctuate, *distinguere, interpungere* (Sen.). **punctuation**, *distinctio, interpunctio*: a — mark, *interpunctum.*

puncture, subst. *punctum* (Plin.).

puncture, v. (com)pungere.

pungent, *acer, acutus.*

pungently, *acriter, acute.*

punish: to — a person, *hominem punire, multare, ulcisci, castigare, in hominem*

animadvertere, hominem poenā adficere, ab homine poenam (or poenas) persequi or *(re)petere*; to — with exile, a fine, imprisonment, *exilio, pecuniā, vinculis multare*; to — an offence, *ulcisci, exsequi* (with acc.); to be —ed, *puniri, plecti, poenas dare* or *(ex-)pendere* or *(per)solvere.*

punishable, *poenā dignus*; or render by verb. **punisher**, *vindex, ultor*; or render by verb.

punishment. (1) as an act, *castigatio, animaversio.* (2) the — inflicted, *poena, supplicium* (esp. = capital —), *noxa* (Liv.), *multa*: to be liable to a —, *poenā tenēri*; to undergo —, *poenam subire*; to award or decide on a —, *poenam constituere*; see also PUNISH.

puny, *pusillus, exiguus*: a — fellow, *homunculus, homuncio.*

pupil. (1) of the eye, *pupula, pupilla* (Lucr.). (2) at a school, *alumnus* (with f. *alumna*), *discipulus* (with f. *discipula*).

puppet, *pupa* (= a doll: Varro, Pers.).

puppy, *catulus, catellus.*

purchasable, *venalis.*

purchase, subst. (1) as an act, *emptio.* (2) = thing bought, *merx* (= merchandise), *quod emptum est.*

purchase, v. (co)emere, *mercari.*

purchaser, *emptor.*

pure. (1) physically = untainted, unmixed, *purus, integer, sincerus, merus* (esp. of wine: Pl., Ov.). (2) in gen. = sheer, unalloyed, 'pure and simple', *merus, sincerus.* (3) of language, *purus, emendatus.* (4) in a moral or religious sense, *purus, integer, sanctus, castus, emendatus.*

purely. (1) = wholly, *prorsus, plane.* (2) = correctly, of language, *pure, emendate, integre.* (3) in a moral or religious sense, *pure, puriter* (Cat.), *integre, caste.*

purgation, *purgatio, lustratio.*

purgative, subst. *medicina quae alvum movet* or *purgat.*

purgatory, *purgatorium* (eccl.).

purge, subst. (1) medical; see PURGATIVE.

(2) political, perhaps *proscriptio.*

purge, v. in medicine, *alvum purgare* or *movere*; in gen., see PURIFY.

purification, *purgatio*: a ceremonial —, *lustratio*; the festival of —, *Februa* (-orum, n. plur.; on Feb. 15th).

purify, (re)purgare, *expurgare, purum facere* (in gen.); *purificare* (Plin.); *lustrare* (with religious ceremonial), *emendare* (= to — from faults).

purist, (in language) *homo in scribendo (or dicendo) diligentior.*

puritan, *homo severior* or *tetricus.*

puritanism, (*nimia*) *severitas, rigida innocentia* (a phrase used by Livy of Cato the censor).

purity. (1) moral or religious, *castimonia, castitas* (esp. = chastity), *integritas, sanctimonia, sanctitas.* (2) of language, *integritas, sinceritas.*

purl, v. *murmurare, susurrare* (poet.).

purloin, *avertere, surripere, furari.*

purple, subst. *purpura* (Verg.), *ostrum* (Verg.), *conchylium, color purpureus.*

purple, adj. *purpureus, conchyliatus.*

purport, subst.; see MEANING, OBJECT.

purport, v.; see MEAN.

purpose, subst. *propositum, consilium, institutum, sententia, animus, mens, voluntas*: for

the — of doing something, *eo consilio ut*, with subj., or render by *ut* alone, with subj. or by *ad* with gerund(ive); on —, *consulto, de industriâ, deditâ operâ, consilio*; without —, *temere*; to no —, *frustrâ, nequiquam*; to the —, *ad rem, apposite*.

purpose, v. *statuere, cogitare, in animo habere*; see also INTEND.

purposeless, *vanus, inanis, inritus, cassus, inutilis*.

purposely, = on purpose; see PURPOSE.

purr, v. *murmurare*.

purse, *marsupium* (Pl.), *zona* (Hor.), *crumena* (Pl., Hor.), *arca* (strictly = money-box; also = money).

purse-proud, *pecuniâ superbus* (Hor.).

pursuance (in — of) and **pursuant** (to), render by *ex*, with abl., or *secundum*, with acc.

pursue, *sequi, persequi, prosequi, consecrari, insequi, insectari, (homini) insistere, (homini) instare*.

pursuing, *sequax* (Lucr., Verg.).

pursuit. (1) the act of pursuing, physically; render by verb. (2) = eager search for anything, *consectatio, studium*. (3) = an occupation that one follows, *negotium, occupatio, artificium*.

purveyor, *obsonator* (Pl., Sen.); or render by *providere*.

pus, *pus* (Cels.).

push, *subst. (im)pulsus (-ûs), impetus (-ûs)*.

push, v. (1) = to impel, move along, *(im)pellere, (pro)trudere, urgere*: to — forward, *propellere*; to — back, *repellere*; to — down, *depellere*. (2) intransit.: to — on, *contendere, instare, pergere*.

pushing, adj. *protervus, petulans, confidens*.

pusillanimity, *timiditas; animus timidus, abiectus, humilis, infractus*.

pusillanimous, *timidus, abiectus, humilis, (in)fractus*.

pusillanimously, *timide, abiecte, humiliter, animo abiecto*.

pustule, *pustula* (Cels.).

put. LIT., physically = to place, *ponere, (con)locare*: to — away (safely), *condere, abdere*; to — aside, *seponere*; to — back, *reponere, recondere*; to — down, *deponere, demittere*; to — forward, *porrigere, extendere*; to — one thing into another, *imponere, immittere, inserere*; to — on, in gen., *imponere, superponere*; to — on, of clothes, *induere, sumere*; to — off, of clothes, *exuere, (de)ponere*; to — out, *exserere, eicere, extrudere, expellere*; to — one thing to another, *apponere, applicare*; to — together, *conligere, conferre, componere*; to — under, *subicere, supponere, subdere*; to — up (= to erect), *erigere, statuere*. TRANSF., to — a question, *questionem (pro)ponere*; to — a value on, *aestimare*; to — down (= to suppress), *tollere, comprimere*; to — forward (as a candidate, etc.), *producere*, (as an argument, etc.) *adferre*; to — in (with a ship), *appellere*; to — in order, *ordinare*; to — in writing, *perscribere*; to — off (= to postpone), *differre, prorogare*; to — out (a fire), *extinguere*; to — out to sea, *(navem) solvere*; to — out of the way, *de medio tollere*; to — (a person) over (something or somebody), *(hominem) praeficere*, with dat.; to — to death, *interficere, leto dare*; to — to flight, *in fugam dare, fugare*; to — under

(= to subject), *subicere*; to — up (a person as guest), *hospitio accipere*; to — up with (a person as host), *(ad hominem) devertere or deverti*; to — up with (= to tolerate), *ferre, tolerare, devorare*.

putative, *falsus* or render by phrase, such as *qui dicitur esse*.

putrefy, *putescere*: to cause to —, *putrefacere*.

putrid, *putridus, putidus, puter* (or *putris*: Verg., Hor.).

putty, render by *gluten* (= glue: Lucr.).

puzzle, *quaestio* (= a question), *aenigma* (= a riddle), *nodus* (= a knotty point).

puzzle, v. *dubium facere, animum distrahere, impedire*: to be —d, *dubitare, haerere, haesitare*.

puzzling, *difficilis, ambiguus, obscurus, perplexus*.

Pygmy, *pygmaeus* (= one of the Pygmies, Plin., etc.); in gen. = dwarf, *nanus* (Juv.), *pumilio* (Sen., Mar.), *pumilus* (Stat., Suet.).

pyramid, *pyramis*.

pyramidal, render by phrase, such as *in pyramidis formam factus*.

pyre, *rogus, pyra* (Verg.).

Pyrenees, *Pyrenaei montes, Pyrenaeum, Pyrene*.

pyrites, *pyrites* (Plin.).

pyrrhic, *subst.*, = the metrical foot, (*pes*) *pyrrhichius* (Quint.).

pyrrhic, adj., a — victory, render by phrase, such as *victoria, ut aiunt, Pyrrhi regis modo incassum relata*.

pyx, *pyxis*.

Q

quack, *subst.* = an itinerant seller of medicine, *pharmacopola circumforaneus*: a — philosopher, *circulator* (Sen.); to play the —, *circulari* (Sen.).

quadrangle, = courtyard, *area*.

quadrangular, *quadrangulus* (Plin.).

quadrupartite, *quadrupartitus*.

quadruped, *quadrupes*.

quadruple, *quadruplex*.

quaff, v. *perpotare* (Lucr.), *ducere, haurire*.

quag(mire), *palus (-udis)*.

quail, *subst.* (the bird), *coturnix* (Lucr., Plin.).

quail, v. *animo deficere or cadere, pavere*.

quaint. (1) in a good sense, *lepidus, facetus, concinnus*. (2) = odd, *insolitus, novus, mirus*.

quake, *tremere, contremiscere, pavere*.

qualification. (1) = right, *ius (iuris, n.)*; or render by adj. (2) = limitation, condition, *exceptio, condicio*.

qualified, (*ad rem*) *idoneus, accommodatus, aptus, (re) dignus*.

qualify, v. (1) transit.: a = to make fit, *aptum* or *idoneum reddere, instituere* (= to train): b = to modify, restrict, *extenuare, circumscribere, deminuere*. (2) intransit. = be (or be held) suitable, *aptum* or *idoneum esse* (or *haberi*).

quality. (1) = nature, character, *natura, ingenium, indoles, qualitas* (as philosoph. t. t. only, a word coined by Cic. to represent the Greek *ποιότης*): of what —? *qualis?*; of such a —, *talis*; a good —, *virtus (-utis)*; a bad —, *vitium*. (2) = kind, sort, *genus (-eris, n.)*; of wine, *nota*. (3) = high birth or rank,

render by adj. (e.g.: a lady of —, *generosa femina*).

qualm, *fastidium* (= a feeling of disgust), *nausea* (= vomiting), *nauseola* (= slight squeamishness): a — of conscience, render by *conscientia* (*mala*).

quantity, (1) = number, *numerus*, *quantitas* (Plin., Quint.): a certain —, *aliquot* (in apposition to a plur. subst.), *aliquantum* (with partitive genit. of sing. subst.); a large —, *multitudo*, *copia*, *vis*, *pondus* (-*eris*, n.); = weight; in what —? (= how many?) *quot?*; in such — (= so many), *tot*. (2) = shortness or length of syllables in scansion, *mensura*, *quantitas* (Gram.).

quarrel, subst. *iurgium*, *altercatio*, *rixa* (with violence; = brawl).

quarrel, v. *iurgare*, *altercari*, *rixari*.

quarrelsome, *litigiosus*, *pugnax*; or render by phrase.

quarry, subst. (1) a stone —, *lapicidinae* (-*arum*, plur.), *lautumiae* (-*arum*, plur.). (2) = prey, *praeda*.

quarry, v. *caedere*, *excidère*.

quart, (as a measure) *duo sextarii*.

quartan, adj. *quartanus*: a — *ague*, (*febris*) *quartana*.

quarter, (1) = a fourth part, *quarta pars*, *quadrans* (of certain measures only). (2) = region, district, *vicus* (in a town), *regio*, *pars*, *plaga* (poet.). (3) = mercy, *venia*: to grant a person —, *homini parcere*; see also **QUARTERS**.

quarter, v. *quadrifariam dividere* or *dispartire*: to — a man (as a punishment), *in quattuor partes distrahere* (Sen.). (2) to — troops, *milites per hospitia disponere*.

quarter-day, *dies constitutus* or *dictus* or *certus*.

quarter-deck, *puppis* (Verg.).

quaterling, render by verb.

quarterly, *trimestris* (Varro, Suet.): money to be paid —, *pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda*.

quarters, *hospitium*, *habitatō*, *tectum* (= roof, shelter), *deversorium* (= lodgings), *mansio* (Plin., Suet.): winter — (for troops), *hiberna* (-*orum*, n. plur.); summer —, *aestiva* (-*orum*, n. plur.); at close —, *comminus*; to come to close —, *manum conserere*.

quash, *rescindere*, *infirmare*, *inritum facere*.

quaver; see **TREMBLE**.

quay, *margo* (Varro), *crepido*.

queen, *regina*: — bee, *rex apium* (Verg.).

queenly, render by phrase, such as *reginae similis*.

queer, *novus*, *insolitus*, *mirus*; = absurd, *ridiculus*.

quell, *opprimere*, *comprimere*, *compescere* (poet.), *sedare* (= to settle, calm).

quench, (lit. and fig.) *extinguere*, *restinguere*.

querulous, *queribundus*, *querulus* (poet.); or render by the verb (*con*)*queri*.

query; see **QUESTION**.

quest; see **SEEK**, **SEARCH**.

question, subst. (1) = an inquiry, a thing asked, *quaestio*, *rogatio* (rarer), *interrogatum*: to put a —, *quaestionem* (*pro*)*ponere*; to decide a —, *quaestionem solvere*; it is a difficult —, *magna quaestio est*. But the word is often best rendered by a verb, as in the following examples: to ask —s, (*inter*)*-rogare*; the — now is, *nunc id quaeritur* (or *agitur*); he failed to answer my —, *mihi*

quaerenti nihil respondit. (2) = doubt, dispute, *controversia*, *dubium*: without —, *sine controversiā*, *sine dubio*, *procul dubio*; there is no — that he did it (or of his having done it), *haud dubium est quin fecerit*. (3) = matter (in dispute), *res*.

question, v. (1) = to ask (a person) questions, (*hominem*) (*inter*)*rogare*, *percontari*; (*ex* or *ab* or *de* *homine*) *quaerere* or *exquirere*. (2) = to doubt, *dubitare*. (3) = to express doubt (on a point), (*rem*) *in dubium* (or *incertum*) *vocare*.

questionable, *incertus*, *ambiguus*, *anceps*, *dubius*.

questioning, subst. (*inter*)*rogatio*, *percontatio*, *quaestio*.

quibble, subst. *captio*, *cavillatio* (Quint.).

quibble, v. *cavillari*.

quibbler, *cavillator* (Sen.).

quibbling, adj. *captiosus*.

quick, subst., in the phrase, to cut to the —, *ad vivum rescere*.

quick, adj. (1) see **ALIVE**. (2) see **FAST**, **SPEEDY**. (3) of disposition = prompt, active, *promptus*, *alacer*, *expeditus*. (4) = — witted, *acutus*, *astutus*, *sagax*, *catus*, *perspicax*.

quicken, (1) = to make alive, *animare*. (2) = to make go fast, *incitare*, *accelerare*, *maturare*. (3) in gen. = to stimulate, *incitare*, *excitare*, *stimulare*, *incendere*.

quickleime, *calx viva* (Vitr.).

quickly, *cito*, *celeriter*, *velociter*, *mature*, *mox* (= soon).

quickness, (1) physical, *velocitas*; see also **SPEED**. (2) of intellect, *ingenii acumen* or *acies*, *sagacitas*.

quicksand, *syrtis* (Verg.).

quicksilver, *argentum vivum* (Plin.).

quick-tempered, *iracundus*, *stomachosus*, *cerebrosus* (Hor.).

quick-witted; see **QUICK**.

quiescent, render by verb, *quiescere*.

quiet, subst. *quies*, *requies*, *tranquillitas*, *pax*, *otium* (= leisure), *silentium* (= silence).

quiet, adj. *quietus*, *tranquillus*, *pacatus*, *sedatus* (= settled, calm), *placidus* (= placid, undisturbed), *otiosus* (= at leisure), *taciturnus* (= not talking): to be —, *quiescere*, *silere* (= to make no noise), *tacere* (= not to talk).

quiet, **quieten**, v. *tranquillum* or *quietum reddere*, *tranquillare* (fig.), *pacare* (= to pacify), *sedare* (= to settle, calm).

quietly, *quiete*, *tranquille*, *placide*, *placate* (= calmly), *otiose* (= in leisurely fashion), *silentio* (= in silence), *tacite* (= silently).

quietness; see **QUIET**, subst.

quill, (1) the feather, *penna*. (2) of porcupines, etc., *spina*. (3) for striking the strings of an instrument, *plectrum*, *pecten* (Verg.).

quilt, *stragulum*.

quinquennial, *quinquennalis* (= done once in every five years).

quinsy, *angina* (Pl., Plin.), *synanche* (Cels.).

quintessence, *quinta pars* (Hor.), *flos*.

quip, *dictum*.

quire (of paper), *scapus* (Plin.).

quirk, *captiuncula*, *calumniā*.

quit, *decedere* (*de loco*); see also **LEAVE**, **DESERT**.

quite, (1) = completely, *admodum*, *prorsus*, *plane*, *omnino*, *penitus*, *funditus*: to be of — a different opinion, *longe aliter sentire*: often rendered by negative (*non*, *haud*, *neque*,

etc.) with adj. or adv. of opposite meaning, e.g. — certain, *haud dubius*. (2) = fairly, moderately, *satis*.

quiver, subst. *pharëtra* (poet.): wearing a —, *pharetratus* (poet.).

quiver, v. *tremere*, *micare*, *trepidare* (poet.).

quivering, adj. *tremulus* (poet.).

quoit, *discus*.

quota, (*rata*) *pars*.

quotation. (1) = act of quoting, *prolatio*, *commemoratio*. (2) = passage quoted, *locus adlatus*.

quote, *adferre*, *proferre*, (*com*) *memorare* (= to mention).

quoth, he or she, *inquit*, *ait*.

quotidian, *cot(t)idianus*.

R

rabbit, *cuniculus* (Varro, Mart.).

rabble, *multitudo*, *turba*, *plebecula*, *conluvio*.

rabid, *rabidus* (poet.); see also *MAD*.

rabidly, *rabide*.

race, subst. (1) = family, stock, people, *gens* (-*eris*, n.); *gens* (usually smaller), *stirps* (= lineage), *progenies* (= descent or progeny), *prosapia* (archaic), *semen* (lit. = seed), *proles* (= progeny; poet.), *nomen* (lit. = name), *propago* (poet.). (2) = a contest of speed, *cursus* (-*ūs*), *certamen*, *curriculum*.

race, v. (*cursu*) *certare* or *contendere*.

race-course, *curriculum*, *stadium*, *circus*.

race-horse, *equus*, *celes* (Plin.).

racer, = runner, *cursor*.

raciness, *succus*, *sapor*.

rack, subst. (1) = manger, *faliscæ* (-*arum*, plur.: Cat.). (2) the instrument of torture, *eculeus*, *tormentum*, *quaestio* (= examination under torture).

rack, v. = to torment. LIT., *torquere*, (*ex*) *cruciare*. TRANSF., *torquere*, (*ex*) *cruciare*, *vexare*.

racket, = noise, *streptus* (-*ūs*).

racy, *salsus*.

radiance, *fulgor*, *claritas*, *candor*, *splendor*, *nitior*.

radiant, = bright, *clarus*, *candidus*, *splendidus*, *nitens*, *nitidus*, *fulgens*.

radiate, *fulgere*, *radiare* (poet.).

radiation, *radiatio* (Plin.).

radical, subst., render by adj.; see *RADICAL*, adj. (4).

radical, adj. (1) = original, innate, *insitus*, *innatus*. (2) as grammat. t. t., a — word, *verbum nativum*, *primigenium*, *primitivum* (Gram.). (3) = complete, entire, *totus*. (4) in politics, *notarum rerum cupidus* or *studiosus*.

radically, *radicitus*, *funditus*, *penitus*, *prorsus*, *omnino*; see also *ALTOGETHER*.

radish, *raphanus* (Plin.), *radix* (Hor.).

radius, *radius*.

raffle, subst. and verb, render by the word *alea* (= gambling), or the phrase *alea ludere* (= to gamble).

raft, *ratia*.

rafter, *canterius* (Vitr.), *tignum*, *trabs*.

rag, *pannus*.

ragamuffin, *homo pannosus*.

rage, subst. *rabies*, *furor* (= frenzy), *saevitia*,

ira (= anger): — for a thing = eager longing, *cupido*, *studium*, *aviditas*.

rage, v. *furere*, *saevire*.

raging, *furens*, *furibundus*, *saevus*, *rabidus* (poet.).

ragged, of people, *pannosus* (Cic.), *pannis obsitus* (Ter.); of clothes, *lacer*.

rail, subst. = bar, *tignum transversum*.

rail, v. (1) to — off, (*con*) *saepire*. (2) to — at = to abuse, (*homini*) *maledicere*, *conviciari*, (*hominem*) *maledictis* or *conviciis* *consecrari*.

railing, subst. *saepimentum*, *saepes* (= hedge, fence).

raillery, *iocus*, *cavillatio*.

raiment, *vestis*, *vestitus* (-*ūs*), *vestimenta* (-*orum*, plur.).

rain, subst. *pluvia*, *imber*: a sudden shower of —, *imber repente effusus*; the — continues, *imber tenet* (Liv.).

rain, v.: it —s, *pluit*.

rainbow, *arcus* (-*ūs*) *pluvius* (Hor.); also *arcus* (-*ūs*) alone.

rain-cloud, *nimbus*.

rainy, *pluvius*, *pluvialis* (poet.), *aquosus* (poet.), *imbrifer* (poet.).

raise. (1) = to lift up, (*ex*) *tollere*, (*e*) *levare*, *sublevare*, *erigere*. (2) see *ERECT*, *BUILD*. (3) = to increase, *augere*: to — a price, *pretium efferre* (Varro). (4) = to promote, *elevare*, *producere*, *provehere*, *efferre*. (5) = to arouse, to stir up, (*animum*, etc.) *excitare*, *erigere*, *tollere*, *recreare*. (6) = to get together, *conligere*, *comparare*, *conscribere*. (7) to — a siege, *oppidum obsidione liberare*.

raisin, *acinus passus* (Plin.), *racemus passus* (Verg.).

rake, subst. (1) the agricultural implement, *rastellus* (Varro, Suet.), *pecten* (Ov.). (2) = a prodigal, *roué*, *ganeo*, *nepos*, *vappa* (Cat., Hor.), *homo dissolutus* or *perditus*.

rake, v. *radere*, *pectine verrere* (Ov.).

rakish, *perditus*, *profligatus*, *dissolutus*.

rally, v. (1) transit.: a, to — troops, *aciem* or *ordines restituere*, *milites in ordinem revocare*: b, = to banter, *ludere*, *invidere*. (2) intransit. = to recover, *se conligere*, *se reficere*, *convalescere* (from illness).

ram, subst. *aries* (= both the animal and a battering —).

ram, v. *fistucā adigere*, *fistucare* (Cato, Plin.).

ramble, subst. = a walk, *ambulatio*: to go for a —, *ire ambulatum*.

ramble, v. LIT., *errare*, *vagari*, *ambulare* (= to walk about). TRANSF., = to digress, *aberrare*, *vagari*, *exspatiari* (Quint.).

rambler, *erro* (= vagrant: Hor., Ov.).

rambling, *vagus* (lit. and fig.).

ramification, render by *pars*.

ramify, (*in partes*) *dividi*; see also *EXTEND*.

rammer, *fistuca*.

rampant, *ferox*, *superbus* (= proud): to be —, *superbire*; in heraldry, *erectus* or *adrectus*.

rampart. LIT., *vallum*, *agger*. TRANSF., *vallum*, *propugnaculum*, *praesidium*.

rancid, *rancidus* (Hor.).

rancorous, *malevolus*, *malignus*, *invidus*, *infestus*.

rancorously, *maligne*, *infeste*.

rancour, *odium* (*occultum*), *invidia*, *malevolentia*.

random, *in casu positus*, *fortuitus*, or render by adv.: at —, *temere*.

range, subst. (1) = a row, *ordo*, *series*: a — of mountains, *montes* (-ium, plur.) *perpetui*. (2) of a missile, (*teli*) *coniectus* (-ūs), or *iactus* (-ūs; Verg.). (3) in gen., = class, *genus* (-eris, n.); if the idea of variety within the class is to be stressed, render by subst. *varietas* or adj. *varius*.

rank, subst. (1) = a row of soldiers, *ordo*: to keep one's —s, *ordinem servare*; to break —s, *ordine egredi*; fig.: the —s of a party, *partes* (-ium, plur.). (2) = degree, station, *ordo*, *gradus* (-ūs), *locus* (esp. of birth): high —, *dignitas*, *fastigium*, *summus locus*.

rank, adj. (1) of plant growth, *luxuriosus*. (2) of smell, *foetidus*, *graveolens* (Verg.). (3) = great, extreme, *magnus*, *maximus*, *summus*.

rank, v. = to place in a particular class, *numerare*, *habere*.

rankle, v.: to — in the mind, (*hominem*) *mordere*, *pungere*, *stimulare*.

ransack. (1) = to plunder, *diripere*, *expilare*, *spoliare*. (2) = to search thoroughly, *rimari*, (*per*) *scrutari*.

ransom, subst. (1) = the money paid, *pretium*, *pecunia*. (2) = the arrangement, *redemptio*.

ransom, v. *redimere*.

rant, subst. *sermo tumidus*, *ampullae* (-arum, plur.: Hor.).

rant, v. *declamare*, *ampullari* (Hor.).

ranter, *orator tumidus*.

rap, subst., with the knuckles, *talitrum* (Suet.); at a door, *pulsatio*.

rap, v. *pulsare* (esp. at a door); — over the knuckles, see *REBUKE*, *CENSURE*.

rapacious, *rapax*, *avidus*.

rapacity, *rapacitas*, *aviditas*.

rape, subst. *raptus* (-ūs); to commit —, (*mulierem*) *rapere*, (*mulieri*) *vim* or *stuprum* or *vitium offerre*.

rapid, subst. *vertex*, *gurgies*.

rapid, adj. *rapidus*, *celer*, *velox*, *citus*.

rapidity, *rapiditas*, *celeritas*, *velocitas*.

rapidly, *rapide*, *cito*, *celeriter*.

rapier, *gladius* (= sword).

rapine, *rapina*.

rapture, (*summa*) *voluptas*, *exsultatio*; see also *HAPPINESS*.

rapturous; see *HAPPY*.

rare. (1) = uncommon, *rarus*, *inuitatus*. (2) = thin, *rarus*, *tenuis*. (3) = exceptional, *singularis*, *eximius*.

rarefaction, render by adj., e.g. the — of the atmosphere, *aer extenuatus*.

rarefy, *extenuare*.

rarely, *raro*.

rarity. (1) = fewness, *raritas*, *paucitas*.

(2) = a rare thing, *res rara* or use the proverbial expressions *alba avis*, *rara avis*.

rascal, *homo scelestus* or *nequam*, *sceles* (-eris, n.: Pl., Ter.), *furcifer*, *verbero*.

rascality, *sceles* (-eris, n.).

rascally, *scelestus*, *nequam*.

rase, = to level with the ground, *solo aequare* or *adaequare*.

rash, subst. *eruptio(nes)* (Plin.).

rash, adj. *praeceps*, *inconsultus*, *inconsideratus*, *temerarius*.

rashly, *inconsulte*, *inconsiderate*, *temere*.

rashness, *temeritas*.

rasp, subst. *scobina* (Plin.).

raspberry: a — bush, *rubus Idaeus* (Plin.).

rat, *mus*; a — trap, *muscipula* (Sen.).

rate, subst. (1) = price, *pretium*: to buy at a high or low —, *magno* or *parvo emere*; — of interest, *usura*, *fenus* (-ōris, n.); — of exchange, *collybus*. (2) = tax, *vectigal*, *tributum*. (3) = manner, condition, *modus*: at any —, *certe*, *utique*. (4) see *SPEED*.

rate, v. (1) = to value, *aestimare*. (2) = to scold, *incredpare*, *obiurgare*.

rather. (1) = in preference, *potius*, *citius*, *libentius*, *prius*: I would —, *malo* (with infin); or —, *vel potius*; nay, —, *immo (vero)*. (2) = somewhat, *aliquantum*; with a comparative, *paulo*, *aliquanto*; sometimes rendered by a compound verb in sub-.

ratification, *sanctio*, or render by verb.

ratify, *sancire*, *ratum facere*, *confirmare*.

ratio; see *PROPORTION*.

ratiocination, *ratiocinatio*; see also *REASONING*.

ration, *demensum* (Ter.), *cibaria* (-orum, plur.), *diaria* (-orum, plur.).

rational. (1) = possessing reason, *ratione praeditus*, *rationis particeps*. (2) = agreeable to reason, (*rationi*) *consentaneus*: to act —ly, *prudenter* or *considerate agere*.

rationalism, **rationalist**, render by the phrase *eorum opinio qui hominum ratione omnia comprehendere censent* (Cic.).

rationality, *ratio*.

rationaly, *ratione*; see also *RATIONAL*.

rattle, subst. (1) = a noise, *crepitus* (-ūs), *strepitus* (-ūs), *sonitus* (-ūs). (2) a child's —, *crepitaculum* (Mart., Quint.), *crepitacillum* (Lucr.).

rattle, v. (1) transit. *insonare* with abl. (2) intransit. *crepare*, *crepitum dare*, *strepere*, *sonare*.

ravage, (*per*) *vastare*, (*de*) *popolari*.

ravaging, subst. *vastatio*, *populatio*.

rave, *furere*, *insanire*, *bacchari*; colloq. = to talk wildly, *delirare*, *vaticinari*, *hariolari*.

raven, *corvus*.

ravering, **ravenous**, *rapax*, *vorax*, *edax*, *famelicus* (= famished: Pl., Ter., Juv.).

ravenousness, *rapacitas*.

ravine, *fauces* (-ium, plur.).

raving, *furens*, *furibundus*, *insanus*.

ravish. (1) in gen. = to carry off, *rapere*, *abstrahere*, *abducere*. (2) = to debauch, (*con*) *stuprare*. (3) see *DELIGHT*.

ravisher, *raptor* (poet.), *stuprator* (Quint., Suet.).

ravishing; see *DELIGHTFUL*.

raw. (1) = uncooked, *crudus*, *incoctus* (Pl.). (2) of wounds, *crudus* (Ov., Plin. L.). (3) of materials = unworked, unpressed, *crudus* (Verg.), *rudis* (Verg., Ov., Plin.), *infectus*. (4) = untrained, inexperienced, *rudis*, *imperitus*: a — recruit, *tiro*. (5) of weather, *frigidus* (= cold), *humidus* (= damp).

raw-boned, *strigosus*.

ray. (1) of light, *radius*, *iubar* (poet.); fig.: a — of hope, *spectula*. (2) the fish, *raia* (Plin.).

raze; see *RASE*.

razor, *novacula*.

reach, subst. (1) = grasp, capacity, *captus* (-ūs), or render by verb; of a weapon = range, *coniectus* (-ūs), *iactus* (-ūs; Verg.). (2) = tract, region, *tractus* (-ūs), *regio*.

reach, v. (1) see *EXTEND*, *STRETCH*. (2) = to touch, get to, (*rem*, *locum*) *tangere*, *contingere*,

attingere, adipisci; of land, etc., *capere*; (*ad rem, ad locum*) (*per*)*venire, accedere*; of reports, etc.: to — a person's ears, *ad hominem deferri*. (3) = to pass, hand over, *porrigere, praebere*.

react: to — upon = to affect, *adficere*; to — to = to take in a certain way, (*rem*) *ferre* or *accipere*, (*adversus rem*) *se gerere*, with *adv.*

reaction; see **REACT** and **REACTIONARY**.

reactionary, render by phrase, such as *rem (publicam) ad pristinum statum revocare velle*.

read, *legere* (with acc. of either matter or author), *evolvere* (= to unroll and —); to — through, *perlegere*; to — quickly through, *percurrere*; to — often, *lectitare*; to — aloud, *recitare*; to — the stars, *astra cognoscere*; well —, adj., of a person, *litteratus*; fairly well —, *litteris tinctus*.

readable, *iucundus legenti*.

readily, = willingly, *prompte* (Tac.), *prompto* or *parato animo, libenter, facile*.

readiness, *animus promptus* or *paratus, facilitas*: — of speech, *volubilitas linguae, lingua prompta*; in —, *paratus, expeditus, in promptu*.

reader, *legens, qui legit, lector* (= a regular or professional —), *recitator, anagnostes*.

reading, *lectio*: a complete —, *perlectio*; a — aloud, *recitatio*; a — in an author (= a version of the text), *lectio* (late Latin).

reading-desk, perhaps *pulpitum* (Hor.).

ready, *paratus* (*ad rem*, or with infin.), *promptus, expeditus*: — money, *pecunia praesens* or *numerata*; to make —, (*com*)*parare, instruere*; to be — (for use), *praesto esse*; to be — (= willing) to do a thing, *velle*.

real. (1) = genuine, true, not fictitious, *verus, sincerus, solidus, germanus*; a — scholar, *vere doctus*; sometimes rendered by *ipse* (e.g.: the — man, *homo ipse*). (2) in law: — estate, *fundus praedium, res* (*rerum, plur.*) *sol* (Sen., Plin. L.).

realism, realistic, render by the phrase *veritatem imitari*.

reality, *res (vera), veritas*: in —, see **REALLY**.

realization. (1) = completion, effect, *effectus* (-ūs). (2) = comprehension; render by verb.

realize. (1) = to carry into effect, *facere, efficere, perficere, ad effectum adducere*. (2) = to grasp mentally, *intellegere, comprehendere, sentire, animo* (or *mente*) *concipere*. (3) = to get in one's money, *pecuniam redigere*.

really. (1) = in reality, *re, re ipsa, re vera, vere, profecto*. (2) incredulously, in questions: is it — so? *itane est?*; —? *ain tu?*

realm, *civitas* (= citizen body), *respublica* (= state), *regnum* (= kingdom).

reanimate, = to encourage, *animum erigere*.

reap. LIT., (*de*)*metere, messem facere*; prov.: as you sow, so you will —, *ut sementem feceris, ita metes*; to — where we have not sown, *alienos agros demetere, sub arbore quam alius consevit legere fructum* (Liv.). TRANSF., in gen. = to gain, *fructum* (*ex re*) *capere, percipere*.

reaper, messor.

reaping-hook, falx.

reappear, redire (= to return), *rursus apparere*.

rear, subst., of a marching formation, *agmen extremum* or *novissimum*; of a fighting

formation, *acies novissima* or *extrema*: to form the — guard, *agmen claudere* or *cogere*; to attack the enemy in the —, *hostes aversos* or *hostes a tergo adgredi*.

rear, v. (1) see **RAISE**, **LIFT**. (2) = to rear, *alere, educare*. (3) intransit., of horses, *tollere se adrectum* (Verg.).

reason, subst. (1) = cause, *causa, ratio* (= intelligible cause, grounds): to quote as a —, *causam adferre*; for valid —s, *iustis de causis*; for this (or that) —, *ideo, idcirco*; for this —, namely that, etc., *propterea quod*; by — of, *propter* (*rem*), *ob* (*rem*), *ex* (*re*); there is no — why, etc., *non est* (or *nihil est*) *quod* or *cur*, with subj.; for what —? *cur? quid? quare? quamobrem?*; for no —, without —, *temere*. (2) as a faculty, *ratio, mens, consilium*: to lose one's —, *rationem amittere*; to recover one's —, *respicere, ad sanitatem reverti, ad bonam frugem se recipere*.

reason, v. *ratiocinari, reputare*: to — with another person, (*de re*) *ad hominem disceptare, (rem) cum homine disputare, (de re) cum homine disserere*.

reasonable. (1) of persons, *rationis particeps* (= rational), *prudens* (= sensible). (2) = fair, according to reason, (*rationi*) *consentaneus, aequus, iustus, par, modicus* (= moderate, in price, etc.).

reasonableness. (1) = rationality, *ratio*. (2) = fairness, moderation, *aequitas, moderatio*.

reasonably. (1) = rationally, *ratione*. (2) = adequately, *sat*.

reasoner, disputator.

reasoning, ratio, ratiocinatio; see also **REASON**.

reassemble, reducere in unum; or render as assemble again; see **ASSEMBLE** (transit. and intransit.) and **AGAIN**.

reassert, iterare (= to repeat), *restituere* (= to restore).

reassume, recipere, resumere.

reassure, (animum) confirmare, recreare, erigere.

rebel, subst. *homo seditiosus, hostis patriae*; or render by relative clause.

rebel, adj.; see **REBELLIOUS**.

rebel, v. *seditionem* (*com*)*movere* or *concitare; rebellare, rebellionem facere* (both these of conquered peoples), *deficere* or *desciscere* (*a rege, a republica*).

rebellion, seditio, defectio, motus (-ūs), *tumultus* (-ūs), *rebellio* (of a conquered people).

rebellious, seditiosus, turbulentus, novarum rerum cupidus or *studiosus, rebellis* (of conquered peoples: Verg., Tac.).

rebelliously, seditiose, turbulente (r).

rebellow, reboare (Verg.), *remugire* (Verg.).

rebound, subst., render by verb.

rebound, v. repelli (= to be driven back), *resilire, resutare* (poet.).

rebuff, subst. *repulsa*.

rebuff, v. repellere, reicere.

rebuild, restituere, reficere; or render as build again.

rebuke, subst. reprehensio, vituperatio, obiurgatio, convicium, castigatio.

rebuke, v. reprehendere, vituperare, obiurgare, (verbis) castigare, increpare, increpitare.

rebuker, castigator, obiurgator.

rebut, redarguere, repellere, refellere.

recall, subst. *revocatio*; or render by verb.

recall, v. (1) physically, *revocare, reducere, reverti iubere*. (2) to — to mind, *recordari, in memoriam revocare, redigere, reducere, (rem memoriā or memoriam rei, genit.) repetere*.

recant, *recantare* (Hor.), *retractare* (Verg.), *revocare* (Sen.).

recantation, *receptus* (-ūs); or render by verb. **recapitulate**, *enumerare, commemorare, referre* (= to relate).

recapitulation, *enumeratio, conlectio*.

recapture, v. *recipere*.

recast. LIT., *recoquere* (Verg.), *reficere*. TRANSF., *reficere, renovare*.

recede, *recedere, retro cedere*.

receipt. (1) = the act of receiving, *acceptio* or render by verb (e.g.: after the — of the money, *pecuniā acceptā*): to acknowledge the — of, *testari se accepisse*. (2) on the credit side of a ledger, a —, *acceptum*; to enter as a —, *acceptum referre*. (3) = a document acknowledging that something has been received, *apocha, acceptilatio* (Leg.). (4) see **RECIPE**.

receive. (1) in gen. = to take, accept, *capere, accipere, excipere, percipere, recipere, ferre*. (2) to — a person into one's house, *hominem hospitio accipere or excipere, ad se (domum) recipere*. (3) to — a person into a community, *hominem (in civitatem, etc.) asciscere, ascribere, admittere, adsumere, adgregare*. (4) = to take anything said or done in a certain manner, *accipere, interpretari*; to take a thing well, in *bonam partem accipere, aequi bonique facere*; to take ill, in *malam partem accipere, aegre or moleste ferre*. (5) with abstr. subst. as object, often to be rendered by passive verb; e.g.: to — a good education, *liberaliter educari*.

receiver, *receptor* (with f. *receptrix*; both esp. in bad sense, of thieves, etc.).

recent, *recens, novus*.

recently, *nuper, recens*.

receptacle, *receptaculum, cella* (= store-room), *horreum* (= granary, barn), *apotheca* (esp. for wine), *armarium* (= cupboard).

reception, *acceptio, hospitium* (in a house); or render by verb, e.g.: to meet with a good —, *benigne excipi*.

receptive, *docilis* (= teachable).

receptiveness, **receptivity**, *docilitas* (= teachableness).

recess. (1) = retired place, *recessus* (-ūs), *latibulum, penetrabile* (usually plur. and mostly poet.). (2) = holidays, *feriae* (-arum, plur.).

recipe, = instructions for the preparation of medicine or food, *compositio* (Sen.).

recipient; see **RECEIVE** and **RECEIVER**.

reciprocal, *mutuus*.

reciprocally, *mutuo, invicem*.

reciprocate, *inter se dare*.

reciprocity, *vicissitudo*; or render by verb.

recital, *enumeratio, narratio, commemoratio*.

recitation, *recitatio*.

recite. (1) = to say aloud, *pronuntiare, recitare*. (2) = to narrate, *enumerare, (com-)memorare, dicere, (e)narrare, referre, exponere*.

reciter, *recitator*.

reckless, *neglegens, temerarius, inconsideratus, incautus, imprudens*: — of, *neglegens* with genit.

recklessly, *neglegenter, temere, imprudenter, inconsiderate*.

recklessness, *imprudencia, neglegentia, temeritas*.

reckon. (1) = to count, calculate, *computare, (e)numerare*. (2) see **CONSIDER**. (3) to — on, *confidere*, with dat.

reckoning, subst. *ratio, computatio* (Sen.): to make a —, *rationem inire or subducere*.

reclaim, v. (1) = to ask back, *repetere, reposcere*. (2) = to reform a person, *corrigere, emendare, ad virtutem revocare*.

recline, v. (1) transit. *reclinare*. (2) intransit. *se reclinare, recumbere, iacere* (= to lie).

recluse, *homo solitarius*.

recognition, render by verb.

recognizance, *sponsio, vadimonium*.

recognize. (1) = to know again, *agnoscere, cognoscere, noscitere*. (2) = to acknowledge, *noscere, (com)probare* (= to approve), *accipere* (= to receive): to — a child officially as one's own, *toltere, suscipere*.

recoil, *resilire* (lit. and fig.), *resultare* (poet.), *recellere*: to — in horror, *refugere*.

recollect, (com) *meminisse, reminisci, recordari, memoriā repetere, memoriam (hominis, rei) repetere or revocare or renovare*.

recollection, *memoria, recordatio*.

recommence, v. (1) transit. *redintegrare, de integro instaurare, renovare*. (2) intransit. *renasci, renovari*.

recommend, *commendare, probare, suffragari* (with dat.): to — a course of action, *suaedere (homini) ut*, with subj.

recommendation, *commendatio, laudatio, suffragatio* (esp. by voting in favour): a letter of —, *litterae* (-arum, plur.) *commendaticiae*.

recommendatory, *commendaticius*.

recompense, subst. *remuneratio, praemium, merces*.

recompense, v. *remunerari*.

reconcile. (1) of persons (and deities) = to make friendly, *placare, (in gratiam) reconciliare, componere* (*aversos amicos*: Hor.); (*hominem cum homine*) in *gratiam reducere or restituere*: to become —d, (*cum homine*) in *gratiam redire or reverti*. (2) = to make congruous, *accommodare*. (3) to — oneself to = to submit to, *patienter or aequo animo ferre, rei (dat.) se submittere*.

reconciliation, *reconciliatio concordiae or gratiae*; or render by verb.

recondite, *reconditus, exquisitus*.

reconnaissance, render by verb; see **RECONNOITRE**.

reconnoitre, *explorare, (pro)speculari, situm or naturam loci cognoscere*: a —ing vessel, *navigium speculatorium, speculatoria*.

reconquer, *recipere, recuperare* (*recip-*).

reconsider, *denovo, rursus or iterum considerare, reputare*, etc.; see also **CONSIDER**.

record, **records**, subst. (1) sing., in gen., *tabulae* (-arum, plur.), *historia, monumentum*. (2) in plur., more specifically, the —s, *fasti* (-orum); *annales* (-ium, plur.); = yearly —s, chronicles; *acta* (-orum, plur.) *urbana* or *diurna* (= —s of public proceedings). (3) in sport = a recorded time, distance, etc.; render by periphrasis, e.g.: he broke all —s as a runner, *tam celeriter quam nemo antea currebat*.

record, v. *perscribere, in tabulas referre, litteris or memoriae mandare*.

recorder, as a law officer, *quaesitor*.

record-office, *tabularium*.

recount, *referre*, (*e*)*narrare*, (*com*)*memorare*.

recourse: to have — to a person or thing, *confugere*, *se conferre*; *se applicare* (all with *ad* and acc.); to have — to something low = to stoop to, *descendere* (*ad rem*).

recover, *v.* (1) *transit. recuperare* (*recip-*), *recipere*, *reparare*: to — one's debts, *nomina sua exigere*; to — oneself, *se conligere*; to — one's reason, *resipiscere*; to — one's health, *convalescere* (*e morbo*). (2) *intransit. refici*, *recreari*, *respirare* (lit. = to breathe again), *emergere* (= to extricate oneself); see also (1) *transit. above*.

recoverable, *reparabilis* (Ov., Sen.); or *render by verb*.

recover, *v.* (1) of goods, etc., *recuperatio* (*recip-*). (2) in health, *salus* (-*utis*) or *sanitas restituta*, *valetudo confirmata*. (3) in law, *evictio* (leg.). **recreant**. (1) = apostate, *apostata* (eccl.). (2) see COWARD, COWARDLY.

recreate. (1) = to create anew, *renovare*, *recreare* (Lucr.); see also RENEW. (2) = to amuse, refresh, *recreare*.

recreation, *requies* (= rest), (*animi*) *remissio*, *relaxatio*, *oblectatio*.

recrimination, (*mutua*) *accusatio* (Tac.).

recruit, *subst. tiro*: the —s, *collect. delectus* (-*ūs*), *supplementum*; an army of —s, *exercitus* (-*ūs*) *tiro*.

recruit, *v.* (1) in gen., of strength, etc., *recreare*, *reficere*. (2) *milit.*: of existing bodies = to fill up, *supplere*, *explere*; of new formations or of individuals = to enrol, *conscribere*, *delectum habere*: a —ing officer, *conquisitor*.

recruiting, *subst. conquisitio*, *delectus* (-*ūs*).

rectification, *correctio*, *emendatio*.

rectify, *corrigere*, *emendare*.

rectilinear, (*di*)*rectus*.

rectitude, *probitas*, *integritas*, *honestas*.

rector, of a college, parish, etc.; *render by rector*.

recumbent, (*re*)*supinus* (= on one's back), *recubans*, *reclinatus*.

red, *ruber*, *rubens* (poet.); *rubicundus* (poet.), *rubidus* (Pl.), *sanguineus* (= blood—); of the hair, *rufus* (Pl., Ter.), *rutilus* (Ov., Tac.): reddish, rather —, *rufulus* (Pl.), *punicus* (poet.); to be —, *rubere*; the — Sea, *Sinus Arabicus*.

red, *red*, *v.* (1) *transit. rubefacere* (poet.). (2) *intransit. rubescere* (poet.).

redeem, *redimere* (= to buy back), *liberare* (= to set free): to — a pledge, *repignerare* (Leg.).

redeemer, = a liberator in gen., *liberator*, *vindex*; in Christian thought, *redemptor* (eccl.).

redemption, in gen. = a buying back, *redemptio*; = a deliverance, *liberatio*; in Christian thought, *redemptio* (eccl.).

red-hot, *candens*, *fervens*.

red-lead, *minium* (Verg., Plin.).

redness, *rubor*.

redolent, *redolens* (with acc.).

redouble, *ingeminare* (Verg., Ov.), *con-geminare* (Verg.).

redoubt, *castellum*, *propugnaculum*.

redound, *redundare*; sometimes *render by predicative dat.*, e.g.: it —s to my credit, *est mihi honor*.

redress, *subst. satisfactio*; or *render by verb*.

redress, *v. restituere*, *compensare*, *sarcire*.

reduce. (1) = to bring to any condition, *redigere*, *revocare* (both with *ad* or *in* and acc.): — to order, *in integrum reducere* (civil affairs, etc.); to — to ashes, *incendio delere*; to be —d to, *redire*, with *ad* and acc. (2) = to diminish, (*im*)*minuere*, *deminuere*. (3) = to conquer, *vincere*, *expugnare* (of a stronghold).

reduction, = diminution, *deminutio*; of strongholds, *expugnatio*; otherwise *render by verb*.

redundancy, of style, *redundantia*.

redundant, *supervacaneus*.

re-echo, *v.* (1) *transit. referre*. (2) *intransit. resonare*, *resultare* (Verg., Tac.).

reed, *harundo*, *calamus*, *canna* (Ov.).

reedy, *harundineus* (Verg.).

reef, *subst. dorsum* (Verg.); or *render as rocks*, by *scopuli*, *saxa*.

reef, *v.*: to — one's sails, *contrahere vela* (Hor.).

reek, *fumare*.

reel, *subst.* = a dance, *saltatio*.

reel, *v. titubare*, *vacillare*.

re-elect, *reficere*.

re-establish, *restituere*.

re-establishment, *restitutio*.

refectory, *cenaculum*.

refer. (1) to — a matter (or a person) to an authority, standard, etc., (*rem ad senatum*, etc.) *referre* or *deferre*, (*rem*, *hominem*, *ad senatum*, etc.) *reicere*: to — all things to the standard of art, *omnia ad artem revocare*. (2) = to assign, attribute, impute, *referre* (*ad rem*), *delegare* or *ascribere* or *attribuere* (all with *dat.*). (3) to — to = to mention, *perstringere*, *mentionem facere* (with *genit.*). (4) to — to = to mean, to be speaking of, *dicere* (with acc.), *spectare* (with *ad* or plain acc.).

referable, *render by verb*.

referee, *arbitrator*.

reference, = regard, respect, *ratio*; otherwise *render by verbs*: with — to (a matter), *quod attinet ad* (*rem*).

refill, *replere*.

refine. *LIT.*, of liquids, *liquare* (Hor.); of metals, *purgare* (Plin.). *TRANSF.*, (*ex*)*polire*, *excolere*.

refined, *adj. (ex)politus*, *urbanus*, *humanus*, *liberalis*, *elegans*; of the senses or intellect, *subtilis* — torture, *exquisitum supplicium*.

refinement, of manners, etc., *urbanitas*, *humanitas*, *elegantia*; of intellect, etc., *subtilitas*.

reflect, *v. (1) transit. LIT.*, of light, *repercutere* (Verg., Plin. L.), *remittere* (Sen.), *regerere* (Plin.), *reddere* (poet.). *TRANSF.*, *a* = to represent or show, *ostendere*: the mind is —ed in the face, *imago mentis est vultus*: *b* = to confer, bring, *adferre*: this —s credit on you, *hoc tibi est honor*. (2) *intransit.*: *a*, to — = to think, about anything, (*rem*) *considerare*, *reputare*, *cogitare*, *commentari*: *b*, to — upon = to blame, *culpare*, *reprehendere*, *vituperare*.

reflection. (1) = the reflecting of light, *repercutus* (-*ūs*: Plin.). (2) = image reflected, *imago*. (3) = consideration, thought, *cogitatio*, *consideratio*, *deliberatio*, *ratio*, *consilium*: without —, *nullo consilio*, *nulla ratione*, *temere*. (4) = blame, *reprehensio*, *vituperatio*.

reflective; see THOUGHTFUL.

reflux, *recessus* (-*ūs*).

reform, subst., or **reformation**, *correctio, emendatio*.

reform, v. LIT., = to put back into formation, esp. of troops, *restituere, reficere*. TRANSF., (1) transit. = to amend, *corrige, emendare*. (2) intransit. = to get better, *se corrigere*.

reformer, *corrector, emendator* (with f. *emendatrix*).

refract, *infringere*.

refractoriness, *contumacia*.

refractory, *contumax*.

refrain, subst. *carmen*.

refrain, v. (se) *abstinere, se continere, (sibi or animis) temperare* (all commonly with *ab* and *abl.*): I cannot — from saying, *facere non possum quin dicam*.

refresh, *recreare, reficere*: to — oneself with meat and drink, *cibo ac potione corpus firmare*.

refreshing, *iucundus*; or render by verb.

refreshment. (1) abstr., *refectio* (Quint.). (2) = food, *cibus*.

refrigerate, = to cool, *refrigerare*.

refuge, *perflugium, refugium, asylum, receptaculum, portus* (-ūs; lit. = harbour): to seek — at a place, *ad locum confugere or perfluere*.

refugee, *fugitivus* (= a runaway slave, or a deserter), *exsul* (= exile).

refulgent, *splendidus*; see also BRIGHT.

refund, *reddere, dissolvere*.

refusal, *recusatio, repudiatio* (= rejection).

refuse, subst. *purgamentum, faex* (= dregs, also fig.), *quisquiliae* (-arum, plur.; = sweepings, usually fig.), *sentina* (= bilge-water; also fig.).

refuse, v. (1) to — a thing = refuse to give it, (*rem*) *(de)negare*. (2) to — a thing = refuse to accept it, (*rem*) *recusare, respuere, repudiare*; to — battle, *pugnam detrectare*. (3) to — to do a thing, *nolle* (with infin.), *recusare* (with infin. or *ne* and subj.; when negated, with *quominus* or *quin*).

refutation, *refutatio, dissolutio* (of charges, etc.); or render by verb.

refute. (1) to — a person, (*hominem*) *refellere, redarguere, refutare, convincere, revincere*. (2) to — a thing, e.g. a charge, (*crimen*) *refellere, redarguere, refutare, confutare, convincere, revincere, diluere, dissolvere*.

regain, *recipere, recipere*.

regal; see ROYAL.

regale; see ENTERTAIN: to — oneself; see FEAST.

regalia, *ornatus* (-ūs) *regius, insignia* (-ium, plur.) *regia*.

regard, subst. (1) = consideration, *respectus* (-ūs), *ratio, cura*: to have — for; see REGARD, v. (2) = esteem, *studium, amor* (= love): Cicero sends his —s, *Cicero tibi salutem plurimam dicit*. (3) = respect, reference; see REFERENCE.

regard, v. (1) = to look at, *observare, intueri*. (2) = to bear in mind, have a care for, *respicere, spectare, rationem habere* (with genit.): not to —, *neglegere*. (3) = to consider, *ducere, habere*. (4) = to concern, relate to, *attinere, pertinere, spectare* (all with *ad* and acc.).

regardless, *neglegens, incuriosus* (Suet., Tac.).

regardlessly, *neglegenter, incuriose*.

regency, *regni administratio or procuratio, interregnum*.

regeneration, *regeneratio* (eccl.).

regent, *procurator regni, interrex*.

Reggio, *Rhegium*.

regicide. (1) = murder of a king, *regis caedes*.

(2) = murderer of a king, *regis interfector or occisor* (Pl.).

regiment, *legio* (of infantry), *turma equitum* (of cavalry).

region, *regio, tractus* (-ūs), *locus, plaga* (poet.), *ora* (= shore), *pars* (= part, district).

register, *liber, tabulae* (-arum, plur.), *album*: to enter in a —, *in tabulas or album referre*.

register, v. *perscribere, in album or tabulas referre*.

registrar, *tabularius* (Sen.).

registration, render by verb.

regret, subst. *dolor* (= grief), *desiderium* (= longing), *paenitentia* (= repentance).

regret, v. (1) in gen. = to grieve about, *dolere*.

(2) = to feel the loss of, *desiderare, requirere*.

(3) = to repent of an action, render by the impers. verb *paenitet*; e.g.: I — having done it, *paenitet me fecisse*.

regrettable, *paenitendus*.

regular. (1) = correct, according to rule or procedure, *ordinarius, iustus, legitimus, rectus, status*: — troops, *milites legionarii*. (2) = constant, undeviating, even, *certus, constans, aequabilis*.

regularity, *ordo, constantia, aequabilitas*.

regularly. (1) = correctly, in due order, *ordine, ordinatim, iuste, legitime, recte*. (2) = constantly, evenly, *constanter, aequabiliter*.

regulate, *ordinare, componere, dirigere, moderari, administrare*.

regulation. (1) as an act, *administratio*. (2) = an order, *iussum, praeceptum, institutum, lex, edictum* (= edict).

rehabilitate, *restituere*.

rehearsal, *meditatio* (= previous study).

rehearse, *praeludere* (Plin.), *meditari* (= to practise); of the producer, *fabulam docere*.

reign, subst., of a king, *regnum*; of an emperor, *imperium, principatus* (-ūs; Tac.): in the — of King Deiotarus, *Deiotaro regnante* or *rege*; see also RULE.

reign, v. *regnare* (as a king), *imperare* (as an emperor: Tac., Suet.); see also RULE, GOVERN.

reimburse, (*rem homini*) *reddere*; see also REPAY.

rein, subst. *habena, frenum, lorum*: to pull in the —s, *habenas adducere* (lit. and fig.); to loosen the —s, *habenas permittere, frenos dare* (lit. and fig.).

rein, v. *frenare* (lit. and fig.).

reinforce, (*con*) *firmare, augere* (= to increase).

reinforcement, *supplementum, novae copiae* (-arum, plur.; = new forces), *subsidium* (= reserve; sing. or plur.).

reins, *renes* (-um, plur.).

reinstatement, *restituere*.

reinvigorate, *reficere*.

reiterate, *iterare*; see also REPEAT.

reject, *reicere, repudiare, respuere* (= to spit out), *spernere, aspernari*: to — a bill, *legem antiquare*; to — prayers, *preces aversari*.

rejection, *reictio, repudiatio, repulsa* (of a candidate).

rejoice. (1) intransit.: to — (at a thing), (*re*) *gaudere, laetari, (ex re) laetitiam percipere*;

to — wildly, *exsultare, gestire*. (2) transit, *laetificare, exhilarare, delectare, laetitiam adficerē*.

rejoicing, gaudium, laetitia.

rejoin. (1) see RETURN. (2) see ANSWER.

relapse, subst., render by verb.

relapse, v. *recidēre, relabi* (Hor.).

relate, v. (1) = to tell in detail, (*e*)*narrare*, (*com*)*memorare, referre, tradere* (= to hand down); see also TELL. (2) to — to = to concern, (*ad rem, hominem*) *spectare, pertinēre, attinēre*.

related. (1) by birth or marriage, *propinquus, cognatus, consanguineus, adfinis* (by marriage): more nearly —, *propior*; most nearly —, *proximus*. (2) in gen. = connected, *finitimus, cognatus, propinquus, coniunctus*: closely —, *arte connexus*.

relation. (1) abstr. = connexion, *ratio*; in — to, *ad* with acc., *pro* with abl. (= in proportion to), *erga* with acc. (of persons); see also RELATIONSHIP: to have business —s with a person, *cum homine rem* or *negotium contrahere*; hospitable —s, *hospitium*; friendly —s, *familiaritas, necessitudo, amicitia*. (2) = a relative, *propinquus* (with f. *propinqua*), *cognatus* (with f. *cognata*), *adfinis* (by marriage). (3) see NARRATIVE.

relationship. (1) between persons, *propinquitās, cognatio, agnatio* (on the father's side), *adfinitas* (by marriage), *germanitas* (of brothers and sisters), *consanguinitas* (by blood). (2) in gen., *cognatio, coniunctio*.

relative, subst.; see RELATION (2).

relative, adj. opp. to absolute; render by *spectare ad* (= to relate to) or *comparare* (= to compare) or negatively (e.g. *non simpliciter, non per se*).

relax, v. (1) transit. (*re*)*laxare, remittere*. (2) intransit. (*re*)*languescere, animum remittere, relaxari, se relaxare*.

relaxation, (animi) relaxatio, remissio, oblectatio (= amusement).

relay, subst. = a supply of horses for successive use, *equi recentes* or *per viam dispositi*.

release, subst. *liberatio, missio*.

release, v. *liberare, (ex)solvere, laxare*: to — a prisoner or soldier, *missum facere*; to — a slave, *manu mittere*; to — from a service, *exactorare*.

relient, molliiri, iram remittere.

relentless, immissericors, inexorabilis, saevus, durus, crudelis.

relentlessly, saeve, crudeliter.

relevant, to be, ad rem spectare or *attinere*.

reliance, fides, fiducia; see also CONFIDENCE.

relic, relics, reliquiae (-arum, plur.; = remains).

relict, vidua; see also WIDOW.

relief. (1) = alleviation, (*ad*)*levatio, sublevatio, levamen(tum), adlevamentum, remedium* (= remedy), *laxamentum, delenimentum*. (2) = aid, *auxilium, subsidium*. (3) in art, as t. t. *eminentia, asperitas* (Vitr.): to engrave in —, *caelare*; an engraver in —, *caelator*; a bas —, *caelamen* (Ov.).

relieve. (1) = to lighten, ease, *levare, adlevare, sublevare, laxare, exonerare*. (2) = to aid; see AID, HELP. (3) = to take another's place, (*hominem*) *excipere, (homini) succedere*.

religion, religio (primarily = religious feeling), *cultus* (-ūs) *deorum*; see also RELIGIOUS.

religious, of persons, erga (or adversus) deos pius, sanctus, religiosus — scruple, — feeling, *religio*; — observances, *ritus* (-um, plur.), *religiones* (-um, plur.), *caerimoniae* (-arum, plur.), *res* (*rerum*, plur.) *divinae, sacra* (-orum, plur.).

religiously, pie, sancte, religiose.

relinquish, relinquere; see also ABANDON.

relish, subst. (1) = flavour, *sapor*. (2) = something tasty, *promulsis, condimentum*.

(3) = liking, fondness, *studium*.

relish, v.; see ENJOY.

reluctance: with —, *coactus, invitus*.

reluctant, invitus, coactus: to be —, *nolle*.

rely, (con)fidere (usually with dat.), *fidem habere* (with dat.), *niti* (with abl.): —ing upon, *fretus* (with abl.), *nixus* or *nisus* (with abl.).

remain. (1) in gen. = to stay, endure, (*per*)*manere, remanere, durare* (= to last), *stare* (= to stand), *exstare* (= to extant), *morari* (= to linger), *se tenere* (= to confine oneself in a place): to — unchanged in a thing, *in re perseverare*. (2) = to be left over, *restare, superare, superesse*: it only —s that, *restat ut*, with subj.

remainder, residuum, reliquum, quod restat.

remaining, adj. *reliquus, residuus, superstes* (= surviving).

remains, reliquiae (-arum, plur.).

remand, subst. *comperendinatio, comperendinatus* (-ūs), *ampliatio* (Sen.).

remand, v. (1) = to send back, *remittere*.

(2) as legal t. t. (*reum*) *ampliare, comperendinare*.

remark, subst. = a saying, *dictum*: that — of Plato's, *illud Platonis*; I must first make a few introductory —s, *pauca ante dicenda sunt*.

remark, v. (1) see OBSERVE, PERCEIVE. (2) = to say, *dicere*.

remarkable, singularis, insignis, notabilis, memorabilis; conspicuus (= striking), *mirus* (= wonderful), *memoria dignus* (= worth mentioning).

remarkably, insigniter, singulariter, mire (= wonderfully); often rendered by superl. of adj. or by adj. with *per-* (e.g.: — small, *perparvus*).

remedial, salutaris.

remedy. (1) medical, *remedium, medicina, medicamen(tum)*: to apply a — for a complaint, *morbo medicinam adhibere*. (2) in gen., for any evil, *remedium, medicina, medicamen(tum), medicamen* (poet.).

remember, (com)meminisse, reminisci, recordari, memoria tenere or *custodire* (= to keep in mind), *memoria* (or *memoriam rei*, genit.) *repetere* (= to recall): as far as I can —, *ut mea memoria est, quantum memini, nisi animus (or memoria) me fallit*; — me to Cicero, *Ciceronem meis verbis saluta*.

remembrance, memoria, recordatio.

remind, (ad)monere, commoneere, commonefacere.

remiscence. (1) abstr., *recordatio*. (2) —s, written up as a book, perhaps *commentarii* (-orum, plur.).

remiss, neglegens.

remission, remissio, venia (= pardon).

remissness, neglegentia.

remit. (1) = to send back, *remittere*. (2) = to send (of money, etc.), *mittere*. (3) = to

excuse, let off (debts, etc.), (*pecunias*, etc.) *remittere* or *condonare*, (*delicti*, etc.) *gratiam facere*.

remittance, render by *pecunia*.

remnant; see **REMAINDER**.

remonstrance, *reclamatio*, (*ad*)*monitio*.

remonstrate, *reclamare*, *reclamitare* (with dat.).

remorse, *conscientia mala*, *paenitentia* (= penitence): to feel —, *conscientiā mordēri* or *cruciari* or *angi*, or render by the impers. *paenitet*.

remorseless, *immisericors*; see also **PITILESS**.

remote. **LIT.**, physically, *remotus*, *amotus*, *semotus*, *disiunctus*, *longinquus*. **TRANSF.**, *remotus*, *disiunctus*, *alienus*.

remotely, *vix* (= hardly).

remoteness, *longinquitas*.

remount, *equum iterum conscendere*.

removal. (1) in gen., *amotio*, *depulsio* (= averting); *relegatio* or *amandatio* (= the sending away of a person). (2) to a new home, *migratio*, *migratio*, *profectio* (= starting).

remove, subst. = degree, step, *gradus* (-ūs).

remove, v. (1) transit. *removere*, *amovere*, *submovēre* (esp. of people), *emovere*, *semovere*, *tollere*, *aufere*, *transferre* (= to — elsewhere), *amoveri* (to — with difficulty); = to carry away, *avehere*, *asportare*; = to lead away, *abducere*; = to drive away, *depellere*, *propulsare*; = to send out of the way, *ablegare*, *relegare*, *amandare*. (2) intransit., in gen., *se movere*, *discedere*, *abire*; = to change one's place of residence, *migrare*, *emigrare*, *transmigrare*, *demigrare*, *commigrare* (in a body).

remunerate, *remunerari*; see also **RECOMPENSE**, **REWARD**.

remuneration, *remuneratio*, *praemium*; see also **REWARD**.

rend, (*dis*)*scindere*, (*di*)*rumpere*, *divellere* (= to pull in pieces).

render. (1) = to give back or give as due, *reddere*, *referre*, *tribuere*; to — an account, *rationem reddere*; to — thanks, *gratias agere*. (2) = to make, cause to be, *facere*, *efficere*, *reddere*. (3) see **TRANSLATE**.

rendering, render by verb; see also **TRANSLATION**.

rendezvous, perhaps *locus ad conveniendum constitutus*; the general idea of a — is expressed in Verg. Aen. II. 716, *hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam*.

rending, *disidium*, *laceratio*.

renegade, *transfuga*, *apostata* (eccl.).

renew. (1) = to make new or as new, (*re*)*novare*, *reficere*, *reconcinnare*. (2) = to begin afresh, to repeat, *renovare*, *instaurare* (*de integro*), *integrare*, *redintegrare*, *repetere*, *iterare*: to — the war (of a conquered people), *rebellare*, *rebellionem facere*.

renewable, render by verb.

renewal, *renovatio*, *instauratio*.

renounce, (*rem*) *renuntiare*, *se* (*re*) *abdicare*, (*rem*) *reicere* or *repudiare* or *eiurare* (Tac.): to — a project, *incepto* or *conatu desistere*; to — one's right, *de iure suo decedere*.

renovate; see **RENEW**.

renovation; see **RENEWAL**.

renown, *fama*, *gloria*, *laus*, *nomen*.

renowned, *clarus*, *inlustris*; see also **FAMOUS**.

rent, subst. (1) = a tear, *scissura* (Sen.); or render by verb. (2) = proceeds, money paid

for the use of land, etc., *reditus* (-ūs), *vectigal*, *merces* (-ēdis): the — of a house, *merces habitationis*.

rent, v. (1) = to let out, *locare*. (2) = to hire, *conducere*.

rental; see **RENT** (2).

renunciation, *abdication*, *repudiatio*, *reiectio*; or render by verb.

reopen, *iterum*, *aperire*.

repair, subst.: in good —, *sartus tectus*; in bad —, *ruinosus*, *obsoletus*; see also **REPAIR**, v.

repair, v. (1) transit. *reficere*, *reparare*, (*re*)*sarcire*, *restituere*, *reconcinnare*; with abstr. subst. as object, *resarcire*. (2) = to make one's way, *se conferre*; see also **GO**.

reparation, *satisfactio*.

repartee, render by phrase, such as *responsum haud infacetum*: skill in —, *celeritas in respondendo*.

repast; see **MEAL**.

repay, *reddere*, *referre*, *reponere*, *solvere*: to — in the same coin, *par pari respondere*; see also **PAY**.

repayment, *solutio*; or render by verb.

repeal, subst. *abrogatio*, *derogatio*, *obrogatio*; see also **REPEAL**, v.

repeal, v. *rescindere*, *tollere*, *abrogare*, *derogare* (partly), *obrogare* (with dat.); = to substitute one law for another).

repeat. (1) = to do again, *iterare*, *redintegrare*. (2) = to say again (or again and again), *iterare*, *decantare* (monotonously), *ingeminare* (poet.): to — in the same words, *iisdem verbis reddere*.

repeatedly, *identidem*, *iterum atque iterum*, *saepenumero*, *etiam atque etiam*.

repel, *repellere*, *propulsare*, *reicere*, *fugare* (= to put to flight): to — an accusation, *culpam a se amovere*, *crimen dissolvere* or *diluere*.

repent, render by the impers. *paenitet*; e.g.: I — of having done that, *paenitet me id fecisse*; I — of the crime, *paenitet me sceleris*; to — a little, render by *subpaenitet*.

repentance, *paenitentia*.

repentant, *paenitens*; or render by finite verb.

repertory, *thesaurus*.

repetition, *iteratio*, *repetitio* (Quint.), *geminatio*; as rhet. t. t.: the — of the same word at the beginning of sentences, *repetitio*; at the end of sentences, *conversio*.

repine: to — at, (*con*)*queri*.

repining, *querela* (= complaint).

replace. (1) = to put back, *reponere*, *restituere*. (2) = to one person or thing by another, *substituere*.

replenish, *replere*, *supplere*.

replete; see **FULL**.

repletion, *satietas*.

reply, subst. *responsum*, *responsio* (esp. = a refutation).

reply, v. *respondere*: to — by letter, *rescribere*.

report, subst. (1) official, *relatio*, *renuntiatio*.

(2) = rumour, *fama*, *rumor*, *auditio*, *sermo*: a — spreads, *fama* (or *rumor*) *serpit*, *manat*, *increbrescit*; a — is prevalent, *fama* (or *rumor*) *viget*, *obtinet*; to spread a —, *famam* (or *rumorem*) *spargere*, *dissipare*. (3) = a loud noise, *fragor*, *crepitus* (-ūs).

report, v. (*re*)*nuntiare*, *referre*, *adferre*, *deferre* (esp. to authorities): it is —ed, *ferunt*, *tradunt*, *traditur*, *dicitur*.

repose, subst. (*re*)*quies*, *otium*; see also **REST**.

repose, v. (1) transit. (re)ponere. (2) intransit. quiescere.

repository, thesaurus, receptaculum.

reprehend, reprehendere; see also REBUKE.

reprehensible, culpā dignus, reprehendendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus.

represent. (1) = to portray, exprimere, (ef) fingere, simulare (poet.), (de)pingere (in painting or speech), adumbrare (= to sketch, lit. and fig.), imitari, repraesentare (Quint., Plin. L.): to — something exactly or to the life, veritatem imitari, ad verum exprimere; to — vividly, ante oculos ponere; to — a person as doing something (in a play, etc.), hominem facere, with partic. or infin. (2) = to state, point out, (homini) dicere or ostendere, (hominem) docere or monere. (3) = to play the part of some other person, hominis personam gerere or partes agere; or render by the prep. pro (with abl.), or the phrase in loco (with genit.) = instead of.

representation. (1) = the act of portraying, representatio (Quint.); or render by verb. (2) = that which portrays, an image, likeness, imago, effigies. In other senses, render by verbs.

representative, vicarius, procurator (= agent, manager).

repress, opprimere, comprimere, cohibere.

reprieve, subst., render by phrase, such as dilatio supplicii.

reprieve, v., render by phrase, such as supplicium differre.

reprimand, subst. reprehensio, vituperatio, animadversio, convicium.

reprimand, v. reprehendere, vituperare, animadvertere.

reproach, talio: to make —s, vim vi repellere, par pari respondere.

reproach, subst. (1) the act of —ing, exprobratio, obiectatio. (2) = the words used, probrum, convicium, contumelia, opprobrium (Hor.). (3) = a disgrace, scandal, opprobrium (Hor.), probrum.

reproach, v. increpare, obiurgare, incusare: to — a person for a thing, rem homini exprobrare or obicere or obiectare.

reproachful, obiurgatorius; or render by verb.

reprobate, subst., render by homo, with adj.; see REPROBATE, adj.

reprobate, adj. perditus, profligatus, nequam, sceleratus.

reprobation; see CONDEMNATION.

reproduce, regnare (Lucr.); or render by phrase, such as denuo generare or ferre.

reproduction, reproductive, render by verb.

reproof, vituperatio, culpa, castigatio, reprehensio, obiurgatio, animadversio, exprobratio.

reprove, vituperare, reprehendere; see also REPROACH, v.

reprover, reprehensor, obiurgator, castigator.

reptile, bestia serpens, animans repens (Lucr.).

republic, respublica, civitas (= state, simply): a —, as opp. to other forms of government, respublica (or civitas) libera or popularis.

republican, subst. vir popularis, vir liberae republicae studiosus; L. Iunius Brutus, who expelled Tarquinius, may sometimes stand as the type of ardent —.

republican, adj. popularis; or render by the genit. respublicae liberae.

republish, render by phrase, such as (librum) denuo edere.

repudiate; see REJECT.

repudiation, repudiatio; of a son, abdicatio filii (= disowning, disinheriting: Quint.); of a wife, divortium, repudium; see also REJECTION.

repugnance, repugnancia (= incompatibility), odium (= hatred) to feel —, abhorrere.

repugnant, repugnans, diversus, aversus, alienus (with ab): to be —, repugnare, with dat.

repulse, subst., of a candidate, repulsa; otherwise render by verb.

repulse, v. repellere, propulsare, reicere.

repulsive, odiosus, foedus; see also DISGUSTING.

repurchase, redimere.

reputable, honestus; see also RESPECTABLE.

reputation, good or bad, fama, opinio: good —, existimatio, gloria, laus, nomen, honor; bad —, mala fama, infamia.

repute, see REPUTATION: to be in good —, bene audire; to be in bad —, male audire, infamia flagrare.

reputed, qui (quae, quod) dicitur, fertur.

request, subst. preces (-um, plur.), rogatio, postulatio (= urgent —, demand): at my —, rogatu or oratu meo, me rogante, a me rogatus; what is your —? quid petis?; to grant a —, precibus obsequi.

request, v. (hominem) precari, orare, rogare, obsecrare, implorare; (ab homine) petere; postulare (= to — urgently, demand).

requiem, missa defunctorum (= Mass for the dead; eccl.).

require. (1) = to demand, postulare, exigere, imperare (rem homini). (2) = to need, call for, (re) egere, (rem) requirere, desiderare, postulare (without object); often rendered by opus esse (e.g.: I — a sword, opus est mihi gladio); sometimes by a genit. only (e.g.: it —s much hard work to do so, multi laboris est facere).

requirement, postulatio; or render by verb.

requisite, subst. res necessaria, (id) quod opus est.

requisite, adj. necessarius; or render by verb; see REQUIRE.

requisition, postulatio; or render by imperare (with acc. of thing demanded, dat. of person called upon).

requital, render by verb.

requite, compensare, rependere (poet.).

rescind, rescindere, abrogare, tollere; see also REPEAL.

rescript, responsum: an imperial —, rescriptum (Tac.), codicilli (-orum, plur.: Suet.).

rescue, subst. liberatio; or render by verb.

rescue, v. liberare, exsolvere, servare, eripere, salutem (homini) adferre: to — one's country from slavery, patriam in libertatem vindicare.

research, eruditio (= learning), investigatio (= inquiry).

resemblance, similitudo: bearing a —, similis; bearing a close —, simillimus.

resemble, similem esse (with genit. or dat.), accedere (ad rem, ad hominem), (rem, hominem) attingere.

resent, aegre or moleste ferre, in malam partem accipere.

resentful, iracundus.

resentment, ira, stomachus.

reservation, = qualification, exceptio: with this —, that, hac lege or hac condicione ut, with subj.

reserve, subst. (1) = store, *copia*. (2) milit. t. t., —, the —, *subsidia* (-orum, plur.), *subsidiarii* (-orum, plur.); in —, adj. *subsidiarius*. (3) in manner, *taciturnitas* (= habitual silence), *verecundia*: without —, *aperte*, *simpliciter*.
reserve, (re) *servare*, *retinere* (= to keep back), *reponere* (= to store up).
reserved, *reconditus*, *taciturnus* (= habitually silent), *verecundus*, *occultus*, *tectus* (= secretive).
reservoir, *lacus* (-ūs), *castellum* (= the — of an aqueduct: Plin.), *cisterna* (underground: Plin.), *piscina* (= a pond: Plin.), (*aquae*) *receptaculum* (Vitr.).
reside, v. LIT., *habitare* (*locum*, in *loco*, *apud hominem*): to begin to —, to settle, *considerare*. TRANSF., of abstr. things, (in re) *residere*, *versari*, *constare*, *inesse*.
residence. (1) the act of residing, *habitatio*, *mansio*, *commoratio*: — in the country, *rusticatio*. (2) = place of —, *domus*, *domicilium*, *sedes*.
resident, subst. *habitor*, *incola* (sometimes = a foreign —).
reside, adj., render by verbs.
residue, *quod residuum* or *reliquum* est.
resign. (1) = to lay down an office: at the appointed time, *abire* with abl. (*magistratu*), *decedere* with *de* and abl., *deponere* with acc.; prematurely, *se abdicare* with abl., sometimes *deponere*. (2) in gen. = to give up, (*con*) *cedere*, *deponere*, *remittere*: to — oneself, *animum submittere*.
resignation. (1) = the act of giving up, *abdicatio*. (2) = a resigned attitude, *animus submissus* or *aquus*: to bear with —, *aequo animo* or *moderate ferre*.
resin, *resina* (Plin.).
resinous, *resinaceus* or *resinosus* (Plin.).
resist, *resistere*, *obstistere*, *restare*, *obstare*, *repugnare*, *adversari* (all with dat.).
resistance, render by verb.
resistless, *cui nullo modo resisti potest*.
resolute, *fortis*, *firmus*, *constans*, *obstinatus*, *offirmatus*.
resolutely, *fortiter*, *firme*, *firmiter*, *constanter*, *obstinatè*.
resolution. (1) = separation into parts, (*dis*) *solutio*, *dissipatio*. (2) = determination, as a quality, *constantia*, *firmitudo*, *obstinatio*. (3) = a particular purpose, *sententia*, *consilium*, *propositum*. (4) the — of a deliberative body, *sententia*, *decretum*, *scitum*.
resolve, subst.; see RESOLUTION.
resolve, v. (1) = to break down into parts, *dissolvere*, *dissipare*; fig., of problems = to solve, (*dis*) *solvere*. (2) = in gen., to determine, *statuere*, *constituere*, *decernere*, *destinare*; or render by the impers. *certum est* (e.g.: I have —d, *certum est mihi*). (3) of a deliberative body, *consensere*, *sciscere*, *iubere*; or render by the impers. *placet*.
resolved, *certus* (with genit. or infin.: Verg., Tac.); or render by verb.
resonant, *resonans*.
resort, subst. (1) = place, *locus*. (2) = recourse; render by verb.
resort, v. (1) to — to a place, *locum celebrare*, *frequentare*; *ad locum ventitare*, *commearare*. (2) to — to have recourse to, (re) *uti*, (*ad rem*, *ad hominem*) *confugere*, *decurrere* or *descendere*.

resound, *resonare*, *personare*.
resource, *resources*. (1) = help, support, *auxilium*, *subsidium*, *adjuvamentum*. (2) = means (abstr. or concr.) to an end, *facultates* (-um, plur.). (3) more specifically = wealth or power, *opes* (-um, plur.), *bona* (-orum, plur. = goods), *pecunia* (= money).
respect, subst. (1) = esteem, *observantia*, *reverentia*, *honor*. (2) respects, in the phrase: to pay one's —s to, *salutare* (*hominem*). (3) = regard, relationship: in all —s, *omnino*, *ab* (or *ex*) *omni parte*, *in omnes partes*; in that —, *in eam partem*; in — of, *ad* or *in* with acc., *de* or *ab* with abl., or sometimes plain abl.
respect, v. (1) = to think highly of, *observare*, *suspiciere*, (re) *vereri*, *colere*, *magni aestimare*. (2) = to concern; see CONCERN or RELATE.
respectability, *honestas*.
respectable, *honestus*, *venerabilis*.
respectably, *honeste*, *bene*.
respectful, *observans*, *verecundus*.
respectfully, *verecunde*, *reverenter* (Plin.).
respecting, *de* with abl.
respective, *proprius*, *suis* (often with *quisque*; e.g.: each has his — duties, *sua cuique sunt officia*).
respiration, *respiratio*, *respiratus* (-ūs), *spiritus* (-ūs).
respiratory, *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) *ad respiratum pertinet*.
respite; see REPRIEVE.
resplendent, *splendidus*; see also BRIGHT.
respond, *response*; see ANSWER.
respondent, as legal t. t., *reus*.
responsible, *responsible*, often rendered by the phrase *rationem reddere* (= to give an account), e.g.: to be — for a thing, *rationem rei* (genit.) *reddere debere*; to hold a person —, *rationem ab homine reposcere*; to make oneself — for a thing, *rem praestare* or *in se recipere* or *promittere*.
responsive, perhaps *apertus* (= open), *facilis* (= tractable), *comis* (= affable).
rest, subst. (1) = repose, quiet, (re) *quies*, *otium*, *pax* (poet.), *tranquillitas*. (2) see PROP. (3) = remainder, *reliquum*, *residuum*, *quod restat*: the — of, followed by a subst., is often expressed by *reliquus* or *residuus* or *ceteri* (usually plur.), agreeing with the subst. (e.g.: the — of the troops, *ceteri milites*).
rest, v. (1) transit. = to place, *ponere* (lit. and fig.). (2) intransit. LIT., = to repose, (re) *quiescere*, *adquiescere*, *conquiescere*, *cessare* (= to do nothing), *otari* (= to be at leisure), *quietem capere*: to — upon, (re) (*in*) *niti*. TRANSF., it —s with a person, *in homine situm* or *positum* est, *penes hominem* est.
resting-place, *cubile*, *deversorium* (= inn, also fig.); or render by phrase, such as *locus ad quietem aptus*.
restitution, render by verb.
restive, perhaps *ferox*.
restless, *inquietus*, *sollicitus* (= anxious), *turbidus*, *turbulentus*, *tumultuosus* (of the sea, etc.).
restlessness, *inquietus* (-ētis: Plin.), *motus* (-ūs; = movement).
restoration, *refectio* (Suet.); or render by verb.
restorative, subst. *medicina*.
restore. (1) = to give back, *reddere*, *referre*.

(2) = to reinstate, replace, *restituere*, *reintegrare*, *referre*, *reficere*, *reconciliare*: to — a king, *regem reducere* or *restituere*; to — a person to health, *sanare*, *sanum facere*, *sanitatem homini restituere*.

restorer, *restitutor*, *reconciliator* (e.g. *pacis*).

restrain, *coercere*, *tenere*, *retinere*, *continere*, *cohibere*, *inhibere*, *moderari*, *reprimere*, *comprimere*, *supprimere*, *(re)frenare* (= to bridle).

restraint. (1) = the act of restraining, *moderatio*. (2) = due bounds, reasonable limits, *modus*, *moderatio*. (3) = a check, hindrance, *impedimentum*, *repagula* (-orum, plur.); see also **RESTRICTION**.

restrict, *coercere*, *circumscribere*, *(de)finire*; see also **RESTRAIN**.

restriction, *modus*, *finis*, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.).

restrictive; render by verb; see **RESTRICT**.

result, subst. *exitus* (-ūs), *eventus* (-ūs), *effectus* (-ūs), *consequentia*, *fructus* (-ūs; esp. = the — of work); the — is that, *evenit ut*, with subj.; without —, *nequiquam*, *re infecta*.

result, v. intransit. *feri*, *evenire*, *evadere*, *consequi* (= to follow as a —), *oriri*, *(ex re) manare*.

resume, *repetere*, *recolere*; see also **RECOMMENCE**.

resumption, render by verb.

resurrection, *resurrectio* (eccl.).

resuscitate, *resuscitare* (poet.), *ab inferis excitare*; see also **REVIVE**.

retail, *divendere*.

retailer, *caupo*.

retain, *tenere*, *retinere*, *obtinere*, *(con)servare*.

retainer. (1) = an attendant, *cliens*, *adsector*, *famulus*, *satelles*. (2) = a retaining fee, *arrhabo* (Pl., Ter.).

retake, *recipere*, *recipere*.

retaliate, *par pari respondere*; more generally *ulisci* (= to take vengeance).

retaliation, render by *ultio* (= revenge).

retard, *(re)morari*, *(re)tardare*, *moram facere* or *adferre* (with dat.).

retch, v. *nauseare*.

retire, v. (1) physically = to go back or away, *abire*, *(re)cedere*, *concedere*, *excedere*, *decedere*, *secedere* (= to go apart or aside); as milit. t. t., *pedem referre*, *se recipere*, *decedere*. (2) = to withdraw from an activity: in gen., *se removere* (a negotiis, etc.), *recedere*; see also **RESIGN**.

retired, adj. *secretus*, *remotus*, *reductus* (poet.), *solitarius*: a — life, *vita umbratilis*; a — spot, *recessus* (-ūs).

retirement. (1) as an act, *recessus* (-ūs) or render by verb. (2) as a state, *solitudo*, *otium*, *vita a rebus publicis remota*, *vita privata ac queta*.

retiring, adj. *verecundus*; see also **MODEST**.

retort; see **REPLY**.

retrace, *repetere*: to — one's steps, *pedem referre*.

retract, *renuntiare*.

retreat, subst. (1) = the act of —ing, *reditus* (-ūs), *recessus* (-ūs), *regressus* (-ūs), *recursus* (-ūs), *receptus* (-ūs; of soldiers, etc.), *fuga* (= flight): to sound the —, *(signum) receptui canere*. (2) = place of refuge; see **REFUGE**.

retreat, v. *se recipere*, *pedem* or *gradum referre*, *fugere* (= to flee); of a commander, *castra referre*, *exercitum* (or *copias*) *reducere*.

retrench, *sumptus minuere*, *circumcidere*, *contrahere*.

retrenchment, render by verb.

retribution, *retributive*, render by *poena* (= punishment).

retrieve; see **RECOVER**.

retrograde, of actual backward movement, render by phrase with *retro*; in the sense of change for the worse, render by phrase such as *res in deteriorem partem mutare*.

retrogression, *recessus* (-ūs), *regressus* (-ūs).

retrospect, *respectus* (-ūs; = looking back), *(praeteritorum) memoria*.

retrospective, *retrospectively*, render by *retro* (= backwards in time) or by reference to *praeterita* (-orum, n. plur. = the past).

return, subst. (1) = a journey back, *reditus* (-ūs), *regressus* (-ūs), *reditio* (rare). (2) = a giving back, *remuneratio*; or render by verb. (3) = an official declaration, *renuntiatio*, *professio*: to make a —, *renuntiare*, *profiteri*.

return, v. (1) transit., *reddere*, *referre*, *restituere*, *remittere*: to — thanks, *gratias agere*; to — a kindness, *gratiam referre*; to — like for like, *par pari referre*, *paria paribus respondere*; — good for evil, *maleficia benefactis remunerari*; to — a man as consul, *hominem consulem renuntiare*. (2) intransit., *redire* (= to go back), *reverti* (= to turn back), *revenire* (rare), *remeare*, *remigrare*, *recurere* (= to hasten back), *repetere* (with acc. = to return to), *se referre*.

returned, adj. *redux*.

reunite. LIT., render by phrase, such as *iterum coniungere*; see also **UNITE**. TRANSF., *reconciliare*; see also **RECONCILE**.

reunion, *reconciliatio* (= reconciliation); see also **ASSEMBLY**.

reveal, *patefacere*, *manifestum reddere*, *aperire*, *in medium* (or *lucem*) *proferre*, *evulgare*, *divulgare*; see also **BETRAY**, **PUBLISH**.

revel, subst., and **revelry**, *comissatio*, *bacchatio*, *orgia* (-orum, plur.: Juv.).

revel, v. LIT., *comissari*, *(per)bacchari*. TRANSF., *luxuriare*, *exsultare*.

revelation, *patefactio*, or render by verb; the book of —, *Apocalypsis* (eccl.).

reveller, *comissator*.

revenge, subst. *ultio*, *vindicta*, *vindicatio*, *ulciscendi cupiditas*, *poena* (= punishment).

revenge, v. = to avenge, *ulisci*, *vindicare*, *poenas rei* (genit.) *expetere*: to — oneself on a person, *hominem ulisci* (pro re), *in hominem vindicare*, *poenas ab homine expetere*.

revengeful, *ulciscendi cupidus*.

revenue, *vectigal*, *reditus* (-ūs).

reverberate, = to resound, *resonare*: —ing, *repercussus*.

reverberation, *repercussus* (-ūs: Plin. L., Tac.).

revere, *reverence*, v. *(re)vereri*, *venerari*, *observare*, *colere*.

reverence, subst. *reverentia*, *veneratio*, *verecundia*, *observantia*: religious —, *religio* or *pietas erga deos*.

reverend, *venerabilis*, *reverendus* (eccl.).

reverent, *verecundus*; in the religious sense, *religiosus*, *venerabundus*, *pius*.

reverently, *verecunde*, *religiose*.

reverie, *cogitatio* (= thought): lost in a —, *in cogitatione defixus*, *nescioquid meditans* (Hor.).

reverse, subst. (1) = a change to the opposite, *conversio*, *(com)mutatio*, *vicissitudo*. (2) = the

opposite, *contrarium*. (3) = defeat, *clades*; see also DEFEAT. (4) = hind part, *pars aversa*.

reverse, v. *invertère*, (com)*mutare*, *convertère*; see also CHANGE.

reversible, render by verb.

reversion, as legal t. t. *hereditas*.

revert, *redire*, *revolvi*.

review, subst.; in gen., *recognitio*; of troops, *recensio*, *lustratio* (with religious rites); or render by verb.

review, v., in gen., *inspicere*, *contemplari*, *considerare*, *percensere*, *recognoscere*: to — troops, *percensere*, *recensere*, *inspicere*, *lustrare* (with religious rites); to — a book, perhaps *de libro iudicium exprimere*.

reviewer, render by verb.

revile, *conviciari*, *insectari*, *maledicere* (*homini*), *maledicta in hominem dicere* or *conferre*.

reviler, *conviciator*.

reviling, subst. *maledictio*, *insectatio*, *probrum*, *convicium*.

revise, *retractare*; see also REVIEW, CORRECT.

revision, *limae labor* (lit. = work with the file: Hor.), *emendatio*.

revisit, *revisere*.

revive, v. (1) transit. *recreare*, *excitare*, *ad vitam revocare*; of abstr. things, *redintegrare*. (2) intransit. *revirescere*, *recreari*, *respirare*, *renasci* (lit. = to be reborn).

revocable, *revocabilis* (Ov., Sen.); or render by verb.

revocation, *revocatio*, *abrogatio*, *rescissio*.

revoke, *inritum facere*, *abrogare*, *rescindere*, *renuntiare*.

revolt, subst. *defectio*, *seeditio*, *tumultus* (-ūs), *motus* (-ūs); of a conquered people, *rebellio*.

revolt, v. (1) transit. = to disgust, *offendere*. (2) intransit. *deficere*, *desciscere*, *seditionem* (com)*movere*; of a conquered people, *rebellare*, *rebellionem facere*.

revolting, adj. = disgusting, *taeter* (tet-), *nefandus*, *foedus*, *turpis*.

revolution. (1) = turning round, *conversio*, *orbis*, *ambitus* (-ūs). (2) a political —, *res* (rerum, plur.) *novae*, *reipublicae conversio* or *commutatio*.

revolutionary, subst. *homo turbulentus*, *seditionis*, *novarum rerum studiosus* or *cupidus*.

revolutionary, adj. *seditionis*, *turbulentus*: to hold — views, *novis rebus studere*, *contra rempublicam sentire*.

revolutionize, *novare*, *commutare*.

revolve. (1) = to turn round, intransit., *se* (*revolvere* or (*revolvi* *se circumagere* or *circumagi*, *circumverti*, *converti*). (2) = to ponder, transit., (*rem*) *reputare*, *considerare*, *animo volvere* or *volutare* or *versare*.

revulsion; see DISGUST.

reward, subst. *praemium* (honourable), *merces* (= pay), *pretium* (= price), *fructus* (-ūs; = fruit, esp. of labour): to offer a —, *praemium* (*pro*)*ponere*.

reward, v. *remunerari*, *compensare*, *praemio* (*hominem*) *adficere*, *praemium* (*homini*) *dare* or *tribuere* or *persolvere*.

rewrite, *iterum scribere*.

rhapsody, perhaps *oratio grandiloqua*.

rhetoric, *rhetorica*, *rhetorice* (Quint.), *ars dicendi*, *bene dicendi scientia* (Quint.): teachers of —, *rhetorici* or *rhetorici doctores*; a treatise on —, *ars rhetorica* or *rhetorica*

(-orum, n. plur.); to teach —, *dicendi praecepta tradere*.

rhetorical, *rhetoricus*, *oratorius*.

rhetorically, *rhetorice*.

rheum, *gravedo*, *humor*.

rheumatism, *dolor artuum*.

Rhine, river, *Rhenus*.

rhinoceros, *rhinoceros* (Plin.).

Rhône, river, *Rhodanus*.

rhubarb, *radix pontica* (Cels.).

rhyme, subst., no equivalent in classical Latin; render by phrase, such as *extremorum verborum similis sonitus* (-ūs).

rhythm, *numerus*, *modus*, *rhythmus* (Quint.).

rhythmical, *numerosus*.

rhythmically, *numerose*, *modulate*.

rib, *costa* (poet.); of a ship, *statumen*.

ribald, *obscenus*.

ribaldry, *sermo obscenus*, *obscenitas*.

riband, **ribbon**, *redimiculum*, *taenia* (Verg.), *vitta* (Hor.).

Ribchester, *Bremetennacum*.

rice, *oryza* (Hor.).

rich. (1) = possessing wealth, *dives*, *locuples*, *copiosus*, *opulentus* (esp. of places), *pecuniosus*, *bene nummatus*, *beatus* or *fortunatus* (= fortunate, wealthy): very —, *perdives*, *praedives*; to grow —, *ditescere* (Lucr., Hor.). (2) = costly, sumptuous, *opimus*, *pretiosus*, *lautus*, *opulentus* (Pl.). (3) in gen. = copious, fertile (lit. and fig.), *copiosus*, *abundans*, *uber*, *ferax*: to be — in anything, *re abundare*.

Richard, *Ricardus* (late Latin).

riches, *divitiae* (-arum, plur.), *opes* (-um, plur.), *fortunae* (-arum, plur.), *facultates* (-um, plur.), *copia* (also plur.), *pecunia* (= money), *gaza* (= treasure).

richly, *copiose*, *abundanter*, *ample*, *pretiose* (= expensively), *laute* (= sumptuously).

richness, *abundantia*, *ubertas*; see also ABUNDANCE, SPLENDOUR.

rick, *meta* (Col.).

rid. (1) v. = to free from, *liberare* (re); see also FREE. (2) in the phrase, to get — of or to — oneself of, (*rem*) *deponere*, *dimittere*; to have got — of, (*re*) *solutum*, *vacuum esse*.

ridance, *liberatio*.

riddle, subst.: = an enigma, *aenigma* (-ātis, n.), *ambages* (-um, plur.; = ambiguity in speech or action).

riddled, = pierced through and through, e.g. with wounds, *confossus*.

ride, v. (1) on a horse, *equitare*, (*equo*) *vehi*: to — across, *transvehi*, *adequitate*; to — back, *revehi*; to — between, *interequitare*; to — by, *praetervehi*; to — off, *avehi*; to — round, *circumvehi*, *circumequitate*; to — through, *perequitate*; to — up to, *adequitate*. (2) in a vehicle: to — in a chariot, *ire curru*; to — at anchor, *in ancoris consistere*.

rider, *eques*, *vector* (poet.): a good —, *homo equitandi peritus*.

ridge, *iugum*, *montis dorsum*.

ridicule, subst. *ridiculum*.

ridicule, v. *inridere*, *deridere*, (*in*)*ludere*: to be —d, *ludibrio esse*.

ridiculous, *ridiculus*, *deridiculus*, *perridiculus*. **ridiculously**, (*per*)*ridicule*: rather —, *subridicule*.

ridiculousness, render by *adj.*

riding, *equitatio* (Plin.), *equitatus* (-ūs: Plin.); or render by verb.

rife, of reports, etc., render by past tenses of *percrebescere* (= to become prevalent).

rifle, subst.; see GUN.

rifle, v.; see PLUNDER.

rift, *rima*.

rig, subst. *habitus* (-ūs).

rig, v. *armare*, *ornare*.

rigging, *armamenta* (-orum, plur.), *rudentes* (-um, plur.).

right, subst. (1) = — hand; see RIGHT, adj. (1). (2) moral —, *fas*, *iūs*. (3) a —, as created or recognized by law, *iūs*, *iusta* (-orum, n. plur.): with perfect —, *optimo iure*.

right, adj. (1) opp. to left, *dexter*: the — hand, (*manus*) *dextra*; on the — hand, *dextrā*; to the —, *dextrorsus*; fig.: a little — hand man, *dextella*. (2) in geometry: at — angles, *ad pares angulos*. (3) morally, *rectus*, *iustus*, *aequus*, *verus*: it is —, *fas est*. (4) = suitable, proper (of correct answers to questions, effective means to ends, etc.), *rectus*, *verus*; at the — time, *ad tempus*; you are —, *ita est ut dicis*; if I am —, *nisi fallor*; it is all —, *bene habet*.

right, rightly, adv. *recte*, *vere*, *iuste* (= righteously), *rite* (= duly), *iure* (= justifiably), *merito* (= deservedly), *bene* (= well): and quite — too, *et recte* (*quidem*), *et iure* (*quidem*), *et merito* (*quidem*), *neque* (*id*) *iniuria*, *neque* (*id*) *immerito*; it serves me —, *iure plector*.

righteous, *bonus*, *probus*, *sanctus*, *aequus*, *iustus*.

righteously, *bene*, *probe*, *sancite*, *iuste*.

righteousness, *probitas*, *sanctitas*, *pietas*.

rightful, *legitimus*, *iustus*.

rightfully, *legitime*, *iuste*, *iure*.

rigid. LIT., *rigidus*, *durus*. TRANSF., *rigidus*, *durus*, *severus*.

rigidity, *rigor* (poet. and Tac.).

rigidly. LIT., *rigide* (Sen.), *dure* (Hor.).

TRANSF., *rigide* (Ov.), *severe*.

rigour, *severitas*, *duritia* (Ter., Tac.).

rill, *rivus*, *rivulus*.

rim, *ora*.

rime, *pruina*.

Rimini, *Ariminum*.

riind, *cortex* (of trees), *liber* (= inner bark); see also SKIN.

ring, subst. *circulus* (Verg.), *orbis*: a finger —, *anulus*; ear —s, *inaures* (-ium); a — of people, *corona*.

ring, v. = to make a ringing noise, *tinnire*; of the ears, *tintinare* (Cat.); in gen. = to resound, *resonare*, *personare*: to — at a door, render as knock; see KNOCK.

ring-dove, *columba*, *palumbes*.

ringing, subst. *tinnitus* (-ūs: poet. and Sen.).

ringing, adj. *tinnulus* (Cat., Ov.), *canorus*.

ringleader, *auctor*, *princeps*, *caput*, *dux*, *signifer*.

ringlet, *cincinnus*, *cirrus* (Juv.).

rinse, *eluere* (poet.), *conluere* (Cato, Plin.).

riot, subst. (1) = disorder, *turba*, *motus* (-ūs), *tumultus* (-ūs). (2) = extravagant conduct, in gen., *comissatio*, *bacchatio*, *luxuria*.

riot, v. (1) to be disorderly, render by subst., with *movēre* or *concitare*. (2) = to revel, *comissari*, *bacchari*, *luxuriare*.

rioter, *homo turbulentus*.

riotous, adj. (1) = disorderly, *turbulentus*. (2) = extravagant, wild, in gen., *luxuriosus*, *comissabundus*: — living, *luxuria*.

riotously, *turbulente*.

rip, *scindere*, *divellere*; see also TEAR, CUT.

ripe, *maturus*, *tempestivus* (lit. and fig.); *cotus*, *maturatus*.

ripen, v. (1) transit. *maturare*, *coquere* (Verg.).

(2) intransit. *maturari*, *maturescere*, *ad maturitatem pervenire*.

ripeness, *maturitas* (lit. and fig.).

ripple, subst., perhaps *unda*.

ripple, v., perhaps *susurrare* (Verg.).

rise, subst. (1) = origin, beginning, *ortus* (-ūs): to give — to, *parere*, *efficere*. (2) = increase, *incrementum*: a — in prices, *annonae carior*. (3) a — in dignity, etc., *ascensus* (-ūs). (4) = rising ground, *clivus*, *collis*.

rise, v. (1) = to get up, (ex)surgere, consurgere (esp. of a number of people), adsurgere (homini, as a mark of honour to a person), se erigere, se levare: to — again, resurgere (poet.); of the sun, stars, etc., oriri. (2) = to originate, start, (co)oriri, surgere, nasci. (3) = to increase, increbescere, crescere; of prices, augeri, crescere, ingravescere. (4) to — in dignity, in the world, etc., crescere (ad opes, etc.), emergere, ascendere. (5) = to rebel, consurgere, cooriri (Tac.); see also REBEL.

risible, *risibility*, render by the verb ridere.

rising, subst. (1) = act of rising, *ortus* (-ūs).

(2) see REBELLION.

rising, adj.: — ground, *clivus*, *collis*; slightly — ground, *collis paululum ex planitie editus*.

risk, subst. *periculum* (= danger), *discrimen*, *alea* (= hazard): at my own —, *meo periculo*.

risk, v. (rem) in *discrimen offerre*, in *periculum adducere* or *vocare*.

rite, *ritual*, subst. *ritus* (-ūs): with due —s, *rite*; see also CEREMONY.

ritual, adj., render by subst.

ritualist, render by phrase, such as *homo de sacris (rite faciendis) diligentissimus*.

rival, subst. *aemulus* (with f. *aemula*), *competitor* (esp. for polit. office; f. *competitrix*); in love, *rivalis*.

rival, adj. *aemulus*: a — candidate, *competitor* (with f. *competitrix*).

rival, v. *aemulari*, *certare* (cum homine).

rivalry, *aemulatio*, *certamen*; in love, *rivalitas*.

river, subst. *flumen*, *fluvius*, *amnis*, *rivus* (= rivulet), *torrens* (= torrent).

river, adj. *fluvialis*, *fluvialis* (poet.), *flumineus* (Ov.).

river-bed, *alveus*.

rivet, *clavus* (= nail).

rivulet, *rivulus*.

road, *via*, *iter*, *semita* (= path): on the —, in *itinerē*, *obiter* (Juv., Plin.), *inter viam*; lying off the —, *devius*; to pave a —, *viam sternere*, *munire*.

roadstead, *statio* (Verg.).

roadster, = a hack, *caballus* (Hor.), *mannus* (Hor.).

roam, *palarī*, *vagari*, *errare*.

roaming, *vagus*, *errabundus*.

roar, subst. *fremitus* (-ūs), *mugitus* (-ūs).

roar, v. *mugire* (esp. of cattle), *rudere* (poet.), *fremere*, *vociferari* (of persons only).

roast, v. *torrere*, *frigere* (Pl., Hor.).

roast, *roasted*, adj. *assus*: — meat, *assum*, *caro assa*; — veal, *assum vitulinum*.

rob. (1) to — a person or place, (*hominem*, etc., *re*) (*ex*)*spoliare*, *despoliare*, *fraudare* (by trickery); (*templum*, etc.) *compilare*, *expilare*;

(rem homini) *adimere, eripere*. (2) without object, *latrocinari*.

robber, *praedo* (= a plunderer, on land or sea), *latro* (= bandit, highwayman), *pirata* (= pirate), *fur* (= thief), *ereptor*: a band of —s, *latrocinium*.

robbery, *latrocinium, spoliatio, rapina*.

robe, subst.; in gen., *vestis, vestimentum*: a woman's —, *palla, stola*; a — of state, *trabea*.

robe, v. *vestire*.

robust, *robustus, validus*; see also **STRONG**.

Rochester, *Durobrivae*.

rock, subst. *saxum, rupes, scopulus* (= crag, cliff), *cautes* (= a sharp —).

rock, v. (1) transit. *agitare, quatere, motare* (poet.). (2) intransit. *agitari, nutare, vacillare*.

rocky, *scopulosus, saxosus* (Verg.), *saxeus*.

rod, *virga, ferula* (= cane), *decempeda* (for measuring).

roe. (1) of fish, *ova* (-orum, plur.). (2) = female deer, *caprea*.

roe-buck, *capreolus* (Verg.).

rogue, (*homo*) *nequam* or *sceleratus* or *malitiosus, venerator, (tri)furcifer* (Com.).

rogue-ry, *fraus, dolus, malitia, nequitia*.

roguish, *nequam, sceleratus, malitiosus*; less seriously, *protervus, lascivus*.

roguishly, *nequiter, scelestē*; less seriously, *proterve*.

role, *partes* (-ium, plur.), *persona*.

roll, subst. (1) made of something rolled up, esp. paper, *volumen*. (2) of names = list, *album* (Tac., Suet.). (3) of bread, render by *panis*.

roll, v. (1) transit. *volvère, devolvère* (down), *evolvère* (out or away), *provolvère* (forward; poet.), *subvolvère* (up; Verg.), *volutare, versare* (over and over). (2) intransit. *volvi, volutari*: tears — down one's cheeks, *lacrimae per genas manant*.

roll-call: to answer a —, *ad nomina respondere*.

roller, *cylindrus* (Verg.), *phalangae* (-arum, plur.; put under ships).

rolling, adj. *volubilis*.

Roman, *Romanus*: a — citizen, *civis Romanus, Quiris*; — literature, *litterae* (-arum, plur.) *Latinae*.

romance, subst. *fabula*.

romance, v. *fabulari*.

romantic, *fictus* or *commenticius* (= imaginary); *mirus* or *novus* (= strange).

Rome, *Roma*; as a nation, *populus Romanus*.

romp; see **PLAY**.

roof, subst. *tectum, culmen*: to receive under one's —, *hospitio excipere*.

roof, v. (*tecto*) *tegere*.

roofless, *hypoaeathrus* (Vitr.).

room. (1) = available space, *locus, spatium*: to make —, *locum dare*. (2) = apartment, *conclave, cubiculum* (= bed—), *cella* (= store— or garret), *cenaculum* (= upper — or garret); *cenatio* (= dining—; Plin. L., Juv.).

roominess, *laxitas*.

roomy, *laxus, spatiosus* (Ov., Quint.).

roost, subst. *pertica* (Col.).

roost, v. *stabulari* (Varro).

root, subst. *LIT.*, *radix, stirps*; by the —s, *radicitus* (Varro, etc.). *TRANSF.*, = basis, origin, *radix, stirps, fons*.

root, v. *LIT.*, to — or to become —ed = to take —, *radicari* (Col.), *radices capere*

(Cato) or *agere*. *TRANSF.*, of customs, etc.: to become —ed = to take —, *radices agere, insidere, inhaerescere, inveterascere*: to be —ed, *inhaerere*; —ed, *inveteratus, (penitus) defixus*; for — up, see **UPROOT**.

rope, *fumis, restis* (thinner), *funiculus* (= a cord), *rudens* (= part of a ship's rigging), *retinacula* (-orum, plur. = hawsers).

rosary, = garden of roses, *rosarium* (Verg.), *rosetum* (Verg.).

rose, *rosa*.

rosemary, *ros marinus* (Hor.).

rosin, *resina* (Plin.).

rosy, *roseus* (Verg.).

rot, subst. (1) = decay, *tabes*. (2) colloq.; see **NONSENSE**.

rot, v. *putescere, putrescere* (Hor.), *tabescere*.

rotate, *se volvere, volvi, circumagi*; see also **REVOLVE**.

rotation, *ambitus* (-ūs), *circuitus* (-ūs): in —, *ordine*.

rotatory, *versatilis* (Lucr., Plin.).

rotten, *putrefactus, putridus*: to make —, *putrefacere*.

rotundity, *figura rotunda, rotunditas* (Plin.).

roué, *vappa* (Cat., Hor.).

rouge, subst. *fucus*.

rouge, v. *fucare*.

rough. *LIT.*, *asper, horridus* (= bristly), *hirsutus* (= shaggy). *TRANSF.*, (1) of weather, *horridus, turbidus, atrox*. (2) of manner, etc., *asper, horridus, turbidus, atrox, incomptus, incultus, hirtus* (Hor.), *hirsutus* (Ov.): a — outline, *adumbratio*.

roughen, (*ex*)*asperare* (lit. and fig.).

roughly, = harshly, *aspere, dure, duriter*; to indicate —, i.e., in outline, *adumbrare*.

roughness. *LIT.*, *asperitas*. *TRANSF.*, of manners, etc., *asperitas*; of style, *salebra, squalor* (Quint.).

round, subst. (1) *orbis*; see also **RING**, **CIRCLE**. (2) in fighting, render by *congressus* (-ūs).

round, adj. *rotundus, globosus, orbiculatus* (Varro, Plin.).

round, adv. and prep. *circum, circa*.

round, v. (1) = to make —, *rotundare, tornare, conglobare*. (2) = to sail —, *flectere*. (3) to — off, = complete, *concludere, absolvere*.

roundabout, *devius*: a — way, *ambages* (-um, plur.), *circuitus* (-ūs).

rounded, *teres* (lit. and fig.).

roundelay; see **SONG**.

roundly, *plane, praecise*.

rouse, *excitare*.

route, subst. (1) = flight, *fuga*. (2) = confusion, mob, *turba, tumultus* (-ūs).

route, v. *fugare, dissipare, fundere*: to — out, *eruere*.

route; see **WAY**, **ROAD**, **JOURNEY**.

routine, subst. *usus* (-ūs), *ordo*.

rove; see **WANDER**.

rover, = pirate, *pirata, praedo*.

row, subst. (1) = line, *ordo, versus* (-ūs): first, second, etc., — of seats, *sedilia prima, secunda*, etc.; in a —, (*ex*) *ordine, in ordinem*. (2) = quarrel, *rixā*; see also **QUARREL**. (3) see **NOISE**.

row, v. *remigare*; transit., to — a boat, *lintrem remis propellere*; intransit., to — hard, *remis contendere*.

royal. (1) = belonging to a king, *regius*, or render by genit. of *rex*. (2) = kingly,

worthy of a king, *regalis*. (3) in the special sense of being a king, render by *rex*; e.g.: he murdered his — master, *regem dominum interfecit*.

royalist, *qui regis partibus studet*.

royally, *regie, regaliter, regio more*.

royalty, *regnum, regia maiestas or dignitas or potestas*.

rubb, *terere, conterere*: to — at, *atterere* (poet.); to — down, *(de)fricare* (poet.); to — out, *delere*.

rubbish, *rudus, (-eris, n. = rubble: Tac.), quisquiliæ (-arum, plur.)*; see also NONSENSE.

rubble, *rudus (-eris, n.: Tac.)*.

rubric, *rubrica (eccl.)*.

ruby, subst. *carbunculus (Plin.)*.

ruby, adj., of colour, *purpureus* (poet.).

rudder, *gubernaculum, clavus* (strictly = tiller).

ruddy, *rubicundus* (poet.).

rude. (1) = unfinish, *rudis, inconditus, horridus*. (2) = ill-mannered, *asper, importunus, procax, inhumanus, petulans, insolens*.

rudely. (1) = without finish, *incondite, horride*. (2) with bad manners, *procaciter, petulanter, insolenter*.

rudeness, *inhumanitas, importunitas, petulantia, insolentia*.

rudimentary, *incohatus*.

rudiments, *elementa (-orum, plur.)*; see also ELEMENTS.

rue, *ruta*.

rue; see REGRET, REPENT.

ruetful; see SORROWFUL.

ruff; see COLLAR.

ruffian, *latro* (= bandit), *sicarius* (= assassin), *homo nefarius*, etc.

ruffianly, *nefarius, nequam, sceleratus, facinorosus*.

ruffle, v. LIT., *agitare*: to be —d, *inhorrescere* (poet.). TRANSF., see EXCITE, IRRITATE.

rug, *stragulum*.

rudded, *asper, horridus, praeuptus* (of ground); see also ROUGH, UNEVEN.

ruin, subst. (1) = downfall, collapse (lit. and fig.), *ruina, interitus (-ūs), exitium, perniciēs*. (2) concr., *parietinae (-arum, plur.)*; e.g. *Corinthis*, *ruinae (-arum, plur.)*; = debris.

ruin, v. *perdere, pessum dare, adfigere, conficere* (= to wear out), *prosternere, profligare*.

ruinous, *exitiosus*: — expenditure, *sumptus (-ūs) effusus*; = in ruins, *ruinosus*.

rule, subst. (1) as physical object = ruler, *regula*: a ten-foot —, *decempeda*. (2) = regulation, precept, *lex, praeceptum, praescriptum, praescriptio*; to lay down as a —, *praecipere, praescribere*. (3) = standard, criterion, *regula, norma*. (4) = régime, government, *imperium, regnum* (of a king), *dominatio, dominatus (-ūs), regimen* (Tac.).

rule, v. *regnare* (as king; without object), *dominari* (in hominibus), (*homines*) *regere* or *temperare* or *moderari*, (*hominibus*) *praeesse* or *imperare*; fig.: to — one's passions, etc., *temperare*, with dat.; see also RULING.

ruler. (1) = one who rules, *rector, moderator, dominator, dominus, rex* (= king). (2) see RULE, subst.

rumble, subst. *murmur*.

rumble, v. (*in*) *sonare, murmurare*.

ruminant, adj. *ruminalis* (Plin.).

ruminate. LIT., *ruminare* (Plin., Verg., Ov.), *remandere* (Plin.). TRANSF., see MEDITATE.

rumination, *ruminatio* (lit. and fig.).

rummage, *perscrutari*.

rumour, subst. *rumor, fama, sermo* (= talk), *opinio* (= opinion), *auditio* (= hearsay).

rumour, v.: it is —ed, *fertur, ferunt, fama est*.

rump, *clunes (-ium, plur.: Hor.)*, *nates (-ium, plur.: poet.)*, *pyga* (Hor.).

rumpled, of hair, *incomptus*.

run, subst. *cursum (-ūs) citatus*.

run, v., in gen., *currere, cursu ferri*; of fluids = to flow, *fluere*; to — a race, *cursu certare, certatim currere*; to — about, *currere, cursitare*; to — across, *transcurrere*; to — after, *sequi*; to — aground, of a ship, *sidere*; to — away (au) *fugere*; in a battle, *terga (hosti) dare, se in fugam dare*; to — back, *recurere*; to — down, *decurrere*; see also DISPARAGE; to — forward, *procurrere, se proripere*; to — into, *incurrere, incidere*; to — out, *excurrere*; of time, *exire*; to — over = to drive over, *obterere equos*, etc., *per hominem agere*; = to pass quickly over in speech, etc., *percurrere, perstringere*: to — through, *percurrere*; to — up to, *occurrere*.

runaway, *fugitivus*.

runner, *cursor*.

running, adj., of water, *vivus* (Verg.).

rupture, subst. LIT., *hernia* (Cels.), *ramex* (Cels.). TRANSF., *dissensio, discordia, dissidium*.

rupture, v. *frangere, confringere, rumpere*.

rural, *rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis*.

ruse, *dolus*.

rush, subst. (1) the plant, *iuncus* (Pl., Ov.), *scirpus* (Pl., Ter.): of —es, adj., *iunceus* (Ov.), *scirpeus* (Ov.); full of —es, *iuncosus* (Ov.); a — basket, *scirpiculus* or —a (Pl., Prop.). (2) = a running, a dash, *impetus (-ūs), concursus (-ūs)*; of many together).

rush, v. *ruere, ferri, currere*: to — away, *avolare*; to — forward, *se proripere*; to — in, *inruere, inferri*; to — out, *evolare, (se) erumpere*; see also RUN, v.

russet, *fulvus* (poet.).

rust, subst. *robigo* (in metal and corn; also fig.: Pl., Verg., Ov.); *ferrugo* (= — of iron: Plin.); *aerugo* (= — of copper).

rust, v. LIT., render by phrase, such as *robiginem trahere, robiginem obducti, robiginem infestari* (all in Plin.); transit. *robiginem obducere* (with dat.: Plin.). TRANSF., *torpescere* (Sall., Tac.).

rustic, *rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis*.

rusticate, v. intransit. *rusticari, rure habitare*.

rustle, subst. *crepitus (-ūs), sonus*.

rustle, v. *crepare* (poet.), *crepitare* (poet.).

rusty, *robiginosus* (Pl.); or render by subst. or verb.

rut, *orbita*.

ruth; see PITY.

rye, *secale* (Plin.).

S

Sabbath, *sabbata (-orum, plur.: Hor., Plin.)*.

sable, adj. *niger, ater*; see also BLACK.

sabre, *gladius, ensis* (poet.), *acinaces* (Hor.).

sacerdotal, *sacerdotalis* (Suet.); or render by phrase.

sack, subst. (1) = a bag, *saccus, culeus*. (2) the — of a city, *direptio*.

sack, v. *diripere, spoliare*.

sackbut, *bucina*.

sackcloth: in — and ashes, *sordidatus*.

sacker, direptor.

sacrament, sacramentum (eccl.).

sacred, sacer, sanctus, sacrosanctus, religiosus, augustus: to declare —, *sancire*.

sacredly, sancte, religiose.

sacredness, sanctitas, religio.

sacrifice, subst. LIT., *sacrificium, sacra* (-orum, n. plur.), *res divina*; = the victim, *victima, hostia*: human —, render by the phrase *homines immolare*. TRANSF., = voluntary loss of anything, *iactura*.

sacrifice, v. LIT., *sacrificare; sacrificium* or *sacra* or *rem divinam facere; immolare*, usually with acc. object; *caedere* (= to slaughter). TRANSF., = to give up, *iacturam rei* (genit.) *facere*: to — one's life for one's country, *vitam pro patria profundere*; in gen. = to give up one thing for another, *rem rei* (dat.) *condonare* or *posthabere*.

sacrificer, render by verb.

sacrificial, sacrificus (Ov.); or render by subst. or verb.

sacrilege, sacrilegium.

sacrilegious, sacrilegus.

sacristan, aedituus.

sacristy, sacrarium.

sad. (1) of persons = sorrowful, *maestus, tristis*. (2) of things = causing sadness, *gravis, acerbus, tristis, luctuosus*.

sadden, contristare (ap. Cic. L.), *maestitiā, dolore*, etc., *adficere*.

saddle, subst. ephippium.

saddle, v. LIT., (*equum*) *sternere*. TRANSF., to — a person with a thing, *rem homini imponere*.

saddle-bags, n. hippoperae (-arum, plur.: Sen.).

sadly, render by adj.

sadness, maestitia, tristitia, dolor (= pain of mind or body), *maeror, aegritudo, aegrimonia*.

safe, subst. armarium, arca.

safe, adj. (1) = in no danger, protected, *tutus*; feeling —, *securus*. (2) = — and sound, now out of danger, *incolumis, salvus, sospes* (poet.). (3) = reliable, *fidus*.

safe-conduct, fides (publica).

safeguard, propugnaculum, munimentum.

safely, tuto; or render by adj.

safety, salūs (-utis, f.), *incolumitas*; in —, *tuto*, or render by adj.; — pin, *fibula*.

saffron, subst. crocus (poet.).

saffron, adj. croceus (Verg.).

sagacious, sagax, prudens, perspicax.

sagaciously, sagaciter, prudenter.

sagacity, sagacitas, prudentia, perspicacitas.

sage, subst. (1) the plant, *salvia* (Plin.). (2) = a wise man, *sapiens*.

sage, adj. sapiens; see also WISE.

sail, subst. velum: to set —, *vela dare, (navem) solvere*; to furl one's —s, *vela contrahere*.

sail, v. navigare, velificari (poet.); or render by pass. of *veho* and its compounds; e.g.: to — past, *praetervehi*; to — out, *enavigare*.

sailing, subst. navigatio.

sailor, nauta, navita (poet.).

saint, (vir) sanctus, (femina) sancta (eccl.).

saintly, sanctus.

sake: for the — of, *causā, gratiā* (e.g.: for my —, *meā causā*; for his —, *illius causā*); *ergo* (following a genit.; archaic), *pro* (with abl.), *ob* or *propter* (both with acc.; = on account of).

salaam, v. corpus humi prosternere.

salable, vendibilis (Hor.).

salad, acetaria (-orum, plur.: Plin.).

salamander, salamandra (Plin.).

salary, merces, salarium (Plin., Tac., Juv.).

sale, venditio (in gen.), *hasta* (= auction): to offer for —, *venum dare*; for —, adj., *venalis*.

salesman, venditor.

salient, praecipuus; see also PRINCIPAL.

saline, salsus.

Salisbury, Sorbiodunum.

saliva, saliva (Cat., Sen., Juv.).

sallow, pallidus, luridus (poet.).

sally, subst. eruptio. For the other sense, see JEST.

sally, v. erumpere, eruptionem facere.

salmon, salmo (Plin.).

saloon, atrium, exedra.

salt, subst. sal.

salt, adj. salsus.

salt, v. sale condire.

salt-cellar, salinum (Hor.).

salt-mine, salt-works, salinae (-arum, plur.).

saltiness, salsitudo (Vitr.); or render by adj.

salubrious, saluber or *salubris*.

salubriously, salubriter.

salubriousness, salubritas.

salutary, salutaris, utilis.

salutation, salutatio; salūs (-utis, f., esp. in phrase *salutem dicere*).

salute, salutare, consalutare (of several people at once).

salvation, salūs (-utis, f.).

salve, unguentum; for the eyes, *collyrium* (Hor.).

salver; see DISH.

Sambre, river, Sabis.

same, idem, eadem, idem: one and the —, *unus* (*et idem*); the — as, *idem qui*, more rarely *idem ac* (or *atque*); in the — place, *ibidem*; to the — place, *eodem*; from the — place, *indidem*; at the — time, *simul, eodem tempore*; it is all the — to me, *meā nihil interest*.

sameness, render by idem.

sample, exemplum, specimen, documentum.

sanatory, saluber or *salubris, salutaris*.

sanctification, sanctificatio (eccl.).

sanctify, (con)secrare, dedicare, sanctificare (eccl.).

sanctimonious, render by phrase, such as *sanctimoniae speciem prae se ferre*.

sanction, subst. confirmatio, auctoritas: with (or without) the — of a person, *hominis iussu* (*iniussu*).

sanction, v. confirmare, sancire, ratum facere, ratum esse iubere; see also ALLOW.

sanctity, sanctitas, sanctimonia, sanctitudo (rare), *caerimonia, religio*.

sanctuary. (1) = a holy place, *templum, delubrum, fanum*. (2) = a refuge, *asylum, receptaculum*.

sand, harena, sabulum (Plin.), *saburra* (for ballast).

sandal, crepida, solea; wearing —s, *crepidatus, soleatus*.

sand-pit, harenaria.

sandstone, tofus (Vitr., Plin.).

sandy, harenosus (Verg., Plin.), *sabulosus* (Plin.).

sane, sanus, animi or *mentis compos*.

sangfroid, aequus animus.

sanguinary. (1) = bloody, *atrox, cruentus*,

sanguineus (poet.). (2) = bloodthirsty, *sanguinarius*.
sanguine; see HOPEFUL.
sanity, *mens sana*.
Saône, river, *Araris*.
sap, subst. *sucus*.
sap, v. LIT., *cuniculos agere*; transit., *subruere*.
suffodere (Tac.). TRANSF., *corrumperere*, *haurire*; see also UNDERMINE.
sapient, *sapiens*.
sapless, *aridus*.
sapling, *arbor novella*.
sapper, *minitor*.
sapphire, *sapp(h)irus* (Plin.).
Saragossa, *Caesaraugusta*.
sarcasm, *facetiae* (-arum, plur.), *asperiores* or *acerbae*.
sarcastic, *acerbus*.
sarcastically, *acerbe*.
sarcophagus, *sarcophagus* (Juv.).
sardine, *sarda* (Plin.).
sardonyx, *sardonyx* (Plin.).
sash, *zona* (poet.).
Satan, *Satanas* (eccl.).
satanic; see DEVILISH.
satchel, *loculus* (Hor.), *pera* (Phaedr., Mart.), *sacculus* (poet.).
satellite, *satelles*.
satiare, (ex)satiare, *explere*, *saturare*.
satiety, *satietas*, *satias*.
satin, render as silk; q.v.
satire. (1) the specifically Roman form, *satura* or *satira*. (2) in gen., render by *carmen* or *libellus* with adj.; see SATIRICAL.
satirical, *famosus*, *probrosus* (Hor., Tac.), *acerbus*.
satirist, *satirarum scriptor*; more generally, *derisor* (= mocker: Pl., Hor., Quint.).
satirize, *perstringere*, *laccessere*, *insectari*, with abl. of instrument, e.g. *famoso carmine*.
satisfaction, *satisfactio* (= amends), *expletio* (= fulfilment), *voluptas* (= pleasure).
satisfactorily, *bene*, *ex sententia*.
satisfactory, *idoneus* (= suitable).
satisfy. (1) = to give satisfaction to, content a person, *homini satisfacere* or *placere*: to be satisfied, *satis habere*; satisfied with a thing, *re contentus*. (2) to — by proof, to make a person sure, *homini satisfacere* or *persuadere*; I am satisfied that, *mihi persuasum est*, with acc. and infin. (3) = to supply a want, *explere*.
satrap, *satrapes* (Ter., Nep.).
saturate; see SOAK.
satyr, *satyrus*.
sauce, *ius* (*iuris*, n.), *condimentum*.
saucepan, *cacabus* (Varro, Col.).
saucer, *patella*.
saucily, *petulanter*, *proterve*, *procaciter*.
sauciness, *protervitas*, *procacitas*.
saucy, *petulans*, *protervus*, *procax*.
saunter, *ambulare*, *vagari*, *repere* (Hor.).
sausage, *tomaculum* (Juv.), *farciimen* (Varro): smoked —, *hillae* (-arum, plur.: Hor.).
savage, subst., render by *homo* with adj.
savage, adj. *ferus*, *indomitus* (= untamed), *efferratus* (= wild), *immanis* (= monstrous), *saevus*, *trux*, *atrox* (= cruel).
savagely, *saeve*, *atrociter*.
savageness, *feritas*, *immanitas*, *saevitia*, *atrocitas*.
savant, *vir doctus* or *litteratus*.

save, prep. and conj.; see EXCEPT.
save, v. (1) = to preserve, (con)servare, *tueri*: God — you, *salve*, *ave*, *salvere te iubeo* (at meeting), *salve et vale* (at parting). (2) = to rescue, *liberare*, *eripere* (ex periculo), *servare*. (3) to — up, not to use, *reservare*, *parcere* (with dat.).
saving, subst. *conservatio* (= preservation), *compendium* (= economy).
saving, adj. *parcus*.
savings, *peculium*.
saviour, (con)servator (with f. *servatrix*), *liberator*; of Christ, *Salvator* (eccl.).
savory, *thymbra* (Verg.).
savour, subst. *sapor*.
savour, v. *sapere* (= to have a taste), *redolere* (= to smell of).
savoury, adj. *conditus*.
saw. (1) = saying, *dictum*, *verbum*, *proverbium*. (2) the tool, *serra*: a small —, *serrula*.
saw, v. (1) transit. *serrā secare*. (2) intransit. *serram ducere* (Varro).
sawdust, *scobis* (Hor., Juv.).
sawing, subst. *serratura*.
say, *dicere*, *loqui*, *narrare*, *fari* (poet.): to — positively, *adfirmare*, *confirmare*, *adseverare*; to — that not, *negare*; it is said that, they — that, *dicunt*, *tradunt*, *ferunt*, with acc. and infin. (the passive of these verbs is also used, but personally rather than impersonally; e.g.: it is said that they are good, *dicuntur esse boni*). Parenthetically, in quoted speech, 'said I', etc. is rendered by the defective verbs *inquam* and *aio*; *inquam* is also often used (= I say, I repeat), after emphatic repetitions.
saying, subst. (1) = the act of saying, *dictio*. (2) = a thing said, *dictum*, *verbum*: that well-known — of Plato's, *illud Platonis*; as the — is, *ut aiunt*.
scab, (the disease) *scabies* (Verg., Juv.).
scabbard, *vagina*.
scabby, *scaber* (Pl., Cato).
scaffold; see EXECUTION.
scaffolding, *machina*, *pegma* (Sen., Juv.).
scald, render by phrase, such as *aquā ferventi perfundere*.
scale, subst. (1) of a fish, *squama*. (2) of a balance, *lanx*: a pair of —s, *libra*, *trutina*. (3) = gradation, *gradus* (-ūs): on the — of, *instar*, with genit.; on a larger, smaller —, *maior*, *minor*. (4) in music, *diagramma* (-ātis, n.: Vitruv.).
scale, v. (1) = to remove the —s of a fish, *desquamare* (Pl.). (2) = to climb (esp. with ladders), (*scalas*) *ascendere*, *conscendere*.
scaling-ladder, *scalae* (-arum, plur.).
scallop, (the fish) *pecten* (Hor.).
scalp, *cutis capitis*.
scalpel, *scalpellum*.
scaly, *squameus*, *squamosus*, *squamifer*, *squami-ger* (all poet.).
scamp; see KNAVE.
scamper; see HURRY.
scan. (1) in gen. = to examine, *inspicere*, (*per*)*scrutari*, *contemplari*, *considerare*. (2) metrically, *metiri*.
scandal. (1) see DISGRACE. (2) see SLANDER.
scandalize, *offendere*; see also SHOCK.
scandalous, *mali* or *pessimi exempli*, *probrosus*, *turpis*; see also DISGRACEFUL.
scansion, render by verb.

scant, **scanty**, *angustus, exiguus, parvus, tenuis*.
scantily, *anguste, exigue*.
scantiness, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.), *exiguitas*.
scar, *cicatrix*.
scarce, *rarus*.
scarcely, *vix, aegre*.
scarcity, *paucitas, raritas, inopia, penuria, caritas* (= high price).
scare, *terrere*; see also **TERRIFY**.
scarecrow, *formido* (Hor.).
scarf, *fascia*.
scarlet, subst. *coccum* (Verg., Hor.).
scarlet, adj. *coccineus* or *coccinus* (Mart., Juv.).
scathe, subst.; see **HARM**.
scathe, v. = to harm, *laedere, nocere* (with dat.).
scatheless, *salvus, incolumis*.
scathing (of words), *aculeatus, acerbus, mordax* (Ov.).
scatter, v. (1) transit. = to throw about, *spargere, serere* (= to sow, of seeds); = to drive hither and thither, disperse, *dispergere, dissipare, disicere, fundere* (esp. of beaten troops). (2) intransit. *dispergi, dissipari, dilabi, diffugere*.
scene. (1) of a play = stage, *scena*: to appear on the —, in *scenam prodire*; the place before the —, *proscenium*. (2) in gen. = place, *locus*: to come upon the —, *intervenire*. (3) = spectacle, *prospectus* (-ūs), *spectaculum*.
scenery. (1) in a theatre, *scena, apparatus* (-ūs) *scenae*. (2) natural —, *loca* (-orum, plur.); beautiful coastal —, *orarium ac litorum amenitates* (-um, plur.).
scent, subst. (1) = sense of smell, *odoratus* (-ūs): keen —, in dogs, *narium sagacitas*; keen-scented, *sagax, odoratus* (Verg.). (2) = odour, *odor*, fig.: to get — of, *olfacere*; to put on the wrong —, in *errorem inducere*. (3) = perfume, *unguentum*.
scent, v. (1) to detect by —, *odorari*. (2) = to perfume, *odorare* (Ov.), *odoribus perfundere*.
scent-bottle, *arcula* (= box for scents).
scented, adj. *odoratus* (poet.).
sceptic, **sceptical**, **scepticism**, render by the verb *dubitare* or by a phrase such as *omnia in quaestionem vocare*.
sceptre, *sceptrum*.
schedule, *libellus, tabula*.
scheme, subst. *consilium, ratio*: to form a —, *rationem inire*; see also **PLAN**.
scheme, v.; see above, and **PLAN**.
schism, *schisma* (-ātis, n.: eccl.).
scholar. (1) = a pupil, *discipulus*. (2) = a man of learning, *vir doctus* or *litteratus* or *eruditus*: a great —, *vir doctissimus*.
scholarly, *doctus, litteratus, eruditus*.
scholarship, = learning, *litterae* (-arum, plur.), *doctrina, eruditio*.
school, subst. **LIT.**, *ludus* (*litterarum*) (elementary), *schola* (more advanced).
TRANSF., (1) = the followers of a certain teacher, *schola, secta*. (2) fig., of influences, etc., *officina*; e.g.: his house was considered a — of eloquence, *domus eius officina eloquentiae habita est*.
school, v. *docere*; see also **TEACH**, **TRAIN**.
school-fellow, *condiscipulus*.
schooling, subst. *disciplina, institutio*.
schoolmaster, *magister*.
schoolmistress, *magistra*.

science. (1) = knowledge in gen., *scientia*. (2) = systematic knowledge in a particular field, *ars, doctrina, disciplina*. (3) in particular: natural —, *physica* or *physice, physiologia, rerum naturae scientia, investigatio naturae*.
scientific, *physicus* (= concerned with natural science), or render by phrase (see **SCIENCE**): — principles, *artis praecepta*; — inquiries, *quaestiones naturales*.
scientifically, *physice* (= in the manner of a scientist), *ratione* (= systematically).
scientist, *physicus*.
scimitar, *acinaces* (Hor.), *ensis falcatus* (Ov.).
scintillate, *scintillare*; see also **SPARKLE**.
scintillation, *scintilla* (= spark).
sciolism, **sciolist**, render by adj. *semidoctus*.
scion. **LIT.**, of plants, *surculus*. **TRANSF.**, of persons, *progenies*.
scissors, *forfices* (-um, plur.: Mart.), *forficulae* (-arum, plur.: Plin.).
scoff, v.: to — at, *inridere, inludere, in ludibrium vertere, ludibrio habere*; to be —ed at, *ludibrio esse*.
scoffer, *inrisor, derisor* (Hor.).
scoffing, subst. *inrisio, inrisus* (-ūs), *inclusio*.
scold, subst. (= a —ing female), *oblatratrix* (Pl.).
scold, v. *obiurgare, increpare, conviciari*.
scolding, subst. *obiurgatio, convicium*.
scoop, subst.; see **LADLE**.
scoop, v.: to — out = hollow out, (ex) *cavare*.
scope, = free play, *campus, locus, area*.
scorch, *amburere, adurere, torrere*.
scorched, *torridus*.
scorching; see **HOT**.
score, subst. (1) = account, *ratio, nomen*; on the — of friendship, *amicitiae nomine*. (2) = total, *summa*. (3) = 20, *viginti*.
score, v. (1) = to mark, *notare, signare*. (2) to — a thing up against a person, or in his favour, *rem homini imputare* (Ov., Tac.). (3) = to obtain, render by verb suggested by context; e.g.: to — a success, *rem bene gerere*; to — a victory or a point, (per) *vincere*.
scorn, subst. *contemptus* (-ūs), *contemptio, fastidium*.
scorn, v. *contemnere, fastidire, spernere, aspernari*.
scornful, *contemptor*.
scornful, *fastidiosus*.
scornfully, *fastidiose, contemptim*.
scorpion, *scorpio* (Pl., Ov.); *nepa*.
scot, = a contribution, *symbola* (Pl., Ter.); in law: — and lot, *vectigal*; — free, *immunis*.
Scotland, *Caledonia*.
Scottish, *Caledonius*.
scoundrel, *homo nefarius, nequam*, etc.; see also **RASCAL**.
scour, (de) *tergere, (ex) purgare* (= to cleanse); fig.: to — the land, *agrum*, etc., *pervagari, percurrere*.
scourge, subst. **LIT.**, = whip, *flagrum, flagellum, lora* (-orum, plur.). **TRANSF.**, *pestis*; see also **PLAGUE**.
scourge, v. *virgis* or *verberibus caedere, verberare*.
scourging, subst. *verbera* (-um, plur.).
scout, subst. *explorator, speculator*.
scout, v. *explorare, speculari*.
scowl, subst. *contractio frontis, vultus* (-ūs) *trux* or *trulentus*.
scowl, v. *frontem contrahere, corrugare*.
scraggy, *strigosus*; see also **THIN**.

scramble, v.: to — for, *diripere* (Quint., Suet.); to — up, *scandere, ascendere*.
scrap, *frustum, fragmentum*.
scrape, subst. *angustiae* (-arum, plur.), *difficultas*.
scrape, v. *radere*: to — off, *abradere*; to — together, *corradere* (Pl., Lucr.).
scraper, (for the flesh) *strigil* or *strigilis*.
scratch, v. *scabere* (Hor.), *scalpere* (Hor., Juv.), *radere*: to — out, *delere*.
scrawl, subst. and verb, render by phrase such as *neglegenter scribere*; see also **SCRIBBLE**.
scream, subst. *vociferatio, ululatus* (-ūs).
scream, v. *clamitare, vociferari, ululare*.
screech, v. *ululare*; — owl, *ulula* (Verg.).
screeching, subst. *ululatus* (-ūs).
screen, *umbraculum* (= anything that gives shade).
screen, v. (pro) *tégere, tueri, defendere*.
screw, subst., render by *clavus* (= nail).
scribble, v. (*rem*) *chartis inlinere* (Hor.); or render by phrase such as *neglegenter scribere*.
scribe, *scriba, librarius*.
scrip; see **PURSE, WALLET**.
scripture, (*sancta*) *scriptura* (eccl.).
scrivener, *scriba*; see also **NOTARY**.
scrofula, *struma* (Cels.).
scrofulous, *strumosus* (Col.).
scroll, *volumen*.
scrub, (*de*) *térgere*.
scruple, = hesitation or difficulty, *dubitatio, haesitatio, cunctatio, religio, scrupulus*: to allay a person's —, *scrupulum ex animo evellere*.
scruple, v. *dubitare*; or render by phrase with *religio* (e.g. *rem religioni habere, religio est, religio obstat ne*, etc.).
scrupulous, *religiosus, accuratus, diligens*.
scrupulously, *religiose, accurate, diligenter*; sometimes rendered by superl., e.g.: — clean, *mundissimus*.
scrutinize, (*per*) *scrutari*; see also **EXAMINE**.
scrutiny, (*per*) *scrutatio*.
scuffle, *rixa, turba*.
scull, subst. = oar, *remus*.
scull, v. *remigare*.
sculler, *remex*.
scullery, *culina* (= kitchen).
scullion; see **SLAVE**.
sculptor, *sculptor* (Plin.), or render by phrase.
sculpture, subst. (1) the art, *ars fingendi, sculptura* (Quint.), (2) a work by a sculptor, *signum* (= statue), or render by *opus* (*ëris*, n. = work), or *marmor* (= marble).
sculpture, v. *sculpere*.
scum. LIT., *spuma* (poet.); of metals, *scoria* (Plin.). TRANSF., *faex* or *sentina* (*reipublicae*, etc.).
scurf, *furfur* (Plin.), *porrigo* (Hor.).
scurfy, *porriginosus* (Plin.).
scurrility, *contumelia, scurrilitas* (Quint.).
scurrilous, *contumeliosus, probrosus, scurrilis*.
scurrilously, *contumeliose, scurriliter* (Plin.).
scurvy, adj. (of knaves, etc.), *humilis, ignobilis, nequam*.
scutcheon, *insigne* (or in plur.).
scuttle, subst. *cista* (= box).
scuttle, v. render by phrase such as *navem perforare*.
scythe, *falx*.
sea, subst. *mare, pelagus* (-i, n. = the open —: poet.), *aequor* (poet., Sall., Tac.), *pontus*

(poet.), *oceanus* (= the ocean), *altum* (= 'the deep'), *salum* (= the high —): by land and —, *terra marique*; on or near the —, adj., *maritimus*; beyond the —, *transmarinus*; to be at —, lit. *navigare*, fig. *fluctuare*. Names of particular —s: the Mediterranean —, *mare nostrum*; the Adriatic —, *mare superum*; the Tyrrhenian —, *mare inferum*; the Black —, *Pontus (Euxinus)*; the Red —, *sinus Arabicus*; the Dead —, (*lacus*) *Asphaltites* (Plin.).
sea, adj. *marinus, maritimus, aequoreus* (poet.).
sea-calf, *phoca* (Verg.).
sea-coast, *ora (maritima)*.
seafaring, *maritimus*.
sea-fight, *pugna navalis*.
sea-girt, *circumfluius* (Lucan).
sea-green, *thalassinus* (Lucr.), *thalassicus* (Pl.).
sea-gull, *gavia* (Plin.).
seal, subst. (1) on a letter, etc., *signum*. (2) the animal, *phoca* (Verg.).
seal, v. (*con*) *signare, obsignare*.
sealing-wax, *cera*.
seam, *sutura*.
seaman, *nauta*.
seamanship, *ars navigandi*.
sear, adj. *aridus* (= dry), *serus* (= late).
sear, v. (*ad*) *urere*.
search, subst. *indagatio, investigatio, inquisitio, exploratio*; often rendered by verb.
search, v. (1) to — a place, *investigare, perscrutari, explorare*. (2) to — a person, *excutere*. (3) to — for, *quaerere, exquirere, petere, indagare*; see also **SEEK**.
seasick, to be, *nauseare*: feeling —, adj., *nauseabundus* (Sen.).
seasickness, *nausea*.
season, subst., of the year, *tempus, tempestas* (Lucr.), *hora* (Hor.): the succession of the four —s, *commutationes* (-um, plur.), *temporum quadripartitae*; in due —, *tempore, ad tempus*; for a —, *in tempus*; see also **OCCASION, OPPORTUNITY**.
season, v. (1) = to flavour, *condire*. (2) = to harden, *durare*.
seasonable, *tempestivus, opportunus*.
seasonably, *tempore, ad tempus, tempestive, opportune*.
seasoning, *condimentum* (= the material), *conditio* (= the act).
seat, subst. (1) to sit on, *sedes, sella, sedile* (poet.), *cathedra* (= chair; poet.): a bench, row of —s, *subsellium*; to take a —, *sedere*. (2) = abode, home, dwelling, *domicilium, sedes*.
seat, v. *ponere, conlocare*; to — oneself or be seated, see **SIT**.
sea-water, *aqua marina* (Plin.).
seaweed, *alga*.
secede, *abire, decedere, secedere*.
seceder, render by verb.
secession, *sessio*.
seclude, *secludere, segregare, removere*.
secluded, *secretus* (poet. and Tac.), *seclusus* (Verg.); see also **LONELY**.
seclusion, *solitudo*: a life of —, *vita umbratilis*.
second, subst. (1) in a fight, render by verb. (2) = a very short space of time, *momentum (temporis)*.
second, adj. *secundus, alter*: a — father (= equivalent to another one), *alter parens*; — thoughts, *posteriores cogitationes*; — to,

secundus or *alter ab*, with abl.; for the — time, *iterum*; in the first place, in the —, *primum*, *deinde*.

second, v. = to support, *adesse*, *auxilio esse*, *subvenire*, *suffragari* (all with dat.); (*ad*)*iuvare*: to — a motion, *in sententiam dicere*.

secondary, *secundarius*, *inferior*, *minoris momenti*.

second, *suasor*, *auctor*.

second-hand, render by phrase, such as *usu tritus*.

secondly, *secundo*, *deinde*.

second-rate, *inferior*.

second-sight, *praesagitio*.

secrecy, *secretum*.

secret, subst. *res occulta* or *arcana*, *arcana* (-orum, n. plur.): in —, *clam*.

secret, adj. *occultus*, *arcanus*, *secretus*, *abditus*, *absconditus*, *tectus*; = underhand, furtive, *clandestinus*, *furtivus*: to keep a thing —, *celare*, *occultare*; to be kept — (of things), *latere*, *clam esse*.

secretary, *scriba*, *servus a manu* (Suet.).

secretaryship, *scribae munus* (-eris, n.).

secrete, *celare*, *occultare*, *abdere*, *abscondere*; see also *HIDE*.

secretly, *clam*, *in occulto*, *occulte*, *furtim* (= furtively).

sect, *secta*, *schola*, *disciplina*, *familia*.

sectary, **sectarian**, render by phrase, such as *homo sectae studiosus*.

section, *pars*, *portio*.

secular, = temporal, worldly, *saecularis* (eccl.), *profanus*.

secularize, *exaugurare*, *profanum facere*.

secure. (1) = carefree, *securus*, *incautus*. (2) = (objectively) safe, *tutus*; see also *SAFE*.

secure, v. (1) = to make safe, *tutum reddere*, *munire*, *confirmare* (= to strengthen). (2) = to tie up; see *FASTEN*. (3) = to arrest, *comprehendere*.

securely, = safely, *tuto*.

security. (1) = safety, *salus* (-utis, f.), *incomulitas*. (2) = pledge, *pignus* (-eris, n.), *cautio*, *vadimonium* (= bail): to give —, *satis dare*, *cavere*.

sedan, *lectica*.

sedate, *sedatus*, *placidus*, *gravis*.

sedately, *sedate*, *placide*, *graviter*.

sedateness, *gravitas*.

sedative, = a calming medicine, *medicina quae dolorem compescit*.

sedentary, *sedentarius* (Col.), or render by phrase with *sedere*.

sedge, *ulva* (Verg.).

sediment, *faex* (Hor., Lucr.), *sedimentum* (Plin.).

sedition, *seditio*, *motus* (-ūs).

seditious, *seditiosus*, *turbulentus*.

seditiously, *seditiose*.

seduce, in gen. = to lead astray, *a rectā viā abducere*, *corrumpere*, *solicitare* (= to tamper with), *in errorem inducere*; esp. to — a woman, *stuprum cum femina facere* or *feminae* (dat.) *inferre*.

seducer, *corruptor*, *corruptela* (Pl., Ter.); or render by verb.

seduction, *corruptela*, *stuprum*.

seductive, render as pleasing, pleasant; or else by verb.

sedulity, *sedulitas*, *adsiduitas*, *industria*, *diligentia*.

sedulous, *sedulus*, *adsiduus*, *industrius*, *diligens*.

sedulously, *sedulo*, *adsidue*, *industrie*, *diligenter*.

see, subst. *sedes* (eccl.).

see, v. LIT., with the eyes, *videre*, *cernere* (= to — clearly), *conspicari* or *conspicere* (= to catch sight of), *aspicere* (= to look at), *spectare* or *intueri* (= to watch, gaze at); to go to —, *visere*, *visitare*. TRANSF., with the mind. (1) = to understand, perceive, *videre*, *intellegere*. (2) to — to a thing = make provision for it, *rem providere* or *prospicere*, *rei* (dat.) *consulere*.

seed, *semen*: to run to —, *in semen exire* (Plin.); fig., see *OFFSPRING*, *LINE*.

seed-plot, *seminarium* (lit. and fig.).

seed-time, *sationis tempus*, *sementis*.

seedling, *arbor novella*.

seeing that; see *SINCE*.

seek, *quaerere*, *exquirere*, (ex)petere, *indagare*, *adfectare* (esp. with abstract object): to — to do = to endeavour, *conari*, *tendere*, with infin.

seeker, *indagator* or render by verb.

seeking, subst; see *SEARCH*.

seem, *videri* (mostly used personally): to — good, *videri*.

seeming, subst. *species*.

seeming, adj. *fictus*, *speciosus*, *falsus*.

seemingly, *in speciem*, *ut videtur*.

seemliness, *decorum*.

seemly, *decorus*, *honestus*, *decens* (Hor., Ov.): it is —, *decet*, *convenit*.

seer, *vates*.

seethe, v. (1) transit. *fervefacere*, *coquere*. (2) intransit. *fervere*, *aestuar* (poet.).

segment, *segmentum* (Plin.).

segregate, *segregare*, *seponere*, *semoveere*, *seiuungere*.

segregation, *seiuunctio*; or render by verb.

seignior, *dominus*.

Seine, river, *Sequana*.

seize, (ap)prehendere, *comprehendere*, *rapere*, *adripere*, *corripere*; of abstract things, places, etc., *occupare*, *invadere* (used also of passions, etc., seizing people); to be —d by illness, *morbo adfici*; to — an opportunity, *occasionem adripere*.

seizure, *comprehensio*; = a bout of illness, *tentatio*.

seldom, *raro*.

select, adj. (e)lectus, *delectus*, *selectus*, *exquisitus* (of very careful choice).

select, v. *legere*, *eligere*, *deligere*; see also *CHOOSE*.

selection, *electio*, *delectus* (-ūs); = things chosen, *res selectae*: a — of passages, *ecloga* (Varro).

self. (1) emphatic, *ipse*; or render by personal pronoun, with or without a suffix such as *-te* or *-met*. (2) reflexive; third person, *se* or *sese*; other persons rendered by ordinary personal pronoun with *ipse* or with suffix *-te* or *-met*. (3) in special phrases: by one—, *solus*; beside one—, *mente captus*; in it—, *per se*; a second —, *alter idem*.

self-confidence, *fiducia sui*.

self-confident, *confidens*.

self-control, *imperium sui*, *moderatio*, *continentia*, *modestia*, *temperantia*: to exercise —, *sibi imperare*, *se continere*.

self-denial, *animi moderatio*, *temperantia*; or render by phrase, such as *nihil sibi indulgere*.

self-destruction; see SUICIDE.

self-evident, *manifestus, apertus, (quasi) ante oculos positus*: this is —, *hoc sua sponte apparet*.

self-indulgence, *intemperantia*.

self-indulgent, *impotens sui, effrenatus, intemperans*.

self-love, *amor sui*.

self-preservation, *corporis sui tutela*.

self-satisfied, to be, *sibi placere*.

self-seeking, *cupiditas*.

selfish, to be, *sibi (soli) consulere* or *(in)servire*.

selfishness; see SELFISH.

self-taught, *domo doctus* (Pl.).

self-willed, *pertinax, perversus* (Hor., Tac.); see also OBSTINATE.

sell, *vendere, divendere* (in lots), *venundare* or *venum dare* (esp. of slaves): to try to —, *venditare*; to be sold, *venire*.

seller, *venditor, institor, propola*.

selling, subst. *venditio*; see also SALE.

semblance, *species, imago*; see APPEARANCE.

semicircle, *hemicyclium* (Vitr.).

seminary; see SCHOOL.

senate, *senatus (-ūs)*.

senate-house, *curia*.

senator, *senator*.

senatorial, *senatorius*.

send, *mittere*: to — a person on a mission, *legare*; to — across, *transmittere*; to — away, *ablegare, amandare, relegare, dimittere*; to — back, *remittere*; to — for, *arcessere, accire*; to — forth, *emittere*; to — forward, *praemittere*; to — in, *immittere, intromittere*; to — round, *circummittere*; to — word to a person, *hominem certiorum facere*.

senior, = older, *(natus) grandior* or *maior*: to be — to a person, *homini aetate antea, antecedere*.

seniority, render by *adj.*

sensation. (1) = feeling or the capacity for feeling, *sensus (-ūs)*: a — of pain, *dolor*; a — of joy, *gaudium*; to have no —, *omni sensu carere, nihil sentire*. (2) = an excitement, perhaps *(animi) commotio*: to create a —, *admirationem movere*.

sensational, *mirificus, mirus, admirabilis*.

sensationally, *mirre, mirifice*.

sense. (1) = sensation, feeling, *sensus (-ūs)*: the —, *sensūs* (plur.); the — of sight, *sensus videndi, visus (-ūs)*; — of hearing, *sensus audiendi, auditus (-ūs)*; — of taste, *gustatus (-ūs)*; — of smell, *odoratus (-ūs)*; the world of —, *res (rerum, plur.) externae* or *sensibus subiectae*. (2) = understanding, intelligence, good —, *iudicium, prudentia, mens*; out of one's —, *mente captus*; in one's —, *mentis compos*. (3) = meaning (of a word), *vis, significatio, sententia*; to ascribe a — to a word, *verbo notionem subicere*.

senseless. (1) = unconscious, *(omni) sensu carens*. (2) = foolish, *rationis expers*.

sensible. (1) = able to be perceived by the senses, *manifestus, perspicuus, evidens*; or render by phrase, such as *sensibus percipi, sub sensu cadere*. (2) = intelligent, judicious, *prudens*.

sensibly. (1) = in a manner evident to the senses, *ita ut sentiri possit*. (2) = intelligently, *prudenter*.

sensitive. (1) = capable of sensation, *patibilis, sensibilis* (Lucr.). (2) emotionally, *mollis*.

sensitiveness, sensibility. (1) physical, render by phrase with *sensus* or *sentire*.

(2) emotional, *mollitia (animi, naturae)*.

sensitive-plant, *aeschynomene* (Plin.).

sensual, *libidinosus*.

sensuality, *libido, voluptas corporis*.

sentence, subst. (1) = a proposition, something said, *sententia, enuntiatio, enuntiatum, sensus (-ūs)*: Quint., Tac.). (2) = a judicial decision, *iudicium, decretum, sententia*: to pronounce —, *sententiam ferre* or *pronuntiare*; see also SENTENCE, v.

sentence, v. *damnare, condemnare, multare* (with abl. of punishment).

sententious, adj. *verbosus* (= prolix), *sententiosus* (= pithy), *opinionibus inflatus* (= conceited).

sententiously, *verbose* (= verbosely), *sententiose* (= pithily).

sentient; see SENSITIVE.

sentiment. (1) = opinion, *sententia, opinio, iudicium*; —s, plur., *sensa (-orum, n. plur.)*: rare; to hold (or entertain) —s, *sentire*. (2) = feeling, *sensus (-ūs), animus*.

sentimental, *mollis, effeminatus*.

sentimentality, *mollitia (animi)*.

sentinel, sentry, excubitor, vigil; —s, plur., *stationes, vigiliae, excubiae*; to be on — duty, *stationes* or *custodias* or *vigilias agere*, in statione esse; to place —s, *stationes disponere*; to make the round of the —s, *vigilias circumire* (Sall.).

separable, *separabilis, dividiuus*; or render by verb.

separate, adj. *separatus, secretus, disiunctus*; sometimes *proprius* (= peculiar, individual).

separate, v. *separare, seiungere, disiungere, secernere, discernere, dividere*: we are —d by a great distance, *magno locorum intervallo disiuncti sumus*.

separately, *separatim*; sometimes *viritim* (= man by man) or *singuli* (adj. = as individuals, one by one).

separation, *separatio, disunctio*.

September, (*mensis*) *September*.

septennial, *qui (quae, quod) septimo quoque anno fit*.

sepulchral, *sepulchralis* (Ov.), *feralis* (poet.).

sepulchre, *sepulcrum*.

sepulture, *sepultura*.

sequel, *eventus (-ūs), exitus (-ūs)*; or render by the verb *sequi*.

sequence, *ordo, series*.

seraph, seraphus (eccl.).

serenade, subst., render by phrase, such as *concentus (-ūs) ante fores dominae factus*.

serene, *serenus, tranquillus*.

serf, servus.

serfdom, *servitūs (-utis, f.)*.

serious, of persons, *gravis, severus, austerus, tristis* (= sad); of things, *serius, gravis, magni momenti* (= important).

seriously, *serio, graviter, severe*.

seriousness, *gravitas, severitas, tristitia*.

sermon, render by *contio* or *oratio*.

serpent, *serpens, anguis*.

serried, *densus, confertus*.

servant, *servus, famulus, minister, administer, puer* (= serving boy), *ancilla* (= serving maid).

serve. (1) = to do service to, *servire, deservire, prodesse, praesto esse, commodare* (all with

dat.). (2) = to wait at table, *famulari, ministrare*: to — up food or drink at table, *appondere, ministrare*. (3) to — as a soldier, (*stipendia*) *merere, stipendia facere, militare*; to — out one's time, (*stipendia*) *emerere*. (4) to — as (or for) something (e.g. as an example), *esse* with either predicative dat. or *pro* and abl. (5) to — out (things to people, in gen.), *ministrare (res hominibus)*; see also **DISTRIBUTE**.

service. (1) in gen. = the process of working for some person or thing, *opera, ministerium*: to do a person good —, *bene homini servire, bene de homine mereri*. (2) = a particular helpful action, *officium, opera*; in plur., sometimes *merita (in hominem)*. (3) — in the army, etc., *militia, stipendia (-orum, plur.; lit. = pay)*.

serviceable, utilis opportunus, aptus (rei, dat. or ad rem).

servile. **LIT.**, *servilis*. **TRANSF.**, *humilis, abiectus*.

servility, adulatio; see also **MEANNESS**.

servitude, servitūs (-utis, f.), *servitium*: to free from —, *in libertatem vindicare, servitute eximere*.

session, conventus (-ūs): during a Parliamentary —, *cum senatus habetur*.

set, subst. (1) see **COMPANY, COLLECTION**. (2) = a young plant, *propago*.

set, adj. *status, constitutus, praescriptus*: a — speech, *oratio*; of — purpose, *consulto*.

set, v. (1) **transit.** = to place, *ponere, statuere, constituere, sistere, conlocare*: to — about, *incipere, suscipere*; to — (one person or thing) against another, *opponere*; to — apart, *secernere, seponere*; to — aside, see **REJECT**; to — forth, *exponere, expromere*; to — free, *liberare*; to — on, see **INCITE**; to — on fire, *incendere, accendere*; to — in gold (of jewels), *auro includere* (Lucr.); to — over, *praeficere*; to — sail, *vela dare*; to — up, *statuere, constituere*. (2) **intransit.**, (of the sun, etc.,) *occidere*: to — out, *proficisci*.

settee, lectus, lectulus.

setting, subst., (of the sun, etc.,) *occasus (-ūs)*.

settle, v. (1) **transit.**: a, to — people in a place, *conlocare, constituere*; b, to — a (disputed) matter, *statuere, constituere, definire, componere, conficere*; to — accounts, *rationes putare or conficere*; to — a debt, *solvere, expedere*. (2) **intransit.** (*considerare, consistere, se conlocare*; see also **SINK** and **ALIGHT**).

settlement, constitutio, compositio, pactum (= agreement): the — of a daughter, *filiae conlocatio*; the — of a colony, *coloniae deductio*.

settler, advena, colonus.

seven, septem: — at a time, — each, *septeni*; — times, *septie(n)s*.

seven hundred, septingenti.

seventeen, septemdecim (septen-): — at a time, — each, *septeni deni*; — times, *septie(n)s decie(n)s*.

seventeenth, septimus decimus.

seventh, septimus.

seventieth, septuagesimus.

seventy, septuaginta: — at a time, — each, *septuageni*; — times, *septuagie(n)s*.

sever, dividere, dirimere, separare, secernere, distinguere.

several. (1) = some, *nonnulli, (com)plures*,

aliquot. (2) = respective, *suus* (with *quisque*), *proprie*.

severally, singillatim; or render by adj. *singuli*.

severe, severus, austerus, durus, acerbus, gravis.

severely, severe, rigide, austere, dure, duriter, acerbē: — wounded, *graviter ictus*.

severity, severitas, gravitas, acerbitas.

Severn, river, Sabrina.

Seville, Hispalis.

sew, suere.

sewer, cloaca.

sex, sexus (-ūs): male —, *virilis sexus*; female —, *muliebris sexus*.

sexagenarian, sexagenarius (Quint.).

sexton, aedituus.

sexual, in gen., render by phrase with *sexus*: — intercourse, *concupiscit (-ūs), coitus (-ūs)* (Ov., Suet.).

shabbily. **LIT.**, *obsolete*. **TRANSF.**, *sordide*.

shabbiness. **LIT.**, render by adj. **TRANSF.**, *sordes (-ium, plur.)*.

shabby. **LIT.**, *obsoletus, pannosus* (of persons). **TRANSF.**, *sordidus, turpis*; slightly —, *subtropiculus*.

shackle, v. vinculis, catenis, etc., constringere or vincere.

shackles, vincula, catenae, compedes (-um): — for the feet, *pedicae* (Pl.); for the hands, *manicae* (poet.).

shade, subst. (1) = lack of light, *umbra*: living in —, *umbratilis*; a lover of —, *umbraticola* (Pl.). (2) = disembodied spirit, *umbra* (poet.), *simulacrum* (poet.); in plur., the —s, *manes (-ium)*.

shade, v. opacare, (in)umbrare (poet.); see also **DARKEN**.

shadow, umbra (lit. and also fig., as in such expressions as 'a — of his former self').

shadowy, = unsubstantial, *vanus, inanis*.

shady. **LIT.**, *umbrosus, opacus, umbrifer* (poet.). **TRANSF.**, colloq., = disreputable, *infamis*.

shaft. (1) = arrow, *sagitta*. (2) = handle, *hastile*. (3) in architecture, *truncus* (Vitr.), *scapus* (Vitr.). (4) the — of a carriage, *temo*. (5) the — of a mine, *puteus* (Plin.).

shake, v. opacare, (in)umbrare (poet.); see also **DARKEN**.

shake, v. (1) transit. quātere, concutere, tremefacere, labefactare, agitare, vibrare: to — often (or violently), *quassare*; to — hands, *iungere dexteras*; to — off, *excutere*. (2) **intransit. quassari, agitari, tremere**.

shaking, subst. quassatio (in act. sense), *tremor* (in pass. sense).

shallow, subst. vadum.

shallow, adj. LIT., *humilis, vadosus* (= full of —s). **TRANSF.**, *levis*.

sham, subst. fallacia, dolus, fraus.

sham, adj. fictus, falsus, simulatus: a — fight, *simulacrum pugnae*.

sham, v. simulare.

shambles, laniena (= a butcher's shop); *strages* (= massacre).

shame, subst. (1) = modesty, sense of —, pudor, verecundia, rubor: to lose all sense of —, *pudorem exuere*; to feel —, render by the impersonal *puet*. (2) = disgrace, as a state, *ignominia, infamia, dedecus (-ōris, n.)*. (3) = a disgrace, a source of —, *dedecus (-ōris, n.), probrium, flagitium*; —! *pro pudor! o indignum facinus!*

shame, v. pudorem (or ruborem) incutere or adferre.

shamefaced, *verecundus*.

shameful, *turpis, foedus, ignominiosus, probrosus, inhonestus, flagitiosus*.

shamefully, *turpiter, foede, inhoneste, flagitiose*.

shamefulness, *turpitudine, ignominia*.

shameless, *impudens, inverecundus*: a — expression of face, *os impudens* or *durum*.

shamelessly, *impudenter*.

shamelessness, *impudentia*.

shank, *crus (cruris, n.)*.

shape, subst. *forma, figura, species*.

shape, v. (*con*)*formare, figurare, fingere*.

shapeless, *informis*.

shapeliness; see **BEAUTY**.

shapely, *formosus*.

share, subst. (1) = part, portion, *pars, portio, sors*: without a — in, *exsors, expers (rei, genit.)*. (2) of a plough, *vomer*.

share, v. *partiri, communicare, sortiri* (Verg.).

sharer, *particeps, socius, consors*.

shark, *pistrix* (Verg.).

sharp. LIT., *acutus*. TRANSF., (1) to the taste or feelings = severe, bitter, *acer, acerbus*; of language, *asper, mordax* (Hor.). (2) of sense or perception = acute, keen, *acer, acutus, subtilis* (of taste or judgment), *sagax*.

sharpen, (*ex*)*acuere* (lit. and fig.).

sharper, *veterator, fraudator, praestigiator* (Pl., Sen.).

sharply, *acriter, acute, aspere* (= harshly), *acerbe* (= bitterly).

sharpness, *asperitas* (= harshness), *acerbitas* (= bitterness); of intellect, (*ingenii*) *acumen, perspicacitas, subtilitas*; in other senses, render by adj.

shatter, *frangere, confringere, discutere, elidere, quassare*.

shave, (*caput*, etc.) (*ab*)*radere, tondere*; to get — *d, tondere*.

shavings, *scobis* (Hor., Juv.).

shawl; see **MANTLE**.

she, as a pronoun, is expressed, when emphatic, by *illa, ea, ista, haec*; as an adjective, is expressed by feminine forms of words, e.g.: a — *wolf, lupa*.

sheaf, *merges* (Verg.).

shear, *tondere*.

shearing, subst. *tonsura* (Ov., Plin.).

shears, *forfex* (Mart.).

sheath, *vagina*.

sheathe, in *vaginam* *recondere*.

shed, subst. *tugurium, taberna*; milit. t.t., *pluteus, vinea*.

shed, v. (*diff*)*fundere, effundere, profundere*: to — tears, *lacrimas effundere, lacrimare*.

shedding, subst. *effusio*: — of tears, *fletus (-ūs)*.

sheep, *ovis, bidens* (Verg.).

sheep-fold, *ovile* (Verg., Ov.).

sheepish, *insulsus*.

sheer. (1) = steep, *abruptus, praeruptus*. (2) = pure, utter, nothing but, *germanus, merus, purus putus* (Pl.).

sheet. (1) on a bed, *lodox* (= blanket: Juv.).

(2) of paper, *scheda, plagula* (Plin.). (3) of metal, *lamina*. (4) of a sail, *pes* (Verg.).

sheet-anchor, *ancora*.

shelf, *pluteus* (Juv.); of rocks, *dorsum* (Verg.).

shell, subst. (1) of fish, *testa, concha*. (2) of nuts, etc., *putamen, cortex*.

shell-fish, *concha, conchylium*.

shelter, subst. *perfugium, asylum, receptaculum*; under — of, *tectus*, with abl.

shelter, v. (1) transit. (*pro*)*tegere, defendere, tutari, in tutelam recipere*. (2) intransit. *latere*.

shelving, *declivis, proclivis*.

shepherd, *pastor, upilio* (Verg.): of a —, adj., *pastoralis, pastoricius*.

sheriff, render by *praetor* or *aedilis*.

shew; see **SHOW**.

shield, subst. LIT., *scutum, clipeus, parma, pelta, ancile* (esp. of the sacred — which fell from heaven): a — bearer, *armiger*. TRANSF., see **PROTECTION**.

shield, v. (*scuto*) *defendere* or (*pro*)*tegere*: to — from danger, *a periculo defendere*; see also **PROTECT**.

shift, subst. = resource, expedient, *ratio, consilium, dolus* (= trick), *remedium* (= cure for troubles): everyone made — for himself, *sibi quisque consulebat*.

shift, v. = to change, (*per*)*mutare*.

shifty, *versutus, varius*.

shin, *crus (cruris, n.)*, *tibia* (= — bone: Phaedr., Plin. L.).

shine, (*con*)*lucere, fulgere, splendere, nitere, micare* (= to glitter): to — forth, *elucere, effulgere*; to — upon *adfulgere*.

ship, subst. *navis, navigium* (of smaller vessels): a war —, *navis longa*; a flag —, *navis praetoria*; a merchant —, *navis oneraria*; a light, fast —, (*navis*) *actuaria*; of a —, adj., *navalis, nauticus*; a little —, *navicula*; the captain of a —, *navarchus*.

ship, v. in *navem* (*naves*) *imponere*.

shipper, *ship-owner*, *navicularius*.

shipping, *naves* (-ium plur.), *navigia* (-orum, plur.).

shipwreck, *naufragium* (lit. and fig.): to suffer — wreck, *naufragium facere*; —ed, adj., *naufragus*.

shire, *ager*.

shirk, *detrectare, subterfugere*.

shirt, *subucula* (Hor., Suet.), *tunica*.

shiver, v. (1) transit; see **SHATTER**. (2) intransit., *horre*; sometimes *tremere* (= to tremble), *algere* (= to be cold).

shoal. (1) = a shallow, *vadum*. (2) = a large number of fish, render by *vis*.

shock, subst. (1) physical, esp. in battle, *impetus (-ūs), concursus (-ūs)*: at the first —, *ad primum impetum*. (2) mental: of surprise, *stupor, miraculum*; of displeasure, disgust, etc., *offensio*.

shock, v. *commovere, perturbare, offendere* (= to disgust).

shocking, *indignus, turpis, odiosus, atrox* (of cruelty, etc.).

shoe, subst. *calceus, calceamentum, solea* (= slipper); a heavy —, *caliga*; —s that fit, *calcei apti ad pedem*; the — pinches, *calceus urit* (Hor.).

shoe, v. *calceare*.

shoe-maker, *sutor*.

shoot, subst. *surculus, planta, virga, propago* (= layer).

shoot, v. (1) transit., of missiles, *iaculari, (e)mittere, iacere, conicere*: to — at (a person or thing), *telo, sagitta*, etc., *petere*; to — to hit, *telo*, etc., *ferire*. (2) intransit. *volare*; see also **DASH, DART**.

shooting-star; see **METEOR**.

shop, *taberna*: a work —, *officina*; a book —, *taberna, libraria*; a barber's —, *tonstrina* (Pl., Plin.); to keep a —, *tabernam exercere* (Suet.).

shopkeeper, *tabernarii* (-orum, plur. only).
shore, subst. *litus* (-ōris, n.), *ora*, *acta*.
shore up, v. *fulcire*.
short, *brevis*: — of stature, *humilis*, *exiguus*; a — cut, *via compendiaris*; in —, *denique*, *ad summam*, *ne multa*; cut it —, *verbo dicas*; a — memory, *memoria hebes*; the —est day, *dies brumalis*, *bruma*; to fall — of, *non attingere*.
shortcoming, *delictum*.
shorten, *praecidēre*, *breviorem facere* or *reddere*: to — a syllable, *syllabam corripere* (Quint.).
shortening, subst., of a syllable, *contractio*.
short-hand, *notae* (-arum, plur.: Sen., Suet.).
short-lived, *brevis*, *fluxus*.
shortly. (1) = in few words, briefly, *breviter*, *summatim*, *strictim*, *comprehe*, *paucis verbis*. (2) = in a short time, *brevi*, *propediem*, *mox*: — before (or after), *brevi* (or *haud multo*) *ante* (or *post*).
shortness, *brevitas*, *exiguitas*.
short-sighted. LIT., *lusciosus* or *luscitosus* (Pl.). TRANSF., *improvidus*.
shot. (1) = the act of shooting, or range of a shot, *teli iactus* (-ūs), or *comiectus* (-ūs), or *ictus* (-ūs). (2) = the missile, *(telum) missile*, *glans* (= bullet); to fire a —, *telum emittere*.
should, of obligation, render by *gerund* or *gerundive*, or by *debere* with infin.; otherwise render by subjunctive.
shoulder, subst. *humerus*: — blades, *scapulae* (-arum, plur. only: Pl., Ov.).
shoulder, v. in *humeros tollere*.
shout, *shouting*, subst. *clamor*, *vociferatio*, *acclamatio*, *conclamatio*: to raise a —, *clamorem tollere*.
shout, v. (con) *clamare*, *vociferari*: to keep —ing, *clamitare*.
shove, v. *trudere*, *impellere*.
shovel, subst. *pala*, *batillum* (Plin.).
show, subst. (1) = an exhibition, spectacle, *spectaculum*, *munus* (-eris, n.), *ludi* (= games). (2) = display, *ostentatio*, *apparatus* (-ūs). (3) = appearance without reality, *species*: to make a — of something, *speciem rei* (genit.) *praebere* or *prae se ferre*, *rem simulare*; under a — of friendship, *per simulationem amicitiae*.
show, v. (1) = to point out, (de) *monstrare*, *commonstrare*. (2) = to display, exhibit, *ostendere*, *ostentare*, *exhibere*: to — oneself (in a certain light), *se* (with adj., etc.) *praebere* or *praestare*; to — off, transit., *ostentare*, intransit., *se iactare*. (3) = to make clear a fact, to prove, *monstrare*, *ostendere*, *docere*, *probare*.
shower, subst. *imber*, *pluvia*: a sudden —, *imbres repente effusi*; fig., *imber* (poet.), *vis*.
shower, v. *effundere*.
showery, render by phrase with *imber*.
showy, *speciosus*, *magnificus*.
shred, subst. *frustum* (= a scrap).
shred, v. *minutim secare* or *scindere*.
shrew, *oblatatrix* (Pl.), *mulier importuna*.
shrewd, *acutus*, *prudens*, *astutus*, *perspicax*, *sagax*.
shrewdly, *acute*, *prudenter*, *astute*, *sagaciter*.
shrewdness, (*ingenii*) *acumen* or *acies*, *prudentia*, *sagacitas*.
shriek, subst. *ululatus* (-ūs), *clamor*.
shriek, v. *ululare*, *clamare*.
shift; see *CONFESSION*.
shrill, *acutus*, *argutus*.

shrilly, *acute*.
shrimp, fig., see *DWARF*.
shrine, *aedicula*, *delubrum*, *sacellum*, *sacrarium*.
shrink. (1) transit. *contrahere*. (2) intransit. *se contrahere*; to — from a thing, *ab re refugere*, *abhorre*; *rem declinare*, *detrectare*.
shrinking, subst. *contractus* (-ūs: Varro); see also *FEAR*, *DREAD*.
shrive; see *CONFESSION* and *ABSOLVE*.
shrivel, render by adj. *rugosus* or *viatus* (= shrivelled).
shroud, subst., render by phrase, such as *mortui vestimentum*.
shroud, v. *involvere*, *velare*, *tegere*.
shrub, *frutex* (poet.), *arbuscula* (Varro).
shrubbery, *arbutum*.
shudder, *shuddering*, subst. *horror*, *tremor*.
shudder, v. *horre*, *tremere*: to begin to —, *horrescere*.
shuffle. (1) transit. = to mix, (com) *miscere*. (2) intransit. *claudicare* (= to limp), *tergiversari* (= to be evasive).
shuffling, subst. *tergiversatio*.
shun, (de) *fugere*, *vitare*, *declinare*.
shunning, subst. *fuga*, *declinatio*, *vitatio*.
shut, *claudere*, *operire*: to — in, *includere*, *coercere*; to — out, *excludere*.
shutter, *foricula* (Varro), *valvae* (-arum, plur.: Vitruvius).
shuttle, *radius* (poet.).
shy, adj. *timidus*, *verecundus* (= modest): to be — of a thing; see *SHRINK*.
shy, v., of a horse, *consternari*, *terreri*, *saltum in contraria facere* (Ov.).
shyly, *timide*, *verecunde*.
shyness, *timor*, *verecundia*, *pudor*.
sibilant, *sibilans*.
sibyl, *sibylla*.
sibylline, *sibyllinus*.
Sicily, *Sicilia*.
sick, *aeger* (in body or mind), *aegrotus*: a — man, *aeger*, *aegrotus*; to be —, = to be ill, *aegrotare*, *infirmum valetudine esse*; to vomit, *vomere*, *vomitare* (i.e. often: Sen., Suet.); to be — all over something, *convomere*; to feel —, *nauseare*. TRANSF., of boredom or disgust, render by the impersonal *taedet*.
sicken. (1) transit.; see *DISGUST*. (2) intransit. *in morbum incidere*.
sickle, *falx*.
sickly, *infirmus*; see also *ILL*, *WEAK*.
sickness. (1) = vomiting, *nausea*, *vomitum* (-ūs: Pl., Sen.), *nausea* (esp. at sea). (2) in gen. = illness, *morbus*, *aegrotatio*, (*infirmum*) *valetudo*.
side, subst. LIT., a physical —, *latus* (-eris, n.), *pars* (= part), *regio* (= district): at the —, *ab latere*; on this —, *hinc*; on this — of, *citra* (or *cis* with acc.); on that —, *illinc*; (on or from) all —s, *undique*; on (or from) both —s, *utrinque*. TRANSF., = faction, *pars* (esp. in plur.); to be on a person's —, *ab homine stare* or *facere*; of descent, on the mother's —, *materno genere* (Sall.).
side, adj. *obliquus*, *transversus*.
side, v.: to — with a person, *ab homine stare* or *facere*, *homini favere* or *studere*, *hominis studiosum esse*.
sideboard, *abacus*.
sidelong, *obliquus*, *transversus*, *limus* (Pl., Ter., Ov.).

sidereal, render by genit. plur., *siderum*.

sideways, *oblique*, *per obliqua*; or render by *obliquus* as adj.

siege, *oppugnatio* (= attack), *obsidio* (= blockade, investment).

sieve, *cribum*.

sift. LIT., *cribrare* (Col.), *cribro secernere*.

TRANSF., *investigare*, (*per*) *scrutari*, *explorare*.

sigh, subst. *suspirium*.

sigh, v. *suspirare*, *suspiria ducere*: to — for,

fig., *desiderare*.

sighing, subst. *suspiratus* (-ūs).

sight, subst. (1) as faculty or action, *visus* (-ūs), *aspectus* (-ūs): good —, *acies* (*oculorum*), *oculi acres* or *acuti*; to lose one's —, *oculos amittere*, *oculis capi*; to know (a person) by —, *de facie nosse*; at first —, *primo aspectu*; to catch — of, *conspicere*, *conspicari*. (2) = view, range of —, *conspectus* (-ūs). (3) = a thing seen, *species* (= an appearance), *facies*; to be a —, *spectaculo esse*; what a disgusting —! *o rem visu foedam!*

sight, v. *conspicari*, *conspicere*.

sign, subst. *signum*, *indiciū*, *vestigium* (= foot-mark), *nota* (= mark), *insigne* (= badge), *nutus* (-ūs: = nod), *symbolus* (= a token: Pl.): a — of the future, *omen*, *ostentum*, *portentum*; a good —, *omen faustum*; a bad —, *omen sinistrum*.

sign, v. (1) to — a document, (*con*) *signare*, *subscribere* (Suet.). (2) see **SIGNAL**.

signal, subst. *signum*: the — for battle (on the trumpet), *classicum*; to give a —, *signum dare*, *canere* (on the trumpet).

signal, adj. *insignis*, *maximus*, *egregius*.

signal, v. *significare*, *signum dare*.

signalize, *insignire* (Tac.), *insignem reddere* or *facere*.

signally, *insigniter*, *insignite*, *egregie*.

signature, *scriptio* (Suet.), *nomen* (*subscriptum*).

signet, *signum* (= seal).

significance, **signification**, *significatio*, *vis*; see also **MEANING**.

significant; see **EXPRESSIVE**.

signify, *significare*; of words, *valere*; see also **MEAN**, **ANNOUNCE**, **PORTEND**, **MATTER**.

Silchester, *Calleva Atrebatum*.

silence, subst. *silentium*, *taciturnitas* (= absence of speech): to pass over in —, *silentio praeterire*; to keep —, *tacere*, *silere*; see also **SILENT**.

silence, v. in *silentium redigere*, *comprimere*, *confutare*; see also **CHECK**.

silent, *silens*, *tacitus* (= not speaking), *taciturnus* (= habitually not speaking), *mutus* (= speechless, dumb): to be —, *silere* (= to make no noise), *tacere* (= not to speak); to be — about a thing, *rem tacere*; to become —, *conticere*; be —! *quin taces!*

silently, *tacite*, *silentio*.

silk, *bombyx* (Plin.) or *vestis serica*.

silken, *sericus* (poet. and Tac.), *bombycinus* (Plin.).

silk-worm, *bombyx* (Plin.).

silky; see **SMOOTH**.

sill, of a door, *limen inferum* (Pl.).

silliness, *stultitia*, *fatuitas*, *insulsiitas*, *infacietiae* (-arum, plur.: Cat.).

silly, *stultus*, *fatuus*, *infacetus*, *ineptus*, *insultus*.

silt, subst. *limus*.

silver, subst. *argentum*: wrought —, *argentum factum*; adorned with —, *argentatus*.

silver, **silvery**, adj. *argenteus*: — mine, *argenti metalla* (-orum, plur.); — foil, — leaf, *bractea argentea* (Plin.); — mine, *argenti fodina* (or as one word: Plin.), *argentarium metallum* (Plin.); — plate, *argentum* (*factum*), *vasa* (-orum, plur.) *argentea*.

silver, v. *argento inducere*.

similar, *similis* (with genit. or dat.), *par* (with dat.).

similarity, *similitudo*.

similarly, *similiter*, *pariter*.

smile, *similitudo*, *translatio*.

similitude, *similitudo*.

simmer, *fervescere*, *lente fervere*.

simony, *simonia* (eccl.).

simper, v. *subridere*, *inepte ridere*.

simple: in gen., *simplex*; also *sincerus* (= guileless), *inconditus* (= artless), *ineptus* or *insultus* (= silly), *merus* or *germanus* (= sheer).

simples, *herbae* (*medicinales*).

simpleton, *homo stultus*, *fatuus*, *ineptus*; see also **FOOL**.

simplicity: in gen., *simplicitas*, *natura simplex*; also *stultitia* (= folly), *innocentia* (= guilelessness).

simplify, *simplicem reddere*.

simply, *simpliciter*; see also **ONLY**.

simulate, *simulare*.

simulation, *simulatio*.

simultaneous, render by adv. or phrase.

simultaneously, *eodem tempore*, *simul*, *una*.

sin, subst. *peccatum*, *delictum*, *nefas*: to commit a —, *peccare*, *delinquere*.

sin, v. *peccare*, *delinquere*.

since, adv. *postea*, *abhinc* (e.g. he died two years —, *abhinc annos duos* (or *annis duobus*) *mortuus est*); long —, *iamdudum*, *iampriidem*.

since, prep. *e*, *ex*, *a*, *ab*, *post*: the foundation of the city, *post urbem conditam*; — that time, *ex eo tempore*; — childhood, *a pueritia*, *a puero*.

since, conj. (1) of time, *cum* (with indic.), *postquam*, *ex quo* (*tempore*). (2) causal, *cum* (with subj.), *quandoquidem*, *quia*, *quoniam* (all these with indic.): — in fact, *siquidem* (with indic.). Since may also be rendered by the relative *qui* (or *ut qui*, or *utpote qui*), with the subj.

sincere, *sincerus*, *simplex*, *candidus* (Hor.), *verus*.

sincerely, *sincere*, *vere*, *ex animo*, *simpliciter*: yours —, in letters, *vale* (*valete*).

sincerity, *animus sincerus*, *candor* (Ov.), *veritas*, *simplicitas*.

secure, render by phrase, such as *munus omni labore vacuum*.

sinew, *nervus*.

sinewy, *nervosus*.

sinful, *impius*, *improbis*, *pravus*, *malus*.

sinfully, *impie*, *prave*.

sinfulness, *impietas*, *pravitas*.

sing, *canere*, *cantare*, *modulari*: to — often, *cantitare*; to leave off —ing, *decantare*.

singe, *amburere*, *adurere*.

singer, *cantor* (with f. *cantrix*: Pl.), *cantator* (Mart.).

singing, subst. *cantus* (-ūs), *concentus* (-ūs: of voices in harmony).

single, adj. *unus*, *solus*, *unicus*, *singularis*; of a

man, = unmarried, *caelebs*; in — combat, *comminus*; not a — one, *ne unus quidem*.

single, v.: to — out, *eligere*; see also *CHOOSE*.

singly, *singillatim*, *viritim* (= man by man, esp. of distributing things); often rendered by adj. *singuli* (= one by one).

singular. (1) as opp. to plural, *singularis*: the — number, *numerus singularis* (Quint.); in the —, *singulariter* (Quint.). (2) = outstanding, unparalleled, *singularis*, *unicus*, *egregius*, *eximius*, *maximus* (= very great). (3) = strange, *mirus*, *mirificus*, *mirabilis*, *novus*, *inusitatus*, *insolens*.

singularity, render by adj.

singularly, *singulariter*, *unice*, *egregie*, *eximie*, *maxime*, *mire*, *mirifice*, *mirabiliter*.

sinister, *sinister* (= left-handed; also = wrong or unfavourable, in Verg. and Tac.); *infaustus* (= unlucky: Verg., Tac.); *pravus* (= wrong).

sink, v. (1) transit. (*sub*)*mergere*, *demergere*, *immergere*, *deprimere*. (2) intransit. (*con*)*sidere*, *desidere*, *submergi*, *demergi*, *immergi*: to — in ruins, *conlabi*, *corruere*; to — in a swoon, *conlabi* (Verg.); fig., of prices, courage, etc., *cadere*; to — into the mind, *in animum penetrare* or *descendere*.

sinless, *integer*, *sanctus*.

sinner, *peccans* (Nep., Sen.), *peccator* (eccl.); or render by verb.

sinuous, *sinuosus* (Verg.).

sip, subst., render by verb.

sip, v. (*primis labris*) *degustare*, *sorbillare* (Ter.).

sir, in addresses, *bone vir*, *vir optime*.

sire; see *FATHER*.

Siren, *Siren*.

sirocco, *auster*.

sister, *soror*, *germana*: a father's —, *amita*; a mother's —, *matertera*; of a —, *sororius*.

sisterhood, *sorores* (-um, plur.), *sorum societas* (eccl.).

sit, v. (1) transit.: to — a horse, *in equo haerere*; see also *PLACE*, *SETTLE*. (2) intransit.: in gen. = to be in a sitting position, *sedere*; to — down, *considere*, *adsidere*; to — near, *adsidere* (with dat.); to — at table, *accumbere*, *discumbere*; of a court, *haberi* (with abstract subject, e.g. *conventus*), *sedere* (of the magistrates); to — up, *vigilare* (= to stay awake), *lucubrare* (= to work late); of fowls, (*ovis*) *incubare* (Plin.); as milit. t. t., to — down before a place, *oppidum circumsedere*; see also *BESIEGE*.

site, *situs* (-ūs).

sitting, subst. *sessio*, *consessus* (-ūs, of a court, etc.).

situated, *situs*, *positus*, *conlocatus*; to be — near, *adiacere* (with dat.).

situation. (1) = position, *situs* (-ūs), *locus*, *positus* (-ūs: Sall., Tac., Ov.); an advantageous —, *opportunitas loci*. (2) = state of affairs, (*rerum*) *status* (-ūs). (3) = office, *munus* (-eris, n.).

six, *sex*: — at a time, or — each, *seni*; — times, *sexie*(n)s.

sixteen, *sedecim*: — at a time, or — each, *seni deni*; — times, *sedecie*(n)s.

sixteenth, *sextus decimus*.

sixth, *sextus*: for the — time, *sextum*.

sixtieth, *sexagesimus*.

sixty, *sexaginta*: — at a time, or — each, *sexageni*; — times, *sexagie*(n)s.

size. (1) = greatness, bulk, *magnitudo*,

amplitudo: small —, *parvitas*; to discover the — of the fleet, *cognoscere quanta sit classis*; of the same — as, *instar*, with genit.; of great —, *magnus*. (2) = glue, *gluten* (Verg., Lucr.).

skate, render by phrase, such as *solea ferrata*.

skeleton, *ossa* (-ium, n.), *ossium compages*; he is a mere —, *vix ossibus haeret* (Verg.).

sketch, subst. *adumbratio*, *descriptio*.

sketch, v. *describere*, *designare*, *adumbrare* (esp. fig.).

skewer, *veru* (= spit: Varro, Verg.).

skiff, *scapha*, *cymba*, *navicula*, *lintriculus*.

skilful, *sollers*, *peritus*, *dexter*, *sciens*, *callidus*, *habilis* (= handy), *exercitatus* (= practised).

skilfully, *sollerter*, *perite*, *callide*, *scienter*, *habilitate*.

skill, *sollertia*, *peritia*, *scientia*, *ars*, *artificium*, *calliditas*.

skim, v. LIT., *despumare* (Verg.), *spumam eximere*. TRANSF., to — over a thing, *perstringere*, *percurrere*, *transcurrere*.

skin, subst. *cutis*, *pellis*, *membrana* (esp. thin), *corium* (= hide).

skin, v. *deglubere* (Varro), *pellem* or *corium detrahere*: to — over, *cicatricem* (ob)ducere.

skin-deep, *lèvis*.

skinny; see *THIN*.

skip, v. LIT., *salire* (= to leap); to — for joy, *exultare*. TRANSF., = to pass over, *transilire*, *praeterire*.

skipper, *navis magister*; see also *CAPTAIN*.

skirmish, subst. *proelium lève*; fig., in words, *velitatio* (Pl.).

skirmish, v. *proeliis parvulis cum hoste contendere*, *velitari* (Pl.).

skirmisher, *veles*.

skirt, subst. = border, *limbus* (Verg., Ov.).

skirt, v. *tangere*; to — the coast, *oram legere*.

skittish, *protervus*, *lascivus* (mainly poet.); to be —, *lascivare*.

skittishly, *proterve*.

skittishness, *protervitas*, *lascivia*.

skulk, *latere*, *delitescere*.

skull, *caput*, *calvaria* (Cels.).

sky, *caelum*: a clear —, *caelum serenum*; under the open —, *sub divo*.

skylark, *alauda* (Plin.).

skylight, *fenestra*.

slack. (1) of things = loose, *laxus*, *fluxus*, *remissus*. (2) of persons = careless, idle, *remissus*, *segnis*, *piger*, *neglegens*.

slacken, v. (1) transit. (*re*)*laxare*, *remittere*. (2) intransit. *laxari*, *remitti*.

slackly, *laxe* (= loosely), *segniter*, *neglegenter*.

slackness, *remissio*, *neglegentia* (= carelessness), *pigritia* (= laziness).

slake, v.: to — thirst, *sitim restinguere*, *extinguere*, *explere*, *depellere*; to — lime, *calcem macerare* (Vitr.).

slander, subst. *calumnia*, (*falsa*) *criminatio*, *falsum crimen*, *maledictio*, *maledictum*, *obtractatio*.

slander, v. *calumniari*, *criminari*, *obtractare* (with dat.), *maledicere* (with dat.).

slanderer, *obtractator*.

slandorous, *maledicus*, *famosus* (Hor., Tac.).

slanderously, *falso*, *maledice*, *per calumniam*.

slang, perhaps render by adapting the phrase of Cic., *maledictum ex trivio adripere* (= to pick up an abusive expression from the gutter).

slanting, *obliquus, transversus*.

slap, subst. *alapa* (Juv.).

slap, v. *manu ferire*.

slash, subst.; see CUT, WOUND.

slash, v. *caedere, incidere*.

slate, render by *tabula* (= writing tablet), or by *tegula* (= tile).

slattern, render by phrase, such as *mulier sordida*.

slaughter, subst. *caedes, occidio, strages*: a general —, *internecio, occidio, trucidatio*.

slaughter, v. *caedere, concidere, trucidare, mactare* (esp. in sacrifice).

slaughterer, *lanius*.

slaughterhouse, *laniena*.

slave, subst. *servus, ancilla* (= female —), *verna* (= a home-born —: Pl., Hor., Mart.), *famulus* (= household —), *mancipium* (considered as a purchase): the —s of a household, *familia*; a body of —s, *servitium* (also in plur.); to sell as a —, *sub coronā vendere*; a fellow —, *conservus*; of a —, adj., *servilis*; to be a —, *servire*; fig., to be a — to a thing, *rei* (dat.) *oboedire, (in)servire*.

slave (away), v. = to toil, *laborare, sudare*.

slave-dealer, *venalicius, mango*.

slavery, *servitus* (-ūtis, f.), *servitium, famulatus* (-ūs).

slave-trade, *venditio* (= selling) or *emptio* (= buying) *servorum*.

slavish, *servilis, vernilis* (Tac.).

slavishly, *serviliter, verniliter* (Hor.).

slaver, subst. *saliva*.

slay, *interficere, occidere, interimere, conficere, necare, trucidare* (= to butcher).

slayer, *interceptor, occisor* (Pl.), *percussor*: — of a man, *homicida*; — of a parent or close relative, *parricida*.

sledge, *trahea* (Verg.).

sledge-hammer, *malleus*.

sleek, *lēvis* (= smooth), *nitidus* (= shining): to be —, *nitere*.

sleep, subst. *somnus, sopor* (poet.: strictly = heavy —), *quies*: deep —, *somnus artus*; to be overcome by —, *somno capi* or *opprimi*; in one's —, *dormiens*; want of —, *vigilia*; I haven't had a wink of —, *somnum oculis meis non vidi*.

sleep, v. *dormire, quiescere*: to try to —, *somno* (or *quieti*) *se tradere*; to — soundly, *arte* or *graviter dormire*; to be unable to —, *somnum capere non posse*.

sleepily, *somniculose*.

sleepiness, *veternus* (esp. in old people: Pl.), *somni cupidus* (Sall.).

sleepless, *insomnis* (Verg., Tac.), *exsomnis* (Verg.), *vigilans*.

sleeplessness, *insomnia, vigilia, vigilantia*.

sleepy, *semisomnus* (or -*somnis*), *somniculosus, somno gravis*.

sleet, render by phrase, such as *nix grandine mixta*.

sleeve, *manicae* (-arum, plur.).

sleight of hand, *praestigiae* (-arum, plur.).

slender, *tenuis* (lit. and fig.), *gracilis, exilis*.

slenderly, *tenuiter*.

slenderness, *tenuitas, gracilitas*.

slice of bread, (*panis*) *frustum*.

slice, v. *concidere, secare*.

slide, v. *labi*.

slight, adj. *lēvis, tenuis, exiguus, parvus*: not in the —est, *minime*.

slight, v. *neglegere, parvi facere, contemnere*.

slim, *exilis*; see also SLENDER.

slime, *limus, virus* (Verg.).

slimy, *limosus* (Verg., Ov.).

sling, subst. (1) the weapon, *funda*. (2) — for the arm, *fascia, mitella* (Cels.); to have the arm in a —, *brachium fascia involutum habere*.

sling, v. (*fundā*) *mittere, torquere*.

slink, v.: to — away, *sese subducere*.

slip, subst. (1) = the act of slipping. LIT., *lapsus* (-ūs). TRANSF., *culpa* (= fault), *error* (= mistake); or render by verb. Prov.: there's many a — 'twixt the cup and the lip, *inter os et offam* (Cato). (2) of a plant, *surculus*; see also SHOOT.

slip, v. *labi, titubare* (= to stagger: poet.): to — away, *aufugere, se subducere, elabi, dilabi* (in various directions); to let —, *amittere, omittere*; to — from the memory, *de memoria excidere*.

slipper, *crepida, solea* (Pl., Hor.).

slippery, *lubricus*; colloq., a — customer, *anguilla* (Pl.).

slit, subst. *rima* (= an opening or leak), *scissura* (Plin.).

slit, v. *incidere* (= to cut into), *findere* (= to cleave), *scindere* (= to tear).

sloe, *prunum silvestre* (Plin.): the —-tree, *prunus, silvestris* (Col.).

slogan, *dictum, praeceptum*.

sloop; see SHIP.

slope, subst. *clivus, fastigium*: an upward —, *acclivitas*; a downward —, *declivitas*.

slope, v. *vergere*.

sloping, (upwards) *acclivis*; (downwards) *declivis, proclivis, pronus, fastigatus*.

sloth, *inertia, segnitia, segnitia, desidia, ignavia, scordia, pigritia*.

slothful, *iners, segnis, deses, desidiosus, ignavus, socors, piger*.

slothfully, *segniter, ignave*.

slough, *palus* (-ūdis); see also MUD: the — of a snake, *vernatio* (Plin.), *exuviae* (-arum, plur.: Verg.).

slovenliness, *sordes* (-ium, plur.; = filth), *neglegentia*.

slovenly, *sordidus, discinctus, neglegens*.

slow, *tardus, lentus, segnis, piger, serus* (= late).

slowly, *tarde, lente, segniter, sensim* (= gradually).

slowness, *tarditas, segnitia, pigritia*.

slug, *limax* (Plin.).

slugard, *homo ignavus*.

sluggish, *segnis, piger, ignavus*.

sluggishly, *segniter, ignave*.

sluggishness, *pigritia, ignavia, inertia*.

sluice, *emissarium*.

slumber; see SLEEP.

slur, subst. *macula, nota*; see also DISGRACE.

slur over, v. *extenuare*.

slut, *mulier sordida*.

sly, *vafer, subdolos, astutus, versutus*.

slyly, *vafre, subdole, astute, versute*.

slyness, *dolus, astutia*.

smack, subst. (1) = flavour, taste, *sapor, gustus* (-ūs). (2) = a blow, *alapa* (Juv.). (3) = a small ship, *lenunculus*: a fishing—, *horia* (Pl.).

smack, v.: to — of a thing, *rem sapere*, (red)-*olere*.

small, *parvus, parvulus, exiguus, minutus, brevis* (= short), *tenuis* (= thin), *angustus* (= narrow): a — mind, *animus pusillus*; so —, *tantulus*; how — *quantulus*; however —, *quantuluscunque*.

smallness, *parvitas, exiguitas, tenuitas, brevitatis* (= shortness).

smart, subst. *dolor, morsus* (-ūs), *cruciatus* (-ūs).

smart, v. = to feel pain, *dolēre*; to — for a thing, *plecti*; see also PUNISH.

smart, adj. (1) = sharp, painful, *acer, acerbus, gravis*. (2) = active, *acer, alacer*. (3) = witty, *salsus*. (4) = elegant, fine, *lautus, mundus, nitidus, ornatus*; rather —, *ornatulus* (Pl.).

smartness. (1) = activity, briskness, *alacritas*. (2) = elegance, *munditia*; or render by adj.

smattering, render by phrase, such as *lēvis scientia*: having a — of Greek, *litterulis Graecis imbutus* (Hor.); having a — of philosophy, *philosophiam odoratus* (Tac.).

smear, v. (*in*)*linēre, oblinēre*.

smell, subst. *odoratus* (-ūs; = the sense), *odoratio* (= the act), *odor* (= the result): a bad —, *foetor*; to have a bad —, *male olēre*; a — of burning, *nidor*.

smell, v. (1) = to perceive a —, *olfacēre*; fig., to — out, *olfacēre, odorari*. (2) = to give off a smell, (*red*)*olēre* (with acc. of what a thing —s of).

smelt, *fundere* (Plin.), *coquere* (Plin.).

smile, subst. *risus* (-ūs): with a —, *subridens*.

smile, v. (*sub*)*ridere, renidēre*: to — at, *adridere* (with dat.).

smirk, *risus* (-ūs).

smite, v. *ferre* (with perfect, supine, etc., from *percutere*): fig., to be smitten with love, *amore flagrare, ardere* (with acc. of the loved one: poet.).

smith, *faber*: a blacksmith, *faber ferrarius*.

smithy, *officina, fabrica*.

smoke, subst. *fumus*.

smoke, v. (1) = to emit —, *fumare*. (2) to — out, *fumigare, suffire* (poet.).

smoky, *fumosus*.

smooth, adj. *lēvis, teres, lenis*; of style, *lenis*; of manner, *comis, blandus*; of temper, *aequus, aequabilis*.

smooth, v. *lēvare, lēvigare* (Varro), *limare* (with file).

smoothly, *leniter*.

smoothness, *lēvitas, lenitas, aequabilitas*.

smother. LIT., *suffocare, animam intercludere*. TRANSF., *opprimere, comprimere*.

smoulder, v. *fumare*.

smuggle, render by phrase, such as *furtim importare* or *invehere*.

smuts, *fuligo*.

smutty, = smoky, *fumosus*.

snack, *cenula, tentaculum* (Pl., Mart.).

snaffle, *frenum*.

snail, *cochlea* (or *coclea*).

snake, *anguis, serpens, vipera* (poet.).

snaky, *viperus* (Ov.), *anguineus* (Ov.).

snap, subst. *crepitus* (-ūs; = any sharp noise), *fragor* (= a noise of breaking).

snap, v. (1) transit. = to break, *frangere, prae**fringere, (prae)rumpere*: to — the fingers, *digitis concrepare*; to — up, *adripere, corrumpere*. (2) intransit. = to get broken suddenly, *disillire* (poet.), *frangi, rumpi*.

snappish, *morosus, difficilis, mordax* (Hor.).

snare, subst. (lit and fig.), *laqueus, plaga, insidiae* (-arum: strictly = ambush).

snare, v. (lit. and fig.), *inlaqueare* (Hor.).

snarl, subst. *gannitus* (-ūs: Lucr., Mart.).

snarl, v. (*og*)*gannire* (poet.), (*sub*)*ringi*.

snatch, *rapere, corripere*: to — at, *captare*; to — away, *eripere, abstrahere, avellere*; to — secretly, *surripere*.

sneak, = to go stealthily, creep, (*cor*)*repere*; to — in (lit. and fig.), *inrepere*; to — away, (*furtim*) *se subducere*; to have a —ing fear, *subtimere*.

sneer, subst. *rhonchus* (Mart.).

sneer, v.: to — at, *deridēre, inridere, naso adunco suspendere* (Hor.).

sneeze, *sternuere* (Plin.).

sneezing, *sternumentum, sternutamentum* (Sen.).

sniff: to — at, *odorari*.

snip, *circumcidere, amputare*.

snob, **snobbery**, **snobbish**, render by phrase, such as *iactare genus* (= to boast of one's ancestry), or *generosiores admirari*; see also Hor. Sat. I. 6, 1-6, where Maecenas is described as no snob.

snore, *stertere*.

snort, v. *fremere*.

snorting, subst. *fremitus* (-ūs).

snout, *rostrum*.

snow, subst. *nix* (and in plur., *nives* = — lying on the ground, — drifts).

snow, v.: it —s, *ningit* or *ninguit* (Verg.).

snowy, *nivosus, niveus* (poet.; also = — white).

snub; see REBUKE.

snub-nosed, *silus, simus* (Verg.).

snuff, subst., of a candle, *fungus* (Verg.).

snuff, v.: to — a candle, render by phrase, such as *candelae fungum demere*; to — out, *ex(s)tinguere*; to — up, *naribus haurire*.

snug; see COMFORTABLE.

so. (1) as adv. = in this way, thus, *sic, ita, hoc modo*: is it so? *itane est?* it is so, *ita est, sic habet, ita se res habet*; and so on, *et cetera*; =, to such an extent, *sic, ita, adeo, tam*; so . . . as, *tam . . . quam*; so that (final), *ut* with subjunc. (neg. *ne*); so that (consec.), (*ita adeo, etc.*) *ut* with subjunc. (neg. *ut non*); so that (restrictive, = on condition that), *ita . . . ut* (with subjunc.); so great, *tantus*; so small, *tantulus*; so many, *tot*; so many times, *totie(n)s*; so much, *tantum*; so far, *eo (usque)* = all that way, *hactenus* = hitherto; so far as I can, *quantum ego possum*; so far as I am concerned, *quantum ad me attinet*; so far from being asleep, I am reading, *tantum abest ut dormiam ut legam, or adeo non dormio ut legam, or non modo non dormio sed etiam lego*; so long as (= provided that), *dum (modo)*, with subjunc. (2) as conj. = accordingly, and so, *itaque, ergo, igitur*; in asseverations, *ita* (e.g. so help me God, *ita me di ament*).

soak, *madefacere*: to — up, *bibere*; to — through, *permanare*.

soap, *sapo* (Plin.).

soar, *sublime ferri, subvolare, se tollere* (lit. and fig.).

sob, subst. *singultus* (-ūs).

sob, v. *singulare* (Quint.); or render by subst.

sober. LIT., *sobrius*. TRANSF., *sobrius, temperans, temperatus, modestus, moderatus, severus* (= grave).

soberly, *sobrie, temperate, modeste, moderate*.

sobriety. LIT., *sobrietas* (Sen.). TRANSF., *temperantia, moderatio, modestia*.

so-called, *quem (quam, quod) dicunt*.

sociability, *comitas, facilitas*.

sociable, *comis, facilis, socialis* (Sen.).

sociably, *socialiter* (Hor.).

social, *communis* (= common to all), *civilis* (= common to all the citizens of a state), *congregabilis* (= gregarious): — life, *vita societas, vita communis*; — sense (= tact), *sensus (-ūs) communis*.

socialism, *socialist*, render by phrase, such as *bona communicare, bona communia habere* (= to share goods).

society. (1) in the widest sense = human beings in association, *homines* (-um, plur.), *hominum coetus* (-ūs), *conventus* (-ūs), *congressus* (-ūs): life in —, *communis vita, vitae societas*. (2) = a limited association of persons for a common end, *societas, sodalitas, conlegium* (= guild, corporation), *factio* (political, often sinister). (3) the —, or company, of an individual, *convictus* (-ūs), *consuetudo*: to admit a person into one's —, *hominem socium admittēre*.

sock; see STOCKING.

socket, *cavum* (= hollow, cavity).

sod, *caespes*.

soda, *nitrum* (Plin.).

sodden, *madidus*.

soda, *lectus, lectulus, grabatus*.

soft, *mollis, lenis, tener, mitis*; fig. = effeminate, *mollis, effeminatus*.

soften, v. (1) transit. (e) *mollire, mitigare, lenire*. (2) intransit. *molliri, mollescere* (poet.), *mitescere*.

softly, *molliter, leniter*.

softness, *mollitia* or *mollities*.

soil, subst. *solum, terra, humus*.

soil, v. transit. *inquinare, polluere, maculare*; see also DEFILE.

sojourn, subst. *commoratio, mansio*: — abroad, *peregrinatio*.

sojourn, v. (com) *morari, manēre*: to — abroad, *peregrinari*.

sojourner, *hospes* (= guest), *peregrinus* or *advena* (= foreigner, alien), *inquilinus* (= tenant).

solace, subst. *solatium, consolatio*.

solace, v. (con) *solari, (homini) solatium praeberē, or dare or adferre*.

solar, *solaris* (Ov.); or render by genit. *solis* (= of the sun).

solder, subst. *ferrumen* (Plin.).

solder, v. *devincire, (con)ferruminare* (Plin.), *(im)plumbare* (Vitr., Plin.).

soldier, *miles*: a private —, *miles (gregarius), gregarius, manipularis*; a fellow —, *commilito*; foot —, *pedes*; horse —, *eques*; to serve as a —, *stipendia merere* or *mereri*.

soldierly, *militaris, rei militaris peritus, militarius* (Pl.): in a — manner, *militariter*.

soldiery, *miles* (-um, plur.), or as collect. sing. *miles*.

sole, subst. (1) of the foot or of a shoe, *solum*; of the foot only, *planta* (poet. and Sen.). (2) the fish, *solea* (Ov., Plin.).

sole, adj. *solus, unus, unicus*: — command, *singulare imperium*.

solecism, *solecismus* (Sen., Quint., Juv.); see also IMPROPRIETY.

solely, *solum, tantum*; or render by adj. *solus*.

solemn. (1) in connexion with religion, *sollemnis, sanctus, religiosus*. (2) in gen. = serious, *serius, severus, tristis, gravis*.

solemnity; see GRAVITY, SERIOUSNESS.

solemnization, *celebratio*.

solemnize, *celebrare*.

solemnly, *sollemniter* (in connexion with religion), *sancite, graviter*.

solicit. (1) = to ask for, court, *petere, poscere, flagitare, captare*. (2) = to incite, tamper with persons, *solicitare*.

solicitation, *preces* (-um, plur.), *flagitatio*: to your —, *impulsu tuo*.

solicitor, *advocatus*; see also ADVOCATE.

solicitous, *solicitus, anxius*; see also ANXIOUS.

solicitously, *solicite, anxie*.

solicitude, *solicitudo, cura, anxietas*.

solid, subst. *solidum*.

solid, adj. *solidus, stabilis, firmus*: — food, *cibus firmus* (Varro); — ground, *solidum*.

solidity, *soliditas*.

solidly, *firme, firmiter*.

soliloquy, *soliloquize*, render by the phrase *secum loqui* (= to talk to oneself).

solitary: in gen. *solus*; of living things, *solitarius, solivagus*; of places, *desertus, devius* (= off the beaten track). See also SOLE.

solitude, *solitudo* (as both state and lonely place).

solo, *canticum*.

solstice: the summer —, *solstitium* (with adj. *solstitialis*); the winter —, *bruma* (with adj. *brumalis*).

solubility, *soluble*, render by verb (dis) *solvere*.

solution. (1) = act of dissolving (dis) *olutio*. (2) = liquid after solution, *dilutum* (Plin.).

(3) of problems, etc., *explicatio, solutio* (Sen.).

solve, (dis) *solvere, enodare, expedire, explicare*.

solvent, render by verb (dis) *solvere*: to be — (= able to pay), *solvendo esse*.

some, somebody, someone. (1) in gen. *aliquis -quid*, pron., and *aliqui -qua -quod*, adj.

(= — unspecified); *aliquis* is often used with a partitive genit. of subst. or adj. (e.g. — dignity, *aliquid dignitatis*; — bitterness, *aliquid amari*); *quispiam* (rarer); *quis, quid*, pron., and *qui, qua, quod*, adj. (indef., usually after *si, nisi, ne* or *num*); *nescioquis*, pron., and *nescioqui*, adj. (= — or other; casual or disparaging); *quidam, quaedam quoddam*, and subst. *quiddam* (= certain, known but not further described; but in plur. sometimes indefinite); *nonnullus* (esp. in plur. = — few); *aliquot* (plur., incl.; = a certain number of); *complures* (-ium, plur.; = several).

(2) some, with numerals, = about, *circiter, fere, ad* with acc. (3) some, disparagingly, = no more than, a mere, 'some old', *unus*.

(4) distributively: — . . . others, *alii* . . . *alii*; — say one thing, others another, *alii aliud dicunt*. (5) in other phrases: there are — who, *sunt qui* (with subjunc., unless the antecedent is identified); to — degree, *aliquantum*; to — small extent, *aliquantulum*; at — time, *aliquando*; for — time, *aliquamdiu*; — few times, *aliquotie(n)s*; by — way, *aliqua*; from — place, *alicunde*; to — place, *aliquo*.

somehow, *nescio quomodo, nescio quo pacto*.

somersault, *saltus* (-ūs; = leap).

something, *aliquid, nonnihil*; see also SOME.

sometimes, *aliquando, nonnunquam* (= fairly

often), *subinde*, *interdum* (= now and then); distributively, sometimes . . . sometimes . . ., *modo . . . modo*, *alias . . . alias*, *interdum . . . interdum*.

somewhat, *aliquantum*, *aliquantulum*, *nonnihil*. **somewhere**, *alicubi*.

somewhither, *aliquo*.

somnambulist, *qui dormiens ambulat*.

somnolent; see SLEEPY.

son, *filius*, *natus* (poet.): a little —, *filiolus*; foster- —, *alumnus*; a — -in-law, *gener*; a step- —, *privignus*; —s and daughters, *liberi*.

song, *carmen*, *cantus* (-ūs), *canticum*; prov., the old sweet — *! cantilenam eandem canis* (Ter.).

songster, render by verb.

sonorous, *canorus*, *clarus*.

sonorously, *canore*, *clare*.

soon, *mox*, *brevi* (tempore); *cito*, *iam*, *propediem*, *mature* (= promptly): — after, *post paullo*, *non ita multo post*; too —, *ante tempus*; as — as possible, *quam primum*, *primo quōque tempore*; as — as, *simul ac* or *atque*, *ubi primum*.

sooner (1) = more early, *maturius*: prov., no — said than done, *dictum factum* (Ter.). (2) = for preference, rather, *potius*, *libentius*: I had —er, *malle*.

soot, *fuligo*.

sooth, = truth, *verum*, *veritas*: in —, *vere*, *certe*.

soothe, *mulcēre*, *lenire*, *placare*, *sedare*, *levare*, *mitigare*, *tranquillare*.

soothing, of speech, etc., *blandus*.

soothsayer, *haruspex*, *hariolus*, *auspex*, *vates*.

soothsaying, subst. *haruspicina*, *auspiciū*.

sop, *fuligine oblitus*.

sop, *frustum*, *offa* (panis).

sophism, **sophistry**, *captio*, *sophisma* (Sen.).

sophist, in the Greek professional sense, *sophistes*; in gen., *homo captiosus*.

sophistical, *captiosus*.

soporific, adj. *soporifer*, *soporos*, *somnifer* (all poet.).

sorcerer, *veneficus*.

sorceress, *venefica*, *maga*, *saga*.

sorcery, *ars magica*.

sordid, *sordidus*, *abiectus*, *inliberalis*, *humilis*.

sordidly, *sordide*, *abiecte*, *inliberaliter*.

sordidness, *sordes*, *inliberalitas*.

sore, subst. *ulcus* (-eris, n.).

sore, adj. (1) = painful, *gravis*, *acer*, *acerbus*, *molestus*. (2) = hurt, render by verb *dolēre*: fig., to be — about a thing, *rem graviter ferre*.

sorely, *graviter*.

sorrel, subst. *lathaphum* or *lapathus* (Hor.).

sorrel, adj. *spadix* (Verg.).

sorrow, subst. *dolor*, *aegritudo*, *maerior*, *maestitia*, *tristitia*, *paenitentia* (= regret), *desiderium* (= longing), *luctus* (-ūs, esp. of bereavement): to my great —, *cum magno meo dolore*.

sorrow, v. *dolēre*, *maerēre*, *dolore adfici*, *lugēre* (= to mourn).

sorrowful, *tristis*, *maestus*, *lugubris*, *dolore* (or *luctu* or *maerore*) *adfectus*.

sorrowfully, *maeste*; see also SADLY.

sorry; see SAD, SORROWFUL; to be —, = to regret having done a thing, is rendered by the impersonal *paenitet*; to be — for, = to pity, by *misereri* (with genit.), *miserari*, or the impersonal *miseret*; I'm — it happened, *nollem factum* (Ter.).

sort, subst. (1) = kind, *genus*: of what —? *qualis? cuiusmodi?*; of that —, *talis*, *eiusmodi*; a — of (= as it were a, what one might call a), *quidam*, agreeing with subst.; he is not the — of man to, *non est est qui* with subjunc. (2) = rank, *ordo*. (3) = manner, *modus*, *ratio*.

sort, v. *digerēre*.

sortie, *excursio*, *eruptio*: to make a —, *erumpere*.

so-so, *mediocriter*.

sot, *potator* (Pl.), *homo ebriosus*.

sottish, *ebriosus*.

soul. (1) = the vital principle, associated with the body in life, and perhaps quitting it at death, *anima*. (2) = the rational principle in man, *animus*, rarely *anima*. (3) = the emotional faculty, *animus*, *pectus* (-oris, n.): with all one's —, *ex animo*, *toto pectore*. (4) = a single person, *caput*, *homo*, *anima* (Verg., Tac.): not a —, *nemo*, *ne unus quidem*.

sound, subst. (1) = noise, *sonus*, *sonitus* (-ūs), *streptus* (-ūs). (2) see STRAIT.

sound, adj. (1) = healthy, whole, *sanus*, *integer*, *validus*: safe and —, *incolumis*, *salvus*, *sospes*; to be — in health, *bonā* or *integra valetudine uti*, *bene valēre*. (2) = deep, of sleep, *altus*, *artus*. (3) of knowledge, etc., *altus*, *accuratus*. (4) of arguments, *gravis*.

sound, v. (1) = to make a noise, *sonare*; to — a trumpet, *tubam inflare*; to — to arms, *ad arma conclamare*; to — the battle call, *bellicum canēre*; to — the retreat, *receptui canēre*; to — a person's praises, *hominem laudare* or *laudibus ferre*. (2) = to test, try, *temptare*, *percontari* (= to question).

soundly. (1) of sleep, *arte*. (2) of beating, etc., *male*, *peissime*, *graviter*.

soundness, *sanitas*, *integritas*; of arguments, *gravitas*.

soup, *iūs* (iuris, n.).

sour, adj. LIT., *acerbus*, *amarus*, *acidus* (poet.): very —, *peracerbus*; to turn —, *acescere* (Hor.). TRANSF., *acerbus*, *amarus*, *morosus*.

sour, v. *exacerbare*.

source, *fons*, *caput*, *origo*, *principium*, *stirps*: to have its — in a thing, *ex re nasci*, *manare*, *proficisci*.

sourness, *acerbitas*, *amaritudo*, *morositas* (= peevishness).

south, subst. *meridies*, *regio australis* or *meridiana*: facing —, *ad meridiem versus* or *spectans*.

south, **southerly**, **southern**, adj. *meridianus*, *australis*: the — wind, *auster*.

south-east: to face —, *inter meridiem et solis ortum spectare*; the — wind, *euronotus* (Plin.), *volvturnus* (Plin.).

southernwood, *abrotonum* or *abrotonus* (Hor.).

southwards, in or *ad meridiem*.

south-west: to face —, *inter occasum solis et meridiem spectare*; the — wind, *Africus* (Verg., Plin.).

sovereign, subst. *rex*, *dominus*, *princeps*, *tyrannus* (arbitrary or despotic).

sovereign, adj. = one's own master, *sui iuris*: a — remedy, *remedium efficacissimum*.

sovereignty, *summa rerum* or *imperii*, (*summi*) *imperium*, *dominatio*, *dominatus* (-ūs), *regnum*, *tyrannis* (arbitrary or despotic).

sow, subst. *sus*.

sow, v. *serere*, *semen spargere*: prov., as you —, so shall you reap, *ut sementem feceris, ita metes*.

sower, sator.
sowing, subst. *satio, satus* (-ūs), *sementis*.
space, spatium, locus: a — of time, *spatium* (*temporis*); a — between, = interval, gap, *intervallum*.
spacious, amplus.
spaciousness, amplitudo, laxitas.
spade, pala.
Spain, Hispania.
span, subst., as a measure, *palmus* (Plin.): the — of life, *vitae summa* (Hor.); the — of the arch was 20 ft., *arcus viginti pedes latus erat*.
span, v.; see MEASURE; of bridges, render by *iungere*.
spangled, distinctus.
spaniel, render by *canis*.
Spanish, Hispanus, Hispanicus, Hispaniensis.
spank, v. *nates pulsare* (Juv.).
spar, subst. (1) mineral, *lapis specularis* (Plin.). (2) of timber, *asser, longurius*.
spar, v. *pugnis certare*.
spare, adj.; see THIN.
spare, v. *parcere* (with dat.).
sparing, parcus.
sparingly, parce.
spark, scintilla, igniculus (esp. fig.): a — of hope, *specula*.
sparkle, v. *scintillare* (poet.), *fulgere, nitere*.
sparrow, passer (Cat.).
spasm, spasmus (Plin.), *spasma* (-ātis, n.: Plin.).
spasmodically, render by phrase, such as *haud uno tenore*.
spatter, spargere, aspergere.
spawn, subst. (*piscium*) *ova* (-orum, plur.).
spawn, v. *ova gignere*.
speak, dicere (= to express ideas, or make a speech), *loqui* (= to articulate or converse), *fari, verba facere*: to — Greek, *Graeca lingua uti, Graece loqui*; to — against a person, = to oppose in speech, *contra hominem dicere*; = to accuse, *in hominem dicere* or *invehi*; to — out, — up, *eloqui*; to — to, (*hominem*) *adfari, appellare, adloqui*; to — together, *conloqui*.
speaker, orator (= orator), *is qui dicit* (= one who happens to be speaking).
speaking, adj. of a likeness, *verus, expressus*.
spear, subst. *hasta*; see also LANCE.
spear, v. *hasta transfigere*.
special, praecipuus, eximius, egregius, proprius, peculiaris (= one's own —).
specialist, homo (rei, genit.) *peritus*.
speciality, quod proprium est (with dat.).
specially, praecipue, eximie, egregie, imprimis (in primis), *maxime, prae ceteris, praesertim, valde*.
specie, aurum (or *argentum*) *signatum*.
species, genus (-ēris, n.), *species*.
specific, subst.; see REMEDY.
specific, adj. (1) = peculiar, *proprius, peculiaris*. (2) = explicit, definite, *disertus*.
specifically, diserte.
specify, denotare; of a number of items, *enumerare*.
specimen, specimen, documentum, exemplum.
specious, speciosus.
speck, macula.
speckled, maculis distinctus, maculatus, maculosus.
spectacle, spectaculum.
spectator, at a show, *spectator*; otherwise render by the verb *spectare*.

spectre; see GHOST.

speculate. (1) = to consider, ponder, wonder, *cogitare, quaerere, inquirere*. (2) see GUESS. (3) in business, *quaestui servire*.

speculation. (1) = thought, *cogitatio*: scientific —, *rerum contemplatio*; philosophical —, *philosophia*. (2) = guess, *coniectura*. (3) in business, *negotium, mercatura*.

speculative, = conjectural, *coniecturalis*: — philosophy, *philosophia contemplativa* (Sen.).

speech. (1) the faculty, *oratio*. (2) = a particular —, *oratio*; a short —, *oratiuncula*; a — before a meeting of the people, *contio*; to deliver a —, *orationem* or *contionem habere, contionari*.

speechless; see DUMB.

speed, subst. *celeritas, velocitas*; = haste, *properatio, festinatio*.

speed, v. (1) transit. = to accelerate, *maturare*; = to make prosperous, *fortunare*. (2) intransit. = to hasten, *properare, festinare*; see also SUCCEED.

speedily, cito, celeriter, velociter, propere, festinanter.

speedy, citus, celer, velox.

spell, subst. *carmen*.

spell, v. render by *scribere* (= write).

spellbound, defixus, stupens, stupefactus.

spend. (1) of money, *insumere* (in rem), *erogare* (esp. of public money). (2) of time, *agere, degere, consumere, conterere* (= to waste): to — the night, *pernoctare*. (3) = to exhaust, *conficere, consumere*: to — itself; see ABATE.

spendthrift, nepos, homo prodigus.

spew, (e)vomere.

sphere. (1) geometrical, *sphaera, globus*. (2) = field of activity, *provincia*.

spherical, globosus.

sphinx, sphinx.

spice, condimentum (lit. and fig.).

spicy, conditus; fig. *salsus*.

spider, aranea (poet. and Sen.): a small —, *araneola*.

spider's-web, aranea (poet.).

spike, clavus, cuspis.

spikenard, nardus (Plin.).

spill, effundere.

spin, v. (1) transit.: to — thread, *nere* (poet.); to — round, *versare, circumagere, in orbem agere*; to — out, = to prolong, *ducere*. (2) intransit., render by passive verb.

spindle, fusus (poet.).

spine, spina (Verg.).

spinner, render by verb.

spinster, virgo, innupta (poet.).

spiral, subst. *coclea* (Cels., Col.).

spiral, adj. *tortuosus*.

spire, turris.

spirit. (1) = vital principle, *anima*; see also SOUL. (2) = character, disposition, *animus, ingenium, indoles, natura*: the — of the age, *temporum* or *huius aetatis ratio* or *mores* (-um, plur.). (3) = energy, animation, courage, *animus, spiritus* (-ūs), *vis, ferocia, vigor*: a man of —, *homo ferox*; with —, *ferociter*. (4) a disembodied —, *anima, manes* (-ium, plur.). (5) = intention, real meaning (opp. to letter), *consilium, sententia, voluntas* (Quint.). (6) in Christian doctrine,

the Holy Spirit, *Spiritus* (-ūs) *Sanctus* or *Sacer* (eccl.). (7) = strong drink, render as WINE.

spirited, *animosus, generosus, ferox, acer*.

spiritedly, *animose, ferociter, acriter*.

spiritless, *ignavus*.

spiritual. (1) in gen. = of the spirit, render by genit., such as *animi* or *ingenii*. (2) = incorporeal, *corporis experts*. (3) opp. to secular, *sacer, ecclesiasticus* (eccl.).

spiritualism, *spiritualist*, render by phrase, such as *credere inter mortuos ac vivos commercium esse*.

spirituality, *animus rerum divinarum studiosus*.

spit, subst. *veru* (Verg.).

spit, v. *spuere* (Plin.): to — back, — out, *respuere*; to — upon, *consputare*.

spite, subst. *maligntas, malevolentia, livor, invidia, odium*: in — of, render by abl. abs. (e.g.: in — of your unwillingness, *te invito*), or by concessive clause (with *cum*, *quamvis*, etc.).

spite, v.; see VEX, ANNOY.

spiteful, *malignus, malevolus, lividus*.

spitefully, *maligne*.

spittle; see SALIVA.

splash, v. transit. *aspergere*.

spleen. LIT., *lien* (Pl.), *splen* (Pl.). TRANSF., *stomachus, invidia, odium*.

splendid, *splendidus, magnificus, egregius, (prae)clarus*.

splendidly, *splendide, magnifice, (prae)clare*.

splendour, *splendor, magnificentia, apparatus, -ūs* (= pomp).

splenetic. LIT., *lienosus* (Pl.). TRANSF., *stomachosus, malevolus, malignus*.

splice, (*con*)*iungere, connectere, inter se texere*.

splint, *canalis* (Cels.), *ferulae* (Cels.).

splinter, *ossis fragmentum* (of bone); *assula* (Pl., Cat.) or *ligni fragmentum* (of wood).

split, subst. *fissura* (Plin.), *scissura* (Plin.), *rima* (= crack).

split, v. (1) transit. (*dif*)*findere, scindere*. (2) intransit. (*dif*)*findi, dissilire* (= to leap apart: poet.).

spoil, subst. *praeda*: the —s of war, *spolia* (-orum, plur.); —s taken from the person of an enemy, *exuviae* (-arum, plur.).

spoil, v. (1) = to plunder, (*ex*)*spoliare*. (2) = to injure, mar, *corrumpere, perdere, vitare*.

(3) = to over-indulge a person, *homini nimis indulgere* or *morigerari*.

spoiler, *spoliator*.

spoiling, *spoliatio*.

spoke, *radius* (Verg., Ov.).

Spoleto, *Spoletum*.

spondee, *spondēus*.

sponge, subst. *spongia* (Plin.).

sponge, v. = to cadge, *parasitari* (Pl.).

sponger, *parasitus*.

spongy, *spongiosus* (Plin.).

sponsor, *sponsor* (eccl.); fig., of measures, etc., *actor*.

spontaneity, render by *sponte* or *ultra*.

spontaneous, *voluntarius, spontaneus* (Sen.).

spontaneously, (*sua*) *sponte, ultra*.

spoon, *cocleare* (Mart.).

sport, subst. (1) = play, *ludus, lusus* (-ūs).

(2) = hunting, *venatio*. (3) = mockery, *ludibrium, inrisio*.

sport, v. *ludere, lascivire*.

sportive, adj. *lascivus* (poet.), *iocosus, festivus*.

sportively, *per iocum, iocose*.

sportiveness, *lascivia, iocus*.

sportsman, *venator*.

spot, subst. (1) = mark, stain (lit. and fig.), *macula, nota*. (2) = place, *locus*.

spot, v. LIT., *notare, maculis* or *notis distinguere, maculare*. TRANSF., *maculare, inquinare*.

spotless. LIT., *sine maculis*. TRANSF., *purus, sanctus, integer*.

spotted, *maculosus, maculis distinctus*.

spouse, *coniunx*; also *maritus* (= the husband), *uxor* (= the wife).

spout, subst. *os*.

spout, v. LIT., *exsilire*. TRANSF., *declamare*.

sprain, *intorquere, convellere* (Col.).

sprawl, render by phrase, such as *humili prostratum iacere*.

spray, subst. (1) liquid, *aspergo* (poet.). (2) on a tree, *virgula*.

spread, v. (1) transit. (*ex*)*pendere* (= to lay open), *explicare* (= to unfold), *extendere* (= to stretch out), *spargere* (= to scatter), (*di*)*vulgare* (= to publish, broadcast), *dilatare* (= to stretch out). (2) intransit., of physical objects, (*ex*)*pandi, extendi*, etc. (see above); of abstract things, *percrebescere, increbescere, (di)vulgari, manare*.

spreading, adj. *patulus* (Verg.).

sprig, *sarculus, virgula*.

sprightliness, *alacritas* (= briskness), *facetiae* (-arum = pleasantries).

sprightly, *alacer* (= brisk), *facetus* or *salsus* (= humorous).

spring, subst. (1) = fountain, *fons, scaturigo* (rare). (2) = origin, in gen., *fons, origo, principium, causa*. (3) the season, *ver, tempus vernum*: at the beginning of —, *primo* or *ineunte vere*; of —, adj. *vernus*; the — of life, *inmens aetas*.

spring, v. LIT. = to leap, *salire*; to — forth, *exsilire*; to — down, *desilire*; to — forward, *prosilire*. TRANSF., to — up, — from (*ex* or *ab re*, etc.), *nasci, (ex)oriri, proficisci*; to — up, of plants, *crecere*; of winds, *surgere* (Verg.); to — a leak, *rimas agere* (Ov.).

spring-tide, *aestus* (-ūs) *maximus*.

sprinkle, *spargere, aspergere, conspergere*: to — on, *inspergere*.

sprite, *faunus* (= faun) or *nympha* (= nymph).

sprout, subst. *sarculus*.

sprout, v. *pullulare* (Verg.), *germinare* (Plin.).

spruce, adj. *comptus, bellus, concinnus, nitidus, elegans*.

sprucely, *belle, ornate, nitide, eleganter*.

sprung from (a gente, etc.) *ortus* or (more remotely) *oriundus*.

spur, subst. *calcar* (lit. and fig.).

spur, v.: to — a horse, *equo calcaria subdere, equum calcaribus concitare* or *stimulare*; fig., to — on; see INCITE.

spurious, *adulterinus, falsus*.

spurn, *fastidire, aspernari, repudiare*: to — with the foot; see KICK.

spurt, subst. *nisus* (-ūs); see also EFFORT.

spy, subst. *explorator, speculator, emissarius*.

spy, v. *explorare, speculari*.

squabble, subst. *rixa, altercatio, iurgium*.

squabble, v. *rixari*.

squadron, of cavalry, (*equitum*) *turma* or *ala*: of ships, *classis*.

squalid, *sordidus, spurcus*.

squalidly, *sordide*.

squall, subst. (1) of wind, *procella*. (2) by an infant, *vagitus* (-ūs).
squall, v. *vagire*.
squalor, *sordes* (often plur.).
squander, *profundere, effundere, perdere, dissipare*.
squanderer, *nepos*.
square, subst. *quadratum* (= a — figure), *quadra* (= a — piece: poet.), *forum* (= a market—).
square, adj. *quadratus*.
square, v. = to make square, *quadrare*: intransit., to — with, *quadrare (in rem)*; of accounts, transit. *subducere*, intransit. *quadrare*.
squash, v. *contere, contundere*.
squat, adj. *habitu corporis brevis atque obes* (Suet.).
squat, v. *subsistere, considerare*.
squatter, *inquilinus*: —'s rights, render by *usu capere* (= to obtain a prescriptive right to).
squeak, subst. *stridor*.
squeak, v. *stridere* (poet.).
squeamish, *fastidiosus, delicatus*.
squeamishness, *fastidium*.
squeeze, subst. *compressio*.
squeeze, v. *premere, comprimere*: to — out, *exprimere*.
squint, v. *limis* or *perversis oculis esse, strabonem esse*: a person who —, *strabo*.
squire, *armiger* (late Latin).
squirrel, *sciurus* (Plin.).
squirt, v. (1) transit. *icere*. (2) intransit. *emicare, exsilire*.
stab, subst. *ictus* (-ūs = a blow), *vulnus* (-eris, n. = a wound).
stab, v. *confodere, (sicā, pugione, etc.) ferire*.
stability, *stabilitas, firmitas, constantia*.
stable, subst. *stabulum*: prov., to lock the — door after the horse is stolen, *clipeum post vulnera sumere* (Ov.).
stable, adj. *stabilis, firmus, constans*.
stable, v. *stabilare* (Varro).
stack, subst. *cumulus, acervus, strues*.
stack, v. *cumulare*.
staff. (1) = a stick, *baculum, bacillum, scipio* (carried before officials): an augur's —, *lituus, baculum*; a herald's —, *caduceus*. (2) = a body of assistants: military, *legati* (-orum, plur.); a — appointment, *legatio*; civil, *adiutores* (-um, plur.), *ministri* (-orum, plur.).
stag, *cervus*.
stage. (1) of a theatre, *proscenium, scaena, pulpitum* (Hor.): of the —, *scenicus*; to go on the —, in *scenam prodire*. (2) = degree, *gradus* (-ūs).
stagger, v. (1) transit. = to shock, *commovere, percellere, obstupescere*. (2) intransit. *titubare, vacillare*.
stagnant, *stagnans* (Plin.), *piger, lentus*.
stagnate. LIT., *stagnare* (Verg.). TRANSF., perhaps *hebescere, languere*.
staid; see SOBER.
stain, subst. (lit. and fig.), *macula, labe, nota*.
stain, v. LIT., see DYE, DIRTY. TRANSF., *maculare, foedare, polluere, inquinare*.
stainless, *purus, integer, intemeratus* (Verg., Ov., Tac.).
stair, *gradus* (-ūs): a — case, *scalae* (-arum, plur.); I live up three flights of —s, *scalas habito tribus* (Mart.).
stake, subst. (1) = a post, *palus, stipes, sudes*.

(2) = pledge, *pignus* (-oris, n.): fig., to be at —, *agi, in discrimen adduci, in discrimine esse*; my honour is at —, *fama agitur mea*.
stake, v. (de) *ponere* (Verg.).
stale, adj. *vetus, obsoletus*.
stalk, subst. *culmus, caulis* (Cato, Verg.), *calamus* (Verg.).
stalk, v. (1) = to strut, *incedere*. (2) = to follow carefully, render by phrase.
stall, subst. (1) for cattle, *stabulum* (Verg.). (2) = a little shop, *taberna*.
stall, v. *stabulare* (Varro).
stallion, (*equus*) *admissarius* (Plin.).
stamen, *stamen* (Plin.).
stammer, subst. *haesitantia, haesitatio linguae*.
stammer, v. *balbutire, lingua haesitare*.
stammering, adj. *balbus*.
stamp, subst. (1) = impression, *nota, signum, imago (impressa)*: fig., persons of that —, *eiusmodi homines*. (2) of the foot, *pedis supplisio*.
stamp, v. (1) = to mark, *signare, notare, signum* or *notam imprimere*: to — money, *nummos signare* or *cuudere* (Ter.). (2) with the foot, *pedem supplodere*: to — underfoot, *conculcare*.
stanch; see STAUNCH.
stand, subst. (1) = a place for standing, *locus, statio*. (2) = a place for standing things on, *abacus* (= sideboard, etc.). (3) = the act of standing, *mora*: to come to a —, *consistere, subsistere*; to make a — against, *resistere* (with dat.).
stand, v. (1) = to be upright, *stare, consistere*: to — aloof, *abstare* (Hor.); to — aside, *recedere*; to — by a person, *homini adesse*; to — by one's word, in *fide stare, fidem servare*; to — fast, *consistere, subsistere, restare, perstare*; to — for an office, *petere*; not to — on ceremony, render by phrase, such as *cum homine amicissime agere*; to — in need of, *egere, indigere* (with abl. or genit.); to stand in a person's way, *homini obstare*; to — on end, of hair, *stare* (Verg., Ov.); to — out, *eminere, exstare*; to — out to sea, *vela dare*; to — round, *circumstare*; to — up, *surgere*; to — up for a person = to rise at his approach, *homini adsurgere*; = to defend, *defendere*. (2) = to set upright, place, *statuere, constituere, sistere* (mainly poet.). (3) = to tolerate, *tolerare, perferre, pati, perpeti, sustinere*.
standard. (1) = flag, *vexillum, signum, aquila* (= the eagle of the legion). (2) = measure, *regula, norma*.
standard-bearer, *vexillarius, signifer, aquilifer*.
standing, subst. *condicio, gradus* (-ūs), *locus, ordo*: of long —, *vetus*.
standstill: to be at a —, *haerere*.
stanza, render by phrase, such as *versuum series*.
staple, subst. (1) = market, *emporium* (Plin.). (2) see HOOK.
staple, adj.; see REGULAR, PECULIAR.
star. LIT., *stella, astrum, sidus* (-eris, n.); strictly = a constellation: the — under which one is born, *sidus natalicum*. TRANSF., = a distinguished person, *lumen*.
starboard, render by phrase, such as *latus navis dextrum*.
starch, *amylum* (Plin.).
stare, subst. *obtus* (-ūs).

stare, v.: to — at, *spectare, intueri*; to stand —ing, in astonishment, *stupēre*.

stark, rigidus: — naked, render by phrase such as *omni veste exutus*.

starlight, starry, adj. sideribus inlustris (Tac.), *stellans* (poet.), *stellifer* (rare), *astris distinctus et ornatus*.

starling, sturnus (Plin.).

start, subst. (1) = a sudden movement, *saltus* (-ūs: = jump): by fits and —s, *haud uno tenore*. (2) = a beginning, *initium, principium, exordium*. (3) = a setting out, *profectio*: to get (or have) the — of a person, *hominem antecedere, occupare* (Ov.).

start, v. (1) transit. *instituere, adgredi, incipere, initium (rei, genit.) facere*; of game, *excire, excitare*. (2) intransit.: a = to jump, move suddenly, *expavescere*; to — up, *exsilire*: b = to begin, *incipere, (ex)ordiri, initium facere*: c = to set out, *proficisci*.

starting-place, carceres (-um, plur.; originally of races).

startle; see FRIGHTEN.

startling, terribilis, formidolosus = strange, wonderful, *mirus*.

starve, v. (1) transit. *fame* or *inediā necare*: to — oneself to death, *inediā vitam finire*. (2) intransit. *fame* (or *inediā*) *confici, consumi, perire, interire*.

state, subst. (1) = condition, *status* (-ūs), *condicio, locus, fortuna*. (2) = polity, *respublica* (= commonwealth), *civitas* (= body of citizens), *regnum* (= kingdom): of —, adj., *publicus, civilis*; affairs of —, *respublica, negotia* (-orum, plur.), *publica*. (3) = grandeur, *apparatus* (-ūs), *magnificentia*.

state, adj. *publicus*.

state, v. *narrare, praedicare, profiteri, adfirmare, confirmare, adseverare, dicere*.

stateliness, render by adj.

stately, lautus, magnificus.

statesman, vir reipublicae peritus (or *peritissimus*, for a good, clever or consummate —).

statesmanship, ars reipublicae regendae, ratio or *scientia civilis*.

station, subst.; see POSITION, RANK.

station, v.; see PLACE, SET.

stationary, immobilis, immotus: a — camp, (*castra*) *stativa* (-orum, plur.).

stationery; see PAPER.

statistics, render by *census* (-ūs) or *numerus* (= number).

statuary; see SCULPTOR, SCULPTURE.

statue, signum, statua (of a man), *simulacrum, effigies*.

statue, statura.

statutable, legitimus.

statute, lex.

staunch, adj. firmus, certus, fidus.

staunch, v. (sanguinem) sistere or *cohibere* (Cels.).

stay, subst. (1) = a prop, support, *adminiculum* (lit. and fig.). (2) = a sojourn, abiding, *mansio, commoratio*.

stay, v. (1) transit.: a = to prop, *fulcire*: b = to stop, arrest, (*de*)*morari, detinere, cohibere*; see also CHECK. (2) intransit. = to abide, tarry, (*com*)*morari, manēre*: to — with a person, *apud hominem manēre, commorari, or in hospitio esse*.

stays, render by *strophium*.

stead: in — of, *pro*, with abl.; *loco* or *in vicem*, with genit; see also INSTEAD.

steadfast, steady, stabilis, firmus, constans, fidus.

steadily, firme, firmiter, constanter.

steadiness, steadfastness, stabilitas, firmitas, constantia: want of —, *inconstantia*.

steak: see MEAT.

steal, v. (1) transit., to — property, *furari, surripere, subducere, avertere, intercipere*.

(2) intransit. = to go quietly or stealthily, *subrepere*: to — in, *inrepere*; to — away, *se subducere* or, of a number, *dilabi*.

stealing, subst. *furtum*.

stealth: by —, *furtim, clam*.

stealthily; see STEALTH.

stealthy, furtivus, clandestinus, occultus, tectus.

steam, subst. (*aqueae*) *vapor, nidor* (from anything cooked), *fumus* (= smoke).

steam, v. vaporare (Plin.).

steam-engine, render by phrase, such as *machina vi vaporis impulsa*.

steed, equus.

steel, subst. *chalybs* (Verg.); = sword, *ferrum*.

steel, v.: to — oneself, fig., *obdurescere*.

steep, subst. *locus praeceps*.

steep, adj. praeruptus, praeceps, arduus.

steep, v. madefacere, imbuere (lit. and fig.): to — oneself in crime, in *flagitia se ingurgitare*.

steepness, render by adj.

steeple, turris (= tower).

steeplechase; see RACE.

steer, subst. *iuvencus* (Verg.).

steer, v. gubernare, regere: fig., to — clear of a thing, *rem vitare, re abstinere*.

steerage, puppis: — passengers, *qui in puppi vehuntur*.

steering, subst. *gubernatio*.

steersman, gubernator, rector.

stem, subst. (1) of a tree, *stirps, truncus*. (2) of a plant, *caulis, calamus*. (3) = race, *progenies, stirps, prosapia, familia, genus* (-eris, n.).

stem, v. = to check, *cohibere, sistere, coercere, reprimere*; see also RESIST.

stench, foetor, putor (Lucret.).

step, subst. (1) = a stair, *gradus* (-ūs). (2) = a pace, *gradus* (-ūs), *passus* (-ūs), *gressus* (-ūs: poet.): to take a —, *gradum facere*; at a quick —, *pleno gradu*; with measured —, *presso gradu*; to quicken one's —, *gradum addere*; — by —, *gradatim, pedetentim*.

(3) = a plan, measure, *ratio, consilium*.

step, v. gradi: to — across, *transgredi*; to — in, *ingredi*; to — forwards, *progredi*.

step-brother, filius vitrici (on the father's side), *filius novercae* (on the mother's).

step-daughter, privigna.

step-father, vitricus.

step-mother, noverca.

step-sister, filia vitrici or novercae.

step-son, privignus.

Stephen, Stephanus (late Latin).

stereotyped, tritus, translaticius.

sterile, sterilis (lit. and fig.).

sterility, sterilitas.

sterling, verus, bonus.

stern, subst. *puppis*.

stern, adj. durus, severus, austerus.

sternly, severe, dure (Ter., Hor.), *duriter* (Ter., Lucret.).

sternness, severitas.

stew, v. (igne lento) coquere.

steward, *procurator, dispensator* (Juv., Suet.), *administrator*; of a farm or estate, *vilicus*.

stewardship, *cura, procuratio, administratio*.

stick, subst. *baculum, bacillum* (smaller), *virga* (= rod), *clava* or *fustis* (= cudgel).

stick, v. (1) transit. *figère, adfigère*: to — in, *infigère*. (2) intransit. LIT., *haerere, adhaerere, adhaerescere*. TRANSF., a = to adhere (to a thing), (*in re*) *manere, (rei, dat.) adhaerescere*; b = to get stuck, *haerere, haesitare, dubitare*.

sticking-plaster, *emplastrum* (Cato, Plin.).

stickler, render by adj. *diligens* (= careful), with genit.

sticky, *tenax, lentus* (poet.).

stiff. LIT., *rigidus, durus*: to be — (esp. with cold), *rigere*. TRANSF., = unbending, awkward, *rigidus, difficilis*.

stiffen, v. (1) transit. *rigidum facere*. (2) intransit. *rigescere* (Verg.).

stiffly, *rigide, dure, duriter*.

stiff-necked, *obstinatus*; see also OBSTINATE.

stiffness, *rigor* (poet.).

stifle. LIT., *suffocare, spiritum intercludere*. TRANSF., *reprimere, opprimere, extinguere*.

stigma, *nota*.

stigmatize, *notare, notam inurere* (with dat.).

still, adj. *tranquillus, quietus, placidus, immotus*.

still, adv. (1) of time, *adhuc, etiam, etiamnunc* (or *etiamnum*, or either as two separate words; = even now), *etiamtum* (= even then). (2) with compar., *etiam, adhuc* (rare). (3) see NEVERTHELESS.

still, v. *sedare, placare*.

stilling, subst. *sedatio*.

stillness, *silentium, tranquillitas, quies*.

stilts, *grallae* (-arum, plur.: Varro): one who walks on —, *grallator* (Pl., Varro).

stimulant, *vinum* (= wine).

stimulate, *stimulare, excitare, incitare, irritare*.

stimulus, *stimulus, incitamentum, irritamentum* (mostly in plur.), *calcar* (= spur).

sting, subst. *acumen, aculeus* (lit. and fig.).

sting, v. *pungere* (lit. and fig.), *aculeos infigere*.

stingily, *parce, sordide, maligne*.

stinginess, *parsimonia, tenacitas, malignitas, sordes* (usually plur.).

stinging, *mordax* (Hor., Ov.), *acerbus, aculeatus*.

stingy, *parcus, sordidus, tenax, malignus* (Pl., Hor.).

stink, *foetor, putor* (Lucr.), *taeter odor*.

stint, subst. *inopia*; see also NEED.

stint, v. *parce dare, parcere* (with dat.).

stipend; see SALARY.

stipendiary, *mercenarius, stipendiarius*.

stipulate, *stipulari, (de)pacisci*.

stipulation, *stipulatio, pactum, condicio*: a small —, *stipulatiuncula*.

stir, subst. *motus* (-ūs), *tumultus* (-ūs), *turba*.

stir, v. (1) transit., (com)movere, *exagitare*. (2) intransit., *se movere, moveri, progredi*; see also GO, ADVANCE.

stitch, subst. (1) of a needle, render by verb. (2) in the side, *lateris dolor*.

stitch, v. (con)suere.

stock, subst. (1) of a tree, *truncus, stirps*. (2) = origin, family, *genus, stirps*. (3) = store, quantity, *copia, vis*. (4) — in trade, equipment, *instrumenta* (-orum, plur.).

stock, adj.; see COMMON, TRITE.

stock, v. = to furnish, equip, *instruere, ornare, replere* (fully).

stockade, *vallum*.

stocking, *tibiale* (Suet.).

stock-still, *immutus*.

stoic, subst. and adj. *stoicus*.

stoical, *ferreus, durus, rigidus, austerus*.

stoically, *austere, stoice*.

stoicism, *stoicorum ratio* or *doctrina*.

stomach, subst. LIT., *stomachus*. TRANSF., = appetite, liking, *stomachus*; a high —; see ARROGANCE, PRIDE.

stomach, v. *concoquere*.

stomacher, *strophium*.

stone, subst. (1) in gen., *lapis, saxum* (large): a — quarry, *lapidicina* (usually plur.); a —'s throw, *lapidis iactus* (-ūs); adj. —, of —, *lapideus*; prov., to run into a — wall, *incurrere amentem in columnas*; to squeeze blood from a —, *aquam a pumice postulare* (Pl.); to kill two birds with one —, *de eadem fidelia duo parietes dealbare* (ap. Cic. L.).

(2) in the human body, *calculus* (Cels.). (3) in fruit, *nucleus* (Plin.); see also KERNEL.

(4) precious —, *gemma*.

stone, v. *lapides in hominem conicere*: to — to death, *lapidibus cooperire*.

stony, = of stone, *lapideus, saxeus*: = full of stones, *lapidosus* (Ov.), *saxosus* (Verg.).

stony-hearted, *durus, ferreus*.

stool, *scabellum* (Varro).

stoop, v. LIT., *caput (or se) inclinare, demittere, submittere*. TRANSF., *descendere*; see also CONDESCEND.

stooping, adj. *pronus, inclinatus*.

stop, subst. (1) = sojourn, stay, *mansio*. (2) = pause, *intermissio, pausa* (Lucr.). (3) as punctuation, *interpunctum*. (4) to put a — to; see STOP, v.

stop, v. (1) transit. *sistere, prohibere, inhibere, coercere, comprimere*: to — up, *obturare, occludere*. (2) intransit.: a = to halt, (con)sistere, *subsistere*; b = to stay, *manere*, (com)morari; c = to cease, refrain, *desinere, omittere*.

stoppage, *mora, obstructio, impedimentum*.

stopper, *obturamentum* (Plin.).

store, subst. *copia, vis, abundantia* (= plenty): to have a — of a thing, *re abundare*.

store, v. *coacervare, reponere, condere*.

store-house, *horreum* (esp. for grain), *thesaurus, apotheca*.

storeman, *cellarius* (Pl.).

store-room, *cella*; see also STORE-HOUSE.

storey, *tabulatio, tabulatum*.

stork, *ciconia*.

storm, subst. *tempestas, procella*: prov., a — in a teacup, (*excitare*) *fluctus in simpulo*.

storm, v. (1) transit. = to take by assault, *expugnare, vi capere*; to try to —, *oppugnare*.

(2) intransit. *furere, saevire*: to — at a person, *hominem insectari*.

storm-cloud, *nimbus*.

stormily, *turbide, turbulente, tumultuose*.

storming, subst. *expugnatio*.

stormy, *turbulentus, turbidus, procellosus, tumultuosus*.

story. (1) = a tale, *fabula, res, narratio, narratiuncula*: to tell a —, *narrare*; there is a —, the — goes, *ferunt*. (2) = a falsehood, *mendacium*: to tell stories = to lie, *mentiri*. (3) see STOREY.

story-teller, *narrator*; = liar, render by adj. *mendax*.

stout. (1) = fat, *obesus* (Verg., Hor.), *pinguis*.
 (2) = thick, *crassus*, *densus*. (3) = strong, *validus*, *robustus*. (4) = brave, *fortis*.
stoutly, *fortiter*, *acriter*, *valide*, *robuste*.
stoutness; see CORPULENCE.
stove, *focus*, *caminus*.
stow; see STORE.
straddle, *varicare* (Quint.).
straddling, adj. *varicus* (Ov.).
straggle, *vagari*, *deerrare*, *palar*.
straight, adj. (*di*) *rectus*; = upright, *erectus*.
straight, adv. *rectā*, *recto itinere*.
straighten, *corrġere*.
straightforward, *simplex*, *apertus*.
straightway; see IMMEDIATELY.
strain, subst. (1) = exertion, *intentio*, *contentio*.
 (2) of music, etc., *modus*; see also TUNE, SONG. (3) = manner, *modus*: in this —, *ita*, *sic* (= thus).
strain, v. (1) transit., (*in*) *tendere*, *contendere*; = to sprain; see SPRAIN; = to filter; see FILTER. (2) intransit., *niti*, *contendere*.
strained, of language; see FAR-FETCHED.
strait, subst. (1) = narrow sea, *fretum*: the —s of Messina, *fretum Siciliense*; the —s of Gibraltar, *fretum Gaditanum* (Plin.). (2) = any narrow passage, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.). (3) fig., sing. or plur. = difficulty, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.), *res angusta*, *inopia* (= want).
strait, *artus*, *angustus* (= bound up).
straiten, *in angustias adducere*.
strand, subst. *litus* (-oris, n.), *ripa*, *acta*.
strand, v. *navem vadis* (or *litoribus*) *inlidere* or *impingere*.
strange, adj. (1) = foreign, *peregrinus*, *externus*, *exterus*, *extraneus*, *adventicius* (= coming from abroad). (2) = to something, = unversed in it, (*in* or *ab*) *re alienus*, *in re* (or *rei*, genit.) *rudis*, *rei* (genit.) *ignarus*. (3) = unusual, *insolitus*, *inusitatus*, *novus*, *mirus*, *mirabilis*: — to relate, *mirabile dictu*. (4) = not belonging to one, *alienus*.
strangely, *mirum in modum*, *mirabiliter*, *inusitate*.
strangeness, *novitas*, *insolentia*; or render by adj.
stranger, *hospes*, *advena*, *peregrinus*, *externus* (in plur. only); see also STRANGE.
strangle, *strangulare*, *laqueo interimere*, *gulam laqueo frangere*.
strap, subst. *lorum*.
strap, v. *loris* (*con*) *stringere* or *vincire*.
stratagem, *ars*, *dolus*, *consilium*, *astus* (-ūs: Pl., Verg., Tac.), *insidiae* (-arum, plur.).
strategist, *dux prudens* or *peritus*.
strategy, *ars belli gerendi*.
stratum; see LAYER.
straw, *stramentum*: of —, adj. *stramineus* (Prop., Ov.).
strawberry, *fragum* (used in plur. only: Verg., Ov.).
stray, adj. *errabundus*.
stray, v. (*ab*) *errare*, *vagari*, *palar*.
streak, subst. *linea*, *nota* (= mark).
streak, v. *lineis*, or *variis coloribus*, *distinguere*.
stream, subst. *flumen*, *rivus*: up —, *adverso flumine*; down —, *secundo flumine*.
stream, v. *fluere*, *effundi*.
streamer, *vexillum*.
street, *via*, *vicus*, *platea*, *angiportus* (-ūs; = a narrow street or alley): in the —s, *in publico*.

strength, *vires* (-ium, plur.), *robur*, *nervi* (-orum), *opes* (= resources), *firmitas* or *firmitudo* (= stability, firmness): — of mind, *robur animi*.
strengthen. (1) transit., (*con*) *firmare*, (*con*) *robore*, *stabilire*. (2) intransit., render by pass. of transit. verbs.
strengthening, subst. *confirmatio*.
strenuous, *strenuus*, *impiger*, *acer*, (*g*) *navus*.
strenuously, *strenue*, *impigre*, *acriter*.
strenuousness, (*g*) *navitas*, *studium*.
stress, *momentum*, *vis*, *pondus* (-ēris, n.): — of weather, *tempestas*, *vis tempestatis*; see also EMPHASIS and PRESSURE.
stretch, subst. (1) = effort, *contentio*, *intentio*, *nisus* (-ūs): at a —, *uno tenore*. (2) = expanse, *tractus* (-us), *spatium*.
stretch, v. (1) transit., (*ex*) *tendere*, *contendere*, *intendere*: to — forth, or out, *porrigere*, *protendere* (Verg., Tac.); to — out in front, *obtendere* (Verg.). (2) intransit., render by pass. of transit. verbs; see also EXTEND.
stretcher; see LITTER.
strew, *sternere*, *spargere*.
strict. (1) = careful, exact, *diligens*, *religiosus*, *accuratus* (of things only): the — letter of the law, *summum ius* (*iuris*, n.). (2) = severe, rigorous, *severus*, *rigidus*, *austerus*.
strictly. (1) = carefully, *accurate*. (2) = severely, *severe*, *rigide*, *austere*.
strictness. (1) = carefulness, *accuratio*, *diligentia*. (2) = severity, *severitas*, *rigor* (Ov., Tac.).
stricture, *animadversio*, *reprehensio*, *vituperatio*.
stride, subst. *ingens gradus* (-ūs).
strife, *certatio*, *certamen*, *contentio*, *controversia* (= dispute), *rixa* (= quarrel).
strike, v. (1) transit. *ferire*, *percutere*, *pulsare*, *caedere*: to — a flag or sail, *demittere*; to — a coin, *cadere* (Pl., Ter.); to — a bargain, *pasci*; to be struck by lightning, *fulmine* or *de caelo*, *tangi*; to — a person mentally, *percutere*, *percellere*; to — one thing against another, *rem rei* (dat.) *infigere* or *inlidere* (Verg., Hor.); to — down, *adfligere*; to — out, *elidere*, *delere* (= to erase); to — together, *conlidere*. (2) intransit.: to — against, *offendere*, *incurrere*, *inlidi* (Verg.); to — in; see INTERVENE.
striking; see REMARKABLE.
string, subst. *linum*, *linea*, *flum*, *funiculus*, *resticula*: a shoe —, *corrigia*; a bow —, *nervus* (Verg.); the — of a musical instrument, *chorda*, *nervus*, *fides* (usually plur.).
string, v.: to — an instrument, *nervos aptare*, with dat.; to — together; see BIND.
stringent; see SEVERE.
strip, subst.; of paper, *scidula chartae*; of cloth, *lacinia*.
strip, v. (1) transit. *spoliare*, (*de*) *nudare*, *exuere* (all with acc. of person, abl. of clothes, etc.); *vestem detrudere* (with dat.). (2) intransit. *vestem exuere* or *deponere*.
stripe; see STREAK and STROKE.
stripling, *adulescens*, *adulescentulus*.
strive. (1) in gen. = to make an effort, (*e*) *niti*, *coniti*, *contendere*, *operam dare*, *conari*, *studere*. (2) to — after a thing, *ad* (or *in*) *rem* (*co*) *niti* or *contendere*, *rem adfectare*, *rei* (dat.), *studere*. (3) to — against, *obniti*, *resistere* (with dat.). (4) to — with others, in competition, *contendere*, (*de*) *certare*.

striving, subst. *nisus* (-ūs), *certatio*, *contentio*: — after, *appetitio*, *contentio* (with genit.).

stroke. (1) = blow, *ictus* (-ūs), *verber*, *plaga*. (2) in writing, etc., *linea* (Plin.). (3) a — of lightning, *fulmen*. (4) a — of fortune, *eventus* (-ūs). (5) a — of policy = stratagem, *ars*, *artificium*.

stroke, v. (per) *mulcēre*, *demulcēre*.

stroll, subst. *ambulatio*: a short —, *ambulatiumcula*.

stroll, v. *ambulare*, *spatiari*, *reptare* (Pl., Lucr., Hor.).

strong, adj. *valens*, *validus*, *firmus*, *robustus*, *fortis*, *lacetosus* (= muscular): of flavours, etc., *acer*; of winds or currents, *vehemens*; of arguments, *gravis*, *firmus*; a — memory, *memoria tenax*; a — position, *locus munitus*; to be —, in gen. *valēre*; in resources, influence, etc., *pollēre*.

strongly, *valide*, *valde*, *firmiter*, *fortiter*, *vehementer*.

stronghold, *arx*.

structure. (1) abstract, *ratio*, *forma*, *conformatio*, *structura*. (2) material, *aedificium*, *opus* (-ēris, n.), *moles*, *compages*.

struggle, subst. *certamen*, *luctatio*.

struggle, v. *luctari*, *niti*, *contendēre*: to — out, *emiti*; see also *STRIVE*.

strumpet, *scortum*, *meretrix*.

strut, (superbe) *incēdere*.

stubble, *stipulae* (-arum, plur.: poet.).

stubborn, *pertinax*, *pervicax*, *obstinatus*, *contumax*.

stubbornly, *pertinaciter*, *pervicaciter*, *obstinate*, *contumaciter*, *obstinato animo*.

stubbornness, *pertinacia*, *pervicacia*, *contumacia*, *obstinatio*, *obstinatus animus*.

stucco; see *PLASTER*.

stud, *bullā*, *fibula* (= clasp): of horses, *equi* (-orum, plur.), *equaria* (Varro).

studded, *distinctus*.

student, render by phrase, such as *homo doctrinae studiosus*; see also *SCHOLAR*.

studied, *meditatus*, *commentatus*, *exquisitus*.

studious, *litterarum studiosus*, in *studiis litterarum versatus*.

studiously, *summo studio*, *studiose*.

study, subst. (1) = application, *studium*, *meditatio*, *commentatio*: the — of something, *cognitio* (with genit.). (2) = learned —, *studium* (esp. in plur.), *litterae* (-arum, plur.). (3) see *ROOM*.

study, v. (1) in gen. = to pay attention to a thing, *rei* (dat.), *studēre*, *incumbēre* or *operam dare*. (2) = to inquire systematically into a subject, *rem cognoscere*, *in rem inquirere*.

(3) of literary studies, *litteris studēre*, in *litteris versari*: to — late at night, *lucubrare*.

stuff, subst. (1) in gen. = matter, *materia*, *materies*. (2) = gear, *impedimenta* (-orum), *supellex*. (3) = fabric, textile, *tela*: a piece of —, *pannus*. (4) — and nonsense, *nugae* (-arum, plur.), *gerae* (-arum, plur.: Pl.).

stuff, v. *farcire*, *refercire*, *saginare*, *replēre*; see also *FILL*.

stuffing, *fartum* (in food: Plin.), *tomentum* (for cushions: Varro, Tac.).

stultify, render by phrase, such as *ad vanum* or *ad irritum* or *ad ineptias redigere*.

stumble, *offendēre*: to — upon, *incidēre* in, with acc.

stumbling, subst. *offensio*, *offensatio* (Sen.).

stumbling-block, *offensio* (eccl.); or render by phrase such as *offensionem habere* (= to cause stumbling).

stump, *stipes* (-itis), *truncus*.

stun. LIT., *sopire* or render by phrase, such as *sensu privare*. TRANSF., (ob) *stupefacere*, *perturbare*, *percellere*: to be —ned, *stupēre*, *torpēre*.

stunt, v., render by phrase, such as *incrementum impedire*.

stupefaction, *stupor*, *torpor* (Sen., Tac.).

stupefy; see *STUN*.

stupendous, *ingens*, *immanis*; see also *WONDERFUL*.

stupid, *stupidus*, *stolidus*, *hebes*, *obtusus*, *stultus*. **stupidity**, *stupiditas*, *stupor*, *stultitia*.

stupidly, *stolide*, *stulte*.

stupor, *stupor*, *torpor*.

sturdy; see *STRONG*, *FIRM*, *CONFIDENT*.

sturgeon, *acipenser*.

stutter, v. *balbutire*; see also *STAMMER*.

sty, *hara*, *suile* (Col.).

style, subst. (1) in gen. *genus* (-ēris, n.), *ratio*, *modus*, *mos* (= custom): — of dress, *habitus* (-ūs). (2) of language, *dicendi* or *scribendi genus*, *orationis* or *sermonis genus*, *oratio*, *sermo*, *elocutio*.

style, v. *appellare*; see also *NAME*.

stylish, *speciosus*, *elegans*, *nitidus*, *lautus*, *magnificus*.

stylishly, *speciose*, *eleganter*, *magnifice*.

suave, *suavis*, *urbanus*, *blandus*.

suavity, *suavitas*, *urbanitas*.

subaltern, perhaps *subcenturio* or *optio* (Tac.).

subdivide, render by phrase, such as *iterum dividere*; see also *DIVIDE*.

subdivision, *pars*.

subdue, in *imperium* or *dicionem redigere*, *subiungere*, *subigere*, *domare*.

subject, subst. (1) of a person, *civis*; or render by the verb *parere* (= to obey). (2) = a matter, *res*, *quaestio*, *argumentum*. (3) as grammar, t. t., *subiectum* (Gram.).

subject, adj. *subiectus*, *obnoxius* (with dat.): to be — to a person, in *dicione hominis esse*.

subject, v. *subicere*, *obnoxium reddere* (with dat.).

subject-matter, *materia*, *res*.

subjection, *servitus* (-ūtis), *officium*, *patientia* (Tac.).

subjective, render by personal pronouns or by *opinio* (= — view, as opp. to *res* = objective fact).

subjectivity, render by phrase, such as *quod in opinione constat*.

subjoin, *subiungere*, *subicere*, *supponere*.

subjugate, (per) *domare*, *subigere*, *subiungere*, in *dicionem suam redigere*.

subjunctive, adj.: the — mood, *modus subiunctivus* (Gram.).

sublime, *elatus*, *excelsus*, *grandis*, *sublimis* (Quint.).

sublimely, *elate*, *excelse*.

sublimity, *elatio*, *excelsitas*, *sublimitas* (Quint.).

sublunary, *infra lunam positus*; see also *EARTHLY*.

submarine, render by phrase, such as *quod sub mari (positum) est*.

submerge, *submergere*.

submersion, render by verb.

submission, *obsequium*, *officium*; see also *SUBJECTION*.

submissive, *oboediens, obnoxius, submissus*.
submit, v. (1) transit. = to lay a thing before an authority, *referre* (*ad senatum*, etc.). (2) intransit. *se* or *animum submittere*, (*concedere, obtemperare, parere* (all with *dat.*): to — to, = to endure, *perferre*.
subordinate, subst. *minister*.
subordinate, adj. *inferior, subiectus* (with *dat.*).
subordinate, v. *subicere, posthabere*.
subordination, = obedience, *obsequium, disciplina*.
suborn, *subornare, subicere*.
subpoena, *denuntiatio testimonii*.
subscribe. (1) = to write underneath, *subscribere*. (2) to — to, = to agree to, *adsentiri, subscribere*, with *dat.* (3) = to contribute, *conferre*.
subscriber, = one who writes under, *subscriptor*; otherwise render by verb.
subscription, = that which is written under, *scriptio*; = contribution, *conlatio, conlecta*.
subsequent, (*in*) *sequens, posterior*.
subsequently, *postea*.
subserve, (*in*) *servire, obtemperare, obsequi*; see also *SERVE, ASSIST*.
subservience, *obtemperatio, obsequium*.
subservient, *obsequens*; see also *SUBMISSIVE*.
subside, *residere, considerare, remittere, cadere*.
subsidiary, *subsidiarius*.
subsidy, *subsidium, vectigal, tributum* (= tax).
subsist, *esse, constare*: to — on a thing, *re vivere* or *vesci*.
subsistence, *victus* (-ūs), *alimenta* (-orum, plur.).
substance, *natura, corpus* (-ōris, n.), *res*; = property, *res, bona* (-orum, plur.).
substantial, *verus* (= real), *firmus, solidus* (= firm, solid), *gravis* (= considerable, important), *amplus* (= large, grand).
substantially, *firmiter* (= solidly), *magna ex parte* (= to a great extent).
substantiate; see *PROVE, ESTABLISH*.
substantive, as grammar. t. t., *nomen* (Gram.).
substitute, subst. *vicarius*: as a — for, *pro* (with *abl.*).
substitute, v. *supponere, subdere, substituere, sufficere* (esp. of the replacing of magistrates).
substitution, render by verb.
substructure, *structio*.
subterfuge, *deverticulum, latebra, tergiversatio*.
subterranean, *subterraneus*.
subtle. *LIT.*, = thin, fine, *tenuis, subtilis* (Lucr., Plin.). *TRANSF.*, *subtilis, argutus, acutus*; see also *CLEVER, CUNNING*.
subtlety. *LIT.*, = fineness, *tenuitas*. *TRANSF.*, *ingenii acies* or *acumen, subtilitas, argutiae* (-arum, plur.).
subtly, *subtiliter, argute, acute*.
subtract, *deducere*.
subtraction, render by *deducere*.
suburb, *suburbium* (rare).
suburban, *suburbanus*.
subversion, *versio*; see also *OVERTHROW*.
subvert, *subvertere, evertere*.
succeed, v. (1) transit. = to come after, (*sub*) *sequi, excipere* (with *acc.*), *succedere* (with *dat.* or *in locum* with *genit.*): to — to the throne, *regnum excipere*. (2) intransit. = to do well, have success; of persons, *rem bene* or *prosperè gerere, florere* (= to prosper, in gen.); or render by the impersonal *succedit* (*homini*);

of things, *succedere, bene* (or *prosperè*) *procedere* or *evenire*.
success, *res* (*rerum*, plur.) *prosperae* or *secundae, felicitas, prosperitas, successus* (-ūs): without —, *frustra, re infecta*.
successful; of persons, *felix, fortunatus*; of things, *prosper, secundus, felix*.
successfully, *felicitè, prospere, bene*.
succession; of one individual following another, *successio*; of a continuous series, *continuatio, series*: in —, *ex ordine*.
successive, *continuus*.
successively, (*ex*) *ordine, in ordinem, deinceps*.
successor, *successor*.
succinct, *brevis*.
succinctly, *brevi, breviter*.
succour, subst. *auxilium, subsidium*.
succour, v. *subvenire, auxiliari, succurrere*, with *dat.*.
succulent, *sucosus* (Plin.), *suci* (or *succi*) *plenus*.
succumb, *succumbere*.
such, adj. *talis*; often also rendered by *huius modi* (= of this kind) or *eius modi* (= of that kind): *such . . . as, talis . . . qualis*; *such* that, *such as to, talis ut*, with *subj.*, sometimes *is qui*, with *subj.*; *such a*, foll. by *adj.*, *tam* (so also where Eng. noun is represented by Latin *adj.*; e.g. — a fool, *tam stultus*); — a large, *tantus*; — a small, *tantulus*; — is your courtesy (as a parenthetical clause), *quae tua est humanitas*; to — a degree, *adeo*; in — a way, *tali modo, ita, sic*.
suck, subst. *suctus* (-ūs: Varro, Plin.): to give —, *mammam praebere, ad ubera admittere* (of animals).
suck, v. *sugere, bibere* (= to drink): to — up, — out, *exsorbere*.
sucker, *surculus, planta*.
suckle, v.; see *SUCK*.
suckling, (*infans*) *lactens*.
suction, *suctus* (-ūs: Varro, Plin.).
sudatory, adj. *sudatorius* (Pl.).
sudden, *subitus, repens, repentinus, inopinatus, necopinatus*.
suddenly, *subito, repente, (ex) inopinato, (de) improvviso, repentino*.
suddenness, render by *adj.*.
sue. (1) to — for, = to entreat, *rogare, orare, postulare, (ex)poscere, (ef)flagitare*. (2) to — a person at law, *hominem in ius vocare, hominem iudicio persequi, litem homini intendere* or *inferre*.
suet, *sebum* (Pl.).
suffer. (1) with object = to endure, *pati, perpeti, (per)ferre, tolerare, sustinere, accipere, subire*: to — loss, *damno adfici, detrimentum (or damnum) accipere* or *facere*; to — shipwreck, *naufragium facere*; to — a disgrace, *dedecus (in se) admittere*. (2) without object, = to be in pain, *dolorem, etc. ferre; dolore, etc. adfici; aegrotare* (= to be ill); of abstract things, = to be impaired, *minui*: to — from, *laborare* (with *abl.*); to — for, = be punished for, *poenas dare* (with *genit.*). (3) = to permit, allow, *pati, sinere, permittere* (with *dat.*).
sufferance, *patientia, toleratio, perpessio*: on —, *precarius*, *adj.*.
sufferer, *aeger, aegrotus*; otherwise render by verb.
suffering, *dolor* (= pain), *miseria* (= misery); see also *PAIN*.
suffice, *sufficere, suppetere, suppeditare, satis esse*.

sufficiency, *quod satis est*.

sufficient, render by the adv. *satis*.

suffocate, *suffocare*; see also STRANGLE, STIFLE.

suffrage, *suffragium*.

suffuse, *suffundere*.

sugar, *saccharum* or *saccharon* (Plin.).

suggest, (*rem homini*) *subicere*: to — that a thing be done, *auctorem esse* or *suadere ut*, with subjunc.

suggestion, *admonitio*, *monitum*, *consilium*: at my —, *me auctore*, *meo admonitu*.

suggestive, render by verb.

suicide, *mors voluntaria*: to commit —, *vim* or *manus sibi inferre*, *sibi mortem consciscere*.

suit, subst. (1) at law, *actio*, *lis*, *causa*. (2) of clothes, *vestis*, *vestitus* (-ūs). (3) see PETITION. (4) see COURTSHIP.

suit, v. (1) = to adapt, *accommodare*, *componere*. (2) = to fit, be suitable, *convenire*, *congruere*, *cadere* (with *in* and acc.): it —s, = it becomes, *decet*; = it is expedient, *expedit*. (3) see PLEASE.

suitable, *idoneus*, *aptus*, *accommodatus*, *opportunus*, *consentaneus*, *conveniēns*, *congruens*, *dignus* (= worthy), *decens* or *decorus* (= becoming).

suitableness, *opportunitas*; or render by adj. **suitably**, *idonee*, *apte*, *accommodate*, *digne*, *opportune*.

suite. (1) = retinue, *comitatus* (-ūs), *comites* (-um, plur.). (2) a — of rooms, *conclavia* (-ium, plur.); see also ROOM.

suitor = wooer, *proculus* (poet.); see also CANDIDATE and PETITIONER.

sulkily, *sullenly*, *morose*.

sulkiness, *sullenness*, *morositas*.

sulky, *sullen*, *morosus*, *tristis*, *telricus*.

sully, *maculare*, *inquinare*, *contaminare*.

sulphur, *sulfur* (or *sulpur*): dipped in —, *sulfuratus* (Plin., Mart.).

sulphurous, *sulpureus* (Verg., Plin.).

sultan; see KING.

suntriness, *aestas* (-ūs).

sultry, *aestuuosus*.

sum, subst. *summa*: a — of money, *pecunia*; for a large —, *magni* or *magno*.

sum up, v. *computare*, *subducere*, *rationem inire*: to — up in words, *breviter repetere*.

summarily, = briefly, *breviter*, *summatim*; = quickly, *sine mora*, *statim*, *confestim*.

summary, subst. *epitoma* or *epitome*, *summarium* (Sen.).

summary, adj. (1) = brief, *brevis*. (2) = quick, sudden, *subitus*, *repentinus*; see also IMMEDIATE and HASTY.

summer, *aestas*: of —, adj. *aestivus*; at the beginning of —, *ineunte aestate*; at the height of —, *summā aestate*; at the end of —, *extremā aestate*.

summer-house; see ARBOUR.

summit. LIT. (1) *cacumen*, *culmen*, *vertex*: often rendered by the adj. *summus* (e.g. the — of the mountain, *summus mons*). TRANSF., *culmen*, *fastigium*; or render by *summus*.

summon, in gen. (ad)vocare, *arcessere*, *accire*, *citare*: to — a number of people, *convocare*; to — before a court, (*hominem*) *appellare*, *in ius vocare*, (*homini*) *diem dicere*; to — to surrender, *invitare ad deditionem*; to — up one's courage, *animum conligere*.

summoner, *viator*.

summons: at the — of a person, *hominis*

arcessitu or *accitu*; otherwise render by verb.

sumptuary, adj. *sumptuarius*.

sumptuous, *sumptuosus*, *lautus*; see also COSTLY, MAGNIFICENT.

sumptuously, *sumptuose*, *opipare*.

sumptuousness, *apparatus* (-ūs), *lautitia*, *luxus* (-ūs); or render by adj.

sun, subst. *sol*: the rising —, *sol oriens*; the setting —, *sol occidens*.

sun, v.: to — oneself, *apricari*.

sunbeam, *radius solis*.

sunburnt, *adustus*.

Sunday, *dies dominica* (eccl.).

sunder, *separare*, *disiungere*; see also SEPARATE.

sundial, *solarium*.

sundry, *diversus*, *varius*.

sunlight, (*solis*) *lux*.

sunny, *apricus*.

sunrise, *solis ortus* (-ūs): from — to sunset, *ab orto usque ad occidentem solem*.

sunset, *solis occasus* (-ūs).

sunshine, *sol*.

sup, *cenare*.

superabound, *superare*, *superesse*.

superabundance, *abundantia*.

superannuate, v. *rude donare* (Hor.; originally of gladiators).

superannuated, *emeritus* (poet.), *rude donatus* (Hor.; originally of gladiators).

superb, *magnificus*, *lautus*, *splendidus*.

superbly, *magnifice*, *laute*, *splendide*.

supercilious, *superbus*, *fastidiosus*, *insolens*.

superciliousness, *fastus* (-ūs), *superbia*, *insolentia*.

supererogation, render by the adv. *sponte* (= of one's own accord).

superficial. LIT., *exterior*, *externus*. TRANSF., = shallow, *levis*.

superficially, *strictim*, *lêviter*: — educated, *litterulis imbutus* (Hor.).

superficies, *superficies* (Plin.); see also SURFACE.

superfine, (= of very fine texture) *tenuissimus*, *persubtilis*.

superfluity, *quod supervacaneum est*, *quod superest*.

superfluous, adj. *supervacaneus*, *supervacuus*: to be —, *superesse*.

superfluously, *ex supervacuo*.

superhuman, *divinus*, *maior quam pro homine*: a — task, *opus quod ultra hominis vires est*; of — size, *humanā specie amplior*.

superintend, (*pro*)*curare*, *administrare*, *praeesse* (with dat.).

superintendence, *cura*, (*pro*)*curatio*, *administratio*.

superintendent, *praefectus*, (*pro*)*curator*.

superior, *superior*, *praestantior*, *melior* (= better): to be —, *praestare*, *superare*; relying on — numbers, *multitudine fretus*.

superiority, *prior locus*; or render by the adj. *superior*.

superlative: in gen. *optimus*, *eximius*, *egregius*, *singularis*, *excellens*; as grammat. t. t., *superlativus* (gram.).

supernal, *superus*, *caelestis*.

supernatural, *divinus*, *caelestis*; or render by phrase, such as *ultra quod rerum natura patitur*: by — agency, *divinitus*.

supernumerary, adj. in gen., render by phrase such as *praeter iustum numerum*; of

soldiers, as adj., *ascriptivus* (Pl.); as subst. in plur., supernumeraries, *accensi* (-orum).

superscription, *inscriptio*.

supersede, in locum (with genit.) *substitui*, *succedere* (with dat.).

superstition, *superstitio*.

superstitious, *superstitiosus*, *superstitione imbutus* (of persons only).

superstitiously, *superstitiose*.

superstructure; see BUILDING.

supervene, *supervenire*; see also FOLLOW, SUCCEED.

supervise, (pro)curare; see also SUPERINTEND.

supervision, (pro)curatio; see also SUPERINTENDENCE.

supine, subst. *supinum* (gram.).

supine, adj. LIT., = on the back, *supinus*. TRANSF., *lentus*, *iners*, *neglegens*, *supinus* (Quint., Juv.).

supinely, *lente*, *neglegenter*.

supineness, *scordacia*, *neglegentia*, *inertia*.

supper, *cena*.

supplant, render by phrase, such as *in alterius locum inrepere*.

supple, *mollis*, *flexibilis*, *lentus*.

supplement, *supplementum* (esp. milit.), *incrementum*.

suppliant, subst. and adj. *supplex*.

supplicate, *supplicare*, *obsecrare*, *obtestari*.

supplication, *obsecratio*, *obtestatio*.

supply, subst., and plur. *supplies*, in gen. *copia* (sing. and plur.), *facultas* (sing. and plur.): milit. —, *commeatus* (-ūs); — of corn, *frumentum*, *res frumentaria*; a sufficient —, *satis*.

supply, v. (1) = to fill a gap, make good a loss, *supplere*. (2) = to provide, (*rem homini*) *suppletare*, *ministrare*.

support, subst. (1) = prop, stay (lit. and fig.), *firmamentum*; see also PROP. (2) = maintenance, *alimentum*, *victus* (-ūs). (3) = help, *subsidium*, *adiumentum*, *auxilium*, *favor*.

support, v. (1) = to hold up, *sustinere*, *ferre*, *fulcire*; see also PROP. (2) = to bear, endure, (*per*) *ferre*, *tolerare*. (3) = to maintain, keep, *alere*, *sustinere*, *sustentare*. (4) = to help, *adesse*, *suffragari*, with dat.; *adiuvare*, with acc.

supporter, *adiutor*, *suffragator*, *fautor*; see also HELPER, PARTISAN.

suppose. (1) = to lay down, assume, *ponere*, *sumere*, *facere* (esp. imperat.). (2) = to believe, think, *credere*, *existimare*, *putare*, *opinari*; see also BELIEVE, IMAGINE, THINK.

supposing that, *fac* with acc. and infin., or *ut* with subjunc.

supposition, *opinio*, *coniectura*.

supposititious, *subditus*, *subditivus*, *subditicius* (Pl.).

suppress, *supprimere*, *reprimere*, *comprimere*, *extinguere* (= to put down, destroy).

suppression, render by verb.

suppate, *suppurare* (Plin.).

suppuration, *suppuratio* (Plin.).

supremacy, *principatus* (-ūs), *dominatus* (-ūs), *dominatio*, *regnum* (= kingship), *imperium* (= supreme power).

supreme, *supremus*, *summus*: the — power, *imperium*.

supremely, *unice*, *praecipue*, *maxime*.

sure, *certus* (= certain), *tutus* (= safe), *securus* (= free from apprehension), *firmus* (= trust-

worthy), *fidelis* (= faithful): I am —, *pro certo habeo*, *certo scio*; I have made — of this (as being a fact), *hoc compertum* or *cognitum* or *exploratum habeo*; make — that something is done, *fac* or *cura*, with *ut* and subjunc.; to be —, *certe*, *profecto*, *scilicet* (often ironical).

surely. (1) in statements, *certe*, *nimirum*, *profecto*, *scilicet* (often ironical), *saltem* (= at least). (2) in questions: —, introducing a question to which a positive answer is expected, *nonne*; — not, *num*.

surety, *vas*, *praes*, *sponsor* (of a person), *vadimonium* (= money given as bail).

surf; see FOAM, WAVE.

surface, *superficies* (Plin.), or render by adj. *summus* (e.g. the — of the water, *summa aqua*): to come to the —, *emergere*.

surfeit, *superst. satietas*.

surfeit, v. LIT., = to oneself, *se ingurgitare*. TRANSF., = to fill up, to give enough and more to, *satiare*, *saturare*, *explere*.

surge, subst. *fluctus* (-ūs).

surge, *fluctuare* (= to toss about): to — forward, *proruere*.

surgeon, *medicus*, *chirurgus* (Cels.).

surgery, *chirurgia* (Cels.).

surliness, *morositas*, *difficultas*, *asperitas*.

surly, *morosus*, *difficilis*, *asper*.

surmise, subst. *coniectura*.

surmise, v. *suspiciari*, *augurari*, *coniecturam facere* or *capere*.

surmount, *transcendere*, (ex)superare.

surmountable, (ex)superabilis.

surname, *cognomen*, *cognomentum* (Pl., Tac.).

surpass, *vincere* or (ex)superare (with acc.), *antecellere*, *excellere*, *praestare* (with dat.).

surplice, *vestis* (*sacerdotalis*).

surplus, subst. *residuum*, *reliquum*, *quod superest*.

surplus, adj.; see EXTRA.

surprise, subst. (1) as a feeling, (ad)miratio. (2) = anything unexpected, render by adj.; see SURPRISING, UNEXPECTED. (3) in particular = a sudden attack, *subita incursio*, *adventus* (-ūs) *hostium repentinus*.

surprise, v. (1) = to astonish, *admirationem* (*homini*) *movere*: to be —d, (ad)mirari. (2) = to take by —, attack suddenly, *opprimere*, *imprudenter* or *necopinanter* or *ex improviso adoriri*.

surprising, *mirus*, *mirabilis*; see also WONDERFUL.

surrender, subst. *editio*, *traditio*, *cessio* (legal t. t.).

surrender, v. (1) transit. *dedere*, *tradere*, (*con*)cedere. (2) intransit. *se dedere*.

surreptitious, *furtivus*, *clandestinus*.

surreptitiously, *furtive*, *furtim*, *clam*.

surrogate, *vicarius*.

surround, *cingere*, *circumdare*, *circumvenire*, *circumcludere*, *circumfundere*, *circumvallare* (milit. t. t. = to invest).

surrounding, adj., of places, *circumiectus*.

survey, subst. *contemplatio*, *observatio*, *conspectus* (-ūs); of land, *mensura* (Plin. L.).

survey, v. (1) = to look at, inspect, *spectare*, *contemplari*, *considerare*, *intueri*, *contueri*, *perlustrare*. (2) = to measure land, *agrum metiri*, *mensuram agere* (Plin. L.).

surveyor, (of land) *decempedator*, *metator*.

survival, render by verb.

survive, *superesse*, *superare*, *superstitem esse*.

surviving, *superstes*.
survivor, *superstes*.
susceptibility, *mollitia* or *mollities*.
susceptible. (1) = impressionable, *mollis*.
 (2) see CAPABLE, LIABLE, PRONE.
suspect, adj. *suspectus*.
suspect, v. *suspiciari*, *suspicionem habere*; = to think, fancy, *putare*; to be —ed; see SUSPICION.
suspend. (1) = to hang up, *suspendere*.
 (2) = to break off, defer, *intermittere*, *differre*.
 (3) to — from office, *loco (hominem) movere*, *magistratum (homini) abrogare*.
suspense, *dubitatio*: in —, adj. *suspensus*; to be in —, *suspensio animo expectare*, *dubitare*, in *dubio esse*.
suspension, *dilatio* (= delay): — of hostilities, *indutiae* (-arum, plur.).
suspicion, *suspicio*: to incur —, in *suspicionem cadere* or *venire*.
suspicious, (= either causing suspicion or ready to suspect), *suspiciosus*, *suspicax*.
suspiciously. (1) = so as to excite suspicion, *suspiciose*. (2) = with suspicion, render by subst. or adj.
sustain, (= to uphold or to endure) *sustinere*, *sustentare*; more passively = to have happen to one, *accipere*.
sustenance, *alimentum*, *victus* (-ūs).
sutler, *lixa* (Sall.).
swaddling-bands, *fasciae* (-arum, plur.: Pl.), *incunabula* (-orum, plur.: Pl.).
swagger, *gloriarī*, *se iactare*.
swain, *agrestis*, *rusticus*, *colonus*.
swallow, subst. *hirundo*.
swallow, v. (ab)sorbere, (de)vorare.
swamp, subst. *palūs* (-ūdis).
swamp, v. (de)mergere, immergere, opprimere (= to overwhelm).
swampy, *paluster*, *paludosus* (poet.).
swan, *cygnus*, *olor* (poet.); of a —, adj. *cygneus*: a — song, *vox cygnea*.
sward; see GRASS.
swarm, subst. (1) of bees, *examen*. (2) of people, etc.; see CROWD.
swarm, v. *congregari*: to — out, *effundi*; to — up; see CLIMB.
swarthy, *fuscus*, *adustus*, *furvus* (poet.).
sway, subst. *imperium*, *dominatio*, *dominium*, *dictio*.
sway, v. (1) transit.: a = to move from side to side, *agitare*, *motare* (poet.): b, see GOVERN and INFLUENCE. (2) intransit. *vacillare*, *nutare*.
swear, (*iusiurandum*) *iurare*, *iureiurando adfirmare*: to — falsely, *falsum iurare*, *perjurare* or *periurare*; to — by Jupiter, (per) *Iovem iurare*; to — allegiance to a person, in *nomen hominis iurare* (Suet.).
sweat, subst. *sudor*.
sweat, v. *sudare*.
sweep, subst. (1) = a sweeper, render by verb. (2) = a wide expanse, *ambitus* (-ūs), *spatium*, *circuitus* (ūs = circuit or circumference).
sweep, v. *verrere*: to — along, *verrere* (poet.).
sweepings, *quisquiliae* (-arum, plur.).
sweet, *dulcis*, *suavis*, *iucundus* (= pleasant).
sweeten, *dulcem reddere* or *facere*.
sweetheart, *deliciae* (-arum, plur.), *amores* (-um, plur.).
sweetly, *dulciter*, *suaviter*, *iucunde*.

sweetness, *dulcedo*, *dulcitus*, *suavitas*, *iucunditas* (= pleasantness).
swell, subst., at sea; see WAVE.
swell, v. (1) transit. *tumefacere* (poet.), *inflare*, *augere* (= to increase). (2) intransit. *tumere*, *tumescere*, *turgere* (poet.), *turgescere*, *crescere* (= to grow).
swelling, subst. *tumor*, *struma* (= scrofulous —), *tuber* (Ter., Hor., Plin.).
swerve, subst. *declinatio*.
swerve, v. *declinare*.
swift, subst. *apūs* (*apodis*: Plin.).
swift, adj. *citus*, *velox*, *celer*, *pernix*.
swiftly, *cito*, *celeriter*, *perniciter*.
swiftness, *celeritas*, *velocitas*, *pernicitas*.
swill, subst. *conluvis* or *conluvio*.
swill, v. *potare*, *ingurgitare*: to — oneself, *ingurgitare se*.
swim, v. *nare*, *natare*: to — across, *tranare*; to — down, *denatare* (Hor.); to — to, *adnare*.
swimmer, *natator* (Ov.).
swimming, subst. *natatio*.
swindle, subst. *fraus*.
swindle, v. *fraudare*, *circumvenire*; see also CHEAT.
swindler, *fraudator*.
swine, *sus*, *porcus*; adj., of —, *suillus*: a herd of —, *grex suillus*.
swineherd, *subulcus* (Varro), *suarius* (Plin.).
swing, v. (1) transit. *agitare*, *vibrare*, *iactare*.
 (2) intransit. render by pass. of above verbs.
switch, subst. *virga*, *virgula*.
switch, v.; see ALTER, CHANGE.
Switzerland, *Helvetia*.
swoon, subst., render by verb.
swoon, v. *animo linqui* (Sen.): to fall in a —, *conlabi*.
swoop, subst. *impetus* (-ūs).
swoop, v. *impetum facere*, *incurrere*.
sword, *gladius*, *ensis* (poet.), *ferrum* (esp. in general or abstract sense): with fire and —, *ferro et igni*; to have a — at one's side, *gladio succinctum esse*; to draw the —, *gladium* (de)stringere or (e) *vaginā* educere; to sheathe the —, *gladium in vaginam recondere*; to put to the —, *interficere*.
swordfish, *xiphiās* (Ov.).
sycophancy, *sycophantia* (Pl.), *adsentatio*, *adulatio*.
sycophant, *sycophanta* (Pl., Ter.), *adsentator*, *adulator*.
syllable, *syllaba*.
sylogism, *ratiocinatio*, *sylogismus* (Sen., Quint.).
sylogistic, *ratiocinativus*, *sylogisticus* (Quint.).
sylvan, *silvestris*.
symbol, *symbolum* or *symbolus* (Pl.), *signum*, *imago*; see also SIGN.
symbolic, render by subst. or verb.
symbolize; see REPRESENT.
symmetrical, *concinus*, *par*, *aequalis*, *congruens*.
symmetrically, *pariter*, *aequaliter*.
symmetry, *convenientia*, *congruentia* (Plin. L., Suet.), *aequalitas*, *symmetria* (Plin.); in style, *concinntas*.
sympathetic, *concors* (= agreeable, harmonious), *humanus* (= kind), *misericos* (= compassionate).
sympathize, *congruere*, *consentire*, *eadem sentire*, *misereri* (with genit. = to pity).

sympathy. (1) in gen. = harmony, agreement, *consensus* (-ūs), *concordia*. (2) = understanding and fellow-feeling, *humanitas* or render by phrase, such as *societas doloris* (*laetitiae*, etc.), *animus dolore* (*laetitiae*, etc.) *alterius adfectus*.

symphony, *symphonia*, *concentus* (-ūs).

symptom, (*morbi*) *nota* or *indiciu* or *signu*.

synagogue, *synagoga* (eccl.).

synchronism, *aequalitas temporum*.

syncope; see **FAINT**.

syndicate, *societas*; see also **COMPANY**.

synod, *synodus* (eccl.).

synonym, *vocabulum idem significans* or *declans*.

synonymous, *idem significans* or *declans*.

synopsis, *epitome* or *epitoma*, *breviarium* (Suet., Tac.), *summarius* (Sen.), *synopsis* (legal writers).

syntax, *syntaxis* (gram.) or render by phrase, such as *verborum constructio*.

syntactical, render by subst.

Syracuse, *Syracusae* (-arum, plur.).

syringe, *sipho* (Suet.).

syrup, render by phrase, such as *potio dulcis*.

system, *formula*, *ratio*, *disciplina*, *artificium*, *instituta* or *praecepta* (-orum, plur. = rules).

systematic, *accuratus*, *artificiosus*, *compositus*, *perpetuis praeceptis ordinatus* (Liv.).

systematically, *ordine*, *accurate*, *artificiose*, *composite*.

systematize, *ad rationem* or *ad artem redigere* or *revocare*.

T

tabernacle, *tabernaculum*.

table. (1) = a board, flat surface, *tabula*, *mensa*; see also **TABLET**. (2) = an article of furniture, *mensa*, *monopodium* (= μονοπόδιον, a — with only one foot), *orbis* (= a round —: Mart., Juv.), *quadra* (= a square —: Juv.): to set or lay the —, *mensam* (*ap*)*ponere*; to sit down at —, *accubare*; to rise or get up from —, *surgere a mensa* or *cena*; at —, *inter cenam*, *inter epulas*; to wait at —, *ad mensam consistere*. (3) = meal, fare, *cena*, *victus* (-ūs), *epulae* (-arum, plur.). (4) = list, index.

table-cloth, render by *linteum*, or phrase.

table-napkin, *mappa* (Hor., Juv.).

tablet, *tabula*, *tabella*, *album*, *cera* (covered with wax), *aes* (of bronze), *pugillares* (-ium, plur.: Plin.), *codicilli* (-orum, plur.: Plin.).

table-talk, *sermo* (*familiaris*).

tabular, render by phrase, such as *per indices expositus*.

tacit, *tacitus*.

tacitly, *tacite*.

taciturn, *taciturnus*.

taciturnity, *taciturnitas*.

tack, subst. = a small nail, *clavulus* (Varro): in sailing, to try a different —, *mutare velificationem*.

tack, v. in sailing, *reciprocare*; see also **NAIL** and **SEW**.

tackle, subst. *instrumenta* (-orum, plur.), *armamenta* (-orum, plur.), *arma* (-orum, plur.).

tackle, v. *tractare*; with hostile intent, *congregi*, *obviam ire*.

tact, *dexteritas*, *communis sensus* (-ūs).

tactful, *dexter*.

tactfully, *dextere* or *dextre*.

tactician, (*vir*) *rei militaris peritus*.

tactics, *res militaris*, *belli ratio*.

tactless, *ineptus*, *insulsus*, *infacetus*, *molestus*.

tactlessness, *ineptiae* (-arum, plur.).

Tadcaster, *Calcaria*.

tadpole, *ranunculus*.

taffeta, render by phrase, such as *pannus sericus*.

tail, *cauda*: to wag the —, *caudam movere*.

tailor, *textor*.

taint, subst. *contagio*, *contagium* (poet.), *vitium* (= fault, blemish).

taint, v. *imbuere*, *inficere*, *contaminare*, *inquinare*, *corrumpere*.

take. (1) in gen. = to get hold of a person or thing, *capere*, *sumere*, *tollere* (= to lift, pick up), *accipere* (= to accept, receive), *rapere* (= to seize), *adripere* (= to snatch up), *occupare* (= to take before somebody else does), (*com*)*prehendere* (= to grasp): to — by storm, *expugnare*; to — fire, *ignem comprehendere*; prov.: devil — the hindmost, *occupet extremum scabies* (Hor.). (2) to — away, *aufferre*, *demere*, *adimere*, *surripere*, *eripere*. (3) to — down, *demere*, *detrahere* (= to drag down); in writing, *litteris mandare*; see also **WRITE**. (4) to — in, *recipere*, *accipere*; mentally, *concipere*, *percipere*, *comprehendere*; see also **DECEIVE**. (5) to — on, *suscipere*; see also **UNDERTAKE**, **TACKLE**. (6) to — out, *eximere*, *promere*. (7) to — up, *sumere*, *tollere*, *suscipere*: to — up arms, *arma capere* or *sumere*; = to occupy, in space, *occupare*; = to occupy, of time, *consumere*. (8) with various abstract nouns: to — advantage of a thing, *re uti*; to — care, *cavere*; to — offence, *offendi*; to — pains, *operam dare*; to — part, *interesse*; to — a person's part, *homini favere*, *cum homine facere*; to — place, *fieri*; see also under the nouns concerned. (9) = to move from one place to another: by carrying, *ferre*; by leading, *ducere*. (10) = to endure, put up with, *accipere*, esp. with *in bonam* (or *malam*) *partem*; *ferre*, esp. with adv. (11) = to — for, — it that, etc.; see **CONSIDER**, **SUPPOSE**. (12) intransit., to — to a thing or place, *se conferre ad*, with acc. (13) intransit., to — after; see **RESEMBLE**.

taking, subst. *acceptio*, *occupatio*, *expugnatio* (of a city); or render by verb.

tale, *narratio*, *fabula*, *historia*: a short —, *fabella*, *narratiuncula* (Quint., Plin. L.).

tale-bearer, *delator* (= informer: Juv., Tac.), *sycophanta* (Pl., Ter.).

talent. (1) = a weight or coin, *talentum*. (2) = faculty, ability, *ingenium*, *indoles*, (*ingenii*) *facultas*.

talented, *ingeniosus*, *eximii ingenii*: to be —, *ingenio abundare* or *valere*.

talisman, *amuletum* (Plin.).

talk, subst. *sermo*, *conloquium*: common —, *fama*; petty —, *sermunculus*.

talk, (*con*)*loqui*, *sermocinari*, (*con*)*fabulari* (Pl.), *sermonem conferre*: to — nonsense, *garrire*, *blaterare* (Hor.); to — to a person, *hominem adloqui*, *adfari*, *admonere*.

talkative, *loquax*, *garrulus* (poet.).

talkatively, *loquaciter*.

talkativeness, *loquacitas*.

tall, *longus*, *procerus*, (*ex*)*celsus*.

tallness, *proceritas*, *statura proceras*.

tallow, *sebum* (Pl.).

tally, v. *convenire*; see also FIT, SUIT.

Talmud, *Talmudum* (late Latin).

talon, *unguis*, *ungula*.

tamarisk, *tamarix* (Lucr.).

tambourine, *tympalum*.

tame, adj. LIT., *cicur* (by nature, of animals), *mansuetus*, *placidus*, *mitis*: to grow —, *mansuefieri*, *mitescere*, *mansuescere* (poet.). TRANSF., *demissus*, *abiectus*, *ignavus lentus*, *languidus*, *ieiunus*; of language, *frigidus*.

tame, v. *mansuefacere*, *mansuetum facere* or *reddere*, *domare*, *frangere*, *frenare* (= to bridle), *coercere* (= to restrain, repress).

tamely, *demisse*, *abiecte*, *ignave*, *ieiune*, *frigide*.

tameness, render by adj. or verb.

tamer, *domitor*, with f. *domitrix* (Verg., Ov.).

taming, *domitus* (-ūs).

tamper; see MEDDLE; to — with = to tempt, *temptare*, *solicitare*.

tan, v.: to — skins, *conficere*; of the sun, *colorare*.

tangent, render by phrase, such as *linea circulum contingens*.

tangible, *tractabilis*, or render by phrase with *tangi* and *posse*.

Tangier, *Tinge* or *Tingi*.

tangle, subst. *implicatio*, *nodus*.

tangle, *implicare*; see also ENTANGLE.

tank, *lacus* (-ūs).

tanner, *coriarius* (Plin.).

tantalize; see TEASE.

tantamount; see EQUIVALENT, SAME.

tap, subst. (1) = a light blow, *plaga levis*. (2) of a cask, *obturamentum* (Plin.).

tap, v. *lēviter ferire*: to — a cask, *relinere* (Ter.).

tape; see RIBBON.

taper, subst., *cereus*, *funalis*.

taper, v., render by *fastigium* (= slope) or *fastigatus* (= sloping).

tapestry, *pictura acu facta*, *stragulum pictum*, *velum* (= curtain).

taphouse, *taberna*.

tapis: to bring on the —, *in medium proferre*.

tar, *pix liquida* (Plin.).

Taranto, *Tarentum*.

tardily, *tarde*, *lente*.

tardiness, *tarditas*.

tardy, *tardus*, *lentus*.

tare; see WEED.

target: a — to shoot at, *scopos* (Suet.); see also SHIELD.

tariff, *formula*.

tarnish, *inquinare*; intransit., of metals, *inquinari*: to — one's honour, *nomini* or *decori* *officere*.

tarpaulin, render by phrase, such as *linteum pice munitum*.

Tarragona, *Tarraco*.

tarry, (*com*)*morari*, *cunctari*, *cessare*, *dubitare* (= to hesitate): without —ing, *sine morā*, *propere*, *festinanter*.

tart, subst. *scribita* (Pl.), *crustulum* (Hor.).

tart, adj. *acerbus*, *amarus*, *acidus* (Verg., Hor., Sen.); see also SOUR.

tartly, *acerbe*.

tartness, *acerbitas*.

task, subst. *pensum* (lit. of women spinning wool), *opus* (-ēris, n. = work), *negotium* (= business): to take to —; see REBUKE, CENSURE.

task, v. *pensum* (*homini*) *dare* or *imponere*.

task-master, *operis exactor*.

tassel, *fimbriae* (-arum, plur.; = fringe).

taste, subst. LIT., (1) = the sense of —, *gustatus* (-ūs), *palatum*. (2) = flavour of things tasted, *sapor*, *gustatus* (-ūs): a sweet —, *dulcedo*. (3) = a small quantity that is tasted, *gustus* (-ūs: Tac., Mart., Juv.). TRANSF., (1) = discernment, critical — in any field, *iudicium*, *intellegentia*, *palatum*; good —, *elegantia*, *iudicium elegans* or *subtile*; lack of —, *insultitas*. (2) = a liking, preference, *gustatus* (-ūs), *studium*.

taste, v. (1) transit. (*de*)*gustare*, (*de*)*libare*, *gustu explorare* (Tac.): to — again, *regustare*; to — beforehand, *praegustare* (poet.). (2) intransit. *sapere*: to — like —, of, (*rem*) *sapere*; to — pleasant, *iucunde sapere*.

tasteful, = showing good taste or judgment, *elegans*, *politus*, *scitus*, *concinuus*.

tastefully, *polite*, *eleganter*, *scite*.

tasteless. LIT., *insulsus*, *sine sapore*. TRANSF., *inelegans*, *insulsus*, *infacetus*.

tastelessly, *ineleganter*, *insulse*, *infacete*.

tastelessness, *insultitas*.

tatter, *pannus*; see also RAG.

tattered, *pannosus*.

tattle, v. *garrire*.

tattler, *homo garrulus*.

tattoo, v. *notis compungere*.

taunt, subst. *probrum*, *contumelia*, *convicium*, *opprobrium* (Hor., Ov.).

taunt, v. (*rem homini*) *obicere*.

taunting, *contumeliosus*.

tauntingly, *contumeliose*.

tautology, render by phrase such as *idem bis dicere*.

tavern, *caupona*, *taberna*.

tavern-keeper, *caupo*.

tawdry, *fucosus*; see also VULGAR.

tawny, *fulvus* (poet.).

tax, subst., and **taxation**, *vectigal*, *tributum*, *stipendium*, *exactio*: to collect a —, *vectigal* (etc.) *exercere* or *exigere*; to pay a —, *vectigal* (etc.) *pendere*; exempt from taxation, *immunis* (*tributorum*).

tax, v. (1) = to impose a tax, *vectigal*, *tributum*, etc., (*homini*) *imponere*. (2) to — a person with a thing (= to accuse), *hominem rei* (genit.) *accusare*, *insimulare*, *accusare* (more formally).

taxable, *vectigalis*, *stipendiarius*.

tax-collector, **tax-gatherer**, (*vectigalium*) *exactor*.

teach, (*hominem rem* or *facere*) (*e*)*docere*; (*hominem re*) *instituere*, *instruere*, *imbuere*, *erudire*; (*homini rem* or *facere*) *praecipere*: to — thoroughly, *perdocere*; to — as an assistant, *subdocere*; to — the opposite of a thing, — not to do it, *dedocere*.

teachable, *docilis*, *qui* (*quae*) *doceri potest*.

teachableness, *docilitas*.

teacher, *doctor*, *magister* (with f. *magistra*), *praeceptor* (with f. *praeceptrix*), *professor* (esp. of rhetoric: Quint.).

teaching, subst. *doctrina*, *disciplina*, *eruditio*, *institutio*, *praecepta* (-orum, plur.).

teacup, prov.: to make a storm in a —, *excitare fluctus in impulo*.

team, *iugum* (= a pair of horses or oxen), *protelum* (of oxen: Cato); of athletes, *manus* (-ūs).

tear, subst. *lacrima*, *fletus* (-ūs = weeping): a crocodile —, *lacrimula*; a flood of —s, *vis lacrimarum*; with —s in one's eyes, *lacrimis obortis*; to shed —s, *lacrimas effundere* or *profundere*, *lacrimare*, *flere* (= to weep); to move a person to —s, *fletum homini movere*.

tear, v. (1) transit. (di)scindere, (di)laniare, (di)lacerare, (di)vellere, *distrahere* (= to pull apart): to — away, *abscindere*, *avellere*; to — down, *rescindere*, *revellere*; to — out, *evellere*, *convellere*; fig., to be torn by conflicting emotions, etc., *distrahi*; to — a person to pieces (by malicious talk), *differre* (Prop., Tac.). (2) intransit.; see HURRY, RUSH.

tearful, *lacrimans*, *lacrimosus* (poet.), *flebilis*, *lacrimabundus*.

tearfully, *multis cum lacrimis*, *magno cum fletu*.
tearing, subst., or **tear**, subst. *scissura* (Sen., Plin.); see also RENT.

tearless, *sine lacrimis*; of eyes, *siccus*.

tease, *fatigare*, *vexare*, *obtundere*.

teasel, *dipsacus* or *dipsacos* (Plin.).

teat, *mamma*, *mamilla* (Juv.).

technical: a — term, *verbum artis proprium*, *vocabulum opificibus usitatum*.

technicality; see TECHNICAL.

technology, *ars*, *artificium*.

tedious, *lentus*, *longus*, *longinquus* (= long-lasting), *molestus* (= tiresome).

tediously, *moleste*, *lente*, *cum taedio*.

tediousness, *molestia*.

teem, *scatere*; see also ABOUND.

teeming; see FRUITFUL.

teethe, v. *dentire* (Plin.).

tell. (1) = to relate, give information, (*rem homini*) (*e*)narrare, *referre*, (*com*)memorare, *dicere*, *enumerare* (= to recount); (*hominem*) *docere* (= to teach, inform). (2) = to command, (*hominem*) *iubere*, (*hominem*) *imperare*. (3) = to count, *numerare*. (4) intransit. = to have effect, *valere*.

temerity, *temeritas*.

temper, subst. (1) = proportion, tempering of physical ingredients, *temperatio*. (2) = disposition of mind, *ingenium*, *animus*: to be in a good —, *iucunde esse*; bad —, *ira*, *iracundia*, *stomachus*; to be in a bad —, *sibi displicere*, *stomachari*.

temper, v. *temperare*, *miscere*, *lenire* (= to soften).

temperament; see TEMPER, DISPOSITION.

temperance, *temperantia*, *continentia*, *moderatio*, *modestia*.

temperate, *temperans*, *temperatus*, *continens*, *moderatus*, *modestus*, *sobrius*, *frugi*.

temperately, *temperate*, *continenter*, *moderate*, *modeste*, *sobrie*, *frugaliter*.

temperateness, *temperantia*: of climate, *temperies* (Hor.).

temperature, with reference to heat and cold, render by *calor* and *frigus*: moderate —, *temperies* (Hor.).

tempest, *tempestas*, *procella*: a — arises, *tempestas* (or *procella*), (*co*)oritur.

tempestuous, *procellosus*, *turbidus*, *turbulentus*, *violentus*, *vehemens*.

tempestuously, *turbide*, *turbulente*, *violenter*, *vehementer*.

tempestuousness, *violentia*.

temple. (1) of a god, *aedes* (*sacra*), *templum*, *fanum*, *delubrum*: a small —, *aedicula*; in poetry sometimes the name of a god stands

for his —. (2) of the head, *tempus* (-oris, n.: poet.).

temporal, = pertaining to this life, *humanus*: — welfare, *huius vitae felicitas*; as opposed to 'spiritual' or 'sacred', *profanus* (opp. *sacer*); as grammat. t. t., the — augment, *augmentum temporale*.

temporarily, **temporary**, render by the phrase *ad or in tempus* (= for the time being).

temporize, *temporibus servire*; see also DELAY.

tempt, (at)temptare, *sollicitare*, *inducere*, *invitare*, *inlicere*.

temptation. (1) as an act done, *sollicitatio*. (2) as a danger encountered, *inlecebra*, *temptatio* (eccl.).

tempter, *sollicitator* (Sen.), *temptator* (eccl.).

ten, *decem*: — each, — at a time, *deni*; — times, *decie(n)s*; containing —, *denarius*; the number —, *decussis* (Vitr.); a board of —, *decemviri* (plur.).

tenable, render by phrase, such as *quod teneri potest*.

tenacious, *tenax*, *pertinax*, *retinens* (with genit.).

tenaciously, *tenaciter*.

tenacity, *tenacitas*, *pertinacia*.

tenancy, render by phrase with *condicio* (= terms).

tenant, *conductor*, *inquilinus*, *incola*, *habitor*.

tenantry, use plur. of TENANT, or sometimes *clientes* (-um, plur.).

tend. (1) transit. *colere*, *curare*. (2) intransit. *pertinere*, *spectare*, *tendere*.

tendency, *inclinatio*, *proclivitas*; often rendered by adj., such as *pronus* or *propensus* (= inclined).

tender, adj. *tener*, *mollis*, *delicatus*, *amans* (= affectionate), *indulgens* (= kind, fond).

tender, v. *deferre*; see also OFFER.

tenderly, *molliter*, *indulgender*.

tenderness. (1) = softness, *mollitia* or *mollities*. (2) = kindness, affection, *indulgentia*, *amor*.

tendon, *nervus*.

tendril, *clavicula*, *pampinus*.

tenement; see HOUSE.

tenet, *praeceptum*, *decretum*, *institutum*, *placitum* (Tac., Sen.).

tennis, render by *pila* (= a game of ball).

tenor, **tenour**. (1) = unbroken course, *tenor*. (2) = drift, purport, *exemplum*, *sententia*; see also MEANING.

tense, subst. *tempus* (-oris, n.: gram.).

tense, adj. *intentus*, *attentus*.

tension, *intentio*.

tent, *tabernaculum*, *contubernium*, *tentorium* (poet.): a general's —, *praetorium*.

tentacle, *corniculum* (Plin.), *bracchium* (Plin.), *flagellum* (Ov.).

tentative, render by phrase with *experiri* or *temptare*.

tenterhooks; see SUSPENSE.

tenth, *decimus*.

tenuity, *raritas*; see also THINNESS.

tenure, render by *possessio* or *possidere*.

tepid, *tepidus* (poet.), *tepens* (poet.): to become —, *tepescere*; to be —, *tepere* (poet.); to make —, *tepefacere*.

tepidity, *tepor*.

tergiversation, *tergiversatio*.

term, subst. (1) see LIMIT, BOUNDARY. (2) = a limited time, *spatium* (*temporis*), *dies*.

(3) = word, *verbum, vocabulum*. (4) = condition, *condicio, lex*: to be on good —s with a person, *homine familiariter uti*.

term, v.; see CALL, NAME.

termagant, render by phrase, such as *mulier iurgis addicta*.

terminal, adj., render by phrase, such as *quod certis diebus fit*.

terminate. (1) transit.; see END. (2) intransit. *finiri, terminari*; see also END.

termination, *finis, exitus* (-ūs), *clausula*.

terminology, (*propria*) *artis vocabula* (-orum, plur.).

terrace, render by *solarium* (Pl., Suet.) or *ambulatio* (= a place for walking).

terrestrial, *terrestris, terrenus, humanus* (= human).

terrible, *terribilis, terrificus* (poet.), *horribilis, horrendus* (poet.), *atrox, immanis, dirus*.

terribly, *terribilem in modum, atrociter*.

terrific; see DREADFUL, TERRIBLE.

terrify, (*per*) *terrere*; see also FRIGHTEN.

territorial, render by subst.; see TERRITORY.

territory, *finis* (lit. = boundaries), *ager, regio, terra, tractus* (-ūs): the — round a town, *territorium*; the — of a people is often represented by the name of the people, e.g. the — of the Sabines, *Sabini* (-orum, plur.).

terror, *terror, formido, metus* (-ūs), *pavor, timor*.

terse, *pressus, brevis, angustus, densus* (Quint.), *strictus* (Quint.).

tersely, *presse, breviter, anguste, paucis verbis*.

terseness, *brevitas*, or render by phrase, such as *as oratio pressa*.

tertian, (*febris*) *tertiana*.

tessellated, *tessellatus* (Suet.).

test, subst.; see TRIAL, EXAMINATION.

test, v. *temptare, experiri, periclitari, explorare, spectare*.

testaceous, *testaceus* (Plin.).

testament. (1) (= will), *testamentum*. (2) in the Bible: the New —, *Testamentum Novum* (eccl.), the Old —, *Testamentum Vetus* (eccl.).

testamentary, *testamento institutus, testamentarius*.

testator, *testator* (leg.), or *is qui testamentum facit*.

testatrix, *testatrix* (leg.).

testify, *testari, testificari, testimonio confirmare, declarare* (= to show, in gen.).

testifying, subst. *testificatio*.

testimonial, perhaps render by *litterae commendaticiae* (= letters of recommendation).

testimony, *testimonium*.

testy, *morosus*.

tether; see TIE.

tetrameter, *tetrametrus* (very late).

tetrarch, *tetrarcha*.

tetrarchy, *tetrarchia*.

text, *oratio, verba* (-orum, plur.), *locus* (= passage).

textile, subst. *textile, textum* (Ov.).

textile, adj. *textilis*.

textual, render by phrase, such as *quod ad verba scriptoris pertinet*.

texture, *textura* (poet.), *textus* (-ūs: poet.).

Thames, *Tamesis* or *Tamesa*.

than, after a comparative is usually rendered by the conjunction *quam* (rarely *ac, atque*), or by the abl. case (e.g. *virtue is more*

excellent than gold, *virtus est praestantior quam aurum* or *praestantior auro*). But before a numeral *amplius, plus, minus* and *longius* are often used alone, with the force of *amplius quam, plus quam*, etc. (e.g. more than two hundred soldiers, *amplius ducenti milites*).

thane, *dominus*.

thank, v. = to express thanks, *gratias* or *grates* (*homini pro re* or *ob rem*) *agere*, also *gratias* or *grates persolvere, reddere, tribuere*; = to feel gratitude, *gratiam* (*homini*) *habere*; = to show gratitude (by acts, etc.), *gratiam referre*: — you! (in accepting), and No, — you! (in declining) are both rendered by *benigne* (*dicis*); to have to — (i.e. to be indebted to) a person for a thing, *rem homini acceptam referre*; — heaven, *est dis gratia* (Ter.).

thankful, *gratus*.

thankfully, *grate, grato animo*.

thankfulness, *animus gratus*.

thankless, adj. *ingratus* (= both ungrateful and bringing no thanks).

thanklessly, *ingrate*.

thanks, as subst. *gratia* or plur. *gratiae* (esp. with *agere*), *grates*: to return or express —; see THANK, v.; — to you, *propter te, tuā operā, beneficium tuo*.

thanksgiving, *gratiarum actio*: a public —, *supplicatio, supplicium*.

thankworthy, *laudabilis, gratiā* or *laude dignus, gratus*.

that, demonstr. pron. *ille, illa, illud*, or *is, ea, id*, or *iste, ista, istud*: and — (too), amplifying a previous statement, is rendered by *et is* or *isque* or *atque is* (is agreeing with the subst. that is to be further described, e.g. in a house, and — a small one, *in domo, et ea parva*, or being made neuter if no particular subst. is concerned, e.g. he replied, and — at length, *respondit idque multis verbis*); — famous, — great, *ille, illa, illud*; — of yours, — near you, *iste, ista, istud* (often also used contemptuously); those, followed by a relative clause or a participle, is rendered by *ii* (or *ei*) *qui*, or *illi qui* (e.g. those who die, or those dying, *ii qui moriuntur*); where the English avoids repetition of a substantive by means of the phrase — of (or those of), the Latin either repeats the subst. or understands it, e.g. does the moon shine by its own light or by — of the sun? *utrum luna suo lumine an solis (lumine) utitur?* The neuter of *is* is used in the internal acc. in some phrases, e.g. of — age, *id aetatis*; at — time, *id temporis*.

that, relat. pron. *qui, quae, quod*; see also WHICH, WHO.

that, conj. (1) in 'indirect statement'; clauses beginning with —, when dependent on verbs of learning, thinking, knowing, saying, etc., are rendered by the acc. and infin. (e.g. I say — you are wrong, *dico te errare*); to say — not, *negare*, with acc. and infin.; but in negative or interrogative sentences 'to doubt' — is *dubitare quin*, with subj. (2) in 'indirect command'; clauses beginning with —, when dependent on verbs of commanding, asking, advising, etc., are rendered by *ut* (negative *ne*) with subj.; but *iubere* (= to command —) and *vetare* (= to forbid, or command — not) are followed by acc. and infin., and so are other such verbs occasionally, esp. in poetry.

(3) after verbs of fearing, — (= lest) is rendered by *ne* followed by subj.; — not, by *ne non* or *ut*; e.g. I fear — you may (or will) make a mistake, *timeo ne erres*. (4) in final clauses, —, or in order —, or so —, followed by English subjunctive, is rendered by *ut* (negative *ne*, sometimes *ut ne*) followed by subj.; sometimes also by a relative clause with subj.; — the more . . . (with compar. adj. or adv. in final clause), *quo magis, quo maior*, etc.; and — not, *neve* or *neu*. (5) in consecutive clauses, —, or so —, followed by English indicative is rendered by *ut* (negative *ut non*) followed by subj. (6) other restrictive or explanatory clauses, beginning with —, are rendered by various constructions; e.g. to wish —, *velle, optare*, etc., followed by acc. and infin., or *ut* and subj., or plain subj.; to wonder —, *mirari*, followed by acc. and infin. or *quod* or (more hypothetically) *si* (so also to rejoice —, *gaudere* or *laetari*); it is necessary —, *necesse est*, with acc. and infin. or subj.; it is possible —, *feri potest* *ut*; it is inevitable —, *non potest fieri quin*; on condition —, *ea condicione ut* or *ita ut*; granted —, *ut* or *licet*, with subj.; the fact —, *quod*, with indic.; not —, *non quod* or *non quo*, with subj. (7) in main clauses, O —, expressing a wish, is rendered by *o si* or *utinam*, with subj. (8) exclamations, beginning with —, are rendered by the acc. and infin. (sometimes with *-ne* attached to the first word); e.g. alas! — you should have got into so much trouble on my account! *me miserum! te in tantas aerumnas propter me incidisse!*

thatch, stramentum.

thatched: a — cottage, *casa stramento tecta* or *casa straminea* (Ov.).

thaw, subst., render by verb.

thaw, v. (1) transit. (*dis*)*solvere, liquefacere*. (2) intransit. (*dis*)*solvi, liquefi, liquecere, tabescere*.

the, no regular equivalent in Latin; sometimes rendered by the demonstr. pron. *is, ea, id*, esp. as part of the antecedent of a relative clause; — famous, *ille, illa, illud*; —, preceding a comparative (e.g. more, better, more happily) is rendered by *eo* (or *tanto*) if demonstrative, by *quo* (or *quanto*) if relative, e.g. — more people have, — more they want, *homines quo plura habent, eo ampliora cupiunt*; but sometimes in such sentences superlatives are used, with *ut* and *ita*, e.g. — better a man is, — harder he finds it to suspect wickedness in others, *ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspicatur*.

theatre, theatrum, scaena (= stage), *-spectaculum* (= show).

theatrical, scaenicus, theatralis; or render by the genit. *histrionum* (= of actors), e.g. — gestures, *histrionum gestus*.

theatrically, more histrionum.

theft, furtum.

their, theirs, suus, if reflexive (= — own); otherwise *eorum* or *illorum* (if the owners are female, *earum* or *illarum*).

them, render by the oblique cases of the plur. of *is, ea, id* or of *ille, illa, illud*; but — is often not rendered, when the context makes it clear who is intended.

theme, res, propositio, propositum, id quod propositum est, quaestio, id quod quaerimus, institutum, argumentum.

themselves, se or *sese*; see also **SELF**.

then. (1) as adv. of time: at that time, *tum, tunc, eo tempore, id temporis*; thereupon, *tum, deinde, inde*; — and there, *ilico*. (2) of logical connexion = therefore, *ergo, igitur*.

thence, inde, illinc, istinc (= from where you are).

thenceforth, inde, ex eo tempore.

theocracy, render by phrase such as *regnum deorum*.

theogony, render by phrase such as *origines* (-um, plur.) *deorum*.

theologian, theologus.

theological, theologicus (eccl.); see also **THEOLOGY**.

theology, theologia (eccl.); otherwise render by phrase, such as *sententiae* (-arum, plur.) *de deorum natura habitae*.

theorem, theorema (Gell.).

theoretical, render by phrase, such as *quod in cognitione versatur*: — knowledge, *ratio* or *doctrina*; to possess — knowledge of a thing, *rem ratione cognitam habere*.

theoretically, render by subj.; see **THEORY**.

theorist, render by phrase, such as *qui res ratione (non usu) cognitatas habet*.

theory, ratio, doctrina, ars, scientia: to combine — and practice, *doctrinam ad usum adiungere*.

therapeutic, therapeutics; see **HEALING**.

there, = at that place, *ibi, illic, istic* (= where you are): to be —, *adesse*; to stand —, *astare*; — is, *est*; — are, *sunt*; = to that place, *eo, illuc*; see also **THITHER**.

thereabouts, prope (= near), *ferme* or *fere* (= nearly).

thereafter, thereupon, inde, deinde, subinde, exinde, postea (= afterwards, more generally).

therefore, igitur, ergo, itaque (= and so), *ideo* or *idcirco* or *propterea* (= for that reason), *proinde* (esp. introducing a command), *eo* (esp. with comparatives), *quare* or *quomobrem* or *quapropter* (= wherefore).

therein, in eo, in ea re.

thesis; see **THEME**.

they, often not rendered in Latin, when the subject of the verb is easily supplied; when emphatic, it is rendered by the nom. plur. of *is, ea, id* or of *ille, illa, illud*.

thick. (1) = stout, having thickness, of solid objects, *crassus, pinguis* (= fat), *callosus* (Hor.). (2) = closely packed, dense, *densus, artus, spissus* (poet.), *confertus, concretus, creber, frequens* (= numerous). (3) of the voice, *obtus* (Quint.). (4) in the — of, render by *medius*, e.g. in the — of the fight, *in media pugna*.

thicken, v. (1) transit. *densare, spissare* (Ov., Plin.). (2) intransit. render by pass. of transit. verbs or by *concrecere* (= to curdle) or *spissescere* (Lucr.).

thicket, dumetum, fruticetum (Hor.), *locus sentibus obsitus*.

thickly, confertim, crebro, frequenter, spisse (Plin.).

thickness, crassitudo, crebritas, frequentia.

thick-set, robustus, compactus (Plin., Suet.); see also **STOUT**.

thick-skinned, *durus*: to become —, *obdurescere*, *occalescere*.

thief, *fur*; in a candle, *fungus* (Verg.).

thieve, *furari*; see also STEAL.

thievish, *furax*, *tagax*.

thievishly, *furaciter*.

thigh, *femur*.

thin, adj. (1) = slim, *tenuis*, *gracilis*, *exilis*, *macer*, *subtilis* (Lucr.). (2) = rare, not dense, *tenuis*, *rarus*.

thin, v. *attenuare*, *extenuare*; of trees, *conluare* (Cato, Col.), *interluare* (Plin.).

thine, *tuus*.

thing. (1) in gen., *res*, *negotium* (= business, affair); very often rendered simply by the neuter of an adj. or pron. (e.g. all —s, every—, *omnia*). (2) —s, plur., in the particular sense of clothes, *vestis*, *vestitus* (—us); of personal effects, property, luggage, *res* (plur.), *supellex*, *vasa* (—orum, plur.).

think. (1) in gen. = to have ideas, to reflect, *cogitare*. (2) to think a particular thought, to believe, suppose, *opinari*, *credere*, *putare*, *arbitrari* (= to hold a well-considered opinion), *veri* (= to reckon, calculate), *iudicare* (= to judge), *censere* (= to hold and express an opinion), *sentire* (= to hold views, more generally, esp. with adv. or neuter adj.). (3) to — over, — about, (*rem*) *reputare*, *versare* (poet.), *agitare*, (*rem* or *de re*) *cogitare*. (4) to — to do, — of doing, *cogitare*, *meditari*; see also INTEND.

thinker, in gen., render by verb; a speculative or philosophical —, *philosophus*.

thinly, *tenuiter*, *graciliter*, *rare*.

thinness, *tenuitas*, *gracilitas*, *raritas* (= looseness of texture), *macies* (= leanness); — of voice or style, *exilitas*.

third, *tertius*: for the — time, *tertium*, or *tertio*; a —, *tertia pars*, *triens*.

thirdly, *tertio*.

thirst, subst. *sitis* (lit. and fig.): to slake one's —, *sitim explere* or *sedare*.

thirst, v. *sitire*.

thirstily, *sitienter*.

thirsty, *sitiens*, *siccus* (= dry): to become —, *sitim conligere*.

thirteen, *tredecim*, *decem et tres*: — each, or — at a time, *terni deni*; — times, *terdecie(n)s*.

thirteenth, *tertius decimus*.

thirtieth, *trigesimus* or *trice(n)simus*.

thirty, *triginta*: — each, or — at a time, *triceni*; — times, *tricie(n)s*.

this, demonst. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, sometimes *hicce*, *haecce*, *hocce*: — way and that, *huc* (et) *illuc*; on — side, adv., *citra*; on — side of, prep., *cis*, *citra*; of — year, *hornsus* (Hor.); of — kind, *huiusmodi*.

thistle, *carduus* (Verg.).

thither, *eo*, *illuc*, *istuc* (= to where you are): hither and —, *huc* (et) *illuc*, *huc atque illuc*.

thole-pin, *scalmus*.

thong, *lorum*; see also STRAP.

thorn, *sentis*, *spina* (Lucr., Verg., Tac.): fig., a — in one's side, *stimulus*.

thorn-brake, **thorn-hedge**, *vepres* (—um, plur.), *dumetum*, *spinetum* (Verg.), *senticetum* (Pl.).

thorn-bush, *vepres*, *dumus*, *sentis*.

thorny. LIT., *spinosis*, *spineus* (poet.), *sentus* (poet.). TRANSF., *arduus*, *difficilis*, *impeditus*.

thorough; see COMPLETE.

thoroughbred, *generosus*.

thoroughfare, abstr. = a going through, *transitus* (—us); concr. = a road through, *iter* (*pervium*), *via* (*pervia*).

thoroughly, *penitus*, *prorsus*, *omnino*, *plane*, *funditus*; see also COMPLETELY.

thou, pron., often not rendered in Latin, when the context makes the personal reference clear; otherwise represented by *tu* or (more emphatic) *tute* or *tutemet*.

though; see ALTHOUGH.

thought, *cogitatio* (= — as faculty, process or particular idea), *mens* (= —s, general or particular), *cogitatum* (= a reflection, idea), *memoria* (= memory), *sententia* (= opinion), *mens*, *animus* (= mind), *opinio* (= supposition or conjecture), *consilium* (= view, plan), *coniectura* (= conjecture); often also —s may be rendered by a phrase, such as *quae mente concipimus*, *quae (animo) cogitamus*, *sentimus*, *versamus*: to be deep in —, *in cogitatione defixum esse*.

thoughtful, in *cogitatione defixus* (= lost in thought), *prudens* (= wise, sensible), *providus* (= farsighted).

thoughtfully, *prudenter*.

thoughtfulness; see THOUGHT.

thoughtless, *inconsultus*, *neglegens*, *imprudens*, *temerarius* (= rash).

thoughtlessly, *inconsulte*, *neglegenter*, *imprudenter*, *temere*.

thoughtlessness, *neglegentia*, *temeritas* (= rashness).

thousand. LIT., as an exact number, one — is usually rendered by means of *mille* as an indeclinable adj. (or subst.), two or more —(s) by *milia* (or *millia*) as a declinable subst.; a — times, *millie(n)s*. TRANSF., as an indefinitely large number, a — is represented by *mille* or by *sescenti* (lit. = 600), a — times by *millie(n)s*.

thousandth, *millie(n)simus*.

Thrace, *Thracia*.

thraldom, *servitūs* (—utis); see also SLAVERY, SERVITUDE.

thrash: to — (or thresh) corn, *terere* (Varro), *deterere* (Col.), *excutere* (Varro); in gen.; see BEAT, FLOG.

thrashing, **threshing**, *tritura* (Verg.).

thrashing-floor, **threshing-floor**, *area*.

thrashing-machine, *tribulum* (Verg.).

thread, subst. LIT., *filum* (poet.), *linea*, *linum*, *licium* (poet.), *subtemen* (poet.), *stamen* (poet.); prov.: to hang by a —, *filo pendere* (Ov.).

TRANSF., of a speech, etc., *filum*, *argumentum*.

thread, v. *inserere*: to — a needle, *filum per acum conicere* (Cels.); to — one's way, *se insinuare*.

threadbare, *obsoletus*, *tritus* (lit. and fig.).

threat, *minae* (—arum, plur.), (*com*)*minatio*, *denuntiatio*.

threaten. LIT., to — a person with a thing, *rem homini minitari*, (*com*)*minari*, *denuntiare*, *intentare*; to — to do a thing, — that one will, *minari*, etc., *se facturum esse*. TRANSF., (1) of wars, etc. = to impend, (*im*)*minere*, *impendere*, *instare*, *ingruere* (poet. and Tac.). (2) to —, i.e. to seem likely to do a thing, render by *videri* with fut. infin. or by fut. partic. with *esse*.

threatening, *minax*, *minitabundus*; = impending, near at hand, *instans*, *imminens*.

threateningly, *minaciter*.

three, *tres*: — times, *ter*; — each, or — at a time, *trini* or *terni* (also used for —, with subst. of plural form, e.g. — camps, *trina castra*); in — parts, adj. *tripertitus* or *tripartitus*; into — parts, *trifarum*, *tripertito* or *tripartito*; in — forms or shapes, adj. *triformis* (poet.); a period of — days, *triduum*; a period of — years, *triennium*; — years old, *trimus* (Pl., Hor.).

threefold, *triplus*, *triplex*.

three-footed, *tripes* (Hor.).

three-headed, *triceps*.

three hundred, *trecenti*: — each, or — at a time, *treceni*; — times, *trecentie(n)s* (Cat.).

three hundredth, *trecente(n)simus*.

three-pronged, *tridens* (poet.), *tricuspis* (Ov.).

three-tongued, *trilingus* (Hor.).

thresh; see **THRASH**.

threshold, *limen* (lit. and fig.).

thrice, *ter*: twice or —, *bis terque*.

thrift, *frugalitas*, *parsimonia*.

thriftily, *frugaliter*, *parce*.

thrifty, *frugi*, *parcus*.

thrill, subst. of pleasure, *voluptas*, *gaudium*, *laetitia*; of fear, *horror*.

thrill, v. (1) transit. *commovēre*: to be —ed, i.e. overjoyed, *laetitiā efferrī*, *exsultare*.

(2) intransit., of sounds, *resonare*.

thrilling, = exciting, *mirificus*, *mirus*; or render by verb.

thrive, *vigēre*, *virēre*, *florēre*.

throat, *fauces* (-ium, plur.), *iugulum*, *guttur*: to cut the — of, *iugulare*.

throb, subst. *palpitatio* (Plin.); or render by verb.

throb, v. *salire*, *palpitare*, *micare*.

throe, *dolor*.

throne. LIT., as a seat, (*regale*) *solium*, *sedes* (or *sella*) *regia*. TRANSF., = royal power, *regnum*, *imperium*: to be on the —, *regem esse*, *regnare*; to seize the —, *regnum occupare*; to succeed to the —, *regnum excipere*; to succeed one's father on the —, *patri in regnum succedere*; to call to the —, *ad regnum accire*; to drive from the —, *regno expellere* or *spoliare*; to restore to the —, *in regnum restituere*.

throng, subst. *multitudo*, *celebritas*, *frequentia*; see also **CROWD**.

throng, v. *celebrare*, *stipare*, *frequentare*; see also **CROWD**.

throstle, *turdus* (Hor.).

throatle, subst. *gurgulio*.

throatle, v. *suffocare*, *animam* or *spiritum* *intercludere*.

through, prep. (1) of place or time, *per*, with acc. (2) as denoting instrument or means, *per* with acc. or simple abl. (3) = on account of, *propter*, or *ob*, with acc.

through, adv., render by compound verb with *trans*- or *per*- (e.g. to go —, *transire*; to read —, *perlegere*): — and —, *penitus*, *prorsus*, *omnino*.

throughout; see **THROUGH**.

throw, **throwing**, subst. *iactus* (-ūs), *coniectus* (-ūs): a —, at dice, *alea*.

throw, v. *iacere*, *conicere*, *mittere* (esp. of weapons): to — a thing at a person, *re hominem petere*; to — a javelin, *iaculari*; to — about, *iactare*, *spargere* (= to sprinkle); to — across, *traicere*; to — away, *abicere*; to — back, *reicere*; to — down, *deicere*, *praecipitare*, *deturbare*, *proruere*, *adfligere*;

to — forward, *proicere*; to — in, *inicere*, *immittere*; to — in the way, *obicere*; to — on, *inicare*; to — oneself at a person's feet, *homini ad pedes se proicere*; to — oneself into, (*rei*, dat.) *se dedere*, *studere*, *incumbere*; to — off, *excutere*; to — open, *patefacere*; to — out, *EICERE*; to — up, *subicere*.

thrower, *iactor* (Hor.).

thrum, in weaving, *licium* (Verg.).

thrust, subst. *petitio*, *ictus* (-ūs = blow); see also **ATTACK**, **PUSH**.

thrust, v. *trudere*; see also **PUSH**, **DRIVE**.

thumb, (*digitus*) *pollex*.

thump, subst. *colaphus* (Pl., Quint.).

thump, v. (*con*)*tundere*.

thunder, subst. *tonitrus* (-ūs), *fragar* (= a crashing noise); in gen. = any noise, clamour, *sonitus* (-ūs).

thunder, v. (*in*)*tonare* (impers. and also of persons, transit. and intransit.).

thunder-bolt, *fulmen*: struck by a —, *de caelo tactus*.

thunder-storm, *tonitrua et fulmina*, *tempestas cum tonitribus*.

thunder-struck, *attonitus*, *obstupefactus*.

thus, *ita*, *sic*; see also **SO**.

thwart, subst. *transtrum*.

thwart, v.; see **HINDER**, **PREVENT**.

thy, *tus*.

thyme, *thymum* (poet.).

tiara, *tiara* (poet.).

Tiber, river, *Tiberis*.

ticket, *tessera* (Suet.).

tickle, *titillare*.

tickling, subst. *titillatio*.

ticklish. LIT., render by phrase, such as *titillationis minime patiens*. TRANSF., = hard to handle, awkward, *lubricus*, *difficilis*.

tidal, render by phrase, such as *quod ad aestum pertinet*: — wave, *unda* (*aestu* *facta*).

tide, (*marinus* or *maritimus*) *aestus* (-ūs): the ebb and flow of the —s, *marinorum aestuum accessus et recessus* (both -ūs); to come in, of the —, *accedere*, *se incitare* (*ex alto*); to go out, *recedere*, *minuere*; the turn of the —, *commutatio aestus*.

tidily, *munde* (Pl.).

tidiness, *munditia*.

tidings, *nuntius*; see also **NEWS**.

tidy, *mundu*; see also **NEAT**.

tie, subst. LIT., *vinculum*, *nodus*. TRANSF., of friendship, etc., *vinculum*, *nodus*, *coniunctio*, *necessitudo*.

tie, v.; see **BIND**: to — a knot, *nodum facere*.

tier, *ordo*; see also **ROW**.

tiger, *tigris* (poet.).

tight, *strictus*, *a(d)strictus*, *angustus*, *artus*: a — rope, *fumis contentus* (Hor.).

tighten, v. *stringere*, *a(d)stringere*, *intendere*, *contendere*, *adducere*.

tightly, **tightness**, render by adj. or verb.

tile, *tegula*, *testa*: a pan —, *imbrex*.

till, subst., for money, *arca*.

till, prep. (*usque*) *ad*, with acc.: — now, *hactenus*; — when? *quo usque? quem ad finem?* then and not — then, *tum demum*; — late at night, *ad multam noctem*; — daylight, *ad lucem*.

till, conj. *dum*, *donec*, *quoad* (all with indic., unless purpose or expectation is implied, when the subj. is used); not . . . —, is sometimes rendered by *non prius* (or *ante*) *quam*.

till, v. *colère, arare* (= to plough).

tillage, *cultus* (-ūs), *cultura*.

tiller. (1) the person, *agricola, (agri)cultor*.
(2) the thing, (*gubernaculi*) *clavus* (Verg.).

tilt, v. (1) transit. (*in*)*vertère*. (2) intransit. (*hastis*) *ex equis pugnare*.

timber, *materia* or *materies*: to get —, *materialiari*.

time, subst. (1) in gen. *tempus* (-ōris, n.), *dies* (= day, appointed —; sometimes more generally), *aevum* (poet.), *tempestas* (archaic), *spatium* (= space of —), *intervallum* (= interval), *saeculum* (= generation, age, the —), *otium* (= leisure), *occasio* (= opportunity): — of life, *aetas*; to spend —, *tempus ducere, degere*; to waste —, *tempus terere, perdere*; for a —, *ad* or *in tempus*; for all —, *in omne tempus*; at the right —, on —, *ad tempus, (in) tempore, tempori, temperi, tempestive, mature, opportune*; in our —, *nostrā memoriā*; in ancient —s, *antiquis temporibus, antiquitus*; from the — when, *ex quo (tempore)*; at —s, from — to —, *interdum, nonnunquam*; in the mean —, *interea, interim*; at the same —, *simul, eodem tempore*; at another —, *alias*; once upon a —, *olim*; it is (high) — to go, *tempus (maximum) est ut eamus*. (2) — of day, *hora*. (3) — in music, *tempus, numerus*; to beat —, *manu intervalla signare*; in —, *numerosa, ad numerum*; out of —, *extra numerum*. (4) in multiplication or repetition, three, four —s, etc., render by the numeral adverbs, *ter, quater*, etc.

time, v., render by phrase, such as *tempus observare*.

timely, adj. *maturus, tempestivus, opportunus*.

timely, adv. *ad tempus, mature, tempestive, opportune*.

timepiece; see **CLOCK**.

time-server, *adulator, adsentator* (= flatterer); or render by adj. such as *levis, inconstans* (= fickle).

timid, *timidus, pavidus, trepidus, verecundus* (= bashful), *ignavus* (= cowardly).

timidity, *timiditas, verecundia* (= shyness); see also **FEAR**.

timidly, *timide, pavide*.

timorous; see **TIMID**.

tin, *plumbum album, stannum* (Plin.).

tincture, *color*.

tinder, *fomes* (Verg., Luc.).

tinge, *color*.

tinge, v. *imbuere, colorare, inficere, tingere*.

tingle; see **ITCH**.

tinker, render by phrase, such as *a(h)enorum refector*.

tinkle, v. *tinnire*.

tinkling, subst. *tinnitus* (-ūs: poet.).

tinkling, adj. *tinnulus* (poet.).

tinsel, = metal leaf, *bractea* (poet.).

tip, subst. *cacumen, apex* (poet.); often rendered by the adj. *extremus* (e.g. the —s of the fingers, *extremi digiti*).

tip, v. (1) of weapons = to head, point, *praefigere*. (2) to — up, — over, (*in*)*vertère, inclinare*.

tipple, (*per*)*potare*.

tippler, *potator* (Pl.), *potor* (Hor., Prop.).

tippling, subst. (*per*)*potatio*.

tipsily, render by adj.

tipsy, *temulentus, ebrius*.

tip-toe, on, *suspensio gradu*: to rise on —, *in*

digitos erigi (Quint.); see also **EXPECTATION**, **SUSPENSE**.

tire, v. (1) transit. (*de*)*fatigare*. (2) intransit. (*de*)*fatigari*.

tired, (*de*)*fessus, fatigatus, lassus* (poet.): to be — of, render by the impers. *taedet*, e.g. I am — of saying, *taedet me dicere*; I am — of words, *taedet me verborum*.

tiresome, *tiring, importunus, molestus, laboriosus* (of things only).

tiro, *tiro, rudis et tiro*.

tissue. LIT., see **TEXTURE**. TRANSF., the thing is a — of falsehoods, *tota res e mendaciis constat*.

tit-bits, *cuppedia* (-orum, plur.), *scitamenta* (-orum, plur.).

tit for tat, render by the phrase *paria paribus respondere* (= to return like for like).

tithe, *decuma, decima pars*.

title, *titulus, inscriptio* or *index* (= — of a book), *nomen* or *appellatio* (= name), *praescriptio* (= heading, preamble), *vindiciae* (-arum, plur.; = right): to give a book a —, *inscribere librum*; to give any person a —, *hominem appellare* with acc. of the title (e.g. *regem*).

title, *minima pars*.

titled, *nobilis*.

titter, v.; see **LAUGH**.

tittle-tattle, *sermunculus*; see **CHATTER**, **GOSSIP**.

titular, render by *nomine*, opp. to *re*.

Tivoli, *Tibur*.

to. (1) — is most commonly rendered by the Latin dative case, in one of its various uses; e.g. with verbs, such as to give, say, show, recommend — a person, *homini dare, dicere, ostendere, suadere*; or with adjectives, such as equal, similar, agreeable, useful — a person, *homini aequus, similis, gratus, utilis*. (2) motion —, is rendered by *ad* with acc. (except that the acc. of *domus* and *rus* and of the names of towns or small islands is generally used without *ad* in this sense). *Ad* is also used of several relations analogous to motion towards, such as reference — or tendency —; e.g. death is nothing — us, *nil mors est ad nos*; — the purpose, *ad rem*; — extreme old age, *ad summam senectutem*; — a man, *ad unum*; to be beaten — death, *ad necem caedi*. (3) *in*, with acc., is used of motion —, as well as of motion into; also of analogous relations; e.g. — a late hour, *in multum diei*; — that effect, *in eam sententiam*. (4) —, = towards, of personal relationships, is rendered by *dat.*, or by *erga* with acc., or by *in* with acc. (sometimes *abl.*). (5) —, = in comparison with, is rendered by *prae*, with *abl.* (6) —, before a verb, forming the English infinitive, is rendered in various ways; as subject or object of a verb, by the Latin infin. (e.g. — err is human, *humanum est errare*; I want — go, *volo ire*); often by oblique cases of the gerund (e.g. a desire — live, *studium vivendi*); expressing a purpose, by a final clause (usually with *ut* and subj.); in indirect command, usually by *ut* and subj. (except with *iubere* and *vetare*); worthy —, *dignus qui*, with subj.; about —, followed by verb, is rendered by a future partic. (7) — and fro, *huc (et) illuc, huc atque illuc*.

toad, *bufo* (Verg.).

toadstool, *fungus* (Pl., Hor.).

toady; see **FLATTER**.

toast, v. = to scorch, *torrere*, *frigere* (Pl., Hor.); = to drink to a person's health, *homini propinare*.

today, subst. *hodiernus dies*: of —, adj., *hodiernus*.

today, adv. *hodie*.

toe, (*pedis*) *digitus*.

together, *unā, simul, coniunctim* or *communiter* (= jointly): all —, *omnes ad unum, cuncti, universi* (opp. *singuli*).

toil, subst. *labor, opera*; for —s = nets, see NET.

toil, v. (*e*)*laborare, sudare*.

toilet, *cultus* (-ūs), *ornatus* (-ūs).

toilsome, *laboriosus, operosus*.

token, *signum*; see also SIGN.

Toledo, *Toletum*.

tolerable. LIT., of what can be tolerated, *tolerabilis, tolerandus, patibilis*. TRANSF., = middling, *tolerabilis, mediocris, modicus*.

tolerably, *tolerabiliter, mediocriter, modice, satis* (= sufficiently).

tolerance, toleration, tolerantia or *toleratio* (= bearing of anything), *indulgentia, lenitas, facilitas* (= kindness, indulgence); see also TOLERATE.

tolerate, tolerare, (*aequo animo*) *ferre*; in religious matters, render by phrase, such as *aliena sacra permittere*: to — a thing being done, *rem fieri pati, sinere, permittere*.

toll, subst. *vectigal, portorium*.

toll, v., render by *sonare*.

toll-collector, exactor (*portorii*), *portitor*.

tomb, sepulcrum, tumulus (lit. = mound).

tomb-stone, lapis (Tib.), *cippus* (Hor.), monumentum.

tome, liber; see also BOOK.

tomorrow, subst. *crastinus dies*: of —, adj. *crastinus*.

tomorrow, adv. *cras*: on the day after —, *perendie*.

ton, tun, as a vessel, *seria, dolium*; as a measure of liquids, perhaps render by *culleus* (= 115 gallons), the largest Roman liquid measure.

tone, sonus, sonitus (-ūs), *vox*; fig., see CHARACTER, MANNER.

tongs, forceps (Verg., Ov.).

tongue, lingua (in all senses of the English word), *ligula* (= neck of land), *examen* (of a balance: Verg.), *sermo* (= language).

tonic, medicina.

tonnage, expressed by numbers of *amphorae*, e.g. *navis plus quam trecentarum amphorarum* (1 amphora = about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a ton).

tonsils, tonsillae (-arum, plur.).

too. (1) = also, *etiam, quoque, praeterea*. (2) = excessively; with adj. or adv., render by *nimis* or *nimium* or by the comparative of the adj. or adv. concerned: — stupid to know, *stultior quam qui sciat*; — small for the number of people, *minor quam pro numero hominum*; — much, *nimis* or *nimium*; — little, *parum*; — late, adj. *serus*, adv. *sero* or *serius*.

tool: an iron —, *ferramentum*; —s, plur., *instrumentum*; = a person, used as a —, *minister*.

tooth, dens: false teeth, *dentes empti* (Mart.).

toothache, dolor dentium (Cels.): to have —, *laborare (ex) dentibus*.

toothed, dentatus (Plin.).

toothless, edentulus (Pl.).

toothpick, dentiscalpium (Mart.).

toothpowder, dentifricum (Plin.).

toothsome, dulcis.

top, subst. (1) = summit, *cacumen, culmen*; or render by adj. *summus* (e.g. the — of the mountain, *summus mons*). (2) a child's —, *turbo* (Verg.).

top, adj. *summus*.

top, v. (*ex*)*superare*.

topaz, topazos (Plin.), *chrysolithos* (Ov., Plin.).

toper, potator (Pl.), *potor* (Hor.).

topic, res.

topical, perhaps hodiernus (= of today) or *hic* (= this present).

topography, locorum descriptio.

topsy-turvy: to turn everything —, *omnia turbare et miscere*.

torch, fax, taeda.

torment, subst. cruciatus (-ūs), *tormentum* (usually plur.); see also TORTURE.

torment, v. (ex)cruciare, torquere, angere, vexare, sollicitare, agitare.

tormentor, vexator; or render by verb.

tornado, turbo, tempestas.

torpid, torpens (= numb), *lentus* or *iners* (= sluggish, inactive).

torpor, torpor.

torrent, torrens.

torrid, torridus.

tortoise, testudo.

tortoise-shell, testudinis putamen (Plin.), *testudinis testa* (Varro).

torture, subst. Lit., of pain deliberately inflicted, *tormentum* (usually plur.), *cruciatus* (-ūs), *carnificina*. TRANSF., *cruciatus* (-ūs), *tormentum, dolor, angor*; see also PAIN.

torture, v. (ex)cruciare, (ex)torquere: to have a person —d, *homini tormenta admovere, de homine tormentis quaerere*.

torturer, tortor, carnifex (= executioner).

toss, tossing, subst. iactus (-ūs), *iactatio*.

toss, v. iactare.

total, subst. summa, universitas.

total, adj. totus, cunctus, universus, omnis.

totality; see TOTAL, subst.

totally, omnino, plane, prorsus, funditus, penitus; or render by adj. *totus*.

totter, v. labare, vacillare, titubare, nutare.

touch, subst. (con)tactus (-ūs), *tactio*: the finishing —, *manus ultima* or *extrema*.

touch, v. Lit., of physical contact, *tangere, attingere, contingere* (all three also = to border upon, of countries, etc.): to — at, *navem appellere ad*, with acc. TRANSF., = to influence, affect, *tangere, attingere, (com)movere*; = to relate to, *pertinere ad*, with acc.: to — (briefly) (up)on a subject, *rem (leviter, breviter* or *strictim) tangere, attingere, perstringere*.

touching, render by phrase with animum movere or *tangere*.

touching, prep. de, with abl.; see also CONCERNING.

touchstone, coticula (Plin.); fig. *obrussa* (= test).

touchy, mollis ad accipiendam offensionem (Cic.), *irritabilis, iracundus*.

tough, lentus, durus.

toughness, duritia.

tour, iter, peregrinatio, lustratio: to make a — of, *peragraré, circumire, lustrare*.

tourist; see TRAVELLER.

tournament, render by phrase, such as *certamen equitum*.

tow, subst. *stuppa*: of —, adj. *stuppeus* (Verg., Ov.).

tow, v. *trahere*.

toward, towards, prep. (1) of physical movement, *adversus* with acc.; *versus* (adv., used after plain acc. of place-name, or after phrase with *in* or *ad* and acc.); *in* or *ad* alone with acc. (rare); *obviā*, with dat. (= so as to meet a person). (2) of time = near to, *ad* or *sub*, with acc. (3) of personal relations, *adversus*, *erga*, *in*, all with acc.; *contra* (= against); sometimes rendered simply by objective genit.

towel, *mantile* (Verg.).

tower, subst. *turris*: a — of strength, fig., *arx* or *praesidium*.

tower, v. *eminere*, *exstare*: to — over, *imminere*, with dat.

towering, *arduus*: fig., in a — rage, *iracundiā elatus*, *iratissimus*.

town, *urbs*, *oppidum*, *municipium* (esp. = a free — in Italy); of a —, adj., *urbanus*.

town-hall, *curia*.

townsman, *civis*, *oppidanus*.

towrope, *remulcum*.

toy; see PLAYTHING, PLAY.

trace, subst. (1) = track, indication, *vestigium*, *indiciū*, *significatio*. (2) see STRAP.

trace, v. (1) = to draw, mark out, *designare*, *describere*, *adumbrare*. (2) = to follow up, track, find by indications, (*in*)*vestigare*, *odorari*, *indagare*.

tracking, subst. *investigatio*, *indagatio*.

track, subst.; see PATH and TRACE: to die in one's —s, *in suo vestigio mori*.

track, v.; see TRACE.

tracker, *investigator*, *indagator* (with f. *indagatrix*).

trackless, *avius*, *invius*.

tract. (1) = region, *tractus* (-ūs), *regio*. (2) = treatise, *libellus*.

tractable, *tractabilis*, *docilis*, *facilis*, *flexibilis*.
tractableness, *docilitas*, *facilitas*; or render by adj.

trade, subst. (1) = commerce in gen. *mercatura commercium*, *mercatus* (-ūs; often disparaging). (2) = a person's chosen occupation, *ars*, *artificium*.

trade, v. *mercaturam* or (of several) *mercaturas facere*, (*com*)*mercari*, *negotiari*.

trader, *mercator*; see also MERCHANT.

tradesman, *caupo*.

tradition, *memoria*, *litterae* (-arum, plur.; documentary), *fama* (oral): there is a —, — tells us, *tradunt*, *memoriae traditum* (or *proditum*) est.

traditional, render by phrase, such as (*a maioribus*) *posteris traditus* or *proditus*.

traduce; see SLANDER.

traducer, *obtrektor*.

traffic. (1) see COMMERCE and TRADE. (2) of people and vehicles, render by verb, such as *commeare* (= to pass to and fro).

tragedian. (1) = writer of tragedies, *tragicus*.

(2) = tragic actor, *tragoedus*, *tragicus actor*.

tragedy, *tragoedia*: to perform a —, *tragoediam agere*; fig. *casus* (-ūs).

tragic, *tragicus*, *tristis* (= sad), *luctuosus* (= mournful), *miserabilis* (= wretched), *atrox* (= frightful).

tragically, *tragice*, *miserabiliter*, *atrociter*.

tragicomedy, *tragicomoedia* (Pl.).

train, subst. (1) a robe with a —, *syрма* (Juv.). (2) = procession, *pompa*. (3) in gen. = series, *ordo*, *series*.

train, v. (1) = to educate, (*e*)*docere*, *instituere*.

(2) = to exercise, drill, *exercere*: thoroughly —ed, *exercitatus*.

trainer: in gen. *exercitor* (Pl.), *magister*; of horses, *equorum domitor*; of gladiators, *lanista*.

training, *disciplina*, *exercitatio*.

trait, *nota*, *proprietas*, *proprium*; sometimes render by genit. and *est* (e.g. = it is the — of a wise man, *sapientis est*).

traitor, *proditor* or perhaps *civis impius* (= disloyal citizen).

traitorous; see TREACHEROUS.

trammel; see HINDER and HINDRANCE.

tramp; see WALK, MARCH.

trample, v., or — upon, lit. and fig. *calcare*, *conculcare*, *proculcare*, *proterere*, *obterere*.

trance, render by phrase, such as *animus a corpore abstractus* (Cic.).

tranquil, *tranquillus*, *placidus*, *quietus*.

tranquillity, *tranquillitas*, *otium*, *quies*.

tranquillize, *tranquillare*, *placare*, *pacare*, *sedare*.

transact, *gerere*, *agere*, *transigere*, *conficere*.

transaction, *res*, *negotium*.

transcend, (*ex*)*superare*, *excellere* (with dat.); see also SURPASS.

transcendent, *praestans*, *singularis*, *eximius*, *egregius*.

transcendental, render by phrase, such as *quod sensu percipi non potest*.

transcribe, *transcribere*; see also COPY.

transcript, *exemplum*, *exemplar*.

transfer, subst. *translatio* (= the act of —ing), *mancipium* (of property).

transfer, v. *transferre*, *traducere*, *transmittere*, *traicere*, *transfundere* (freely, wholesale).

transferable, render by verb.

transference, *translatio*.

transfiguration, *transfiguratio* (eccl.).

transfigure, (*com*)*mutare*, *transfigurare* (eccl.).

transfix, *transfigere*, *traicere*, *confodere*.

transform, (*con*)*vertere*, (*com*)*mutare*.

transformation, render by verb.

transfuse, *transfundere*.

transfusor, render by verb.

transgress. (1) transit. *transcendere*, *violare*. (2) intransit. *ab officio discedere*, *delinquere*, *peccare*.

transgression, *delictum*, *peccatum*; see also CRIME, FAULT.

transgressor, render by verb; see also CRIMINAL, OFFENDER.

transient, adj. *brevis*, *fugax*, *caducus*, *instabilis*, *fluxus*, *incertus*.

transit, *transitus* (-ūs); see also PASSAGE.

transition, *transitio*, *transitus* (-ūs), *transgressio*.

transitive, *transitivus* (gram.).

transitory; see TRANSIENT.

translate. (1) to render into another language, (*con*)*vertere*, *transferre* (Quint.), *reddere*, *interpretari*: to — from Greek into Latin, *e Graeco in Latinum* (*con*)*vertere*, *Latine reddere*; to — literally, or word for word, *verbum e verbo exprimere*, *verbum pro verbo reddere*. (2) = to remove to another sphere; see PROMOTE, TRANSFER.

translation. (1) as an action, *translatio*, *interpretatio*. (2) = a work translated, *liber conversus* or *translatus*.

translator, interpres.

translucent, perucidus; see also TRANSPARENT.

transmarine, transmarinus.

transmigration: — of souls, render by phrase, such as *animarum in nova corpora quasi migratio*.

transmission, render by verb.

transmit, transmittēre, tradere (= to hand over, hand down).

transmute; see CHANGE.

transom, tignum transversum or *transversarium*.

transparency, perspicuitas; or render by adj.

transparent. LIT., *perucidus* (*pellucidus*), *perspicuus* (OV.): to be —, *perucere, lucem transmittēre*. TRANSF., *perucidus, evidens, manifestus*; see also CLEAR.

transparently, manifeste.

transpire. LIT., *exhalari, emanare*. TRANSF., (1) of secrets, etc., (*di*)vulgari, *pervulgari, efferri* (*foras* or *in vulgas*), *percrebescere*. (2) of events; see HAPPEN.

transplant, (lit. and fig.) transferre, traducere (of peoples).

transplantation, translatio.

transport, subst. (1) as an action, render by verb. (2) as a ship, *navigium vectorium, navis oneraria*. (3) as a state of mind, of rage, (*nimia*) *iracundia*; of delight, *laetitia effusa* or *gestiens*.

transport, v. LIT., *transportare, transferre, transmittēre, traicere, transvehere*; for banishment, *relegare*. TRANSF., to be — ed: with rage, *iracundiā exardescere*; with delight, *gaudio* or *laetitiā efferri* or *exultare* or *gestire*.

transportation; see BANISHMENT.

transpose, traicere.

transposition, traiectio.

transubstantiation, transubstantiatio (eccl.).

transverse, transversus, transversarius (= lying across, of beams, etc.).

transversely, ex transverso (PL.); or render by adj.

trap, subst. (1) for catching creatures, *laqueus*; see also SNARE, NET: a mouse —, *muscipulum* or *muscipula* (Phaedr.). (2) colloq. —s = belongings: pack your —, *conlige sarcinulas* (Juv.).

trap, v. inretire; see also ENSNARE.

Trapani, Drepanum or *Drepana* (-orum, plur.).

trappings, ornamentum, ornatus (-ūs), *insignia* (-ium, plur.); of horses, *phalerae* (-arum, plur.).

trash. (1) = rubbish, *quisquiliæ* (-arum, plur.), *scruta* (-orum, plur.: Hor.). (2) = nonsense, *nugæ* (-arum, plur.), *geræ* (-arum, plur.: Pl.).

trashy, vilis.

travail, subst.; see CHILDBIRTH, LABOUR.

travail, v. parturire.

travel, subst. iter, peregrinatio (abroad).

travel, v. iter facere, peregrinari (abroad), *proficisci* (= to set out): to — through, *obire, circumire, peragrarè*, *perlustrare*.

traveller, viator, vector (= passenger), *peregrinator* (= one who travels or resides abroad).

traverse, obire, peragrarè, (per)lustrare.

travesty; see PARODY.

tray, ferculum.

treacherous, perfidus, perfidiosus, infidelis, infidus, fallax.

treacherously, perfidiose.

treachery, perfidia, fraus, infidelitas (= faithlessness), *proditio* (= betrayal).

tread, subst. (*ingressus* (-ūs), *gradus* (-ūs), *vestigium*).

tread, v. ingredi, incedere, insistere; see also WALK: fig., to — in one's father's footsteps, *vestigis* (or *vestigia*) *patris ingredi*; to — upon; see TRAMPLE.

treason. (1) in gen. *perfidia, proditio*. (2) as a crime, high —, *maiestas, perduellio*: to commit —, *maiestatem minuere* or *laedere*.

treasonable, render by subst.

treasure, subst. thesaurus, gaza, opes (-um, plur.), *divitiæ* (-arum, plur. = riches), *copia* (= quantity, store); fig., of persons, *deliciae* (-arum, plur.), *amores* (-um, plur.).

treasure, v.; see VALUE: to — up, (*re*)condere, *reponere*.

treasure-house, thesaurus.

treasurer, praefectus aerarii (Plin.).

treasury, aerarium, fiscus.

treat, subst. delectatio (= delight); or render by verb.

treat, v. (1) = to discuss a subject, *rem tractare, persequi; de re disputare* or *disserere*.

(2) to — a patient or complaint, *curare*. (3) to —, = to entertain, *invitare*. (4) = to behave towards a person (or thing), with adv. or adverbial phrase, *habere, tractare*. (5) to — with, = to negotiate, *agere* (*cum homine*).

treatise, liber (= book), *libellus*.

treatment, tractatio, curatio: kind —, *comitas, humanitas*; cruel, unkind —, *saevitia*; often to be rendered by verb.

treaty, pactio, pactum, foedus (-eris, n.), *conventio, conventum*: according to the —, *ex pacto, ex convento, ex conventu*; to conclude a —, *foedus, etc., facere, icere, ferire, pangere*; to break a —, *foedus violare, rumpere*.

Trebizond, Trapezus (-untis).

treble, adj. (1) see THREE, TRIPLE. (2) of voices, *acutus*.

treble, v. (rem) triplicem facere.

tree, arbor: a genealogical —, *stemma* (-diti, n.: Sen., Juv.).

trefoil, trifolium (Plin.).

trellis; see LATTICE.

tremble, tremere, contremiscere, micare (= to flicker, quiver): to — at, (*rem, hominem*) *tremere, contremiscere, extimescere*; to cause to —, *tremefacere* (poet.).

trembling, subst. tremor.

trembling, adj. tremebundus, tremulus (poet.). **tremendous, = frightening, terribilis;** = huge, *ingens, immanis*.

tremendously, valde, vehementer, magnopere, maxime.

tremulous; see TREMBLING, adj.

trench, subst. fossa; see also DITCH.

trench, v. fossam fodere or *facere*: to — upon; see ENCROACH.

trencher; see PLATE.

trepan, subst. modiolus (Cels.).

trepidation, trepidatio.

Trent, Tridentum.

trespass, subst. delictum, peccatum; otherwise render by verb.

trespass, v. in alienum fundum ingredi; fig., see TRANSGRESS.

trespasser, *qui in alienum fundum ingreditur*.

treass; see HAIR.

trial. (1) = the act of trying or proving, *temptatio, experimentum, experientia, periculum*: to make —, *periculum facere, experiri*. (2) = attempt, *conatus* (-ūs). (3) in court, *iudicium, quaestio*: to bring to —, *in iudicium adducere* or *vocare*.

triangle, *triangulum*.

triangular, *triangulus, triquetrus*.

tribal, render by genit. of subst.; see TRIBE.

tribe, at Rome, *tribus* (-ūs): by —s, *tributum*; of a —, *tribunarius*; a fellow —sman, *tribulis*; in gen., of uncivilized peoples, *natio, gens*.

tribulation, *miseria, incommodum, aerumna*.

tribunal. (1) = judgement-seat, *tribunal*.

(2) = law court, *iudicium*; fig., of critics, etc., *arbitrium*.

tribune. (1) at Rome: a military —, *tribunus militum* or *militaris*; of the people, *tribunus plebis*. (2) = platform, *suggestum*.

tribuneship, *tribunatus* (-ūs).

tributary, subst., render by the verb *inflūere* (= to flow in).

tributary, adj. *vectigalis, stipendiarius*.

tribute, *tributum, vectigal, stipendium*.

trick, subst. *dolus, fraus, machina, techna* (Pl., Ter.).

trick, v.; see DECEIVE.

trickery, *fallacia, astutia* (both also in plur.); see also TRICK.

tricky, adj. *versutus, argutus* (Hor.).

trickle, v. *manare, rorare, stillare*.

trident, *tridens* (Verg., Ov.).

tried, *spectatus, cognitus, probatus, expertus*.

triennial, *trietericus* (Ov.).

Trier, *Augusta Trevirorum*.

Trieste, *Tergeste*.

trifle, subst. *res parvula*, or *minuta*, or *parvi momenti*, *titivillitium* (Pl.); —s, *nugae* (-arum, plur.): to buy for a —, *parvo* or *vili emere*.

trifle, v. *nugari, ludere, ineptire* (Ter., Cat.).

trifler, *nugator*.

trifling, subst. *ludus, iocus, ineptiae* (-arum, plur.).

trifling, adj. *lēvis, minutus, nugatorius*.

trill, *fritinnire* (of birds: Varro).

trim, adj.; see NEAT.

trim, v. (1) = to put in order, *concinnare* (Pl.); of the hair, *comere*. (2) = to prune, (*am*)putare. (3) in politics, *temporibus* (*in*)servire.

trimeter, *trimetrus* (Hor., Quint.).

trimmer, render by verb; see TRIM, v. (3).

trimming, subst. *fimbriae* (-arum, plur.; = border, fringe).

Trinity, *trinitas* (eccl.).

trinket: a woman's —s, *mundus*; an infant's —s (= amulets), *crepundia* (-orum, plur.).

trio, = three together, *tres, tria*; in music, *concertus* (-ūs) *trium vocum*.

trip, subst. (1) see STUMBLE, ERROR. (2) see JOURNEY, EXCURSION.

trip, v. (1) transit.: to — up, *supplantare*. (2) intransit. = to stumble, *offendere*: to — along, *leviter ire*.

tripartite, *tripertitus* or *tripartitus*.

tripe, *omasum* (bullock's: Hor.).

triple, *triplex*.

tripod, *tripūs* (-podis).

trireme, (*navis*) *triremis*.

trisyllable, *trisyllabum verbum* (Varro).

trite, *tritus, pervulgatus*: — topics, *loci communes*.

triumph, subst. (1) a Roman —al procession, *triumphus*: to celebrate a — over a people, *triumphare* or *triumphum agere* de (with abl.). (2) in gen. = a success, *victoria*, rarely *triumphus*. (3) = great rejoicing, *exultatio*: shouts of —, *exsultantium clamores*.

triumph, v. (1) = to celebrate a —, *triumphare*, *triumphum agere*. (2) = to exult, *exultare*, sometimes *triumphare*. (3) to — over, = to conquer, *superare, vincere*.

triumphal, *triumphalis*: a — procession, *triumphus*.

triumphant. (1) = victorious, *victor*. (2) = in high spirits, *elatus, exsultans*.

triumvirate, *triumviratus* (-ūs).

trivial, *lēvis*; see also TRIFLING.

triviality, render by adj.

trochaic, *trochaicus* (Quint.).

trochee, *trochaeus*.

Trojan, subst. *Tros*; adj. *Troianus*.

troop, subst. *caterva, grex, manus* (-ūs), *globus, turma* (of horsemen): —s, *copiae, milites*; many —s, *magnae copiae, multi milites*.

troop, v. *confluere*.

trooper, *eques*.

trope, *verbum translatum, translatio, tropus* (Quint.).

trophy, *tropaeum*; see also MEMORIAL.

tropic, in astronomy, render by *circulus* or *orbis*: the —s, = very hot countries, *regiones torridae*.

tropical, = very hot, *aestuosus*; see also TROPIC.

trot, subst. *gradus* (-ūs) *citatus* or *tolutilis* (Varro): at a —, *tolutim* (Pl., Varro).

trot, v.; see TROT, subst.

troth, *fides*: to plight —, *fidem dare*.

troubadour; see SINGER, MUSICIAN.

trouble, subst. (1) = disturbance, adversity, mishap, *molestia, incommodum, calamitas, labor, aerumna, malum, fortuna adversa*, *res* (plur.) *adversae*. (2) — of mind, *sollicitudo, anxietas*; see also GRIEF, SORROW. (3) — taken, pains, tiresome effort, *opera, negotium, labor, sudor*. (4) = political commotion, *tumultus* (-ūs).

trouble, v. (1) transit. *vexare, agitare, sollicitare, fatigare, (con)turbare* (= to confuse), *perturbare, (hominem) sollicitum habere, sollicitudine* or *aegritudine adfcere, (hominem) molestiam exhibere*: may I — you to hand me that book? *da mihi, quaeso, istunc librum*. (2) intransit. or reflex: to — (oneself), *laborare*; to — about a thing, *rem curare, rei* (dat.) *operam dare*; not to — about a thing, *rem neglegere*.

troubler, *turbator*; or render by verb.

troublesome, *molestus, gravis, incommodus, iniquus, laboriosus* (= laborious).

trough, *alveus*.

troupe, of actors, *histrionum familia, grex, caterva*.

trousers, *brac(c)ae* (-arum, plur.).

truant, subst.; render by phrase.

truant, adj. *fugitivus*.

truce, *indutiae* (-arum, plur.).

truck; see BARROW.

truckle, (*hominem*) *morem gerere, obtemperare*.

trudge; see WALK.

true. (1) = in accordance with fact, *verus*,

verax (= truthful): it is —, in parenthesis, as an admission, *quidem*; as — as I live, supporting a statement, *ita vivam ut*, with indic.; as an answer; see **YES**. (2) = genuine, real, *verus, sincerus, germanus*. (3) = loyal, *fidus, fidelis*.

true-hearted, fidelis, simplex.

truffle, tuber (Plin., Juv.).

truly, vere, profecto (= certainly), *sane, certe*; see also **REALLY**.

trumpery; see **TRASH, TRIFLE**.

trumpet, subst. tuba (usually straight); *bucina, lituus, cornu* (curved): a — call, *classicum* (also used of the — itself); to sound the — for retreat, (*signum*) *receptui canere*.

trumpet, v., of an elephant, perhaps *stridere*; transit.: to — abroad, *celebrare, praedicare*.

trumpeter, tubicen, bucinator.

trumpeting, subst., of an elephant, *stridor*.

trump up, fingere; see also **INVENT**.

truncheon, scipio, fustis (= cudgel).

trundle, volvere.

trunk. (1) of a tree, *truncus, stirps*. (2) of the body, *truncus* (often *corpus* can be used). (3) = box, chest, *arca, vidulus* (Pl.). (4) of an elephant, *manus* (-ūs), *proboscis*.

truss, = bandage, fascia: a — of hay, *fascis*.

trust, subst. (1) = confidence, *fiducia, fides*. (2) anything entrusted, *mandatum, creditum, depositum*.

trust, v. (1) = to feel, or place, confidence, (*homini*, etc.) (*con*)*fidere, credere, fidem habere*: not to —, *diffidere*. (2) transit. = to entrust, (*con*)*credere, committere, mandare, commendare*.

trustee, custos, administrator, procurator.

trustworthiness, constantia, fides.

trustworthy, certus, firmus, constans, fidus, fidelis, locuples.

truth, as a quality, veritas: the —, in a particular case, = the fact(s), *verum, vera* (= n. sing. or plur. of *verus*), sometimes *veritas*; in accordance with —, *ex veritate* (Sall.); in —, *enimvero*; see also **TRULY**.

truthful, verus, verax, veridicus.

truthfulness, veritas, veritatis studium or *amor*.

try, subst. conatus (-ūs).

try, v. (1) = to make trial of, *temptare, experiri, periclitari, explorare, spectare* (= to examine critically), *periculum rei* (genit.) *facere*. (2) = to attempt, *conari, temptare, eniti*. (3) in court, to — a case, *iudicare, cognoscere, quaerere, iudicium exercere*.

trying, adj. molestus, gravis, incommodus.

tryst, render by phrase with *constituere* (= to arrange, 'make a date').

tub, dolium, labrum.

tube, tubus (Plin.).

tuber, tuber (Plin.).

tubercle, tuberculum (Cels.).

tuberous, tuberosus (Varro).

tuck, v.: to — up, *succingere* (poet.); see also **FOLD**.

tuft-stone, tophus or tofus (Verg., Ov., Plin.).
tuft, of hair, crinis; of wool, *floccus* (Varro); of feathers, *crista*.

tufted, cristatus.

tug, subst., render by verb.

tug, v. trahere.

tuition; see **INSTRUCTION**.

tumble, subst. casus (-us), *ruina*.

tumble, v. (1) transit. = to disarrange, (*per*)*turbare, miscere*. (2) intransit.; see **FALL**.

tumbledown, adj. obsoletus (Hor.).

tumbler. (1) = acrobat, *petaurista* (Varro). (2) = glass, *poculum*.

tumid, tumidus, inflatus, turgidus.

tumour, tumor, tuber (Ter., Plin.), *struma* (= scrofulous —).

tumult, tumultus (-ūs), *seditio, motus* (-ūs), *concitatio, turba*.

tumultuous, tumultuosus, turbulentus, turbidus, concitatus.

tumultuously, tumultuose, turbulente.

tumulus, tumulus.

tun; see **TON**.

tune, subst. = air, cantus (-ūs), *carmen, modi* (-orum, plur.), *numeri* (-orum, plur.): to keep in —, *concentum servare*; out of —, *absonus*; to be out of —, *discrepare*.

tune, v.: to — a stringed instrument, *fides ita contendere nervis ut concentum servare possint* (Cic.).

tuneful, canorus.

tunic, tunica.

tunnel, subst. cuniculus.

tunnel, v. cuniculum facere.

tunny, thynnus or *thunnus* (Plin.).

turban, mitra.

turbid, turbidus.

turbot, rhombus (Hor.).

turbulence, = disturbance, tumultus (-ūs); of character, render by adj.

turbulent, turbulentus, seditiosus, turbidus.

tureen, patina.

turf, caespes, herba (= grass).

turgid, tumidus; see also **TUMID**.

Turin, Augusta Taurinorum.

turnmoil, turba; see also **TUMULT**.

turn, turning, subst. (1) = a turning movement, *conversio*. (2) = a change of direction, physically, *flexus* (-ūs), *anfractus* (-ūs). (3) = a change in the course of events, *vicissitudo, commutatio*: to take a different —, *aliter cadere*; to take a — for the better (worse), *in melius (peius) mutari*. (4) see **CAST, FORM, MANNER, DISPOSITION**. (5) of alternation or succession, sometimes *sors* (= lot): by —, = alternately, *alternis, invicem*. (6) a good —, *officium*. (7) a — of speech, *conformatio verborum, genus dicendi*.

turn, v. (1) transit. (*con*)*vertère* (in most senses of the English word), *advertère* (= to turn towards), *versare, torquere* (= to twist), *flectere* (= to bend), *inclinare*: to — aside, *deflectere*; to — away, *avertère*; to — back, *reflectere* (poet.); to — one's back, *tergum vertère*; to — over, in a book, *librum evolvere*; to — round, *circumagere, rotare, volvere* (= to roll), *contorquere*; to — upside down, *evertère, subvertère* (Tac., Sall. and poet.); to — on the lathe, *tornare*; fig., to — one's attention to, *animum advertère, animadvertère*; to — one person against another, *hominis animum ab homine alienare*; to — away, = to dismiss, *dimittere*; to — down, = to reject, *repudiare*; to — out, = to eject, *exigere, expellere, evertère*; to — over a new leaf, *mores emendare*; to —, = to change, *convertère, (com)mutare*; see also **CHANGE**. (2) intransit., render by transit. verbs in passive, or with reflexive object, e.g. (*con*)*verti, se (con)vertère*: fig., to — against a

person, *ab homine desciscere* or *alienari*; to — aside, *deverti*; to — back, *reverti*; to — in, = to go to bed, *cubitum ire*; to — out, = to issue, end up, *evenire, evadere, cadere*; see also BECOME; to — up, *incidere*; to —, = to alter, be changed, (*com*)*mutari, converti*; see also CHANGE; to — king's evidence, *indiciū profiteri* (Sall.).

turncoat, render by phrase, such as *qui sententiam* or *consilium mutat*.

turnip, *rapum* (Plin.).

turnkey, *ianitor* or *custos carceris*.

turpentine, *resina terebinthina* (Cels.).

turpitude, *turpitudō, dedecus* (-oris, n.).

turret, *turris, turricula* (Vitr.).

turtle, *turtle-dove*, *turtur* (Verg.).

Tuscany, *Etruria*.

tush, *phy* (Ter.).

tusk, *dens*.

tutelage, *tutela*; see also PROTECTION.

tutelary: the — god of a place, *deus praeses loci, deus qui loco praesidet, deus cuius tutelae* or *cuius in tutelā locus est*.

tutor, *magister, praeceptor, nutricius*.

twang, subst. *crepitus* (-ūs), *sonus, sonitus* (-ūs).

twang, v. *crepare, crepitare, sonare*.

tweak, *vellere, vellicare*.

tweezers, *volsella* (Pl.).

twelfth, *duodecimus*.

twelve, *duodecim*: — each, or — at a time, *duodeni*; — times, *duodecie(n)s*.

twelve hundred, *mille et ducenti*: — each, — at a time, *milleni et ducenti*.

twelvemonth, *annus*.

twentieth, *vicesimus*.

twenty, *viginti*: — each, or — at a time, *viceni*; — times, *vicie(n)s*.

twice, *bis*: — as much, *bis tantum*; — as great, *altero tanto maior*.

twig, *surgulus, ramulus, virgula*.

twilight; in the evening, *diluculum* (Pl., Ov.); in the morning, *diluculum*.

twin, subst. and adj. *geminus*.

twine, subst.; see STRING.

twine, v. (1) transit. *circumplicare, implicare, intorquere*. (2) intransit.: to — round a thing, *rem complecti, circumplecti*; or render by pass. of transit. verbs.

twinge, *dolor, cruciatus* (-ūs), *stringor* (Lucr.).

twinkle, *micare, fulgere, coruscare* (Verg.), *scintillare* (poet.).

twinkling, subst. *fulgor* (= brightness, glitter); in the — of an eye, *temporis puncto*.

twirl, *versare*; see also SPIN.

twist, v. (1) transit. (*in*)*torquere, (in)*flexere, *nectere, texere* (= to weave). (2) intransit., render by transit. verb in pass., or with reflexive object; see also TWINE.

twit: to — a person with a thing, *rem homini obicere*.

twitch, v. *vellere, vellicare*.

two, *duo*: — each, or — at a time, *bini* (also used for — with a subst. that is plural in form; e.g. — camps, *bina castra*); a period of — days, *biduum*; a period of — years, *biennium*; — years old, lasting — years, *bimus*; — months old, lasting — months, *bimestris*; — feet long (or broad), *bipedalis*; in — parts, adj. *bipartitus*, adv. *bipartito*.

two-coloured, *bicolor* (poet.).

two-edged, *bipennis* (poet.).

twofold, *duplex*.

two-footed, *bipes* (Verg.).

two-headed, *biceps, anceps* (Ov.).

two hundred, *ducenti*: — each, — at a time, *ducenti*; — times, *ducentie(n)s*.

type. (1) = model, *exemplar, exemplum*. (2) = form, character, class, *forma, figura, genus* (-eris, n.). (3) = symbol, *significatio* (eccl.), *imago* (eccl.). (4) = letters, *litterarum formae*.

typical, *typicus* (eccl.): that was thoroughly — of Caesar, *habebat hoc omnino Caesar*.

typify; see REPRESENT.

typographical, typography; see PRINT.

tyrannical, adj. *tyrannicus, superbus, saevus, crudelis*.

tyrannically, *tyrannice, superbe, regie*.

tyrannicide. (1) the act, *tyrannicidium* (Sen., Quint.); or render by phrase. (2) the person, *tyrannocōnus, tyrannicida* (Sen., Tac.), *tyranni interfector*.

tyrannize, *dominari*.

tyranny, *dominatio, dominatus* (-ūs), *tyrannis* (-idis = usurped power), sometimes *regnum*; or render by phrase, such as *saevitia regnantium*.

tyrant, *tyrannus* (= a usurper or despot, but not necessarily unjust or harsh), *dominus* (= despot); to cover all the implications of the English word, add adj., such as *superbus, saevus, crudelis*.

tyro; see TIRO.

U

ubiquity, ubiquitous, render by phrase, such as *omnibus locis praesens*.

udder, *uber*.

ugly, *turpiter*.

ugliness, *deformitas, foeditas*.

ugly, *deformis, turpis, foedus*.

ulcer, *vomica, ulcus* (-eris, n.).

ulcerate, *suppurare* (Plin.): to cause to —, *ulcerare*.

ulcerous, *ulcerosus* (Tac.).

ulterior, *ulterior*; see also FURTHER.

ultimate, *extremus, ultimus*; see also FURTHER, LAST.

ultimately, *ad extremum, ad ultimum, postremo*; see also LAST, END.

ultimatum, perhaps *extrema condicio*.

ultra, render by a superlative adj. or by phrase such as *praeter* or *ultra modum*.

ultramarine, subst. *color caeruleus*.

umbrage. (1) see SHADE. (2) see OFFENCE.

umbrageous; see SHADY.

umbrella, umbella (= parasol: Mart., Juv.), *umbraculum* (= parasol: Tib., Ov.).

umpire, *arbitrator, disceptator* (with *f. disceptatrix*).

un-, as a negative prefix, has its nearest Latin equivalent in the prefix *in-*, but this is not found attached to all Latin adjectives and adverbs. Some English words in *un-* are best rendered by the single Latin words suggested below, others by a phrase consisting of a negative (such as *non, haud, parum, minime*) and some Latin equivalent for the corresponding positive word in English (e.g. unsown = not sown, *non satus*).

unabashed, = undaunted, *constans, firmus, intrepidus*; = shameless, *impudens*.

unabated, integer (= whole).

unable, render by phrase, with *non posse* or *nequire*.

unaccented, render by phrase, such as (*syllaba*) *sine accentu enuntiata* (Quint.).

unacceptable, ingratus, iniucundus.

unaccompanied, solus, incomitatus (Ov.), *sine comitatu*; see also **ALONE**; of the voice, *sine symphonia* (Plin.).

unaccomplished, imperfectus, infectus.

unaccountable, inexplicabilis, inenodabilis.

unaccustomed. (1) largely of persons, = unused to, *insuetus* (with genit. or dat.), *insolitus* (*ad rem*), *insolens* (with genit. or in and abl.), *inexpertus* (*ad rem*). (2) largely of things = not in ordinary use, unusual, *insuetus, insolitus, insolens, inusitatus*.

unacquainted, ignarus, imperitus, inscius (all with genit.).

unadorned, inornatus, incomptus, simplex.

unadulterated, sincerus, merus, integer, incorruptus.

unadvisable, inutilis (= useless), *temerarius* or *inconsultus* (= rash).

unadvised, inconsideratus, imprudens, temerarius, inconsultus.

unadvisedly, inconsiderate, imprudenter, temere, inconsulte, sine consilio.

unaffected. (1) = simple, *simplex, candidus, inadfectatus* (of speech: Quint.). (2) = not moved, *immutus, constans*: to remain —, *non adfici*.

unaffectedly, simpliciter, sine fuco ac fallaciis.

unafrighted, unafraid, impavidus, intrepidus, interritus (Verg., Ov., Tac.).

unaided, sine ope, sine auxilio, nullius auxilio fretus.

unalleviated, non mitigatus; see also **ALLEVIATE**.

unallotted, non sorte datus.

unallowable, illicitus.

unalloyed, purus, sincerus, merus.

unalterable, immutabilis.

unaltered, immutatus (rare in this sense), *integer*.

unambiguous, certus, clarus.

unambitious, modestus or render by phrase, such as *nullos honores adfectare*.

unamiable, morosus, difficilis.

unanimity, unanimitas, consensio, consensus (-ūs), *concordia*.

unanimous, unanims, concors.

unanimously, omnium iudicio or *sententiis* or *consensu, ad consensu, una voce, uno ore*: they decide —, *ad unum omnes discernunt*; to be elected —, *omnium suffragiis creari*.

unanswerable, render by phrase, such as *non posse revinci* or *refutari*.

unanswered: to leave —, *non respondere*, or (of a letter) *non rescribere* (with dat.).

unappalled; see **UNAFRAID**.

unappeased, non satiatus, implacatus (poet.).

unapproachable; of places, *invius* or *avus*; of persons, *rari aditus*.

unarmed, inermis, nudus.

unasked, (suā) sponte, ultro.

unassailed, integer, tutus.

unassuming, modestus, modicus.

unattainable, render by phrase, such as *quod attingi non potest*.

unattempted: to leave nothing —, *nihil inexpertum omittēre, omnia experiri*.

unattended, incomitatus (poet.), *sine comitibus*.

unauthenticated, sine auctore editus.

unauthorized, illicitus (Tac.), *inconcessus*

(Verg., Ov., Quint.).

unavailable, render by phrase, such as *haud in medium prolatus*.

unavailing, inritus, inutilis, vanus.

unavenged, inultus.

unavoidable, inevitabilis (Ov., Tac.); or render by phrase, such as *quod evitari non potest*.

unavowed; see **SECRET**.

unaware, inscius, nescius, ignarus; see also **UNAWARE**, adv.

unaware, unawares, adv. (*de*) *improviso, (ex) insperato, (ex) inopinato, (ex) necopinato*; often rendered by adj. agreeing with the person taken by surprise, e.g. *imprudens, inopinans, inopinatus, necopinans*.

unawed; see **UNAFRAID**.

unbar, reserare.

unbearable, adj.; see **INTOLERABLE**.

unbeaten, invictus.

unbecoming, indecorus, indignus, turpis.

unbecomingly, indecore, turpiter.

unbefriended, adj. *auxilio* or *amicis carens*.

unbelief, render by phrase, with *non credere*; in a religious context, perhaps *impietas*.

unbeliever, qui non credit.

unbelieving, incredulus (Hor.).

unbeloved, nemini carus.

unbend, remittere, (re)laxare.

unbending, rigidus, durus.

unbewailed, infletus, indefletus, indeploratus (all poet.).

unbiased, integer; or render by phrase, such as *neutro inclinatus*.

unbidden, invocatus, iniussus (Hor.); or render by the adv. *ultro* or (*suā*) *sponte*.

unbind, (dis)solvere, laxare.

unblamable; see **BLAMELESS**.

unblemished, adj. *purus, integer, in(con)-taminatus, innocens* (= innocent), *castus* (= chaste, pure).

unbloody, incruentus.

unblushing, impudens: — effrontery, *os durissimum*.

unborn, nondum natus.

unborrowed; see **ORIGINAL, GENUINE**.

unbosom: to — oneself, *se patefacere, (rem) confiteri*.

unbought, non emptus, inemptus (Verg., Hor., Tac.).

unbound, of hair, passus, solutus; see also **LOOSE**.

unbounded, infinitus, immensus; see also **IMMODERATE**.

unbribed, incorruptus, integer.

unbridled. LIT., *infrenatus, effrenatus, infrenis* or *infronus* (both Verg.). TRANSF., *effrenatus, effusus*.

unbroken: in gen. *integer, sincerus*; of duration in time, *perpetuus*; of horses, *intractatus, indomitus*.

unbrotherly, parum fraternus.

unbuckle, diffibulare (Stat.), *refibulare* (Mart.); see also **UNFASTEN, UNTIE**.

unburden, (re) exonerare, liberare, levare, solvere.

unburied, inhumatus, insepultus.

unburnt, inconsumptus (Ov.).

unbutton, diloricare, discingere (= ungirdle).

uncalled, *invocatus*: — for; see UNNECESSARY.
uncanny, *inscitus* (Pl.).
uncared for, *neglectus*.
unceasing, *perpetuus, continuus, adsiduus*; see also INCESSANT.
unceremonious, *simplex* (= natural), *inurbanus* (= rude).
unceremoniously, *simpliciter, inurbane*.
uncertain, *incertus, ambiguus, dubius* (= doubtful), *anceps* (= undecided): to be —, *incertum* or *dubium* or *in incerto* or *in dubio esse, dubitare, haerere, haesitare, animi* or *animo pendere*.
uncertainly, render by adj.
uncertainty, *dubitatio, dubium*; or render by adj.
unchain, *e vinculis eximere, vincula solvere*; see also LOOSE.
unchangeable, *immutabilis, certus, stabilis, constans*.
unchangeableness, *immutabilitas, constantia*.
unchangeably, *constanter*.
unchanged, *immutatus* (rare in this sense), *integer*; sometimes *idem* (= same).
uncharitable, *durus, inhumanus, iniquus, malignus* (poet.).
uncharitableness, *inhumanitas*.
uncharitably, *inhumaniter, maligne*.
unchaste, *incestus, impudicus, libidinosus* (= lustful), *obscenus* (= obscene, foul).
unchastity, *incestum, impudicitia* (Pl., Tac.), *libido*.
unchecked, *liber*; see also UNRESTRAINED.
uncivil; see RUDE.
uncivilized, *ferus, immansuetus, immanis, barbarus, incultus*; or render by phrase, such as *omnis cultus et humanitatis expers*.
unclass, *refibulare* (Mart.); see also LOOSE.
uncle, *patruus* (= a father's brother), *avunculus* (= a mother's brother): great —, *patruus* or *avunculus magnus*.
unclean, *impurus, inquinatus*; see also DIRTY, FOUL.
unclouded, *serenus, tranquillus*.
uncoil, *evolvere, explicare*.
uncoiling, subst. *explicatio*.
uncoined, *infectus*.
uncombated, *impexus* (poet.), *horridus, incomptus*.
uncomfortable. (1) = causing discomfort, *moestus, incommodus, gravis*. (2) = feeling discomfort: I am —, *male me habeo, male est mihi*.
uncomfortableness, *molestia*.
uncomfortably, *incommode*.
uncommanded; see UNBIDDEN.
uncommon, *rarus, insolitus, inusitatus, egregius, singularis*.
uncommonly, *plus* or *magis solito, praeter solitum* (poet.), *eximie* (= exceptionally): — well, *egregie*.
uncommunicative; see RESERVED, SILENT.
uncomplaining, *patiens*.
uncompleted, *imperfectus*.
uncompounded, *simplex*.
uncompromising: to give an — refusal, *praecise negare*; see also UNCONDITIONAL.
unconcerned, *securus, neglegens, incuriosus* (Tac.).
unconditional, *simplex, purus*.
unconditionally, *simpliciter, sine ulla pactione* (Sall.).

unconfining, *liber*.
uncongenial; see UNPLEASANT.
unconnected: of style, *disiunctus, dissolutus, inconditus*.
unconquerable; see INVINCIBLE.
unconquered, *invictus*.
unconscionable; see UNREASONABLE.
unconscious. (1) = insensible, (*omni*) *sensu carens*. (2) = ignorant, *inscius, ignarus*: I am not —, *non sum inscius, non me fugit, non me praeterit, non ignoro*.
unconsciousness, render by adj. or verb; see UNCONSCIOUS.
unconsecrated, *profanus*.
unconsidered, *neglectus*.
unconstitutional, *non legitimus*.
unconstitutionally, *contra legem, contra rem-publicam*.
unconstrained, *liber*.
unconsumed, *inconsumptus* (Ov.).
untamated, *in(con)taminiatus*.
uncontested, render by phrase, such as *sine certamine*.
uncontrollable, *impotens*.
uncontrolled, *liber, effrenatus*: — sovereignty, *dominatus* (-us).
unconvinced, *ad credendum non adductus*.
uncooked, *crudus, incoctus* (Pl.).
uncork, *relinere* (= to remove the pitch with which a jar was sealed: Ter.); or perhaps *obturementum extrahere*.
uncorrupt, *incorruptus, purus*.
uncourteous; see RUDE.
uncouth, *rudis, incultus, agrestis, rusticus, inconditus, inhumanus*.
uncouthness, *inhumanitas*.
uncover, *detegere, retegere, recludere, aperire, nudare*.
unction, *unctio*: extreme —, *unctio extrema* (eccl.); to speak with —, perhaps *speciosius dicere*.
unctuous, *pinguis* (Verg.), *nitidus* (poet.); of speech, perhaps *speciosus*.
uncultivated, of soil, *incultus, vastus* (= waste); of manners, etc., *inhumanus, rudis, agrestis, indoctus* (Pl., Hor.).
uncurbed; see UNBRIDLED.
uncut, *intonsus* (of hair or of trees: poet.); *incaedus* (of trees: Ov.); *integer* (= whole).
undamaged, *inviolatus, integer* (= whole).
undaunted, *impavidus, intrepidus, interritus* (poet. and Tac.).
undecayed, *incorruptus*.
undecieve, *errore (homini) eripere*.
undecided. (1) of persons, *incertus, dubius, ambiguus* (Tac.). (2) of things, *incertus, dubius, integer, ambiguus, anceps* (esp. of the issue of a conflict): the case is still —, *adhuc sub iudice lis est* (Hor.).
undeked, of a ship, *apertus*: an — ship, *aperta navis* or *aphractus*; in gen., see UNADORNED.
undefended, *indefensus, nudus* (= exposed to attack).
undefiled, *incorruptus, purus*.
undefined, *infinite*.
undeniable, *evidens, haud dubius*.
undeniably, *certe, sine dubio, procul dubio*.
under, prep. (1) in space: *sub* (to be —, *sub* with abl.; to go —, or go along —, *sub* with acc.); *subter* (used like *sub*); *infra* (with acc.); close —, = at the foot of, near, *sub*, with abl.

(2) in rank or merit: *sub* (e.g. *sub rege esse*, *sub regem cadere*), *infra* (with acc.); under Teucer's leadership, *Teucro duce*; often rendered by the adj. *inferior*. (3) in size or number: *infra* or *intra* (with acc.); otherwise render by *minor* or *minus* (= less), with abl. of comparison or *quam* or in the sense 'less than' (see under *THAN*); to be — age, *impubem esse*, *haud sui iuris esse*. (4) of conditions, circumstances, etc., — which things are done: — this condition, *hac condicione*; — these circumstances, *quae cum ita sint*; — a pretence of, *specie*, *per speciem*, *sub specie*, *per simulationem*, with genit.; — sail, *passis velis*.

under-butler, *suppromus* (Pl.).

under-current. LIT., of water, *flumen*, etc., *subterfluens* (Plin.) or *subterlabens* (Verg.). TRANSF., render by the adj. *intimus* (= innermost, of thoughts, etc.) or by the verb *latere* (= to lie hidden).

underdone, *semicoctus* (Plin.).

underestimate, *minoris facere* or *aestimare*.

under-garment, *subucula* (Varro, Hor.).

undergo, *subire*, *sustinere*, *pati*, *perpeti*, (*per*)*ferre*, *tolerare*: to — punishment, *poenas dare* or (*de*)*pendere*.

underground, adj. *subterraneus*: an — passage, *cuniculus*.

underground, adv.: to be —, *sub terris* or *terrâ esse*; to go —, *sub terras* or *terram ire*.

undergrowth, *virgulta* (-orum, plur.).

underhand, *clandestinus*, *insidiosus*; see also *SECRET*: by — means, *insidiosè*.

underlie. LIT., (*sub re*) *iacere*. TRANSF., of hidden meanings, etc., render by *latere*, *celari* or *tacite significari*.

underline, perhaps *notare*.

underling, (*ad*)*minister*, *satelles*, *adsecula*.

undermaster, *hypodidascalus*.

undermine. LIT., *suffodere*, (*cuniculo* or *cuniculis*) *subruere*. TRANSF., *subruere*, *evertere* (= to overthrow), *labefactare* (= to cause to fall).

undermost, *infimus*, *imus*; see also *LOW*.

underneath, prep.; see *UNDER*.

underneath, adv. *infra*, *subter*, *subtus*.

under-officer, perhaps *optio* (Tac.) or *succenturio*.

underpin, *substruere*, (*suf*)*fulcire* (Pl., Lucr.); see also *SUPPORT*.

underrate, *minoris facere* or *aestimare*.

undersell, *minoris (quam ceteri) vendere*.

understand. (1) = to comprehend, grasp with the intellect, *intelligere*; (*animo* or *mente*) *comprehendere* or *amplecti* or *complecti* or *percipere*: to — a thing thoroughly, *rem cognitam habere*; I don't — you, *nescio quid velis*. (2) to — one thing as meaning another = to interpret it, take it in a certain sense, *intelligere* (with acc. of thing and acc. of accepted meaning), *interpretari*: see also *MEAN*. (3) = to be informed, get information (not necessarily true), *intelligere*, *accipere*, *audire*, *certiorem fieri*: to give to —, (*homini*) *dicere*, (*hominem*) *certiorem facere*.

understanding. (1) as a faculty, *mens*, *ingenium*; see also *INTELLECT*. (2) see *AGREEMENT*.

undertake, *suscipere*, (*in se*) *recipere* (= to become responsible for), *adgredi*, *incipere* (= to begin), *moliri* (of laborious under-

takings), *conari* (= to try), *audere* (= to dare), *promittere* (= to promise); as a business proposition, *rem faciendam conducere*.

undertaker, (of funerals) *libitinarius* (Sen.), *pollinctor* (Pl.), *vespillo* (Mart., Suet.).

undertaking, subst. (1) as an action, *inceptio*. (2) = work undertaken, *inceptum*, *coeptum*, *res suscepta*.

undervalue, *minoris facere* or *aestimare*, *contemnere* (= to despise).

underwood; see *UNDERGROWTH*.

underwriter, perhaps *consponsor* (= a joint surety).

undeserved, *immeritus*, *indignus* (poet. in this sense), *iniustus* (= unjust).

undeservedly, *immerito*, *indigne*.

undeserving, *indignus*, *immerens* (poet.), *immeritus* (poet.).

undesigned, *fortuitus*.

undesigning, *simplex*, *candidus*.

undesirable; see *BAD*, *WORTHLESS*.

undetected, *secretus*; see also *SECRET*.

undevoted, *immaturus*, *nondum adultus*.

undigested, *crudus* (Juv.), *imperfectus* (Juv.).

undiminished, *inlibatus*, *indelibatus* (Ov.), *integer* (= whole).

undiscerning, *hebes*; see also *STUPID*.

undisciplined, *inexercitatus*, *inconditus*.

undiscovered, *inreperitus* (Hor.).

undisguised, *apertus*.

undisguisedly, *palam*.

undistinguished, *mediocris*, *inglorius*, *ignobilis*.

undisturbed, *otiosus* (= at leisure), *tutus* (= safe); or render by verb.

undivided, *indivisus* (Varro), *totus*, *integer*.

undo, of knots, etc., (*dis*)*solvère*, *resolvère*, *expedire*. (2) see *RUIN*.

undone. (1) = not done, *infectus*: what is done cannot be —, *factum infectum fieri non potest*; to leave —, *omittere*. (2) = ruined, *perditus*: we are —, *perimus*, *actum est de nobis*.

undoubted, *certus*, *haud dubius*, *haud ambiguus*.

undoubtedly, *haud dubie*, *sine dubio*, *scilicet*.

undress, subst. and adj., render by *discinctus* (= ungirt, partly dressed: poet.).

undress, v. (1) transit.: to — a person, *hominem veste exuere* or *spoliare* or *nudare*, *homini vestem deträhre*. (2) intransit. *vestem exuere* or (*de*)*ponere*: a room for —ing, *apodyterium*.

undressed. (1) = naked, *nudus*. (2) = not worked at, unprocessed, *crudus* (Varro, Plin., Col.), *rudis* (poet.).

undue, *nimius*, *immodicus*.

undulate, *fluctuare*, *vacillare*, *aestuarè*, *undare* (poet.).

undulating, *sinuosus* (= winding: poet.).

unduly, *nimis*, *nimium*.

undutiful, *impius*, *officii immemor*.

undying; see *IMMORTAL*.

unearth, *detegere*, *effodere*.

uneasily, render by phrase, such as *non (or plus quam) humanus or mortalis*.

uneasily, render by adj.

uneasiness, *sollicitudo*, (*animi*) *perturbatio*; see also *ANXIETY*.

uneasy, in mind, *anxius*, *sollicitus*, *trepidus*: to be —, *aestuarè*.

unedifying, *frigidus*, *insulsus*.

uneducated, *indoctus*, *ineruditus*, *rudis*.

unembarrassed, *expeditus, liber*; see also **FREE**.
unemployed, *otiosus, vacuus*; or render by phrase such as *expers laborum, nullis occupationibus implicatus* (Cic.).
unencumbered, *liber, expeditus*.
unendowed, *indotatus*.
unenlightened, *indoctus, rudis, humanitatis expers*.
unenterprising, *iners, socors, piger*.
unenvious, *miser, tristis*; see also **PITIFUL**.
unequal. (1) = not equal, simply, *impar, dispar, inaequalis* (Hor., Tac.), *dissimilis* (= dissimilar). (2) = inferior, *impar, inferior*.
unequaled, *summus, singularis*; or render by phrase, such as *tantus quantus nemo antea*.
unequally, *inaequaliter, impariter* (Hor.).
unerring, *certus*.
unessential, *adventitious*.
uneven, *iniquus, inaequalis, inaequalis, impar, asper* (= rough).
unevenly, *inaequaliter*.
unevenness, *iniquitas, asperitas* (= roughness).
unexamined, *inexploratus*.
unexampled, *unicus, singularis, novus, inauditus* (= unheard of); or render by phrase, such as *talis qualis nemo antea*.
unexceptionable, *locuples* (of witnesses, etc.), *probus, bonus*; see also **GOOD**.
unexecuted, *infectus, imperfectus*: to leave —, *omittere*.
unexercised, *inexercitatus*.
unexhausted, *indefessus* (= unwearied: Verg., Ov., Tac.), *inexhaustus* (Verg., Tac.), *integer* (= not used up, whole), *recens* (= fresh).
unexpected, *inexpectatus, insperatus, necopinatus, improvisus*.
unexpectedly, (ex) *insperato*, (ex) *improviso, praeter spem, praeter opinionem*; often rendered by adj. agreeing with the person surprised, e.g. *imprudens* or *necopinans*; see also **UNAWARE**, **UNAWARES**.
unexplored, *inexploratus*.
unextinguishable, *inextinctus* (poet.).
unfading, *immortalis* (= immortal); or render by phrase, such as *semper florens*.
unfailing, *perennis* or *perpetuus* (= perpetual), *certus* (= sure).
unfair, *iniquus, iniustus, immeritus* (= not deserved).
unfairly, *inique, iniuste, iniuriā*.
unfairness, *iniquitas, iniuria*.
unfaithful, *infidelis, infidus, perfidus, perfidiosus*: to be —, *fidem fallere*.
unfaithfully, *infideliter*.
unfaithfulness, *infidelitas, perfidia, mala fides*.
unfamiliar; see **UNACUSTOMED**.
unfashionable, render by phrase, such as *quod contra consuetudinem fit*.
unfasten, (re)solvere, (re)laxare, *refigere* (of what is nailed fast).
unfathomable, *immensus, infinitus*.
unfavourable, *iniquus, adversus, aversus, alienus*; of omens, *malus, tristis, funestus, infaustus* (poet. and Tac.), *sinister* (Verg., Tac.).
unfavourableness, *iniquitas*; or render by adj. *unfavourably, male*; or render by adj. *unfeathered, implumis* (Verg.).
unfed, *impastus* (Verg.).
unfeeling, *durus, lentus, ferreus, inhumanus*: to become —, *obdurescere*.

unfeelingly, *inhumane, inhumaniter*.
unfeigned, *verus, sincerus, simplex*.
unfeignedly, *vere, sincere, ex animo*.
unfeminine; see **UNWOMANLY**.
unfilial, *impius (erga parentes)*.
unfinished, *imperfectus*; = rough, rude, *rudis, impolitus*.
unfit, adj. *inutilis, incommodus, indignus* (= unworthy).
unfit, v. *inutilem reddere*.
unfitness, *inutilitas*.
unfitting; see **IMPROPER**.
unfix, *refigere*.
unfixed, *mobilis*.
unfledged, *implumis* (Verg.).
unfold, v. (1) transit. *explicare, aperire, expandere* (Lucr.), *explanare* (in words only). (2) intransit., render by pass. of transit. verbs.
unforced, render by adv. *ultra* or *sponte (sua)*.
unforeseen, *improvisus*.
unforgiving, *implacabilis, inexorabilis*.
unforgotten, render by negative phrase with *oblivisci* (= to forget) or *oblivio* (= oblivion) or by positive phrase with *memoria* (= memory).
unformed, *informis* (= shapeless), *imperfectus* or *nondum perfectus* (= not finished); of language, *inconditus*.
unfortified, *immunitus*.
unfortunate; see **UNLUCKY**.
unfounded, *vanus, fictus, falsus*.
unfrequented, *avius, devius, desertus*.
unfriendliness, *inimicitia, simulas*.
unfriendly, *inimicus, iniquus, alienus*.
unfruitful, *sterilis, infecundus* (Sall., Verg.); see also **BARREN**.
unfruitfulness, *sterilitas, infecunditas* (Tac.).
unfulfilled, *inritus, vanus*: to remain —, *exitum* (or *eventum*) *nullum habere*.
unfurl, of sails, *pandere, explicare* (Pl.).
unfurnished, *imparatus*: an — house, *domus nuda atque inanis*.
ungainly, *inhabilis*; see also **AWKWARD**.
ungenerous, *inliberalis, sordidus*: — conduct, *inliberalitas*.
ungenerously, *inliberaliter*.
ungentee, *ignobilis, inhonestus*.
ungentle; see **UNKIND**, **ROUGH**.
ungentlemanly, *inliberalis, indecorus*.
ungirt, *discinctus* (Hor.).
ungodly; see **IMPIOUS**.
ungovernable, *indomitus* (= untamed), *effrenatus* (= unbridled), *impotens* (= without self-control).
ungraceful, *invenustus, inelegans*.
ungracious, *iniquus, morosus, asper*.
ungraciously, *iniquo animo, morose, aspere*.
ungrateful, *ingratus, beneficij* (or *beneficiorum*) *immemor*.
ungrudging; see **LIBERAL**.
unguarded. (1) = not guarded, *incustoditus* (Ov., Tac.), *indefensus*. (2) = imprudent, *incautus, imprudens*.
unguardedly, *incaute, temere*.
unguent, *unguentum*.
unhallowed, *profanus*.
unhappily, *misere, infelicitur* (Ter.); see also **SADLY**.
unhappiness, *miseria, aerumna, aegrimonia*; see also **SORROW**.

unhappy, *infelix, infortunatus, miser, aerumnosus, adflictus*; see also **SAD**.

unharméd, *salvus, incolumis, inviolatus*.

unharness, *disiungere, solvere*.

unhatched, *nondum (ex ovo) exclusus*.

unhealthiness. (1) = poor health, (*mala*) *valetudo, imbecillitas corporis*. (2) = unwholesomeness, *gravitas*.

unhealthy. (1) = liable to ill-health, *valetudine adfectus, ad aegrotandum proclivis, infirmae valetudinis, infirmus, imbecillus*. (2) = unwholesome, *pestilens, gravis*.

unheard, inauditus: to punish a person —, *hominem indictā causā or inauditum or absentem condemnare*; —of, *inauditus, novus*.

unheeded, *neglectus*.

unheroic, *ignavus*; see also **COWARDLY**.

unhesitating, *strenuus, confidens*.

unhesitatingly, *strenue, confidenter*.

unhewn, *rudis*.

unhindered, *liber, expeditus*.

unhinged, in mind, *mente captus*.

unhistorical, *commenticius, fictus*.

unholy, *profanus*; see also **IMPIOUS**.

unhonoured, *inhonoratus*.

unhook, *refigere, refibulare* (= to unbuckle: Mart.).

unhoped for, *insperatus*.

unhurt, *integer, incolumis, salvus, intactus, inviolatus*.

unicorn, *monoceros (-ōtis: Plin.)*.

uniform, subst., render by *arma (-orum, plur.)* or by phrase, such as *vestitus (-ūs) militaris*.

uniform, adj. *constans, aequalis, aequalis*; or render by phrase such as *unius generis* or if movement is involved by *tenor* (= uninterrupted course).

uniformity, *aequalitas, aequalitas, constantia*.

uniformly, *constanter, aequaliter, aequaliter, uno tenore*.

unimaginable, render by phrase, such as *supra quam quod cogitari potest*.

impaired, *integer, intactus, inviolatus*.

unimpassioned, *lentus, integer*; or render by phrase, such as *omni cupiditate carens, sine irā et studio*.

unimpeachable, *locuples* (of witnesses, etc.), *sanctus* (morally).

unimportant, *lævis, nullius momenti*.

uninformed, *indoctus*.

uninhabitable, *inhabitabilis*.

uninhabited, *desertus*; or render by phrase, such as *cultoribus vacuus*.

uninitiated **LIT.**, *profanus* (Hor.). **TRANSF.**, *ignarus, imperitus*.

uninjured, *incolumis, integer, salvus, inviolatus*.

uninspired, render by phrase, such as *divino spiritu* (or *adflatu*) *haud instinctus*.

uninstructed, *indoctus, rudis*.

unintelligible, *obscurus*.

unintelligibly, *obscure* (Quint.).

unintentional, unintentionally, render by adv., such as *forte, non sponte* or by adj. agreeing with the agent, such as *imprudens, insciens*.

uninteresting, *ieiunus, frigidus*.

unintermitting, *continuus, adsiduus*.

uninterrupted, *inhumatus, inseputus*.

uninterrupted, *continens, continuus, adsiduus, perpetuus, perennis*: an — course, *tenor*.

uninterruptedly, *continenter, uno tenore, perpetuo*.

uninured; see **UNACUSTOMED**.

uninvestigated, *inexploratus*.

uninvited, *invocatus*.

uninviting, *iniucundus*.

union. (1) = the act of uniting, (*con*)*iunctio, consociatio, congregatio*. (2) = agreement, *consensio, consensus (-ūs), concordia*; see also **AGREEMENT**. (3) = united body, *societas, adalitas, concilium*; see also **SOCIETY**. (4) see **MARRIAGE**.

unique, *unicus, singularis*.

unison, (in music) *concordia vocum*.

unit, *monas* (-ādīs: late Latin); otherwise render by adj. *singuli* (= one at a time).

unite, v. (1) transit. (*con*)*iungere, copulare, congregare* (= to collect into a flock), (*con*)*sociare* (as partners), *miscere* (= to mix, lit. and fig.); see also **JOIN**. (2) intransit. *coire, consentire* (= to agree); or render by pass. of transit. verbs: to — in partnership, *societatum (cum homine) inire*; see also **JOIN**, **AGREE**.

united, *coniunctus, consociatus, socius*.

unity, render by *unus* (= one): e.g. there was — of opinion among them all, *sententia inter omnes una erat*; see also **UNION**.

universal, *universus, communis* (= belonging to all), *omnium* (= of all); see also **GENERAL**.

universality, *communitas* (= fellowship); or render by adj.

universally, *universe, in universum*: — beloved, *ab omnibus dilectus*.

universe, *mundus, mundi or rerum universitas, rerum natura*.

university, *academia* (late Latin).

unjust, *iniustus, iniquus, iniurius, iniuriosus*.

unjustifiable, render by phrase, with *excusare* (= to excuse); see also **UNJUST**.

unjustly, *iniuste, inique, iniuriose, contra ius, iniuria*.

unkempt, *neglectus, incomptus*.

unkind, *inhumanus, severus*.

unkindly, *inhumane, severe*.

unkindness, *inhumanitas, severitas*.

unknown, *inscius, insciens, ignarus*.

unknown, *ignotus, incognitus, incertus* (rare), *inexploratus* (= unexplored), *obscurus* (= obscure): a person — to me, *nescio quis*.

unlace; see **UNTIE, LOOSEN**.

unlamented, *inflexus* (Verg.), *indefletus* (Ov.), *indeploratus* (Ov.).

unlatch, *reserare*; see also **OPEN**.

unlawful, adj. *non legitimus, vetitus, illicitus* (Sen., Tac.): it is —, *nefas est, non licet*.

unlawfully, *contra legem or leges*.

unlearn, *dediscere*.

unlearned, *indoctus, inlitteratus, ineruditus* (rare), *litterarum expert or imperitus*.

unlearnedly, *indocte*.

unleavened, *sine fermento* (Cels., Vulgate).

unless, *nisi* (contracted *ni*): — by any chance, *nisi forte*.

unlettered; see **UNLEARNED**.

unlike, *dissimilis, dispar, diversus*.

unlikely; see **IMPROBABLE**.

unlimited, *infinitus, immensus*.

unload. (1) = to free from a burden (lit. or fig.), *exonerare, onere liberare or levare*.

(2) = to put down or empty out a burden, *deponere, exponere*.

unlock, *recludere, reserare*.

unlooked-for, *inexpectatus, insperatus*; see also UNEXPECTED.

unloose, *solvère*.

unlovely, *inamabilis* (poet.), *inamoenus* (Ov.).

unluckily, *infelicitèr, secus*.

unlucky, *infelix*; see also UNFAVOURABLE, UNHAPPY.

unman, *enervare, debilitare, percellère*.

unmanageable; see UNGOVERNABLE.

unmanly, *viro indignus, effeminatus* (= effeminate), *mollis* (= soft).

unmannerly, *male moratus, inurbanus*; see also RUDE.

unmarried, *caelebs*.

unmask. LIT., *personam (homini) detrahère* or *eripère*. TRANSF., *detegère, aperire, patefacère*.

unmatched, *unicus, singularis*.

unmeaning, *inanis*.

unmelodious, *raucus, parum canorus*.

unmentioned: to remain —, *omitti, praetermitti*; to leave —, *omittere, praetermittere*.

unmerciful, *immisericors, inclemens, inexorabilis, immitis*.

unmercifully, *immisericorditer* (Ter.), *inclementer*.

unmindful, *immemor, incuriosus* (Tac.).

unmingled; see UNMIXED.

unmistakable; see CLEAR, CERTAIN.

unmitigated, often to be rendered by the superl. of an adj., e.g. a war of — cruelty, *bellum atrocissimum*; see also COMPLETE, ABSOLUTE.

unmixed, *merus, simplex*.

unmolested, *incolumis, inviolatus*.

unmoor, *solvère*.

unmoved, *immutus*: to be or remain —, *non (con)movèri*.

unmutilated, *integer, salvus*.

unnatural. (1) = outside the ordinary course of nature, *monstruosus, portentosus*; of character, *immanis*; of persons ignoring the natural rights of parents, etc., *impius*; of crimes, *nefarius*. (2) see AFFECTED.

unnaturally, *contra naturam, praeter naturam*.

unnavigable, *innavigabilis*.

unnecessarily, *cum non opus est, ex supervacuo, praeter necessitatem*; sometimes rendered by compar. of adj. or adv. (e.g. — long, *longior*) or by *nimis* or *nimum* (= too).

unnecessary, *non necessarius, quod non opus est, supervacaneus, supervacuuus, vanus* (= idle, e.g. *metus*): it is — to mention them, *eos non est necesse* (or *non opus est* or *nihil attinet*) *nominare*.

unnerve; see UNMAN.

unnoticed: to leave —, *praetermittere, praeterire* (*silentio*), *neglegère*; to go —, *fallère, latère*.

unnumbered, *innumerabilis, innumerus* (poet. and Tac.).

unobserved; see UNNOTICED.

unoccupied. (1) of persons, *otiosus, vacuus*; see also UNEMPLOYED. (2) of ground, *apertus, purus*.

unoffending, *innocens, immerens* (poet.).

unopened; see OPEN, V.

unorganized, *inconditus*.

unorthodox, render by phrase, such as *a ceteris* (*de rebus divinis*) *dissentire*.

unostentatious; see MODEST.

unpack; see UNLOAD.

unpaid, (of money or debts) *non solutus*,

residuus; of the creditor, *cui non satisfactum est*.

unpalatable, *amarus* (= bitter).

unparalleled, *unicus, singularis*; see also UNEQUALLED.

unpardonable, render by phrase, such as *quod excusari non potest*.

unpatriotic, *patriae immemor*: an — citizen, *malus civis*.

unperceived; see UNNOTICED.

unphilosophical, *philosophiae expers*.

unpitied, *immiserabilis*; otherwise render by verb.

unpitying, *immisericors, immitis, inexorabilis*.

unpleasant, *molestus, ingratus, iniucundus, odiosus, incommodus*; see also DISAGREEABLE.

unpleasantly, *iniucunde, odiose, incommode*.

unpleasantness, *incommodum, molestia*.

unploughed, *inaratus* (Verg., Hor.).

unpoetic, render by phrase, such as *a poetarum ratione alienus*.

unpolished, *impolitus* (lit. and fig.), *rudis*.

unpolluted, *impollutus* (Tac.), *intemeratus* (poet. and Tac.), *integer*.

unpopular, *invidiosus, ingratus, offensus, invisus*: to be (very) —, *in (magnā) invidiā esse*; to become —, *in invidiam venire*; to make —, *in invidiam adducere*.

unpopularity, *invidia, offensio*.

unpractised, *inexercitatus, rudis*.

unprecedented, *novus, inauditus*.

unprejudiced, *integer*; see also UNBIASED.

unpremeditated, *subitus*; or render by the phrase *ex tempore* (= on the spur of the moment).

unprepared, *imparatus*.

unprepossessing; see UNPLEASANT, UNLOVELY.

unpretending; see MODEST.

unprincipled, *improbus, nequam*.

unproductive, *infecundus* (Sall., Verg.), *sterilis*.

unprofitable: to be —, *nullum fructum adferre, nil prodesse*.

unprofitably, *inutiliter, frustra, incassum, nequiquam*.

unpromising; see PROMISE.

unpronounceable, *ineffabilis* (Plin.); or render by phrase with *enuntiari* (= to pronounce).

unpropitious; see UNFAVOURABLE.

unprotected, *indensus, non custoditus*.

unproved, *argumentis non (con)firmatus*.

unprovided, *imparatus*; see also PROVIDE.

unprovoked, *inlaccissus* (Tac.), *non laccissus*; or render by *ultra* (= of one's own accord).

unpublished, *nondum editus*.

unpunished, *impunitus, inultus*; or render by adv. *impune*, e.g. to go — for a thing, *rem impune ferre*.

unpurchased, *inemptus* (poet. and Tac.), *non emptus*.

unqualified. (1) see UNSUITABLE. (2) see UNCONDITIONAL. (3) = very great (of approval, success, etc.), *summus, maximus*.

unquenchable, *inextinctus* (Ov.).

unquestionable, *certus, haud dubius*: it is — that, *dubitari non potest quin*, with subj.

unquestionably, *sine dubio, procul dubio, scilicet*.

unravel. LIT., *retexère*. TRANSF., *explicare, enodare, evolvère, dissolvère*.

unread, *non lectus*: an — man, *homo litterarum expers*.

unreasonable, *absurdus* (= irrational), *iniquus*

(= unfair): it is — that, *non* (or *nulla*) *ratio est*, with acc. and infin.
unreasonably, *absurde, inique* (= unfairly).
unrefined, *crudus, rudis*; of manners; see RUDE.
unregarded, *neglectus*.
unrelenting, *immitis, inexorabilis*; see also UNMERCIFUL.
unremitting, *continuus, adsiduus*.
unrepentant, render by phrase, such as *quem non paenitet*.
unreproved, *incastigatus* (Hor.), *non reprehensus*.
unrequested, *ultra oblatus* (= freely offered).
unrequited, *inultus* (= unavenged).
unresented, adj. *inultus, impunitus*.
unreserved. (1) = open, frank, *liber, apertus, simplex*; see also FRANK. (2) see UNCONDITIONAL.
unreservedly, *absolute, sine ulla exceptione*.
unrest; see RESTLESSNESS.
unrestrained, *effrenatus, effusus, indomitus, impotens*.
unrevenged, *inultus*.
unrewarded, *sine praemio, inhonoratus*.
unrighteous, *improbus, iniustus, iniquus, impius* (= undutiful).
unrighteously, *improbe, inuste, inique, impie*.
unrighteousness, *improbitas, impietas*.
unripe, *immaturus, crudus*.
unripeness, *immaturitas* (Suet.).
unrivalled, *eximius, unicus, singularis, praestantissimus*; or render by relative clause, e.g. *tantus quantus nemo antea fuit*.
unroll, *evolvere, explicare*.
unroof; see UNCOVER.
unruffled, *tranquillus, immotus*.
unruliness, *effrenatio, impotentia, ferocitas*.
unruly, *effrenatus, impotens, ferox, turbidus, turbulentus*.
unsafe, *infestus, intutus* (Tac.), *periculosus* (= dangerous), *lubricus* (lit. = slippery), *incertus* (= uncertain).
unsaid, *indictus*.
unsaleable, *invendibilis* (Pl.).
unsalted, *sale non conditus*.
unsaluted, *insalutatus* (Verg.).
unsatisfactorily, *male, minus bene, secus* (esp. of results).
unsatisfactory, *non idoneus* (= unsuitable), *paenitendus* (usually with a neg.), sometimes *malus*.
unsatisfied, render by phrase, such as *cui non satisfactum est*.
unsavoury; see UNPALATABLE.
unsay; see RECENT.
unscrew, render by *solvere*.
unseal, *resignare*.
unsearchable, *inexplicabilis, inexploratus*; or render by verb.
unseasonable, *intempestivus, incommodus, importunus, immaturus* (lit. = unripe).
unseasonably, *intempestive, incommode*.
unseasoned, of food, *non conditus*; of wood, *viridis, humidus*.
unseemly; see INDECOROUS.
unseen, *invisus*.
unselfish, *suae utilitatis immemor, omni carens cupiditate, gratuitus* (= done without hope of reward), *liberalis* (= generous).
unselfishly, *gratuito, liberaliter*.
unselfishness, *abstinentia, continentia*; or render by adj.

unserviceable, *inutilis*.
unsettle, *labefacere, (com)movēre, (per)turbare, (hominem etc.) dubium facere*.
unsettled. (1) in gen., *inconstans, varius, mobilis, mutabilis, incertus, vagus*. (2) see UNPAID.
unshackled, *liber, solutus*.
unshaken, *immutus, inlabefactus* (Ov.), *inconcussus* (Luc.).
unshaved, *intonsus*.
unsheathe, *(de)stringere, e vaginā educere*.
unship, *exponere*.
unshod, *pedibus nudis*.
unshorn, *intonsus*.
unsightly; see UGLY.
unsterile, *quod sororis non est*.
unkilful, *unskilled, incitus, imperitus, rudis, ignarus* (= ignorant), *inexercitatus* (= unpractised).
unkilfully, *incite, imperite*.
unkilfulness, *imperitia, incitia* (Tac.).
unslaked: of lime, *vivus* (Vitr.); of thirst, *non expletus*.
unsociable, *insociabilis, difficilis*.
unsoiled; see UNBLEMISHED.
unsolicited; see UNASKED.
unsophisticated, *simplex*.
unsorted, *incompositus, inordinatus*.
unsound. (1) of material things, *puter, putris* (= rotten), *vitosus* (Pl.). (2) abstract, *vitosus, infirmus, vanus, pravus*: of — mind, *insanus*.
unsoundness, of mind, *insanitas*; in gen., *infirmas, pravitas*.
unsown, *non satus*.
unsparing. (1) = cruel, *inclemens*; see also CRUEL, UNMERCIFUL. (2) see LIBERAL.
unsparingly. (1) = cruelly, *inclementer, crudeliter*. (2) = liberally, *large, profuse*.
unspeakable, *infandus, inenarrabilis*.
unspoiled, *in corruptus, integer*.
unstable, *unsteady, mobilis, levis, inconstans, instabilis, incertus*.
unstained, *purus, in(con)aminatus, integer, intemeratus* (poet. and Tac.).
unsteadily, render by adj.
unsteadiness, *mobilitas, levitas, inconstantia*.
unstring: to — a bow, *arcum retendere* (Ov.).
unstrung: of the nerves, etc., *fractus, debilitatus*.
unstudied, (of style) *simplex*.
unsubdued, *indomitus*.
unsuccessful, *infelix, infaustus* (Tac.), *improspere* (Tac.): to be —, *rem* (or *negotium*) *male gerere*.
unsuccessfully, *infelicitate, improspere* (Tac.).
unsuitable, *unsuited, incommodus, alienus*.
unsuitableness, *incommoditas*.
unsuitably, *incommode*.
unsuspected, *non suspectus, in quem nulla suspicio cadit*.
unsuspecting, *unsuspicious, incautus, minime suspicax*.
untainted, *in corruptus, non infectus, integer*.
untamed, *indomitus, ferus*.
untasted, *ingustus* (Hor.).
untaught, *indoctus*.
unteachable, *indocilis*.
untenable, render by verb, e.g. *tenere* (= to hold), *defendere* (= to defend).
unterrified, *interritus* (poet. and Tac.), *impavidus*.

unthankful; see UNGRATEFUL.
unthinking; see THOUGHTLESS.
untie, (*dis*)*solvère*, *laxare*.
until, prep. *ad* or *in* with acc.
until, conj. *dum*, *donec*, *quoad*; see also TILL.
untilled, *incultus*, *inaratus* (= unploughed: Verg., Hor.).
untimely, *immaturus*, *intempestivus*, *incommodus*: an — death, *mors immatura* or *acerba* (Verg.).
untiring, *adsiduus*, *indefessus* (poet. and Tac.).
unto; see TO.
untold. (1) *nulli* or *non dictus*. (2) see COUNTLESS, INNUMERABLE.
untouched, *intactus*, *integer*; = uninfluenced, *immutus*.
untoward, *adversus*; see also UNFAVOURABLE.
untranslatable, *quod verbis reddi non potest*.
untried, *inexpertus*, *intemptatus* (poet. and Tac.).
untrodden, of paths, etc., *non tritus*.
untroubled, *tranquillus*, *placidus*, *quietus*; = carefree, *securus*.
untrue, *falsus*.
untruly, *falso*.
untruth, *falsum*, *mendacium*.
untuned: to leave no stone —, render by general phrase, such as *nihil non adhibère*.
untwine, *untwist*, (*re*)*solvère*, *retexère*.
unused. (1) see UNACCUSTOMED. (2) = not yet used, *recens*, *novus*, *integer*; see also FRESH.
unusual, *inusitatus*, *insuetus*, *insolitus*, *insolens*: in an — manner, *inusitate*.
unutterable, *infandus*, *inenarrabilis*.
unutterably, *supra quam quod enuntiari potest*.
unvanquished, *invictus*.
unvarnished. LIT., *fuco non inlitus*. TRANSF., *simplex*, *nudus*, *sine fuco* (*ac fallaciis*); see also PLAIN.
unvarying; see UNCHANGED, IMMUTABLE.
unveil, (lit. and fig.) *detegère*, *aperire*, *patefacère*, (*de*)*nudare*.
unversed, *rudis*, *imperitus*.
unviolated, *inviolatus*.
unwalled, *muris non circumdatus*, *sine muris*, *immunitus* (= unfortified).
unwarily, *incaute*, *imprudenter*.
unwariness, *imprudencia*.
unwarlike, adj. *imbellis*.
unwarrantable, *iniquus*, *iniustus*; see also UNJUST.
unwary, *incautus*, *imprudens*.
unwashed, *inlotus* (Pl., Verg.).
unwatched, *incustoditus* (Ov., Tac.).
unwavering; see FIRM.
unwearied, *indefessus* (poet. and Tac.), *integer* (= still fresh), *adsiduus*, *sedulus*.
unweave, *retexère*.
unwelcome, *ingratus*, *iniucundus*.
unwell, *aeger*, *invalidus*, *infirmus*.
unwholesome, *pestilens*, *gravis*, *insalubris* (Plin.).
unwieldy, *inhabilis*; see also CLUMSY.
unwilling, *invitus*: to be —, *nolle*.
unwillingly, render by adj. *invitus* (= unwilling).
unwillingness, render by adj., or verb *nolle*.
unwind, *retexère*, *explicare*.
unwise, *insipiens*, *stultus*.
unwisely, *insipienter*, *stulte*.
unwitting, *inscius*, *insciens*.

unwomanly, *quod non mulieris est*.
unwonted; see UNUSUAL.
unworthily, *indigne*.
unworthiness, *indignitas*.
unworthy, *indignus*.
unwounded, *invulneratus*, *sine vulnere*, *integer*.
unwrap, *evolvère*, *explicare*.
unwritten, *non scriptus*.
unwrought, *rudis*, *infectus*.
unyielding; see INFLEXIBLE.
unyoke, *disiungere*.
up, prep.: — the river, *adverso flumine*; — the mountain, *in adversum montem*.
up, adv. *sursum*; as an exclamation, *age!*: — to, *usque ad* (with acc.), *tenus* (with abl. or genit. plur. and placed after its subst. or pronoun); from one's youth —, *a puero*; to burn —, *comburère*; to dig —, *effodère*, *eruère*; to dry —, *exrescère*; to give —, *tradère*; to go —, *ascendère*; to stay — (at night), *vigilare*.
upbraid, *reprehendère*, *obiurgare*, *increpare*, *exprobrare*.
upbraiding, *obiurgatio*, *exprobratio*, *convicium*.
uphill, adj. *adclivis*, *arduus*.
uphill, adv. *adverso colle*, *adversus collem*.
uphold, *sustinère*, *sustentare*, *fulcire* (= to prop).
upholsterer, render by phrase, such as *qui (domum, etc.) instruit or (ex)ornat*.
upland, adj. *editus*; see MOUNTAINOUS.
upon, prep. (1) in space: *super* (with acc., more rarely abl.); *in* (to go —, *in* with acc.; to be —, *in* with abl.); — a side, or — a person's side, *a* or *ab*, with abl. (2) in time = directly after: *e* or *ex* (with abl.), *sub* (with acc.); or render by abl. absol. or temporal clause. (3) in other relations: — this condition, *hac condicione*; — this subject, *de hac re*, more rarely *super hac re*; see also ON.
upper, *superus*, *superior*: to get the — hand, *superare*, *vincère*; the — storeys of a house, *pars superior aedium*.
uppermost, *summus*, *supremus*, or *princeps* (in rank or dignity).
uppitch, *advogans*, *superbus*.
upright. LIT., = vertical, (*e*)*rectus*. TRANSF., morally, *probus*, *honestus*, *integer*, *iustus*, *gravis*.
uprightly, *recte*, *probe*, *honeste*, *integre*.
uprightness, *probitas*, *integritas*, *honestas*.
uproar, *tumultus* (-ūs); see also NOISE.
uproarious, *tumultuosus*.
uproot, *radicitus tollère*, *extrahère*, *evellère*.
upset, adj. *adfectus*, *percussus*.
upset, v. *evertère*, *subvertère*.
upshot, *exitus* (-ūs), *eventus* (-ūs).
upside-down: to turn —, *omnia turbare et miscère*.
upstart, *novus homo*.
upwards, *sursum* (*versus*); see also MORE.
urbane, *urbanus*.
urbanity, *urbanitas*; see also POLITENESS.
urchin. (1) see HEDGEHOG. (2) human, *pusio*, *puer*.
urge, v. LIT., physically, *impellère*, *incitare*, *urgère*. TRANSF., by words, moral pressure, etc., *impellère*, *urgère*, *incitare*, *stimulare*, (*homini*) *stimulus admovère*, (*homini*) *instare*: to — a course upon a person, *rem* (or *ut* clause) *homini suadère*.

urgency, *gravitas, necessitas*.

urgent; of matters, *necessarius, gravis, magni momenti*; of persons, *vehemens*, or render by verb: at my — request, *orante me atque obsecrante*.

urgently, *vehementer, magnopere*.

urine, *urina, lotium* (Suet.).

urn, *urna*.

usage, *mos, consuetudo*: it is an accepted —, more or usu *receptum est*; see also CUSTOM.

use, subst. (1) = the act of using, *usus* (-ūs), *usurpatio, usura*: to make — of, (re) *uti*; to come into —, *in usum venire*; to go out of —, *exolescere*. (2) = usefulness, *utilitas, usus* (-ūs): to be of great —, *maxime prodesse, utilissimum* or *magno usui esse*.

use, v. (1) = to make use of, *uti* (with abl.), *abuti* (with abl.); = to use fully, *usurpare* (with acc.), *adhibere* (= to apply, bring to bear): to — wrongly, *abuti*. (2) = to treat, *tractare*. (3) to — up, *consumere*.

used; see ACCUSTOMED.

useful, *utilis, aptus, idoneus, accommodatus, commodus*: to be —, *utilem esse, usui esse, prodesse*.

usefully, *utiliter, apte, commode*.

usefulness, *utilitas, usus* (-ūs), *commoditas*.

useless, *inutilis, vanus, inanis, inritus*: to be —, *nilhil prodesse*.

uselessly, *inutiliter* (only after negative), *frustra, incassum, nequiquam*.

usher, subst. (1) = under-teacher, *hypodidascalus*. (2) = any subordinate official, perhaps *apparitor*.

usher, v.: to — in. LIT., *introducere*. TRANSF., see BEGIN.

usual, *usitatus, solitus, consuetus, tritus* (of language = commonplace), more or usu *receptus* (= customary): as is —, *ut fit*; more than —, *plus (or magis) solito*.

usually, *ferme, fere, plerumque*: as — happens, *ut fit, ut fieri solet*.

usucaption, *usucapio*.

usufruct, *usus* (-ūs) *et fructus* (-ūs), or *usus fructus*.

usurer, *faenerator, tocolio*.

usurp, in gen. (rem) *sibi adsumere*, (rem. or in rem) *invadere*: to — the throne, *regnum occupare*.

usurpation, render by verb.

usurper, render by verb.

usury, *faeneratio, usura*: to practise —, *faenerari*.

utensils, *vasa* (-orum), *utensilia* (-ium), *supellex, instrumentum*.

uterine, *uterinus* (leg.).

utilitarian, render by phrase, such as *qui ex utilitate omnia aestimat*.

utility; see USEFULNESS.

utmost, *extremus, ultimus, summus*: to do one's —, *summis viribus contendere, omni ope atque operâ entî*.

utter, adj., render by *totus* (= whole); see also UTMOST.

utter, v. *dicere, pronuntiare, effari, emittere*: not to — a word, *verbum nullum facere*.

utterance, *dictum* (= a saying), *pronuntiatio* (= delivery).

utterly, *omnino, penitus, funditus*.

uxorious, *uxorius* (Verg., Tac.); or render by phrase.

V

vacancy. (1) = empty space, *vacuum, inane, inanitas* (= emptiness). (2) = an unoccupied post or place in a community, render by *vacuus*: chosen to fill a —, *suffectus*. (3) — of mind, *stupiditas*.

vacant, in gen. *vacuus*: to be —, *vacuum esse, vacare*; of persons = without intelligence, *stupidus*.

vacate, in gen. *vacuefacere*: to — an office, *se magistratu abdicare, magistratum eiurare* (Tac.).

vacation, *feriae* (-arum, plur.).

vacillate, *vacillare*.

vacillating, *dubius, incertus, ambiguus*.

vacillation, *dubitatio*; see also DOUBT, HESITATION.

vacuity; see VACANCY or EMPTINESS.

vagabond, **vagrant**, subst. *erro* (Hor., Ov.), *grassator*.

vagabond, **vagrant**, adj. *vagus*.

vagary, *ineptiae* (-arum, plur. = silliness); see also WHIM.

vague, *incertus, dubius, ambiguus, anceps, vagus*.

vaguely, *incerte, dubie, ambigue*.

vagueness, render by adj.

vain. (1) = empty, worthless, *inanis, vanus, levis*. (2) = fruitless, *vanus, inritus*; see also VAINLY. (3) = self-satisfied, vainglorious, *vanus, gloriosus* (= boastful): to be —, *sibi placere*.

vainglorious, *vaniloquus, gloriosus*.

vainglory, *ostentatio, gloria*.

vainly, in vain, *frustra* (with special reference to the disappointed agent), *nequiquam* (with special reference to the end not achieved), *incassum* (or *in cassum*), *inaniter* (= idly): to labour in vain, (*oleum et*) *operam perdere*.

vale; see VALLEY.

valediction, **valedictory**; see FAREWELL.

Valencia, *Valentia*.

valentine, render by phrase, such as *epistula amatoria*.

valet, *cubicularius*.

valetudinarian, subst. and adj. *valetudinarius* (Varro, Sen.); or render by phrase, such as *suae valetudinis (nimis) studiosus*.

valiant, *valorous, fortis, animosus, strenuus, acer*; see also BRAVE.

valiantly, *fortiter, animose, strenue, acriter*.

valid. (1) of arguments, reasons, etc., *firmus, gravis, iustus, certus, legitimus*. (2) of laws, *ratus*: to be —, *ratum esse, valere*; to make —, *ratum facere, ratum esse iubere*.

validity, (of reasons, etc.) *gravitas, pondus* (-eris, n.); otherwise render by adj.

valise, *vidulus* (Pl.), *mantica* (Cat., Hor.).

valley, (*con*)*vallis*.

valorous; see VALIANT.

valour, *virtus* (-ūtis, f.), *fortitudo*; see also BRAVERY.

valuable, *pretiosus, magni pretii*; see also USEFUL, GOOD.

valuation, *aestimatio*.

value, subst. *aestimatio* (= estimated worth), *pretium* (lit. = price): to be of great —, *magni esse, multum prodesse*; see also VALUE, v. and VALUABLE.

value, v. (1) = to set a certain value on a person or thing, *aestimare, facere, ducere, pendere, putare* (all with *genit.* or *abl.* of the assessment): to be highly —d, *magni fieri*; to — one thing above another; see **PREFER**. (2) = to set a high value on, *magni facere, diligere, multum tribuere* (with *dat.*).

valueless; see **WORTHLESS**.

valuer, *aestimator*.

valve, *epistomium* (Sen.).

vampire. (1) as a mythical blood-sucking creature, render by *lamia* (Hor.) or *larva* (Pl.) = ghost, or perhaps by *Harpyiae* (-arum; = the Harpies). (2) as a species of bat, *vespertilio*.

van. (1) of an army, *primum agmen* (on the march), *prima acies* (in battle). (2) as a vehicle; see **CARRIAGE**, **CART**.

vane; see **WEATHERCOCK**.

vanish, v.intr. (*e*)*vanescere, dilabi* (= to glide away in different directions).

vanity. (1) = emptiness, *inanitas, vanitas*. (2) = empty pride, self-satisfaction, *vanitas, gloria, ostentatio*.

vanquish, (*de*)*vincere, superare, domare* (= to subdue).

vanquisher, *victor* (with *f. victrix*), *domitor* (= subduer).

vapid, *vapidus* (Pers.), *ieiunus, insulsus*.

vapour, *vapor, halitus* (-ūs: poet.), *nebula, exhalatio*.

variable, *varius, mobilis, mutabilis, inconstans*; see also **CHANGEABLE**.

variableness, *mobilitas, mutabilitas*; see also **CHANGE**, **VARIATION**.

variance, = disagreement, *discordia, dissensio, discrepantia*: to be at — with, (*ab homine*) *dissidere, discordare, discrepare*; of several, to be at — among themselves, use the verbs given above, with *inter se*.

variation, *varietas, variatio, vicissitudo, commutatio*; see also **CHANGE**.

varicose, *varicosus* (Pers., Juv.): a — vein, *varix*.

varied; see **VARIOUS**.

variegated, *varius, versicolor*.

variety, *varietas, diversitas, vicissitudo*: a — of things, *res multae* or *variae*.

various, *varius, diversus, multiplex* (= manifold); or render by *alius* (e.g. — opinions are held, *alii alia censent*).

variously, *varie, diverse*.

varlet; see **SERVANT** or **RASCAL**.

varnish, subst. **LIT.**, *atramentum* (Plin.).

TRANSF., = disguise, specious appearance, *color, fucus, species*.

varnish, v. **LIT.**, *atramento inlinere*. **TRANSF.**, see **CONCEAL**, **DISGUISE**.

vary, v. (1) transit. *variare, mutare*; see also **CHANGE**. (2) intransit., use pass. of transit. verbs; see also **CHANGE**.

vase, *vas, urceus* (Pl., Hor.), *urceolus* (Juv.).

vassal, *cliens*.

vassalage, *clientela*.

vast, *vastus, amplus, magnus, ingens, immanis, immensus*; see also **GREAT**.

vastly, *magnopere, maxime, incredibiliter, valde*.

vastness, *amplitudo, magnitudo, immensitas*.

vat, *cupa, dolium*.

vaticinate; see **FORETELL**.

vault, subst. (1) = arched roof, *fornix, camera, concameratio* (Vitr.). (2) = a —ed chamber,

fornix, camera: a — underground, *hypogæum*; see also **TOMB**.

vault, v. (1) in building, *conformicare* (Vitr.), *concamerare* (Plin.). (2) = to leap, *salire*; see also **LEAP**.

vaulted, *fornicatus*.

vaunt; see **BOAST**.

veal, (*caro*) *vitulina* (Pl.): roast —, *assum vitulinum*.

veer, *se vertere, verti*; see also **TURN**.

vegetable, subst., in gen. *planta*: an edible —, *holus* (-eris, n.); — garden, *hortus holitorius*; — gardener, *holitor*; — market, *forum holitorium*.

vegetable, adj., render by phrase, such as *qui (quae, quod) ad plantas pertinet*: the — kingdom, *ea quae terra gignit, arbores stirpesque*.

vegetate, v. **LIT.**, see **GROW**. **TRANSF.**, *hebescere*.

vegetation, *herbae, plantae* (-arum, plur.).

vehemence, *vis, incitatio, contentio, impetus* (-ūs), *violentia* (= violence), *aestus* (-ūs) or *fervor* or *ardor* (= heat of passion, etc.), *studium* (= eagerness).

vehement, *vehemens, incitatus, acer, violentus* (= violent), *fervens* or *fervidus* or *ardens* (= passionate).

vehemently, *vehementer, incitate, acriter, contente, animose, ardentem*.

vehicle. (1) = a means of transport, *vehiculum*; see also **CARRIAGE**, **WAGGON**. (2) in gen.; see **MEANS**.

veil, subst. **LIT.**, *rica* (Pl.): a bridal —, *flammeum* (Plin.), *flammeolum* (Juv.). **TRANSF.**, = cover, disguise, *involutum, integumentum*.

veil, v. *velare, tegere* (lit. and fig.).

vein, *vena, arteria* (= artery).

vellum, *membrana* (Hor.).

velocity, *velocitas*; see also **SWIFTNESS**.

velvet; see **SILK**.

velvety; see **SMOOTH**.

venal, *venalis, nummarius*.

venality, *animus venalis*.

vend, *vendere*.

vender, *venditor*.

vendible, *vendibilis*.

veneer, v., render by phrase, such as *sectilibus laminis operire*.

venerable, *venerabilis*; see also **REVEREND**.

venerate, *colere, observare, admirari, venerari*.

veneration, *cultus* (-ūs), *veneratio*.

venereal, *venereus*.

vengeance, *ultio, vindicta*: the taking of —, *vindicatio*; to take —, *ulcisci, vindicare*; see also **REVENGE**.

venial, *venia dignus*.

venison, (*caro*) *ferina* (Sall., Verg.).

venom, subst. *venenum, virus*; see also **POISON**.

venomous, *venenifer* (Ov.), *venenatus* (lit. and fig.: Ov.); see also **POISONOUS**.

venous, *venosus* (Plin.).

vent, subst. **LIT.**, *foramen, spiramentum* (Verg.), *spiramen* (Lucr.), *spiraculum* (Lucr., Verg.), *emissarium*. **TRANSF.**, to find —, *erumpere*; to give —, see **VENT**, v.

vent, v.: to — one's anger, etc. on a person, *stomachum, etc.*, in *hominem erumpere, effundere, evomere*.

vent-hole; see **VENT**, subst.

ventilate. LIT., *ventilare* (= to fan): to — a room, *ventum* (in *cubiculum*, etc.), *immittere*.
TRANSF., in *medium proferre*.

ventilation, render by verb.

ventilator; see VENT, subst.

ventricle, *ventriculus*.

ventriquist, *ventriloquus* (eccl.); otherwise render by phrase, such as *qui sonos alienos suā voce imitatur*.

venture, subst. *periculum* (= risk), *alea* (= hazard), *facinus* (-ōris, n.; = bold act): at a —, *temere*.

venture, v. (1) = to dare, *audere*, *periclitari*; prov., nothing —, nothing win, *fortes fortuna adiuvat*. (2) = to endanger, expose to risk, *periclitari*.

venturesome, **venturous**, *audax*, *temerarius* (= rash).

venturesomely, **venturously**, *audacter*, *temere*.

venturousness, *audacia*, *temeritas*.

veracious, *verus*, *verax*, *veridicus*, *veritatis amans*.

veracity, *veritas*.

veranda, *subdialia* (-ium; plur. = open galleries: Plin.), *podium* (= balcony: Plin.), *porticus* (-ūs, f. = colonnade).

verb, *verbum* (grammat. t. t.).

verbal, render by *verbum* or *vox*: to give a — translation, *verbum pro verbo reddere*.

verbally, = in direct conversation, render by *conloquium* (= conversation) or *praesens* (= present) or *coram* (= face to face); see also VERBATIM.

verbatim, *ad verbum*, *totidem verbis*.

verbiage, *verba* (-orum, plur.).

verbose, *verbosus*.

verbosely, *verbosely*.

verboseness, **verbosity**, *copia* or *ubertas verborum*, *profuentia loquendi*.

verdant, *viridis*, *viridans* (Lucr., Verg.).

verdict, *sententia*, *iudicium*: to pronounce a —, *iudicare*, *sententiam dicere* or *pronuntiare*.

verdigris, *aerugo* (Plin.).

verdure, *viriditas*.

verge, subst. LIT. = brink, *margo*, *ora*.
TRANSF., render by fut. partic. (e.g. on the — of falling, *casurus*) or by *instare* (= to impend) or by *prope* (= nearly).

verge, v. *vergere*, *inclinare*, *appropinquare* (= to — on, to approach).

verger, *apparitor*, *licitor*.

verification, *confirmatio*; see also PROOF.

verify, *confirmare*, *probare*.

verily, *profecto*, *sane*, *certe*.

verisimilitude, *verisimilitudo* (also as two words, *veri similitudo*).

veritable, *verus*; see also TRUE, GENUINE.

verity; see TRUTH.

vermilion, subst. *minium* (Prop.).

vermilion, adj. *minianus*, *miniacus* (Vitr.); see also RED.

vermin, render by phrase, such as *bestiolae molestae* (-arum, plur.); more generally, *pestis*.

vernacular: — tongue, *sermo patrius*, *sermo noster*, *lingua nostra*, *verba* (-orum, plur.) *nostratia*.

versatile, *versatilis*, *agilis*, *varius et multiplex*.

versatility, *facilitas*, *ingenium facile*, *agilitas*.

verse. (1) = a single line of poetry, *versus* (-ūs), *versiculus*. (2) = poetry, *versus* (plur.), *poësis*: a piece of —, poem, *poema*, *carmen*.

versed, (in re) *versatus* or *exercitatus*, (rei, genit.) *peritus*: thoroughly —, (in re) *perfectus*.

versification, *versificatio* (Quint.), *versuum ratio*.

verify, *versus* (or *carmina*) *facere*, *scribere*, *condere*, *pangere*.

version, *liber* (scriptoris) *conversus*.

vertebra, *vertebra* (Plin.).

vertex, *vertex* or render by *summus*; see also SUMMIT.

vertical, (di)rectus: a — line, *linea*, *perpendicularum*.

vertically, *recte*, *directo*, *ad lineam*, *ad perpendicularum*.

vertiginous, *vertiginosus* (Plin.).

vertigo, *vertigo*.

very, adj. *ipse*; see also TRUE, REAL.

very, adv., with adj. or adv. is most often rendered by a superlative (e.g. — good, *optimus*; — well, *optime*); sometimes by special forms with the prefix *per-* (e.g. — few, *perpauci*). Other words and phrases used in this sense are: *maxime*, *summe*, *admodum*, *perquam*, *valde*. Not (so) —, before adj. or adv., *non ita*, *haud ita* (e.g. not so — many, *non ita multi*; not — long after, *haud ita multo post*); — much, with verbs, is rendered by *magnopere*, *maxime*, *summe*, *admodum*, *valde*, *impense*.

vesicle, *vesica* (Plin.).

vesper, = the evening star, *Hesperus*, *Vesper* (Verg., Hor.).

vessel. (1) in gen. = any receptacle, *vas*: a blood —, *arteria*, *vena*. (2) = ship, *navis*.

vest, subst. *subucula* (Hor.).

vest, v.; see CLOTHE or INVEST.

vestal: a — virgin, *virgo vestalis*; in gen., see PURE, CHASTE.

vested, render by *ius* (*iuris*, n. = right).

vestibule, *vestibulum*.

vestige, *vestigium*, *indicium* (= indication).

vestry, *sacrum*.

vesture; see GARMENT.

vetch, *vicia* (Verg.).

veteran, subst. and adj. *veteranus*; in gen. = old, *vetus*; = an old hand, in any sphere, *veterator*.

veterinary, *veterinarius* (Col.).

veto, subst. *intercessio* (of the tribunes).

veto, v. *intercedere* (with dat.; of the tribunes); see also FORBID.

vex, *vexare*, *sollicitare*, *offendere*, *pungere*, *mordere*: to be —ed at, *aegre* or *molestè ferre*, or render by the impers. *piget*; see also ANNOY.

vexation, (*animi*) *aegritudo*, *indignatio*, *stomachus*, *molestia*, *offensio*.

vexatious, *molestus*, *gravis*, *odiosus*.

vexatiously, *graviter*.

viaduct, *pons*.

vial; see BOTTLE.

viands, *cibus*.

viaticum, *viaticum*.

vibrate, v., transit. and intransit., *vibrare*; see also SHAKE.

vibration, *motus* (-ūs); or render by verb.

vicar, *vicarius* (eccl.).

vicarious, *vicarius*.

vicariously, render by *loco*, with genit. (= in place of), or *pro*, with abl.

vice, *vitiōsis*, *vitium*, *turpitudō*, *flagitium* (= a vicious act), *libido*.

vice; render by *vicarius* (= substitute, deputy).
Vicenza, *Vicentia*.
vicious, *vitiosus*, *turpis*, *flagitiosus*, *pravus*, *perditus*, *vitiiis contaminatus* or *inquinatus*: a — disposition, *animus libidini deditus*; fig., a — circle, can sometimes be rendered by the phrase *versurâ solvère* (lit. = to pay debts by means of further borrowing).
viciously, *turpiter*, *flagitiose*, *perdite*.
viciousness, *vitiositas*; see also **VICE**.
vicissitude, *vicissitudo*, *varietas*, *vices* (plur.): the —s of fortune, *fortunaë vicissitudo*, *varia fortuna*, *varia vitæ ratio*.
victim, *victima*, *hostia*, *piaculum* (Verg.): fig., to be the — of, (*rê* or *ab homine*) *adfligi* or *vexari*; see also **VICTIMIZE**.
victimize; see **CHEAT**, **OPPRESS**.
victor, *victor* (with f. *victrix*); see also **CONQUEROR**.
victorious, *victor*, m., with f. *victrix*; *superior*; or render by verb *vincere* or *superare*.
victoriously, render by adj. or v.; see **VICTORIOUS**.
victory, *victoria*, *triumphus* (lit. = a triumphal procession), *tropaëum* (poet.: lit. = a trophy): to gain a —, *vincere*, *superare*, *victoriam consequi* or *adipisci*, *victoriâ potiri*.
victual, (*exercitui*, etc.) *rem frumentarium providere*, *frumentum* (com) *parare*.
victualler, *caupo*.
virtuals, *cibus*, *cibaria* (-orum, plur.).
vie: to — with, (*cum homine*) *certare* or *contendere*; (*hominem* or *homi*) *aemulari*.
Vienna, *Vindobona*.
Vienne, *Vienna*.
view, subst. (1) = vision or field of vision, *aspectus* (-ûs), *conspectus* (-ûs), *prospectus* (-ûs), *acies*: a — down, *despectus* (-ûs); to be in —, *in conspectu esse*; to come into —, *in conspectum venire* or *cadere*. (2) mental —, point of —, = judgment, opinion, *sententia*, *iudicium*: in my —, *meo iudicio*, *me iudice*, *ut mihi* (*quidem*) *videtur*; to hold —s, *sentire* (esp. with adv. or n. acc. of adj.).
view, v. *adspicere*, *intueri*, *contemplari*; see also **INSPECT**, **SEE**.
vigil, in gen. = watch, wakefulness, *vigilia*, *pervigilatio*, *vigilantia*; in connexion with religion, *vigiliae* (-arum, plur.), *pervigilium*.
vigilance, *vigilantia*, *custodia*, *cura*, *diligentia*.
vigilant, *vigil* (poet.), *vigilans*, *intentus*, *providus*, *diligens*.
vigilantly, *vigilanter*, *intente* *diligenter*.
vigorous, *strenuus*, *impiger*, *acer*, *vegetus*, *virilis*, *viridus*, *fortis*.
vigorously, *fortiter*, *acriter*, *strenue*, *impigre*.
vigour, (physical and mental) *vis*, *nervi* (-orum, plur.), *laceri* (-orum, plur.), *vigor* (poet. and late prose).
vile, *vilis*, *abiectus*, *nequam*, *turpis*, *detestabilis*, *sordidus*, *foedus*.
vilely, *abiecte*, *nequiter*, *turpiter*, *sordide*, *foede*.
vileness, *turpitude*, *nequitia*, *foeditas*.
vilify; see **SLANDER**.
villa, *villa* (properly = a country-house).
village, *pagus*, *vicus*; adj., of a —, *paganus*, *vicanus*.
villager, *paganus*, *vicanus*, *rusticus*, *agrestis*.
villain. (1) see **VILLEIN**. (2) = scoundrel, *homo scelestus*, *scleratus*, etc.; see also **VILLAINOUS**; colloq., *verbero*, or use words

denoting 'villainy', such as *scelus* (-ëris, n.) or *flagitium*.
villainous, *scelestus*, *scleratus*, *nefarius*, *nequam*, *flagitiosus*, *facinorosus*.
villainy. (1) as a disposition, *improbitas*, *pravitas*, *nequitia*; see also **WICKEDNESS**. (2) as act, *scelus* (-ëris, n.), *facinus* (-ôris, n.), *flagitium*.
villain, *villanus* (late Latin).
vindicate. (1) = to maintain, *tenere*, *obtinere*, *defendere*, *propugnare* (*pro re*, *pro homine*; = to fight for): to — one's liberty, *se in libertatem vindicare*. (2) = to justify, *probare*, *purgare*.
vindication, *vindicta*, *defensio*, *propugnatio*.
vindicator, *vindex*, *defensor*, *propugnator*.
vindictive, *ulciscendi cupidus*: a — spirit, *ulciscendi* or *ultionis cupiditas*.
vindictively, render by adj.
vine, *vitis*: a small —, *viticula*; a wild —, (*vitis*) *labrusca* (Verg.); the tendril of a —, *clavicula*; the leaf of a —, *pampinus*.
vine-dresser, *vinitor*, *vitis cultor*.
vinegar, *acetum*.
vineyard, *vinea*, *vinetum*: a — planted with trees, *arbustum* (Verg., Hor.).
vinous, *vinosus* (Plin.).
vintage, *vindemia* (Pl., Varro).
vintager, *vindemiator* (Hor.).
vintner, *vinarius* (Pl., Sall.).
violable, *violabilis* (Ov.); or render by verb.
violate, *violare*, *rumpere*.
violation, *violatio*; often rendered by verb: in — of the law, *contra leges*; without — of the law, *salvis legibus*; see also **RAPE**.
violator, *violator*, *ruptor*.
violence, *violentia*, *vis*, *saevitia*, *manus* (-ûs); sing. or plur.; = physical force), *ardor* or *fervor* (of heat or passion), *impotentia* (= lack of restraint), *gravitas* (of weather, etc.): to do — to, *violare*, *vim adferre* (with dat.).
violent, *violentus*, *saevus*, *vehemens*, *impotens* (= lacking self-restraint), *gravis* (of illness, weather, etc.): — death, *nex*.
violently, *vi*, *per vim*, *violenter*, *vehementer*, *graviter*.
violet, subst. *viola*, *ion* (Plin.): a bed of —s, *violarium* (poet.); the colour, *viola* (Hor.).
violet, adj. *ianthinus* (Plin.).
violin, render by *fides* (-ium, plur.; = strings).
viper, *vipera*, *aspis*; of a —, adj. *vipereus* (poet.), *viperinus* (Hor.); fig., as a term of reproach, *vipera*, *excetra*.
virago. LIT., = female warrior, *virago* (poet.) or *mulier* or *virgo bellicosa*. TRANSF., of any aggressive female, *mulier importuna*.
virgin, subst. *virgo*.
virgin, adj. LIT., *virginalis*, *virgineus* (poet.). TRANSF., *intactus*.
virginity, *virginitas*.
virile, *virilis*; see also **MANLY**.
virility, *virilitas* (Plin., Tac.); see also **MANHOOD**.
virtual, *virtually*, render by phrase, such as *re non verbo*.
virtue. (1) moral —, goodness, *virtus* (-ûtis, f.), *probitas*, *honestas*, *honestum*, *rectum*; of chastity in particular, *puicitia*, *sanctimonia*, *sanctitas*. (2) = the goodness of anything in its kind, *virtus*, *bonitas*. (3) = efficacy, *virtus*, *vis*; often render by verb, e.g. *posse*, *valere*, *prodesse*.

(4) by (or in) — of, *per* (with acc.), *ex* (with abl.), *pro* (with abl.).

virtuoso, render by the adj. *peritus* (= skilled).

virtuous, *virtute praeditus* or *ornatus, frugi, integer* (= blameless); of chastity in particular, *honestus, probus, pudicus, castus*.

virtuously, *cum virtute, honeste*.

virulence, in gen. *vis*; of diseases, etc., *gravitas*; of hostility, etc., *acerbitas, virus*, n.

virulent, *gravis, acerbus*; see also BITTER.

virulently, *graviter, acerbè*.

visage; see FACE.

viscera, *viscera* (-um), *exta* (-orum).

viscous, *lentus* (Verg.), *tenax* (Verg.).

visible, *aspectabilis, conspicuus* (= clear to be seen), *manifestus* (= plain): to be —, *apparere, in conspectu esse*; our whole — world, *haec omnia quae videmus*.

visibly, *manifesto*, or render by phrase, such as *quod cernere possis*; see also CLEARLY, EVIDENTLY.

vision. (1) = the faculty of sight, *visus* (-ūs), *aspectus* (-ūs), *sensus* (-ūs) *oculorum* or *videndi*. (2) = a thing seen, *visus* (-ūs), *visum, visio, species*. (3) = an apparition, phantom, *simulacrum* (poet.), *imago*.

visionary. (1) of things, opp. to real, *inanis, fictus, vanus*. (2) of character, *fanaticus* (= enthusiastic, frenzied), or render by phrase, such as *cogitationi deditus*.

visit, subst. *salutatio* (= a ceremonial call), *mansio* or *commoratio* (= a stay): to pay a —, *visère*.

visit, v. (1) = to go to see, (*in*) *visère, visitare, adire, salutare* (= to call upon), *intervisère* (= to drop in on occasionally), *frequentare* (= to — regularly, e.g. as a pupil at a school), *obire* or *circumire* (= to go round). (2) = to punish, *animadvertère, punire*.

visitation; see PUNISHMENT.

visitor, *saluator* (Juv., Suet.), *hospes* (= guest), *advena* (= newcomer, foreigner).

visor, *buccula* (= cheek-piece).

vista, *prospectus* (-ūs); see also VIEW.

visual, render by the genit. *oculorum* (= of the eyes).

vital, *vitalis* (= belonging to life): the — principle, *anima*; see also IMPORTANT, ESSENTIAL.

vitality, *vis* (*vitalis*); see also LIFE.

vitality, *vitaliter* (Lucr.); see also ESSENTIALLY.

vitiare. (1) = to pervert, *depravare, vitare, corrumpere*. (2) = to invalidate, *inritum reddere*.

violation. (1) *corruptio, depravatio*. (2) see INVALIDATION.

vitreous, *vitreus* (poet.).

vituperate, *vituperare, reprehendere*; see also ABUSE, SCOLD.

vituperation, *vituperatio, reprehensio*.

vituperative; see ABUSIVE.

vivacious, *vividus, vegetus, alacer, acer*.

vivaciously, *acriter*.

vivacity, *alacritas, vigor* (poet.).

vivid; see LIVELY.

vixen, *vulpes*; used of women, perhaps *canis* (Pl., Hor.).

vizier, *surena* (Tac.).

vocabulary, *index verborum* (= list of words), *copia verborum* (= stock or flow of words).

vocal, *vocalis*: — and instrumental music, *vocum nervorumque cantus*.

vocation, *officium, partes* (-ium, plur.), *munus* (-eris, n.).

vocative, *casus* (-ūs) *vocativus* (grammat. t. t.).

vociferate, *vociferari, clamare*.

vociferation, *vociferatio, clamor*.

vociferous, *vociferously, magno (cum) clamore*.

vogue, *mos*.

voice, subst. LIT., *vox, vocis sonus*; sometimes *cantus* (-ūs; = song): a high —, *vox acuta* (opp. *vox gravis*); in a loud —, at the top of one's —, *clarā* or *magnā voce*; to raise the —, *attollere sonum*; to lower the —, *submittere vocem*. TRANSF., = expressed opinion, 'say', *vox, sententia*; of a number of people, *consensus* (-ūs).

voice, v.; see UTTER, EXPRESS.

void, subst. *inanitas, inane, vacuum*.

void, adj. (1) = empty, *inanis, vacuus*: — of, *vacuus* (with abl.), *expers* or *inops* (with genit.); to be — of, (*re*) *carere*; see also EMPTY. (2) = invalid, *inritus, vanus*.

void, v.; see VACATE.

volatile, *volaticus, lēvis, mobilis*.

volatility, *lēvitas, mobilitas* (*ingenii* or *animi*), or render by adj. with *animus* or *ingenium*.

volcanic, *volcano*, render by phrase, such as *mons e cuius vertice ignes erumpunt* or *mons flammās eructans*; or by reference to some specific volcano, such as Mt. Etna.

volition, *voluntas*.

volley. LIT., of missiles, *tela* (-orum, plur.) *coniecta*. TRANSF., of words, etc., *tempestas, flumen*.

volubility, *linguae solutio, volubilitas*.

voluble, *volubilis*; see also FLUENT.

volume. (1) = book or division of book, *liber, volumen*. (2) = size, *magnitudo, amplitudo*. (3) = abundance, quantity, *copia*.

voluminous, *copiosus, magnus, amplius*.

voluntarily, *ultro, (meā, suā, etc.) voluntate* or *sponte*.

voluntary, *voluntarius, volens, non coactus, non inritus*; or render by adv. (*mea, etc.*).

volunteer, subst. *voluntarius* (miles).

volunteer, v. *operam suam profiteri, rem ultro suscipere*.

voluptuary, *homo voluptarius* or *luxoriosus*.

voluptuous, *voluptarius, luxoriosus, libidinosus, mollis, delicatus*.

voluptuousness, *voluptas, libido, luxuria*.

vomit, subst. *vomitio, vomitus* (-ūs; Plin.).

vomit, v. (*e*) *vomere*: to — often, *vomitare* (Sen., Suet.).

voracious, *edax, (cibi) avidus, vorax*.

voraciously, *avide*.

voracity, *edacitas, (cibi) aviditas*.

vortex, *vertex, turbo*.

votary, *cultor* (poet.); or render by verb, such as *consecrare, dedere, tradere* (= to devote).

vote, subst. *suffragium, punctum, sententia* (= deliberative —, motion, free expression of opinion): to obtain a —, *punctum ferre*; the right to a —, *suffragium, ius suffragii*.

vote, v. *suffragium ferre* or *inire, sententiam ferre, censere*: to — in favour of a motion, *in sententiam pedibus ire*; to — for a law, *legem sciscere*; to support by —ing, *suffragari* (with dat.; also = to support, in gen.); the right to —, *suffragium, ius suffragii*.

voter, *suffragator* (= one who votes in favour of anyone), *qui suffragium fert* (= one

who gives a vote), *qui suffragium habet* (= one who has the right of voting).

voting-tablet, *tabella, suffragium*.

votive, *votivus*.

vouch, *v.*: to — for, = to take responsibility for a thing, *rem praestare* or *in se recipere*; more generally, = to assert, warrant, *ad-severare, testari, testificari, adfirmare, confirmare, adiurare*.

voucher; see WITNESS or WARRANT.

vouchsafe, *concedere*.

vow, subst. *votum, devotio, sponsio, promissum* or *fides* (= promise).

vow, *v.*: to — a thing to a deity, *rem deo (de)vovere*; in gen. = to undertake, promise, *(de)spondere, promittere*.

vowel, *littera vocalis*.

voyage, subst. *navigatio, cursus* (-ūs).

voyage, *v. navigare*; see also SAIL, TRAVEL.

voyager, *peregrinator* (= a traveller), *vector* (= a passenger).

vulgar, *vulgaris, usitatus, plebeius* (= peculiar to the *plebs*, plebeian), *inliberalis* or *sordidus* (= mean, low).

vulgarism, *sermo vulgaris*.

vulgarity, render by adj.

vulgarly, *vulgo*; see also VULGAR.

vulnerable, *qui (quae, quod) vulnerari potest*.

vulpine, *vulpinus* (Plin.).

vulture, *vultur, vulturius*.

W

wabble, *vacillare*.

wabbling, *vacillatio* (Quint., Suet.).

wad; see STUFF.

wade: to — through a river, *vado flumen transire*.

waft, *ferre*, perhaps with acc. of *sublimis* (= aloft) agreeing with object.

wag, subst. *ioculator, homo festivus* or *iocosus*.

wag, *v. movere, quassare*.

wage: to — war, *bellum gerere* (*cum hostibus* or *contra hostes*).

wager, subst. *sponsio, pignus* (-oris: poet.).

wager, *v. sponsonem facere, pignore: certare* (Verg.).

wages, *merces, stipendium*.

waggery, *festivitas, ioca* (-orum, plur.).

waggish, *facetis, iocosus*.

waggle; see WAG.

waggon, *plaustrum, vehiculum, carrus*.

waggoner, render by phrase, such as *plaustrum agitator*.

wagtail, *motacilla* (Plin.).

waif, render by phrase, such as *infans destitutus*.

wail, *plorare, plangere* (poet.).

wailing, subst. *ploratus* (-ūs).

wain, *plaustrum* (also used of Charles's —, the constellation, by Ovid).

wainscot, *paries* (= party-wall).

waist, render by *corpus* (-ōris, n.) *medium*, or by *medius* agreeing with the person concerned (e.g. he seized Servius round the —, *Servium corripuit medium*).

waistcoat, render by *subucula* (Hor.).

wait, subst. *mora* (= delay) or render by verb: to lie in — for, *aucupari* (with acc.), *insidiari*

or *insidias (com)parare* or *conlocare* (with dat.).

wait, *v. manere*: to — for, *opperiri, exspectare, praestolari*; to — to see how things will turn out, *exspectare quo res evasura sit*; to — on, at table, *ministrare (homini)*; to — on, = to visit formally, *salutare*.

waiter, *famulus, minister, puer*.

waiting, subst. (1) = delay, etc., *mora, exspectatio, mansio, commoratio*. (2) at table, *ministerium*. (3) = the paying of a call, *salutatio*.

waive, (*rem*) *concedere, (de re) decedere*.

wake, subst.; see WATCH: in the — of, *post* or *pone* (with acc.).

wake, *v.* (1) transit. (*e somno*), *expergefacerē, excitare, (ex)suscitare*. (2) intransit. *expergisci*, or use pass. of transit. verbs.

wakeful, *vigil, exsomnia* (Verg.), *insomnis* (poet.).

wakefulness, *insomnia, vigilantia, vigilia*.

walk, subst. (1) a — as taken, *ambulatio*; a short —, *ambulatiuncula*; to go for a —, *ire ambulatum*. (2) = manner of —ing, gait, *incessus* (-ūs), *ingressus* (-ūs). (3) = a place for —ing, *ambulatio, ambulatiuncula, ambulacrum* (Pl.). (4) fig., a — of life; see CAREER, PURSUIT.

walk, *v. pedibus ire, ambulare, gradi* or *ingredi* (= to step), *incedere* (esp. majestically): to — about, — up and down, *obambulare, inambulare, spatiari*.

walker, *pedes* (adj.): = on foot, *ambulator* (with f. *ambulatrix*; = a stroller: Cato, Mart.); or render by verb.

walking, subst.; see WALK, subst.

wall, subst.; in gen., *murus, moenia* (-ium, plur. = the — of a town), *maceria* (round gardens, etc.), *paries* (= party —, partition): the ruins of the old —s, *parietinae* (-arum, plur.); to build a —, *murum aedificare, exstruere, (per)ducere* (emphasizing length); prov., backs to the —, *res ad triarios rediit* (i.e. we are down on our last reserves).

wall, *v. muro cingere* or *circumdare, munire* (= to fortify).

wallet, *saccus, pera* (Mart.), *crumena* (Pl., Hor.).

wallow, *volutari*.

walnut, *iuglans* (= the fruit or the tree).

wan, *pallidus* (poet.), *exsanguis* (poet.).

wand, *virga, virgula*.

wander, *vagari, palari, errare*: to — away, *deerrare, aberrare*; to — through, *pererrare* (poet.), *pervagari*; to — in mind, *delirare*.

wanderer, *erro* (poet.), *peregrinator* (= one who travels abroad).

wandering, subst. *error, erratio*.

wandering, adj. *errabundus, vagus*.

wane, *v. decrescere, senescere* (of the moon, and fig. of life), *minui*.

want, subst. *penuria, inopia, egestas* (= destitution), *desiderium* (= — as felt, esp. of what is lost), *defectio, angustiae* (-arum, plur.); sometimes rendered by a negative word, e.g. — of self control, *intemperantia*, — of energy, *inertia*: to be in —; see WANT, *v.*; in —, adj. *inops, egenus, egens*.

want, *v.* (1) = to be in — of, *egere* (with genit. or abl.), *indigere* (with genit. or abl.), *requirere* (with acc.), *desiderare* (with acc.); esp. = to feel the — of what is lost; or render by *opus est*, with dat. of person and

abl. (or nom.) of what is —ed; without obj., = to live in —, be needy, *egēre, inopiā adfici* or *laborare*. (2) = to wish for, wish to have or do, *velle, avēre*; see also **WISH**.

wanting, = defective, *vitiosus*; sometimes rendered by a negative word, e.g. — in foresight, *improvidus*: to be, or be found —, *deesse, deficere*.

wanton, subst. *meretrix, scortum*.

wanton, adj. *lascivus* (poet.), *petulans, protervus, impudicus, libidinosus*: — injuries, *iniuriæ ultro factæ*.

wanton, v. *lascivire*.

wantonly, *petulanter, proterve*; = without provocation, *ultrō*.

wantonness, *lascivia, petulantia, protervitas*.

war, subst. *bellum*; sometimes *arma* (-orum, plur.; = arms) or *militia* (= warfare): — on land, *bellum terrestre*; — at sea, *bellum navale*; foreign —, *bellum externum*; civil —, *bellum intestinum, domesticum, civile*; a — of extermination, *bellum internecinum*; in war, *bello, belli tempore*; in — and in peace, *pax belloque, domi bellicæ* or *belloque, domi militiæque*; to cause —, *bellum movēre* or *excitare* or *ciere*; to declare —, *bellum indicere* (*hostibus*, dat.); to make — upon, *bellum inferre* (*hostibus*, dat.); to wage, or carry on, a —, *bellum gerere* (*cum hostibus* or *contra hostes*).

war, v. *bellare, bellum gerere, belligerare*.

warble, *canere*; see also **SING**.

war-cry, *clamor* (*bellicus*), *ululatus* (-ūs; of Gauls), *baritus* (-ūs; of Germans: Tac.): to raise the —, *clamorem tollere*.

ward, subst. (1) = a quarter of a town, *regio, vicus*. (2) = custody, *custodia*; see also **CUSTODY**. (3) = a minor, *pupillus* (f. *pupilla*).

ward, v.: to — off, *arcere, propulsare, defendere, avertēre*; to — off by prayers, *deprecari*.

warden, *warder, custos*.

wardrobe, *vestiarium* (Plin.); sometimes rendered by *vestis* or *vestimenta* (-orum, plur.): = clothing: mistress of the —, *vestispica* (Pl.).

ware, **wares**. (1) *merx*; see also **GOODS**, **MERCHANTISE**. (2) see **POTTERY**.

warehouse, *horreum, apotheca, receptaculum mercium*.

warfare, *militia*, sometimes *Mars*; see also **WAR**, subst.

war-horse, *equus militaris* or *bellator* (Tac.); or simply *equus*.

wariness, *prudētia, cautio, circumspēctio*.

warlike, *militaris, bellicus, bellicosus, ferox, belliger* (Ov.).

warm, *calidus* (lit. and fig.): very —, *fervens* (lit. and fig.); luke- and fig.: *tepidus* (poet.); — water, *cal(i)da* (Cato, Tac.); to be —, *calēre*; to become —, *calescere, caleferi*.

warm, v. *calefacere, tepefacere* (= to make slightly warm).

warmly, *ferenter*; see also **VEHEMENTLY**.

warmth, *calor* (lit. and fig.): great —, *fervor* (lit. and fig.); slight —, *tepor*.

warn, (ad) *monere* (when pointing out a fact, with acc. and infin.; when suggesting a course of action, with *ut* clause): to — in advance, *præmonere*.

warning, subst. (ad) *monitio, monitus* (-ūs), (ad) *monitum, exemplum* or *documentum* (= an object-lesson): to serve as a —, *exemplo* or *documento* (dat.) *esse*.

warp, subst., in weaving, *stamen* (Varro, Ov.).

warp, v. **LIT.**, of timber, intransit. *pandari* (Vitr.). **TRANSF.**, *depravare, torquere*; see also **DISTORT**.

warrant, subst. (1) abstract = authority, *auctoritas, potestas*; or render by *auctor* (e.g. under the — of Caesar, *Caesare auctore*). (2) = written authorization, *mandatum, diploma* (-ātis, n.: Tac.).

warrant, v. (con) *firmare, praestare* (= to make oneself responsible for), *promittere* (= to promise): I (or I'll) — you, *meherc(u)le, medius fidius*; see also **PROMISE**, **UNDERTAKE**.

warrantable, render by verb; see **ALLOW**.

warranty, *satisfactio*; see also **GUARANTEE**.

warren, *leporarium* (Varro).

warrior, *miles* (= soldier), *homo* or *vir militaris, bellator*.

wart, *verruca* (Plin.): covered with —s, *verrucosus* (Pers.).

wary, *providus, prudens, circumspēctus* (Quint.), *cautus*.

wash, subst. (1) = the act of washing, *lavatio*; or render by verb. (2) = a colour —, *fucus* (esp. of red colour).

wash, v. (1) transit. *lavare*: to — out, — away, *abluerē* (Tac.), *eluerē* (poet.). (2) intransit. *lavari*.

wash-basin, *aqualis* (Pl.).

wash-tub, *labrum*.

wasp, *vespa* (Varro).

waspish, *acerbus*; see also **IRRITABLE**.

waste, subst. (1) = unprofitable expenditure, *effusio, sumptus* (-ūs) *effusus, dispendium* (poet.), *iactura* (lit. = throwing away), *damnum* (= loss). (2) = waste land, *vastitas, solitudo, loca* (-orum) *vasta*. (3) = discarded material, *ramenta* (-orum: Lucr., Plin.), *scobis* (= sawdust, etc.: Hor., Juv.).

waste, adj. *vastus, incultus, desertus*: to lay —, *vastare, (de)populari, perpopulari*.

waste, v. (1) transit. = to use or spend unprofitably, *consumere, conficere, dissipare, perdere, profundere, dispendi facere* (Lucr.): to — time, *tempus perdere* or *terere*. (2) intransit.: to — away, (con) *tabescere, consumi, confici*.

wasteful, *profusus, effusus, prodigus*.

wastefully, *profuse, effuse, prodige*.

wastefulness, *profusio, effusio*; see also **WASTE**, subst.

watch, subst. (1) = the act of keeping awake and watching, *excubiae* (-arum, plur.), *vigilia*: to keep —, *vigilare, vigiliās agere*, (2) concrete, the —, = those keeping —, *vigilia, statio, excubiae* (Tac.); see also **WATCHMAN**. (3) = a quarter of a night, *vigilia*. (4) = a timepiece, *horologium*.

watch, v. (1) transit. = to observe, (ob) *servare, spectare, tueri* (poet.): to — for, *ex(s)pectare, opperiri, insidiari* (with dat.); to — over, *custodire, tueri, observare*. (2) intransit. = to stay awake, *vigilare, excubare*.

watchful, *vigil* (poet.), *vigilans*.

watchfully, *vigilanter*.

watchfulness, *vigilantia, vigilia*; see also **CARE**.

watchman, *vigil, excubitor, custos*.

watchtower, *specula*.

watchword, *tessera, signum*.

water, subst. *aqua* (the plur. is used of a large quantity, also of medicinal springs); *liquor*

latex, lympa, unda (all poetic): running —, *aqua viva, flumen vivum*; fresh —, *aqua dulcis*; salt —, *aqua salsa*; sea —, *aqua marina*; rain —, (*aqua*) *pluvia, aqua caelestis*; to go for, fetch —, *ire, aquari* (esp. as milit. t. t.); of the —, = aquatic, *aquatilis, aquaticus* (Ov.); concerned with —, *aquarius*; by land and —, *terrâ marique*; to travel by —, *navigare*; prov., still —s run deep, *altissima quaque flumina minimo sono labuntur* (Curt.); —, = urine, *urina*; —, of a diamond, *splendor*.

water, v. (in) *rigare, conspergere* (= to sprinkle): to make a person's mouth —, *salivam homini movere*.

water-carrier, *aquator, aquarius* (Juv.); also, as a sign of the Zodiac, (in Hor.).

water-clock, *clepsydra*.

water-closet, *latrina* (Pl., Suet.).

water-fall, render by phrase, such as *aqua ex edito desiliens* (Plin.).

water-fowl, *avis aquatica* (Plin.).

watering, subst. = fetching of water, *aquatio*.

watering-place. (1) for getting ordinary water, *aquatio*. (2) for bathing, etc., *aquae* (-arum, plur.) or render by adj. *maritimus* (= of or at the seaside).

water-jug, *hydria, urceus* (Hor.).

waterman; see SAILOR, BOATMAN.

waterproof, render by phrase, such as *aquae vi resistent*.

watersnake, *hydrus* (Verg.).

waterspout, *prester* (Lucr., Plin.), *typhon* (Plin.).

waterworks, *aquae, or aquarum, ductus* (-ūs).

watery, *aquatilis* (Plin.), *aquosus* (= abounding in water).

wattle, subst. (1) = hurdle, *cratis*. (2) of a cock, *palea* (Varro).

wattle, v. *contexere*; see also WEAVE.

wave, subst. *fluctus* (-ūs), *unda* (poet.).

wave, v. (1) transit. *agitare, iactare, vibrare*, *rotare* (poet.). (2) intransit. *fluctuare, undare* (poet.).

waver, *fluctuare, dubitare, vacillare, labare*.

wavering, subst. *animus incertus* or *dubius, dubitatio, fluctuatio*.

wavering, adj. *incertus, dubius*.

wax, subst. *cera*: a — candle, — light, *cereus*.

wax, v. (1) transit. = to cover with wax, (in) *cerare* (poet.). (2) intransit. = to grow, *crecere*; see also GROW.

waxen, *cereus*.

way. (1) abstract: **a** = journey, *via, cursus* (-ūs), *iter*: — up to, access, *aditus* (-ūs); on the —, in *itinerē, obiter* (Plin., Juv.); to get under — (of a ship), *ancoram solvere*; **b**, in gen. = manner, *modus, ratio, via*; in this —, *sic, ita, hoc modo*: **c** = custom, *mos, institutum*: **d**, —s and means; see RESOURCES: **e**, to get one's own —, *pervincere*. (2) concrete = road, track, *via*: — up to, approach, *aditus* (-ūs); a quick —, short cut, *via compendiaria*; a bye- —, narrow —, *trames, deverticulum, semita, callis* (esp. through hills or woods), *angiportus* (-ūs) or *angiportum* (= a narrow street); a place where two —s meet, *bivium*; where three, *trivium*; in the —, adj. *obvius*; out of the —, *devius, avius, remotus, reconditus* or *exquisitus* (fig.); to get out of the —, *de via decedere*; the milky —, *orbis lacteus*.

wayfarer, *viator*.

waylay, (*homini*) *insidiari* or *insidias facere*.

wayside, render by phrase, such as *ad viam*.

wayward; see WILFUL.

we, is often sufficiently indicated by the form of the Latin verb (e.g. *amamus* = we love); when emphatic, render by *nos*: — ourselves, *nos ipsi, nosmet ipsi*.

weak, *infirmus, debilis, imbecillus, invalidus, languidus* (= faint), *confectus* (= worn out), *hebes* (= dull, faint), *tenuis* (of health or character), *exiguus* (= scanty), *exilis* (= meagre), *lævis* (of character, arguments, etc.).

weaken, v. transit. *debilitare, enervare, infirmare, attenuare, extenuare, (com)minuere* (= to lessen), *frangere* (lit. = to break), *obtundere* (= to make dull), *labefactare* (= to shake).

weakening, subst. *debilitatio, infractio, deminutio*; or render by verb.

weakly, adj. *invalidus*; see also WEAK.

weakly, adv. *infirmē*; or render by adj.

weakness, *imbecillitas, infirmitas, debilitas, virium defectio, languor, lēvitas* (of arguments, etc.), *vitium* (= fault).

weal. (1) see WELFARE: the public —, *res-publica*. (2) = a mark on the body, *vibex* (Pl.).

wealth, *divitiae* (-arum, plur.), *opes* (-um, plur.), *copia* (esp. with genit., = — of), *opulentia*.

wealthy, *dives, locuples, pecuniosus, opulentus, opulens*.

wean. LIT., (*infantem*) *lacte depellere* (Hor.), *a matre prohibere*. TRANSF., *dedocere* (= to teach not to do).

weapon, *arma* (-orum, plur.; defensive), *telum* (offensive).

wear, subst. *usus* (-ūs).

wear, v. (1) transit.: **a**, to — away, — out, (*con*)*terere, atterere* (Sall.), *exedere*; **b** = to have on the body, *gerere, gestare, (re) indutum esse*; —ing the toga, *togatus*; —ing shoes, *calceatus*. (2) intransit. = to last, *durare*: to — out, (*usu*) (*con*)*teri*, etc.; to — off, *evanescere*.

weariness, (*de*)*fatigatio, lassitudo, taedium* (= disgust).

wearisome, *laboriosus, molestus, operosus*.

weary, adj. (*de*)*fatigatus, (de)fessus, languidus, lassus* (poet.).

weary, v. (1) transit. (*de*)*fatigare, lassare* (poet.), *obtundere* (= to bore). (2) intransit. *defetisci*; or render by pass. of transit. verbs or by the impersonal *taedet*.

weasel, *mustela* (Pl., Hor.).

weather, subst. *caelum, caeli status* (-ūs), *tempestas*: fine —, *tempestas serena* or *serenum* alone as n. subst.; dry —, *siccitas*.

weather, v.: to — a cape, *promontorium circumvehi*; to — a storm, *vim tempestatis perferre*.

weather-wise, render by phrase, such as *caeli mutationum peritus*.

weave, (*con*)*texere*: to — one thing into another, *intexere*.

weaver, *textor* (poet.).

web, *tela, textum* (poet.), *textura* (poet.).

web-footed, render by phrase, such as *aves quibus pedes ad nandum accommodati sunt*.

wed; see MARRY.

wedding; see MARRIAGE: — day, *dies nuptiarum*; to fix the — day, *diem nuptiis dicere*.

wedge, subst. *cuneus*: — shaped, *cuneatus*; in — formation, *cuneatim*.

wedge, v.: to — together; see CROWD.

wedlock, *matrimonium*; see also MARRIAGE.

weed, subst. (1) = a useless plant, *herba inutilis*. (2) see CLOTHES, DRESS; in widows' —, *viduarum more vestita*.

weed, v. (e)*runcare* (poet.).

week, *septem dierum spatium, septem dies*.

week-days, render by *dies profesti* (opp. *dies fasti*).

weekly, render by phrase; see WEEK.

ween; see THINK.

weep, *lacrimare, lacrimas fundere, flere, (de)plorare, lamentari*: to — for, — over, *inlacrimare, (de)plorare, (de)flere, lamentari*.

weeping, subst. *fletus* (-ūs), *lacrimae* (-arum, plur. = tears), *ploratus* (-ūs), *lamentatio, lamenta* (-orum, plur.).

weevil, *curculio* (Pl., Verg.).

weigh, v. (1) transit. = to find the weight of, (ex)*pendere, perpendere, pensare, pensitare, examinare, ponderare*; fig., of mentally —ing ideas, use the above verbs or *considerare, reputare*; see also CONSIDER. (2) to — down, *opprimere, gravare* (lit. and fig.). (3) intransit. = to have a certain weight, render by phrases, e.g. to — much, *magni ponderis esse*; see also WEIGHT.

weight. LIT., *pondus* (-eris, n.), *gravitas, momentum*; = a heavy object used in a machine, *libramentum*: in —, *pondo*. TRANSF., of moral worth, etc., render by words given above or *auctoritas*: to attach great — to a thing, *rem magni aestimare*; to have great — (with a person), *multum valere* (*apud hominem*); to have no —, *nihil valere*.

weighty, *gravis* (lit. and fig.).

weir, *moles, agger*.

welcome, subst. *salutatio*; or render by adj. or verb.

welcome, adj. *acceptus, gratus, commodus, exoptatus*.

welcome! interj. *salve*.

welcome, v. *salutare, salvēre iubere*: to — to one's home, (*hospitio*) *accipere* or *excipere*.

weld, (*con*)*ferruminare* (Plin.).

welfare, *salus* (-ūtis, f.), *commodum, utilitas*: to try to promote a person's —, *hominis commodis* (or simply *homini*) *consulere*.

welkin; see SKY.

well, subst. *puteus*.

well, adj. *salvus, sanus, integer, valens*: to be —, (*bene*) *valere, bene (se) habere*; to get —, *convalescere*; not to be —, *male se habere*.

well, adv. *bene, recte* (= rightly), *belle* (colloq.), *probe* (colloq.): very —, *optime, praeclare*; it is —, *bene est, bene habet*; to do oneself —, *bene sibi facere* (Pl.); to take a thing —, *rem in bonam partem accipere*; prov., to let — alone, *quieta non movēre, quod bene cessit relinquere* (Sen.).

well, v.: to — up, *scatere* (poet.); see also SPRING.

well-affected; see WELL DISPOSED.

well-being, *salus* (-ūtis, f.).

well-born, *nobilis*; see also NOBLE.

well-bred, *comis, urbanus*; see also POLITE.

well-disposed, *benevolus* (in or *erga hominem*).

well-earned, *meritus*.

well-fed, *corpore amplo, pinquis, opimus, obesus* (poet.).

well-informed, *doctus, eruditus*; see also LEARNED.

well-known, (*omnibus*) *notus, celebratus, pervulgatus*.

well-meaning, *benevolus, amicus*.

well-spent: a — life, *vita bene acta*.

well-trained, *exercitatus*.

well-versed, (*in re*) *versatus, (rei, genit.) peritus*.

well-wisher, *homo (hominis) studiosus* or *qui (hominem) saluum vult*.

welter, subst. *congeries*.

welter, v. *volutari*.

Weser, river, *Visurgis*.

west, subst. *regio ad occidentem vergens, occidens, solis occasus* (-ūs): to face the —, *ad occidentem (solem) spectare*.

west, adj. *occidentalis* (Plin.), *occiduus* (Ov.); or render by phrase, such as *ad occidentem*; the — wind, *Zephyrus* (poet.), *Favonius*.

westernly, = from the west, *ab occidente*; see also WEST, adj.

western; see WEST, adj.

westward, *westwards*, *ad occasum, ad occidentem*.

wet, subst.; see RAIN.

wet, adj. *umidus, madidus, udus* (poet.), *uvidus* (poet.): to be —, *madere, umere* (poet.).

wet, v. *madefacere, umectare* (poet.), (*in*)*rigare*.

wether, *vervex*.

wetness, *umor*.

wet-nurse, *nutrix*.

wettish, *umidulus* (Ov.).

whale, *balaena* (Pl., Ov.), *cetus* or *cetos* (Pl., Verg., Plin.).

wharf, *navale, crepido*.

what. (1) interrog.: as pronoun, *quid? quidnam?*; as adj. *qui, quae, quod*, sometimes *quis*, esp. of male persons: of — sort? *qualis?* of — size? *quantus?* (2) relative = that which, (*id*) *quod, (ea) quae*. (3) exclamatory, as adj. *qui, quae, quod*; sometimes *qualis*.

whatever, whatsoever. (1) as universal relative: pronoun *quidquid* or *quodcumque*, adj. *quisquis* or *quicunque*; in — way, *quocumque modo*; in — place, *ubicunque, quacumque*; to — place, *quocumque*. (2) any —, as an indefinite adj. or pronoun, *quisquis, quicunque, quivis*; in a negative (or virtually negative) sentence, *quisquam*.

wheat, *tritium*: winter —, *siligo* (Cato, Varro); of —, *triticeus* (Verg., Ov.); a — field, *ager tritico consitus*.

wheaten, *triticeus* (Verg., Ov.).

wheel, (*e*)*blandiri*.

wheel, subst. *rota, tympanum* (in water-mills, etc.: *Lucr., Verg.*), *orbis* (poet.).

wheel, v. (1) = to turn round: transit., *convertēre, circumagere*; intransit., as milit. t. t., *signa convertēre*. (2) = to push forward on wheels, *propulsare*.

wheel-rut, *orbita*.

wheelwright, render by phrase, such as *qui rotas facit*.

weezy, *anhelare*; see also PANT.

whelm; see OVERWHELM.

whelp, *catulus, scymnus* (Lucr.).

when. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *quando*. (2) relative; *cum* (usually with indic. when referring to present or future action, subj. when referring to past); *ut* or *ubi* (with indic.); *quando* (with indic., often with causal force); —, = after, can be rendered by *postquam* (with indic.); — is

often also rendered by abl. absol. or other participial clause.

whence, interrog. and relat. *unde*.

whencesoever, *undecumque* (Quint., Plin. L.).

whenever, **whensoever**, *quandocumque*, *utcumque*, *quoties*, *quotiescumque*; also rendered by *cum*, with indic. (usually perf. or pluperf.).

where. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *ubi*: — from, *unde*; — to, *quo*; — in the world? *ubi(nam) gentium?* (2) relat. *ubi*, *qua*.

whereas, *quoniam*, *quod*, *quando*, *cum*; see also **BECAUSE**, **SINCE**.

whereby, render by the relative, *qui*, *quae*, *quod*.

wherefore. (1) interrog. *cur?* see also **WHY**.

(2) relat. *quare*, *quamobrem*, *quapropter*, *quocirca*, *proinde* (esp. introducing a command).

wherein, *in quo*, *in quibus*, *ubi*.

whereof, render by genit. of relat., or prep. (such as *de* or *ex*) and relat.

whereupon, render by relat. phrase or clause, such as *quo facto*.

wherever, *ubicumque*, *quacumque*.

wherry; see **BOAT**.

whet, (ex)*acuere* (lit. and fig.).

whether, pron. (archaic), = which of the two, *uter*.

whether, conj. (1) interrog., in single indirect questions, e.g. I asked — this was true; *num*, *-ne* (attached to first word of clause), *utrum* (rare), *an* (esp. after *dubito* and *haud scio*). The mood in the interrog. clause is subj. Occasionally *si*, with subj. is used elliptically in the sense 'to see —', 'to find out —'; e.g. they made an attempt to see — Ardea could be taken at the first rush, *tentata res est, si primo impetu capi Ardea posset*.

(2) interrog., in disjunctive indirect questions, e.g. I asked — this report was true or false; — ... or, is here represented by *utrum ... an*, *-ne ... an*, *an*; — ... or not, is *utrum ... necne*, *-ne ... necne*, ... *necne*. The mood in the interrog. clauses is subj.

(3) in disjunctive conditional sentences, when a thing is so in either of two conditions, e.g. — this is true or false, I shall go; — ... or, is here represented by *sive* (or *seu*) ... *sive* (or *seu*). The mood in the alternative clauses is indic. or subj. according to the ordinary rules for conditional sentences.

whetstone, *cos*.

whew, *serum* (Verg., Ov.).

which. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *quis*: — of the two, *uter*; — in the series or order, *quotus*. (2) relat. *qui*, *quae*, *quod*.

whiff, *halitus* (-ūs; = breath).

while, subst. *tempus* (-ōris, n.), *spatium*, *mora*: a little —, *breve spatium*; in a little —, *brevi*, *mox*; for a little —, *parumper*, *paulisper*; a little — after, *paulo post*.

while or **whilst**, *dum* (with pres. indic. in the sense 'within the time when', but in the sense 'throughout the time when' with various tenses of indic. according to context); *donec* (less common); *quoad* (rare in this sense); sometimes *cum* (= when; see **WHEN**); often rendered by present partic. (e.g. — weeping, *lacrimans*) or by *inter* with acc. of gerund.

while, v.: to — away the time, *tempus fallere* (Ov.); see also **PASS**.

whim, *libido*.

whimper; see **WHINE**.

whimsical, *lēvis* (= fickle).

whine, v. *vagire* (esp. of children).

whining, subst. *vagitus* (-ūs; poet.).

whinny, *hinnire* (Lucr., Quint.).

whip, subst. *lora* (-orum, plur.), *flagrum*, *flagellum*, *scutica* (poet.).

whip, v. *verberare*.

whirl, v. (1) transit. (*con*)*torquere*, *rotare* (poet.). (2) intransit.; render by pass. of transit. verbs.

whirling, subst. *vertigo* (Ov., Sen.); or render by verb.

whirlpool, *vertex*, *vorago*, *gurgis*.

whirlwind, *turbo*, *vertex*.

whirr, subst. *stridor*.

whirr, v. *stridere* or *stridere* (poet.).

whisk; see **SWEET**, **SNATCH**.

whiskers, render by phrase, such as *genae pilosae* or *hirsutae*.

whisper, subst. *susurrus* (Ov.).

whisper, v. *susurrare* (poet.), *insusurrare*: to — a thing into a person's ear, *rem homini in aurem insusurrare*.

whisperer, *susurrator* (ap. Cic. L.).

whist, subst.; render by *alea* (= dice).

whist, or **whisht**, interj. *st! tace*, *tacete*.

whistle, subst. (1) as a sound, *sibilus*. (2) as an instrument; see **PIPE**.

whistle, v. *sibilare*.

whit: not a —, *ne minimum quidem*, *minime*; with a comparative, *nihilō*, *ne pilo quidem*.

white, subst., of an egg or of the eye, *album* (Cels.); see also **WHITENESS**.

white, adj. *albus* (= dead —, opp. *ater*), *candidus* (= shining —, opp. *niger*), *canus* (= hoary), *niveus* (= white as snow): to be —, *albēre*, *albicare* (poet.), *canēre* (poet); to be — hot, *candēre*.

white-lead, *cerussa* (Plin.).

whiten, v. (1) transit. *dealbare*, *candefacere* (Pl.). (2) intransit. *albescere*, *candescere* (poet.).

whiteness, *albitudo* (Pl.), *candor*.

whitewash, subst. *albarium* (Vitr.).

whitewash, v. *dealbare*.

whither. (1) interrog. *quo?* *quonam?* *quorsum?* (2) relat. *quo*.

whithersoever, *quoquo*, *quocumque*.

whitlow, *paronychium* (Plin.), *reduvia*.

Whitsuntide, *Pentecoste* (eccl.).

whiz, subst., *stridor*.

whiz, v. *stridere* or *stridere* (poet.).

whizzing, *stridulus* (poet.).

who. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *quis*, *quid*: —, out of two, *uter*, *utra*, *utrum*. (2) relat., *qui*, *quae*, *quod*.

whoever, *quicumque* (with indic.), *quisquis* (with indic.); see also **WHATEVER**.

whole, subst.: the — of a thing, *tota res*; absol., the —, *summa*, *universitas totum*, *solidum*; on the —, *in toto*, *plerumque*, *ferme*, *fere*.

whole, adj. (1) opp. to part, *totus*, *omnis*, *cunctus*, *universus*, *solidus*. (2) = unimpaired, unhurt, *integer*, *sanus*, *sincerus*.

wholesale, render by phrase, such as *mercatura magna*: a — dealer, — merchant, *negotiator*, *mercator*.

wholesome, *saluber, salutaris, utilis*.
wholesomeness, *salubritas, utilitas*.
holly, *omnino, prorsus*; often also rendered by *totus*, adj., agreeing with the subject of the sentence; see also **ALTOGETHER**.
whoop, subst. *clamor, ululatus* (-ūs).
whore, *scortum, meretrix*.
whose, *cuius*, plur. *quorum, quarum, quorum*.
why, interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *cur, quid, quare, quam ob rem* (*quamobrem*), *quapropter* (Pl., Ter.): — should . . . , *cur* or *quid est quod*, both with subj.; —, as a rhetorical question, *quid enim?*; — not, *cur non, quin* (with indic., esp. in calls for action), *quidni* (with subj.).
why, interj. *immo, enimvero*.
wick, *ellyphinium* (Plin.), *filum* (Juv.).
wicked, *improbis, malus, nefarius, scelestus, sceleratus, scelerosus, pravus, perditus* (= abandoned), *nequam* (= worthless).
wickedly, *improbe, male, nefarie, sceleste, scelerate, prave, nequiter*.
wickedness, *improbitas, scelus* (-ēris, n.), *malitia, pravitas, nequitia*.
wicker, *vimineus, craticus* (Vitr.): — work, *crates* (usually plur.).
wide, *latus, laxis, amplius, patens, spatiosus* (poet.).
widely, *late*.
widen, v. (1) transit. *amplificare, dilatare, laxare*. (2) intransit. *patescere*; or use pass. of transit. verbs.
widespread, *longe lateque diffusus*.
widow, *vidua*.
widowed, *viduus, orbus*.
widower, *vir viduus*.
widowhood, *viduitas, orbitas*.
width, *latitudo, amplitudo, laxitas*.
wield, *tractare, uti* (with abl.).
wife, *uxor, coniunx, marita* (poet.): to take a —, *uxorem ducere*.
wig, *capillamentum* (Suet.), *galerum* (Juv., Suet.).
Wight, Isle of, *Vectis*.
wild, adj. *ferus, agrestis* (lit. = of the field), *indomitus* (= untamed), *incultus* or *rudis* (= unworked or uncivilized), *vastus* (= desolate), *ferox* (= daring, untameable), *saevus* (= cruel, brutal), *insanus* or *amens* (= mad), *lascivus* (= playful): a — beast, *fera*.
wilderness, wilds, *loca* (-orum, plur.) *deserta, solitudo, vastitas*.
wildly, *ferociter, saeve, insane*.
wildness, *feritas, ferocia*; or render by adj.
wile, *ars, dolus*; see also **TRICK**.
wilful, *contumax, pertinax, perversicax, obstinatus, libidinosus*.
wilfully. (1) = obstinately, stubbornly, *contumaciter, perversicaciter*. (2) = deliberately, *consulto, consilio, de industria, dedita opera*; or render by adj. *sciens* or *prudens*.
wilfulness, *contumacia, pertinacia, perversicacia, libido*.
will, subst. (1) = volition or purpose, *voluntas, animus, consilium, propositum* (= chosen purpose), *arbitrium* (= decision), *libido* (= fancy, caprice), *studium* (= keenness): against one's —, *invitus*, adj. (2) = testament, *testamentum*: to make a —, *testamentum facere*; to make a — in favour of a person, *hominem heredem suum testamentum facere*; without making a —, *intestato* (abl. n. sing.: Cic.), *intestatus* (agreeing with subject: Juv.).

will, v. (1) as a sign of the future tense, render by the Latin future. (2) = to be willing, wish, *velle, avēre, cupēre*. (3) = to leave property by one's will, *legare, relinquere*.
William, *Gulielmus* (late Latin).
willing, adj. *libens, volens, paratus, promptus*.
willingly, *libenter*; often rendered by adj. *libens*, agreeing with the subject.
willingness, *voluntas, studium, animus libens* or *promptus*.
willow, *salix* (Lucr., Verg.).
wily, *vafer, astutus, versutus*; see also **CUNNING**, adj.
win, v. (1) transit.; see **GET, GAIN**. (2) intransit. *vincere, superare, victoriam adipisci* or *parere*.
Winchester, *Venta Belgarum*.
wind, subst. (1) in gen. *ventus, aura, flatus* (-īs: mostly poet.), *flamen* (poet.): a favourable, unfavourable —, *ventus secundus, adversus*; the — rises, *ventus increbrescit* or *cooritur*; the — sinks, *ventus cessat, cadit*; to run before the —, *vento se dare*. (2) = flatulence, *inflatio*.
wind, v. (1) = to blow into a wind instrument, *inflare*; see also **BLOW, PLAY**. (2) = to turn, twist, *volvēre, torquere, sinuare* (poet.): to — one's way in, (*se*) *insinuare*.
windfall, render by phrase, such as *lucrum insperatum* or *quod imprudenter contingit*.
winding, subst. *sinus* (-ūs), *flexus* (-ūs).
winding, adj. *flexuosus, tortuosus*.
windlass, *sucula, tormentum*.
windmill, *mola venti* (leg.).
window, *fenestra*.
window-shutters, *luminaria* (-ium, plur.).
windpipe, *aspera arteria*.
windward, *ad ventum conversus*.
windy, *ventosus*.
wine, *vinum*: sour —, *vappa* (Hor.); — not diluted with water, *merum*; the — god, *Bacchus* (poet. = wine).
wine-bibber, *homo vinosus*.
wine-cellar, *apotheca*.
wine-merchant, *vinarius* (Pl., Sall.).
wing, subst. **LIT.**, *ala, pennae* (-arum, plur.; lit. = feathers). **TRANSE.**, — of an army, *cornu, ala*; on the —, adj., *alarius*.
wing, v.: to — one's way, *volare*; see also **FLY**.
winged, *alatus, aliger, pennatus* (all poet.), *pinniger* (Cic.).
wink, subst. *nictatio* (Plin.).
wink, v. *convēre, nictare* (Pl., Lucr.): to — at a thing, *in re convēre*.
winner, *victor*.
winning, adj. *venustus* (= lovely), *suavis* (= sweet), *blandus* (= persuasive), *comis* (= courteous).
winnow, *ventilare* (Varro), *evannere* (Varro).
winnowing-fan, *ventilabrum* (Col.), *vannus* (Verg.).
winter, subst. *hiems, tempus hibernum* or *hiemale, bruma* (lit. = the shortest day): a hard —, *hiems gravis* or *acris*; a mild —, *hiems mitis*.
winter, adj. *hiemalis, hibernus, brumalis* (poet.).
winter, v. *hiemare, hibernare, hiberna agere* (of troops).
winter-quarters, (*castra, -orum, plur.*) *hiberna*.
winty, see **WINTER**, adj., and **COLD**.
wipe, (*abs*) *tergere, detergere, extergere* (Pl.): to — out (fig.), *abolere, delere*.
wire, render by *filum* or *filum ferreum*.

wisdom, *sapientia* (esp. theoretical), *prudentia* (practical), *consilium*, *ratio*.

wise, subst.; see MANNER, WAY.

wise, adj. *sapiens*, *prudens* (= sensible, prudent), *peritus* (= experienced): to be —, *sapere*.

wiseacre, render by phrase, such as *qui se sapientem esse iactat*.

wisely, *sapienter*, *prudenter*.

wish, subst. *optatio* (= the act of —ing), *optatum* (= the thing —ed for), *desiderium* (= desire, longing), *voluntas* (= will), *votum* (= prayer): according to one's —, *ex sententiā*; against my —es, *me invito*.

wish, v. *velle*, *cupere*, (ex)optare: not to —, *nolle*; to — more, prefer, *malle*; to — for something had and lost, *desiderare*; to — a person joy, *homini gratulari*.

wisp: a — of a girl, *iunceā puella* (Ter.).

wistful, **wistfully**, **wistfulness**, render by phrase with *desiderium* (= yearning, longing, esp. for what is lost).

wit. (1) as a quality, *ingenium*, (*ingenii*) *acumen*, *dicacitas* (= power of repartee), *facetiae* (-arum, plur.; = witticisms), *sal* (= pungency), *lepos* (= charm): with one's —s about one, *sanus*; out of one's —s, *insanus*. (2) as a person, (*homo*) *ridiculus* (Pl.) or *facetus*; see also WITTY.

wit, v.: to —, = namely, *videlicet*, *scilicet*, *dico* (= I mean).

witch, *venefica*, *saga*.

witchcraft, *veneficium*, *ars magica* (poet.), *magice* (Plin.); see also MAGIC.

with, prep. (1) of accompaniment, co-operation, agreement, etc. (esp. in relation to persons), *cum*, with abl.: e.g. he went — her (— me, — you), *cum eā iit (mecum, tecum)*; — a person (= at his house), *apud hominem*; colloq. I'm — you (= I follow, I understand), *istic sum*. (2) of action done — a certain instrument, abl. alone: e.g. he killed them — a sword, *gladio eos necavit*. (3) of the manner in which an action is done, or of the circumstances or results attending it, *cum*, with abl.; but the abl. alone is often used when the subst. concerned is qualified by an adj. or demonstrative: e.g. he did it — care, *cum curā fecit*; he did it — the greatest care, *summā curā fecit*. (4) = in consequence of, plain abl., or ex with abl., or *propter* with acc.; see also CONSEQUENCE, ACCOUNT. (5) in other miscellaneous phrases: to become angry — a person, *homini irasci*; to carry weight — a person (i.e. in his judgment), *apud hominem multum valere*; to begin — a subject, *a re exordiri*; — pleasure, *libenter*; — all one's heart, *ex animo*.

withal, *simul*.

withdraw, v. (1) transit. *avertere*, *avocare*, *revocare*, *removere*, *detrahere*, *abstrahere*, *abducere*, *deducere*, *subducere*. (2) intransit. (re)cedere, discedere, se recipere, se removere: to — from office, *magistratu se abdicare*.

wither, v. (1) transit. *urere* (= to scorch, parch), *corrumpere*; see also DESTROY. (2) intransit. *marcescere*, *marcere*, (ex)arescere (Suet.).

withered, *marcidus*.

withhold, *retinere*, *supprimere*, *comprimere*, *recusare* (= to refuse).

within, prep. (1) of space, *intra* or *inter* (with acc.); *in* (with abl.; = in); *cis* or *citra* (with acc.; = on the near side of). (2) of time, render by plain abl. (Cic., Caes.) or by *intra* with acc. (Liv.): — human memory, *post hominum memoriam*. (3) of other relations, *intra*, with acc. (e.g. — the law, *intra legem*): to be (or come) — a little of, render by the phrase *haud multum abest quin*, with subj.

within, adv. *intus*, *intro* (with verbs of motion = to the inside).

without, prep. (1) in gen., *sine*, with abl.; *extra*, with acc. (mainly of place; = outside): to be (or go) — a thing, *re carere*; being — a thing, *re carens*, *rei* (genit.) *expers*. Very often the idea is expressed by a negative word or phrase, e.g. — any trouble, *nullo negotio*; — resistance, *nullo repugnante*; — result, *re infecta*, *nequicquam*; — the orders of, *inissus* (*hominis*); or by a specific positive word, such as *nudus* (= — clothes), *integer* (= — harm). (2) followed by verbal noun in -ing (e.g. — coming); render in one of the following ways: a, by a partic. or adj. with a negative or in a negative form (e.g. — knowing, *iniscius* or *imprudens*; — hearing the case, *causā incognitā*; — sending out scouts, *inexplorato*; — making a will, *intestato*); b, by *neque* (= and not); c, by *ita* . . . *ut non* (= in such a way that . . . not), e.g. playful — being naughty, *ita lascivus ut nihil peccet*; d, after a previous negative, by *quin* and subj. (e.g. I never see — wondering, *numquam video quin mirer*).

without, adv. *extra*, *extrinsecus*, *foris* (= out of doors).

withstand, *resistere*, *obsistere*, *obstare* (with dat.).

withy, *vimen*.

witless; see FOOLISH, SENSELESS.

witness, subst. (1) a person who gives evidence, *testis*: to call or appeal to a person as a —, *testari*, *antestari*; to be a —, appear as a —, *testari*, *testimonium dicere*, *testem existere*; a reliable —, *testis locuples*. (2) = evidence; q.v. (3) a party present, *arbitrator*, *spectator* (= onlooker): in the presence of (before) many —es, *multis audientibus*, *coram multis*.

witness, v. (1) = to give evidence, *testari*, *testimonium dicere*, *testificari*. (2) = to see, *videre*, *spectare*; see also SEE.

witticism, *l'um*, *facetiae* (-arum, plur. only); see also WIT.

wittily, *facete*, *lepidē*.

witty, *dicax*, *facetus*, *lepidus*, *salsus*.

wizard, *veneficus*, *magus* (Hor.).

wizened, *retorridus* (Phaedr.), *rugosus* (= wrinkled: poet.).

woad, *vitrum*.

wobble; see WABBLE.

woe, *dolor*, *mala* (-orum, plur.), *res* (plur.) *adversa*, *luctus* (-ūs); see also SORROW; as interj. *vae* (*mihī!*), *pro dolor!*

woeful; see SAD, SORROWFUL.

wolf, *lupus*, *lupa*; of a —, adj. *lupinus*.

wolfish, *saevus*.

woman, *femina* (opp. *vir*), *mulier* (esp. a grown —): a young —, *puella*, *virgo*; an old —, *anus* (-ūs); a little —, *muliercula*; a little old —, *vetula*; in gen. = the female sex, —kind, *sexus* (-ūs) *muliebris*, *mulieres* (-um, plur.).

womanish, *muliebris, mollis, effeminatus*; see also EFFEMINATE.

womanly, *muliebris*.

womb, *alvus, uterus*.

wonder, subst. (1) as a feeling, (*ad*)*miratio*, *stupor* (stronger); see also ASTONISHMENT. (2) = a wonderful thing, *miraculum, res mira, mirum*: and no —, *nec mirum, neque id mirum*.

wonder, v. (*ad*)*mirari*: to — at, (*ad*)*mirari*, with acc.; I — that, *miror* with acc. and infin.; I — whether, why, what, etc., *scire velim* (*miror* and *demiror* are so used only when an element of actual surprise is present, e.g. I — why on earth he did that).

wonderful, *mirus, mirificus, (ad)mirabilis, (ad)mirandus*: very —, *permirus*.

wonderfully, *mire, mirifice, (ad)mirabiliter*.

wont, subst. *mos, consuetudo*; see also CUSTOM.

wont, adj. (*ad*)*suetus*: to be —, *solère, consuevisse*.

woo, *ambire, (in matrimonium) petère*.

wood, (1) as a substance, *lignum, materia (materies)*: a piece of —, *lignum*; of —, adj., *ligneus*; to get — (esp. for an army), *lignari*; the getting of —, *lignatio*. (2) = a collection of trees, *silva, nemus* (-oris, n.). *lucus* (= grove), *saltus* (-ūs; = wooded upland pasture).

wooden, *ligneus*.

woodland, *silvae* (-arum, plur.), *nemora* (-um, plur.), *saltus* (-ūs).

wood-louse, *oniscus* (Plin.).

woodman, *lignator* (esp. for an army).

wood-nymph, (*hamadryas* (poet.)).

wood-pecker, *picus* (Plin.).

wood-pigeon, *palumbus* (poet.).

woody, **wooded**, *silvestris, silvossus, nemorosus* (poet.).

wooner, *proculus* (poet.).

woof, *subtemen* (poet.), *trama* (Varro, Sen.).

wool, *lana*.

woollen, **woolly**, *laneus*.

word, subst. (1) = a part of speech, *verbum, vocabulum* (= name; as grammar. t. t.; = noun), *nomen* (= name), *dictum* (= saying), *vox* (= utterance): — for —, *verbum pro verbo, ad verbum*; in a — (i.e. briefly), *breviter, ut paucis dicam, paucis, quid multa? ne multa*. (2) = information, in such phrases as to send —, bring —; see TELL, REPORT, WRITE. (3) = — of honour, promise, *fides*: to keep one's —, *fidem servare*; to break one's —, *fidem fallere* or *violare*.

word, v.; see EXPRESS.

wordy, *verbosus*.

work, subst. *opus* (-ëris, n.; = a particular piece of —, sometimes a finished —), *factum* (= deed), *pensum* (= allotted task), *liber, libellus* (= a literary —), *opera* or *labor* (= effort made over —): a small —, *opusculum*; a — of art, *artificium, ars* (poet.); — done by candlelight, *lucubratio*; — done in leisure hours, *operæ* (-arum, plur.) *subsicivæ*; the —s (in machinery), *machina, machinatio*.

work, v. (1) intransit. *laborare* (= to exert oneself), (*in re*) *elaborare* (strenuously), *operari* (= to be busy): to — at night, *lucubrare*; to — for wages, *operam suam locare* (Pl.); to — upon a person's feelings, *hominem (com)movere*; see also SUCCEED. (2) transit. = to exercise, ply, *exercere*,

exercitare; = to till, *colère, subigère*; = to effect, do, *facère, efficere, perficere, fabricari* (= to fashion).

work-basket, *quasillum* or *quasillus*.

working, subst. *tractatio* (= handling), *cultus* (-is) or *cultio* (of the soil), *effectus* (-ūs; = effect).

working, adj.: a — day, *dies profestus*.

workman, *opifex, operarius, artifex* (esp. of craftsmen, artists, etc.), *faber* (esp. of smiths, carpenters, etc.), *sellularius* (= a mechanic), *operæ* (-arum, plur. = labourers, hands).

workmanship, *ars, artificium, opus* (-ëris, n.).

workshop, *officina*.

world, (1) in gen. *rerum natura* or *mundus* (= the visible universe), *orbis terrarum* or *terrae* (= the globe so far as it was known to the Romans), *orbis* alone (poet.), *terra* (= the earth as a planet), *terrae* (-arum, plur.; = all countries): our —, *haec omnia quae videmus*; where in the —? *ubi gentium?* what in the —? *quid tandem?* (2) = mankind, *gentes, homines, omnes* (all plur.): the ancient —, *antiquitas, aetas vetus, veteres* (-um, plur.); the learned —, *docti or litterati homines*; all the — knows, *nemo est quin sciat*. (3) = this present life and its affairs, *vita*: to come into the —, *nasci*; to leave the — (= die), *e vita excedere*; a man of the —, *homo urbanus* or *rerum peritus*; a citizen of the —, *mundanus*. (4) the lower —, *inferi* (-orum, plur.).

worldliness, **worldly**, render by phrase, such as *rebus quotidianis nimium deditus*.

worm, subst. *vermis, vermiculus* (= little: Lucr., Plin.), *lumbicus* (Pl., Plin.), *teredo* (= boring —: Ov., Plin.), *tinea* (in wood, books, etc.: Verg., Hor.).

worm, v.: to — out, *extorquere*; to — one's way in, (*se*) *insinuare*.

wormwood, *absinthium* (Pl., Lucr.).

worn; see WEAR.

worry, subst., see ANXIETY.

worry, v. (1) = to tear, maul, (*di*)*lacerare, (di)**laniare*. (2) = to harass, *vexare, sollicitare, cruciare, exercere*.

worse, adj. *peior, deterius* (= less good than before): to grow —, *degenerare* (in character), *ingravescere* (of troubles).

worse, adv. *peius, deterius*.

worship, subst. *veneratio, cultus* (-ūs): divine —, *cultus deorum, res* (plur.) *divinae, sacra* (-orum, plur.); to attend —, *sacris adesse*; your — (as title), *vir optime*.

worship, v. *venerari, colère, adorare* (poet. and Tac.).

worshipful, *optimus*.

worshipper, *cultor*.

worst, adj. *peissimus, deterrimus*; of a range of bad things, often *extremus* or *ultimus* (= last, extreme); my — enemy, *homo mihi omnium inimicissimus*.

worst, adv. *peissime*.

worst, v. *vincere*; see also CONQUER, DEFEAT.

worsted; see WOOL.

worth, subst. (1) = value (real or estimated), *aestimatio, pretium*. (2) = goodness, merit, *virtūs* (-ūtis, f.), *dignitas*.

worth, adj. *dignus* (with abl.; = worthy of); more often rendered by genit. of value (e.g. he is — nothing, *nihili est*) or by *valère* (= to be —): it is — while, *operæ pretium est*.

worthily, *digne*.

worthiness, *dignitas*.

worthless, *vilis* (= cheap), *inutilis* (= useless), *inanis* (= empty): morally —, *nequam*, *levis*, *inhonestus*.

worthlessness, render by adj.

worthy, *dignus*: — of a thing, *rē dignus*; — to, with infin., *dignus qui* with subj. (prose), *dignus* with infin. (poet.); — is also often rendered by a gerundive or a verbal adj. in *-bilis*, so that '— of praise' may be translated in any of the following ways: *laudē dignus*, *dignus qui laudetur*, *laudandus*, *laudabilis*.

would; as past tense of will; see *WILL*, *WISH*; as auxiliary verb, usually rendered by Latin subjunctive; but in the description of actions, '— be' sometimes should be rendered 'is' (e.g. it — be difficult, it — be tedious, to say, *difficile est*, *longum est*, *dicere*); — that, in wishes, is rendered by *utinam* and subj. (e.g. — that he were here, *utinam adesset*; — that he had been here, *utinam adfuisset*).

wound, subst. *vulnus* (*-ēris*, n.), *plaga* (= a blow, etc.), *cicatrix* (= scar): to die of a —, *ex vulnere mori*.

wound, v. *vulnerare*, *sauciare* (severely), *vulnus* (*homini*) *infligere*: to be mortally —ed, *vulnus mortiferum accipere*.

wounded, *vulneratus*, *saucius*.

wrangle; see *QUARREL*.

wrap, *involvere*, *velare*, *amicire*.

wrapper, = cover, *involucrum*, *tegumentum*; = cloak, *wrap*; see *CLOAK*.

wrath, *ira*, *iracundia*, *bilis*, *stomachus*, *indignatio*.

wrathful, *iratus*, *irā incensus*; see also *ANGRY*.

wrathfully, *iracunde*, *per iram*.

wreak; see *REVENGE*.

wreath. (1) = garland, *corona*, *serta* (*-orum*, plur.). (2) of smoke, etc., *volumen* (poet.), *vertex*.

wreath, *nectere*, (*con*)*torquere* (= twist): to — with garlands, *coronare*, *sertis redimire*.

wreck, **wreckage**, subst. = the wrecking of a ship, of fortunes, etc., *naufragium*; = the remains of a wrecked ship, *navis fracta*, *navis* or *navigii reliquiae* (*-arum*, plur.), rarely *naufragium*.

wreck, v. *frangere* (= break): to be —ed, *naufragium facere*.

wrecked, *naufragus* (lit. and fig.).

wren, *regulus* (late Latin).

wrench, **wrest**: to — a thing from a person, *rem homini extorquere* or *eripere*; fig., to — words, etc., out of their proper sense, *detorquere*, *perverse interpretari*.

wrestle, *luctari*.

wrestler, *luctor* (Ov., Sen.), *athleta* (= athlete, in gen.).

wrestling, subst. *luctatio*, *luctatus* (*-ūs*: Plin.). **wretch**, *homo miser*, *nequam*, etc.; see also *WRETCHED*.

wretched. (1) as a term of pity = unfortunate, *miser*, *miserabilis*, *maestus*, *tristis*. (2) as a term of reproach = bad, *malus*, *nequam*, *perditus*.

wretchedly, *misere*, *miserabiliter*, *male* (= badly).

wretchedness, *miseria*, *aerumna*; see also *MISERY*.

wriggle, *se torquere*, *torquēri*.

wring: to — one's hands, *manus tollere* (strictly = to raise the hands in astonishment); to —

the neck, *gulum frangere*; to — the soul, *hominem* or *animum cruciari*; to — out clothes, *aquam exprimere linteis*.

wrinkle, subst. *ruga*: full of —s, *rugosus* (poet.).

wrinkle, v.: to — the face or forehead, *frontem contrahere* or *adducere*.

wrinkled, *rugosus* (poet.).

wrist, render by *manus* (*-ūs*; = hand).

writ. (1) Holy —, *Litterae* (*-arum*, plur.) *Sanctae*, *Sacrae* or *Divinae* (eccl.). (2) as legal t. t., *mandatum*, *praescriptum*.

write, *scribere*: to — out, *describere*; to — out in full, *perscribere*, *exscribere*; to — on a thing, (*in*) *re inscribere*; to — a book, *librum* (*con*)*scribere*; to — out, *describere*; to — (a letter) to a person about a thing, (*litteras*, *epistulam*) *scribere ad hominem de re*; to — back, *rescribere*, sometimes *respondere*; to — often, *scriptitare*; to — a good hand, *lepidis litteris conscribere* (Pl.).

writer, *scriptor*, *auctor*, *scriba* (professional); or render by relat. clause, with *scribere*.

writhe, *torquēri*.

writing, subst. (1) as an act, *scriptio*, *scriptura*: the art of —, *ars scribendi*. (2) = a thing written, *scriptum*, *scriptura* (Ter.), *litterae* (*-arum*, plur.): to put a thing in —, *rem litteris mandare*.

writing-case, *scrinium* (Sall. and poet.).

writing-desk, render by *scrinium*, or by the verb *scribere*.

writing-paper, *charta*.

writing-tablet, *tabula*, *cera* (covered with wax).

wrong, subst., = an injury, *iniuria*; = wickedness, in gen., *nefas*: to do —, *peccare*, *delinquere*.

wrong, adj. *falsus* (= false), *perversus*, or *pravus* (= perverse, distorted), *iniquus* (= unfair), *iniustus* (= unjust): to be — (i.e. mistaken), *se fallere*, *falli*, *errare*.

wrong, **wrongly**, adv. *male*, *perperam*, *prave*, *falso* (= falsely), *vitiose* (= faultily), *inique* or *iniuria* (= unjustly), *immerito* (= undeservedly), *nequiter* (= worthlessly).

wrong, v. *iniuriare* (*homini*) *inferre*, *iniuriā* (*hominem*) *adficere*.

wrongdoer, *malefactor* (Pl.); *homo maleficus*, *scelerosus*, etc.; or render by the verb *peccare* or *delinquere*.

wrongful, *iniustus*, *iniuriosus*; see also *WRONG*.

wrongfully, *iniuste*, *iniuriose*; see also *WRONG*, *WRONGLY*.

wrongheaded, *perversus*, *praeposterus*.

wroth, *iratus*; see also *ANGRY*.

wrought, *factus*, *confectus*.

wry, *distortus*, *perversus*, *pravus*.

wryneck, *iyx* (Plin.).

Y

yacht, *celox*.

yard. (1) the measure, *tres pedes* (*-um*, plur.): a — long or wide, *tripedalis*. (2) = court, court —, *area*, *cohors* (esp. for cattle or poultry: Cato, Ov.), (*aedium*) *propatulum*. (3) on a ship, a sail —, *antenna*.

yardstick; see *STANDARD*.

yarn, subst. (1) the thread, render by *filum lanae* (= wool thread). (2) = story, *fabula*.

yarn, v. = to chat, exchange stories, (*con*)*fabulari* (Pl.), *sermocinari*.

yawl, *navis*, *scapha*.

yawn, subst. *oscitatio* (Mart.).

yawn, v. *oscitare*; in gen. = to open wide, *scindi, hiare*.

ye; see **YOU**.

yea; see **YES**.

year, *annus, annum tempus, anni spatium*: lasting a —, or recurring every —, adj. *annuus*; lasting half a —, *semestris*; a full —, *annus solidus*; for a — (i.e. to last for a —, for the — to come), *in annum*; a — after, *post annum, anno post*; after the lapse of a —, *anno peracto* or *intermisso*; last —, *superiore* or *priore* or *proximo anno*; next —, *proximo anno*; at the beginning of the —, *initio anni, incipiente* or *ineunte anno*; at the end of the —, *extremo* or *exeunte anno*; every —, each —, *singulis annis, quotannis*; every other —, *alternis annis*; every three —s, *tertio quoque anno*; a period of two —s, *biennium*; of three —s, *triennium*; of four —s, *quadrennium*; of five —s, *quinquennium, lustrum*; getting on in —s, *aetate proventus*.

yearly, adj. *annuus, anniversarius*.

yearly, adv. *quotannis, singulis annis, in singulos annos* (= for every year).

yearn: to — for, *desiderare*.

yearning, *desiderium*.

yeast, *fermentum* (Cels.).

yell, subst. *ululatus* (-ūs), *eiulatio*.

yell, v. *ululare, eiulare*.

yellow, *flavus* (poet.), *flavens* (poet.), *luteus* (poet.), *fulvus* (= brownish —; poet.), *luridus* (= pale —, wan), *aureus* (= golden; poet.), *croceus* (= saffron coloured; poet.), *gilvus* (= pale —: Verg.): to turn —, *flavescere* (poet.).

yellowish, *sufflavus* (Suet.).

yelp, *yelping*, subst. *gannitus* (-ūs: Lucr.).

yelp, v. *gannire* (poet.).

yeoman, perhaps *colonus*.

yes, *ita, ita est, sic, certe, vero, etiam, sane* (= of course, to be sure); *immo* (= — indeed); more often rendered by repetition of some word in the question (suitably inflected), e.g. will you come? —!, *veniesne? veniam!*; I say —, *aio*; to answer — or no, *aut etiam aut non respondere*.

yesterday; as adv. *heri, hesterno die*; as subst. *hesternus dies*: of —, adj. *hesternus*; — evening, *heri vesperi*; — morning, *heri mane*.

yet (1) as an adversative particle = nevertheless, *tamen, atamen, verum tamen, sed, at*; see also **HOWEVER**, **NEVERTHELESS**. (2) of time = even now, *etiamnunc, adhuc*: not —, *nondum, adhuc non*. (3) with comparatives = even, *etiam*.

yew, *taxus*.

yield, subst. *fructus* (-ūs); in money, *reditus* (-ūs).

yield, v. (1) transit., of soil, trees, etc. = to produce, (ef) *ferre*, (ef) *fundere* (freely); = to give, offer, *dare, praebere*; = to surrender, *dedere*, (con) *cedere*. (2) intransit. (con) *cedere* or *obsequi* (with dat.).

yielding, subst. (con) *cessio*; or render by verb. **yielding**, adj., of temper, etc., *facilis, obsequens, indulgens*.

yoke, subst. *iugum*: the — of slavery, *iugum servitutis, iugum servile*.

yoke, v. (con) *iungere*.

yokefellow, *socius* (= companion, in gen.), *coniunx* (= husband or wife).

yolk, (of an egg) *vitellus*.

yon, *yonder*, adj. *ille, iste, illic* (Pl., Ter.).

yonder, adv. *illic, istic* (= there where you are).

yoŕe: of —, *olim, quondam, antea* (= before); days of —, *tempora* (-um, plur.) *antiqua*; men of —, *antiqui, veteres, viri prisci*.

York, *Eboracum*.

you, often not expressed in Latin, so long as the form of the verb or the general context makes it clear what person is referred to; otherwise *tu, te*, etc. (sing.), *vos*, etc. (plur.); one of you, in commands, *aliquis* (used with plur. imperat. by Pl.).

young, subst. *partus* (-ūs; = the offspring of any creature), *fetus* (-ūs; = brood), *proles* (= brood; mainly poet.), *pullus* (= any individual — animal), *catulus* (= an individual puppy, cub, etc.).

young, adj. *parvus* or *parvulus* (= little), *infans* (= unable to speak), *adulescens* (= growing up), *iuvenis* (rare as adj.), *novus* (= fresh, new), *novellus* (esp. of trees): a — child, *infans*; a — lad, *puer*; a — lass, *puella*; a — man, *adulescens, adulescentulus, iuvenis*; — people; see **YOUTH**.

younger, *iunior, (natu) minor*.

youngest, *(natu) minimus*.

your, *yours*, *tuus* (of a sing. owner; = thy), *vester* (of a plur. owner): that of —, *iste*.

yourself, *tu ipse, tute, tutemet*.

yourselves, *vos ipsi, vosmet (ipsi)*.

youth. (1) as a time of life, *pueritia* or *aetas puerilis* (= boyhood), *adulescentia* (from about fifteen to thirty); *iuventūs* (-ūtis, f.) or *iuventa* (mainly poet.) or (poet.) *iuventas* (from about twenty to forty-five); more generally, *prima* or *bona aetas* or *flos aetatis*: — personified, *Iuventas*; from one's — up, *ab ineunte aetate*, *a puero, ab adulescentia*. (2) collective, the —, = young people, *iuventūs* (-ūtis, f.), *iuvenes* (-um, plur.), *pubes* (-is; = grown males). (3) a —, = a young man, *puer, adulescentulus, adulescens, iuvenis*; for the ages covered by these, see above.

youthful, *iuvenilis, iuvenalis, puerilis* (= boyish); see also **YOUNG**.

youthfully, *iuveniliter, iuvenum more*.

Z

zany, = buffoon, *sannio*.

zeal, *studium, ardor, fervor, industria* (= diligence), *alacritas* (= readiness).

zealot, render by adj.; see **ZEALOUS**.

zealous, *studiosus* (with genit.), *acer, ardens*; see also **EAGER**.

zealously, *studiose, summo studio, acriter, ardentier, enixe, intente, industrie*.

zenith, *vertex*.

zephyr, *Zephyrus* (poet.), *Favonius*.

zero, render by *nihil*.

zest, *studium*.

zigzag; see **WINDING**.

zodiac, *orbis* or *circulus signifer*.

zone. (1) = girdle, *cingulum, zona* (poet.); see also **GIRDLE**. (2) = a region, a belt of earth or sky, *orbis, regio, plaga* (poet.), *zona* (poet.): the torrid —, *zona torrida* (Plin.); the temperate —, *orbis medius, temperatae (caeli) regiones* (-um, plur.).

zoology, render by phrase, such as *animantium descriptio*.

